

## WHO WAS CURTIS LAVERNE CRAFORD?

Mark Groubert & Greg R Parker

### Part One: Craford's early out from the army

Craford summarized his army service this way in testimony:

Mr. CRAFARD. *I was in Fort Ord for 2 months and then I went to Presidio, San Francisco, where I was stationed at an air defense school for a period of 2 months and then I was assigned to D Battery, 2d Missile Battalion, San Francisco Defense Organization.*

*From there I went to Germany in April of 1959. I was transferred to Germany to Deisley Kersene, and I was stationed with the D Battery, 2d Missile Battalion there. I stayed there until November of 1959 then I was transferred back to the United States where I was discharged November 10, 1959.*

The above is consistent with Craford having been involved in the Nike Missile program.

Note that Larry (the name he is mainly known by) had an older brother who was an army sergeant with The Missile Corps. Larry gave his name in testimony as Edward D. Craford – although the family name was actually Craford. Larry advised the Warren Commission that the misspelling of it as Craford was the fault of the Army and he just stuck with it. It is therefore likely that his brother's name is actually Edward D Craford.

His testimony regarding his discharge follows:

Mr. HUBERT. *How long did you serve altogether?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Thirteen months.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Is that the usual tour?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *No, sir. The usual tour is 3 to 4 years.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Well now, what caused you to get out sooner?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *As far as I understand it is the next thing to a medical discharge.*

Mr. HUBERT. *What was it based upon do you know?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *General, under honorable conditions.*

Meanwhile Larry's cousin Gail Ann Cascaddan, told the FBI that Larry "[reportedly had received an undesirable discharge](#)."

It should also be noted that Larry had his [discharge papers](#) with him which confirm his version. The importance of his cousin's statement is that it indicates his discharge was based on issues one might expect to warrant an "undesirable" status, and [further digging confirms](#) that the "undesirable discharge" was replaced (at least in the Army) by two other types - "general, under honorable conditions" and "other than honorable". Both are less favorable than "honorable", though obviously "general under honorable conditions" is better than both "undesirable" and "other than honorable". Why did Gail Cascaddan believe Larry's discharge was undesirable?

Let's have a look at some other things she said about her cousin from the same FBI report as linked to above:

*Mrs. Cascaddan said he was 'nuts' and he made her 'puke'. She elaborated on this characterization by stating that Craford was obviously of below average mentality, unreliable and unpredictable. He was a*

*'loner,' drifted around the country from job to job, and had no close friends or associates... He was conceited and frequently bragged of his muscular strength and his 'excellent' physique. He claimed to have an extensive knowledge of judo. To support this latter claim, on occasions he would use a 'judo chop'... on the exterior wall of a house to show the power of his blow. He told Mrs. Cascaddan's mother that by continuously snapping his finger on a certain spot on a woman's breast he could cause the woman so much pain that she would beg him to kill her rather than be further tortured. Mrs. Cascaddan further stated that Crafard was oversexed and she never liked to be alone with him. He always wanted to put his hands on her body, smell her hair and try to kiss her, despite the fact that she and Crafard were first cousins. At times, Crafard said he 'got the spirit so bad' that he had to pick up The Bible and read from it. On such occasions, he would read in a mumbling fashion and what he read could not be completely understood by the person listening to him. This conduct on his part was not ostensibly in jest but suggested religious fanaticism to Mrs. Cascaddan.*

We can dispense with some of those items. Firstly, Larry's Warren Commission testimony shows him to be of at least average intelligence – certainly not "below average" as claimed by his cousin. Secondly, he did have at least one friend or associate close enough to give Larry a ride to Dallas. More on him later. Thirdly, the claim that he was "unreliable" may or may not have been true at times, but he was a loyal and reliable assistant to Jack Ruby up until the assassination. This loyalty and reliability was somewhat confirmed by Larry later being employed by one of Jack's brothers.

Most of the rest of Mrs. Cascaddan's portrait of her cousin points straight to [Larry having a truly manic personality](#), possibly with an accompanying bipolar disorder characterized specifically by his hypersexuality and hyper-religiosity combined with his apparent belligerence and high energy.

Larry's discharge on "medical" grounds was in fact a "[Section 8](#)" which was commonly used in sexual perversion cases in the 1950s resulting in an undesirable discharge - until this discharge type was abandoned and replaced as previously stated. "Sexual perversion" in the Army in the 1950s would most often be the term used for homosexual conduct, and in the absence of females, and given Larry's mania, he almost certainly would have been involved in homosexual relationships – or at least would have attempted to instigate them. Section 8 comes under [Army Regulations 635-200](#) and utilizes numerous separation codes. Crafard's Section 8 code was 264 ("Unsuitability. Character and behavioral disorders").

#### **Military Service**

U.S. Army  
RA 1962841,  
September 18, 1958, to  
November 10, 1959;  
general discharge under  
honorable conditions,  
not eligible for re-enlistment;  
**discharged per AR-635-200-STN  
264**

#### **Arrests**

Police Department,  
Findlay, Ohio, 1961,  
taking a minor across a State  
Line, no prosecution;  
Police Department, Dallas,  
Oregon, January, 1963, drunk  
and disorderly, fined \$25.00  
and three days.

#### **Marital Status Wife**

Separated  
WILMA JEAN TEANNEY CRAFARD,

## SPN CODE DEFINITIONS

245

Resignation of enlisted personnel on unspecified enlistment in lieu of separation for disloyalty or subversion.

264

Unsuitability, character and behavioral disorders

265

Unsuitability, character disorder

Although outside the parameters of this paper, it is worth at least noting that among the places Crafard was misremembered as Oswald was at “gay” parties with Jack Ruby where, in one report, he was described as “[trade](#)”. Additionally, [Crafard’s wife was a lesbian](#). In an era of repression, an arrangement like this would provide cover for both.

The question now arises: Was Crafard offered a deal by the Army whereby he would be given his General Discharge under “honorable” conditions instead of “other than honorable” if he would make himself available at various times for various “off the book” duties? To any who believe no intelligence service would ever recruit the likes of Crafard, I refer you to the case of [Mikhail Platovsky](#), an agent placed in Minsk during Oswald’s time there and who was instructed to recruit among “morally loose” elements. Intelligence agencies do not have a single inflexible standard for recruitment when looking at low level “street work”. Ivy league recruitment is for [James Angleton](#) types, not [Phil Geri](#) types. Geri had a 23 years long career as an ASIO (Australian equivalent of FBI) informant-infiltrator of the Communist Party. His background was simple. He had come from a large, dirt-poor family, had dropped out of school in the 8th grade and had been employed in a series of menial jobs. He was most likely recommended to ASIO by his superiors in the Citizens’ Military Force (now known as the Australian Army Reserve).

### Part Two: Operation Bongo

During his testimony, Crafard was asked about his post-army employment with the Federal Aviation Administration – the FAA.

Mr. HUBERT. *Now, we have some information that you worked for Federal Aviation Agency through July and October of 1960 in Los Angeles?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Yes; in Los Angeles--I believe they were out of Los Angeles, where I worked for them that was over in Nevada.*

Mr. HUBERT. *What kind of work did you do?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Surveyor's assistant. I had forgotten I had worked for them.*

That is the sum of the information we have from Crafard and the authorities on this job. Neither the Warren Commission nor the FBI could have initially learned of this employment through Larry since he claimed to have forgotten all about it. It would be interesting to learn where the information *did* come from, why it was raised at all, and why, having raised it, it was never explored or investigated in any more detail. It is the epitome of the *appearance* of completeness to give the impression that the item is of little significance. The Warren Commission was giving us the puff without the pastry.

Still, there are enough clues in the short exchange to learn just about everything worth knowing regarding this job. It was simply a matter of digging into what the FAA was doing in Nevada in 1960 that entailed any type of “surveying”.

The answer to that is *Operation Bongo*.

[Operation Bongo](#) commenced in 1958 at Wallap's Island, Virginia, continued from Nellis Air Force Base near Las Vegas, Nevada in 1960 and 1961, in St Louis in 1961 and 1962, and culminated in Operation Bongo II in Oklahoma City, 1964. The surveys for Bongo II were conducted by the University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center. According to Crafard, it must have been conducted by the FAA at the Bongo I test sites.

Operations Bongo and Bongo II were intended to quantify the effects of transcontinental supersonic transport (SST) aircraft on a city. The program was managed by the FAA, which enlisted the aid of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the U.S. Air Force. Up to 8 sonic booms per day were being created over selected populations to test the effects – which is where the surveying comes in. One of the planes used was the B-52. I mention this because it becomes important in helping to identify the friend of Larry's alluded to earlier.

This project would have needed some type of clearance. A security clearance is needed for any job in the FAA, the level depending on the nature and location of the work. *How does someone who was "sectioned 8" out of the Army get a clearance for a sensitive project like this? How does Larry even find out about a job like this?*

### **Part Three: Larry as Agent Provocateur?**

Now it gets even weirder.

Note that the WC has Crafard working for the FAA through July and October 1960.

But straight after that, we get this testimony which covers almost the exact same period:

Mr. HUBERT. *Can you tell us anything about your employment with Stewart-Hill in Berkeley, Calif., 1052 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Calif?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *I don't remember even.*

Mr. HUBERT. *That would have been between July and September of 1960?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *I don't remember.*

This shows that according to the WC, he worked simultaneously in Nevada for the FAA and for a company called Stewart-Hill in Berkeley California. Crafard reluctantly admitted the FAA work but denied remembering anything about Stewart-Hill.

Stewart-Hill was a catering company. As with the FAA work, this information must have come from somewhere other than Crafard himself. It is all very strange that the only jobs he seemed to recall at all were the carnival jobs, and with the Stewart-Hill and FAA jobs clashing timewise, we would have to assume the timing given by the WC was slightly out for one of them. The bigger issue though is why Larry would not want to talk about working for a catering company.

A little speculation here is warranted. The head of [Stewart-Hill was William J Milliken](#).

Millikin enlisted in the Navy in 1942 and served in the Pacific Theater during World War II, retiring from the reserves in 1972 at the rank of captain.

Just after college, Mr. Milliken worked as general manager and comptroller of St. Mary's College in Moraga, where he was also an instructor in investments and insurance. From 1946 to 1966, he worked at Stewart-Hill, rising to become president before retiring from the firm.

Milliken himself was a graduate of UC, Berkeley and remained one of its staunch allies and supporters. He was also a long-time president of the alumni association. In 1964, [Millikan gathered together a bunch of like-minded conservatives](#) to fight the Free Speech Movement.

But problems with the Left didn't begin in 1964 at the Berkeley campus. In May 1960 the HUAC came to Berkeley to investigate commies on campus. [A huge riot ensued](#). The speculation is that Milliken would be the type to hire agent provocateurs during this period, or to facilitate this being done by the FBI and/or military intelligence (MI). Larry was the right age and there at the right time for such work. Moreover, paying those provocateurs through Stewart-Hill would seem to be a good idea. Larry may not have even been aware that on paper anyway, Stuart Hill was his employer, which would explain his lack of memory of having worked for them. Since he was in Nevada from July through October, we must assume his employment with Stewart-Hill was prior to July.

There is no doubt that [agent provocateurs](#) were being used at the Berkeley campus at the time.

Let us also add this excerpt from a Peter Whitmey article titled [Creating a Patsy](#). Whitmey interviewed Craford more than once. I have highlighted relevant sections:

*During my initial interview with Craford at a bar/restaurant in the small town where he lives in a rural area of Oregon, he revealed to me that he had been a "hit-man" in the early sixties in San Francisco, prior to going to Dallas. While living there he got involved with the granddaughter of the local "Don", and, unfortunately for Craford, she became pregnant. However, in exchange for leaving town and promising never to contact her again, Curtis was spared the usual harsh treatment associated with organized crime. Although I was somewhat skeptical of Craford's claim, his older brother, whom I later spoke to by phone, appeared to confirm what Curtis had revealed to me.*

*Earlier, after dropping out of high school in Dallas, Oregon (!) in 1958, Craford had joined the Army, following in the footsteps of his brother (who was, by then, a sergeant). In November 1959 he was abruptly released, however, after serving most of his fourteen months in West Germany (where he might have been exposed to General Walker's anti-communist propaganda), because of a medical problem of some sort. Despite having "messed up", as he put it to me, he claimed to have been selected for several covert operations as a demolition expert, which took him over the Berlin Wall as well as into southeast Asia (presumably either Laos or Vietnam). He even showed me a scar on his leg, which he treated as a badge of honor related to one of those operations. Craford was vague about whom he was working for but emphasized to me that there would be no written records related to his covert operations.*

*Although I didn't think to ask him, Curtis likely bragged about his "intelligence" experience while working for Ruby. A woman named Beverly Oliver, who was only seventeen in 1963, sang at the Colony nightclub, and hung out at the nearby Carousel. Years later, after her first husband had been gunned down in a shootout with the Texas Rangers, she claimed to have been introduced to "Lee" by Jack Ruby, a few weeks before the assassination. Ruby mentioned that his new friend was with the CIA. Given what Craford told me, it's very likely she actually was introduced to "Larry", not "Lee." I wrote to Beverly in this regard, having met her at the 1996 Sudbury, Ontario JFK conference, but in her reply, she confused Craford with Corky Crawford, another seedy associate of Ruby's, and didn't remember having ever met Ruby's handyman. However, her unflattering description of him (featured in the movie "JFK") is clearly much more consistent with Craford than Oswald.*

*Nothing incriminating, of course, was revealed to Burt Griffin and Leon Hubert during Craford's three-day Warren Commission "interrogation" in Washington D.C., although Judge Griffin told me at a Chicago*

***conference in 1993 that he and Hubert felt that Crafard was holding back and not being honest about himself and his activities while in Dallas. After interviewing Crafard, I decided to provide Judge Griffin with a summary of our conversations, but for some reason, I did not receive a response. Later, I did get a brief reply in regard to a Berkeley, CA company ("Stewart-Hill"), which Crafard was asked about during his W.C. interview, but which he didn't remember working for during the summer of 1960. Unfortunately, Judge Griffin couldn't recall what kind of company it was or how the information had been obtained. Possibly this was when Crafard was working as a hit-man.***

Is what Crafard spun to Whitmey believable? No. One clear example of a lie was in saying he was sent on missions over the Berlin Wall while based in Germany. Construction on the wall began in August 1961. Larry was discharged from the army in November, 1959.

But it is likely some of what he said had some proximity to the truth.

For example, it is true that the US Army was providing specialized training to Lao forces in communications, motor maintenance and demolition in 1959 through the US Military Assistance Program. That is not proof that anyone from D Battery, 2nd Missile Battalion was involved. There were, of course, also Special Forces operations, but they are unlikely to have involved anyone from the 2nd Missile Battalion, let alone Crafard.

It is also not hard to imagine that someone like Crafard may spin being an "agent provocateur" at a university on behalf of the alumni and/or an intelligence agency into being a "hit man" for the Mafia and/or the CIA. Whatever the case, it is encouraging to find that Judge Griffin also thought there may be something odd about the Stewart-Hill employment.

#### **Part 4: Larry in Dallas Tx, March to June '63**

Crafard married Wilma Jean, by then a divorced mother of one boy, on June 16, 1962. She had her [second child](#), another boy, on March 1, 1963. Crafard expressed some doubts to the WC that this child was his, although his name went on the birth certificate.

The marriage did not last long before the couple separated in December 1962. However, after the birth of Wilma's second baby, Larry, [according to his testimony](#), ventured to Dallas in search of a reconciliation. He arrived soon after the birth and a reconciliation followed.

Wilma was living at the time with her parents in Letot Trailer Parker on Lombardy Ave and according to his testimony, he moved in with them and started work at Ablon Poultry. At some stage, her parents moved out and her brother and sister-in-law moved in. That is four adults plus at least two kids (more if the Cases had kids) which would be [breaking occupancy limits](#) in most jurisdictions today for a standard 2 bed-room trailer.

It is of note that March is when the Oswalds allegedly moved into the Neely St apartment and that the evidence for this is sketchy at best.

What we don't have is

- Any documentary evidence.
- Any evidence of utility connections
- Any witnesses who are not themselves, under suspicion in the Oswald saga

What we do have is

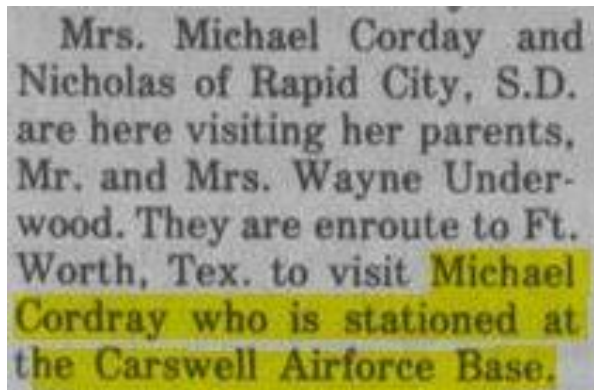
- A neighbor saying that the couple living there had *two* kids.
- The downstairs occupants who claimed to researcher Ed LeDoux that the female spoke English
- An FBI report which claims there was a metal name plate on the letter box proclaiming the occupants to be Mr. and Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald – this despite claims that Oswald was trying to avoid the FBI.
- The same witnesses reported drinking and fighting in the upstairs apartment.
- The Elsbeth electricity account in Oswald's name showing it was not closed until the day prior to Lee leaving for New Orleans.

All of this leaves open the possibility that it was the Crafarads and their two kids living at the Neely address as squatters due to overcrowding at the trailer park home of his in-laws. Larry's cousin indicated that Larry was a drinker, and other reports suggest he was not averse to physical or verbal attacks. Another possibility comes from a rumor that circulated to the effect that Marina was living there with another man – with current speculation suggesting that this was perhaps even Gary Taylor – a young man who separated from his wife (a daughter of George de Mohrenschildt) after Marina stayed with them for a short period. It is worth noting that the infamous Back Yard photos were taken at the Neely St apartment and that Gary Taylor was at that time, a professional photographer.

Marina may also have been living at the Neeley apartment on her own with Junie, while receiving the ongoing support of Lee, Ruth Paine and the de Mohrenschildts.

#### **Part 5: Craford Returns to Dallas early Oct 1963**

In early October – on or about the same day we find Oswald returning to Dallas, Larry is driven into town by a friend he named in testimony as Mickey Corday who he claimed to have met at fairgrounds in Dallas or Memphis.



Mrs. Michael Corday and Nicholas of Rapid City, S.D. are here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Underwood. They are enroute to Ft. Worth, Tex. to visit Michael Cordray who is stationed at the Carswell Airforce Base.

Once again, no attempt was made by the WC or the FBI to find "Corday", so who was he?

Mr. CRAFTARD. *I traveled to Dallas, Tex.*

Mr. HUBERT. *How did you travel?*

Mr. CRAFTARD. *With a friend of mine, Mickey Spillane.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Mickey who?*

Mr. CRAFTARD. *Mickey Corday.*

Mr. HUBERT. *How do you spell the last name?*

Mr. CRAFTARD. *C-o-r-d-a-y.*

Mr. HUBERT. *How did you travel?*

Mr. CRAFTARD. *Traveled down in his car.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Where is he from, do you know?*

Mr. CRAFTARD. *I don't know where his home is.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Did you know him prior to this time?*

Mr. CRAFTARD. *I had seen him prior to this time and heard of him prior to this time.*

Mr. HUBERT. *I mean it wasn't a hitchhike?*

Mr. CRAFTARD. *No, sir; I met him at the fairgrounds in Dallas, Tex., or in Memphis.*

Efforts to identify “Mickey Corday” were drawing a total blank until variations on the spelling were tried. In doing this, the name “Michael Cordray” was eventually found. In 1984, Cordray was a staff sergeant at Carswell Airforce Base in Fort Worth and specialized in B52s and radar systems. Recall that the US air force had used B52s in the sonic boom tests conducted in Nevada 3 years earlier and in which Crafard had been involved.

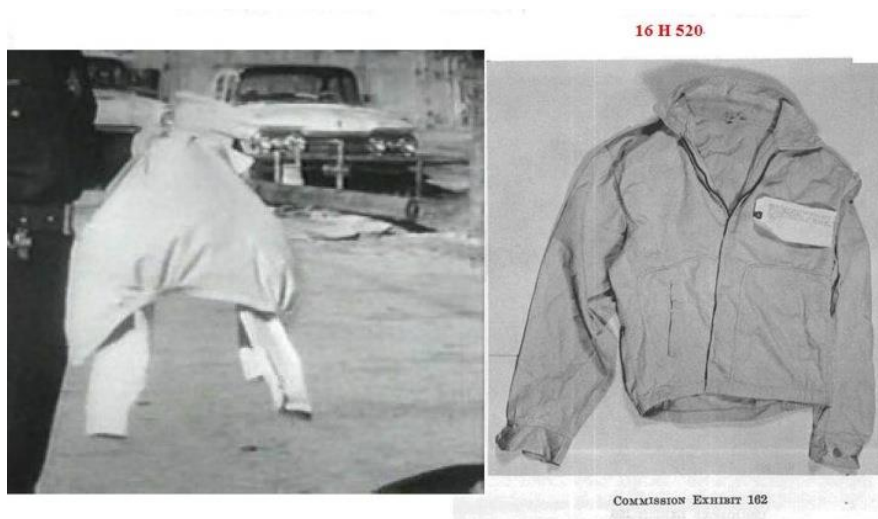
Though the name is misspelled in the above news clip the first time, it is correct the 2<sup>nd</sup> time.

Note that in his testimony, Crafard initially referred to Mickey Corday/Cordray as “Mickey Spillane”. Spillane was a popular author of detective novels with gangsters as his usual villains - but he did also have occasional forays into [Communist bad guys](#). Just as interesting and relevant, he had been in the Army Air Corps as a fighter pilot, so on all counts, it would be no surprise that Crafard would give Cordray the nickname of “Mickey Spillane”.

### Part 6: Crafard and the Coat, Nov 22, 1963

The jacket found near the scene of the Tippit murder, or Exhibit 162, is a Maurice Holman.

This was a very specific type of jacket. The FBI tried to trace it through the dry cleaners tag still attached to it. Despite checking around 100 dry cleaners in Dallas and New Orleans, they had no luck. But this lack of success may simply mean that they looked in the wrong city. They should perhaps have looked in Los Angeles.



In the mid-1950s, the Maurice Holman line of jackets were the choice of hipsters on the west coast. Even the marketing campaign was hipster oriented – with reach into the gay community. One slogan used was "*Of course when you say California, you're saying Maurice Holman.*"

The jacket label on Exhibit 162 reads: "*Created in California by Maurice Holman/ Los Angeles.*"

Crafard was schooled mainly in California. He did his Basic training in San Francisco. In 1961 he joined a carnival in California.

In 1962 he moved back to Oregon where he had spent 2 years of his childhood. For part of 1963 he was in Dallas, Tx.

But despite the travelling, and having been born in Michigan, his formative years were all on the West Coast.

Ruby liked young men with the Hollywood look. He graded then by which Hollywood star they most resembled. In fact, it seems such comparisons were almost a compulsion because he even commented at times that Oswald looked like Paul Newman. Maybe seems Crafard was going for the James Dean look?



The jacket was a size “medium”, not Oswald's size which was “small”.

After the assassination, Crafard was photographed by the FBI wearing what looked like another Maurice Holman jacket. The question is, was it Crafard who discarded the jacket near the Tippit scene and if so, did he replace it after leaving Dallas the day after the assassination? Alternatively, was Crafard's jacket stolen and planted at the scene to incriminate him? Either way, it could explain his hurried Dallas exit, stage left the following morning.

Despite claiming he was asleep until well after 12:30 pm at the Carousel Club on November 22, it is known he was a regular visitor to Ruby's apartment. And his story about sleeping in and being woken by Ruby employee Andy Armstrong on that day has more holes than a pincushion pillow for a porcupine.

Following is his testimony on the subject:

Mr. CRAFARD. *As far as I can recall it was more or less a general night for the club.*

Mr. HUBERT. Were there any special preparations by way of preparing for a larger crowd or for some program in connection with the President's visit?

Mr. CRAFARD. *Not that I can recall.*

Mr. HUBERT. *In other words, the night prior to the President's visit was a routine night?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *As far as I can recall.*

Mr. HUBERT. *I suppose you have put your mind to it since, particularly at the time it happened, because most people did, you know. They relate that historic event to their own lives and reconstruct what they were doing before and afterwards.*

*Did you do that? Have you ever done that?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *I have tried to think of what I was doing before, the night before, a couple nights before, or something like that. I don't recall anything out of the ordinary.*

Mr. HUBERT. *If it was the ordinary, then I suppose it would have been that the club were closed up at its usual hour.*

Mr. CRAFARD. *As far as I recall, yes.*

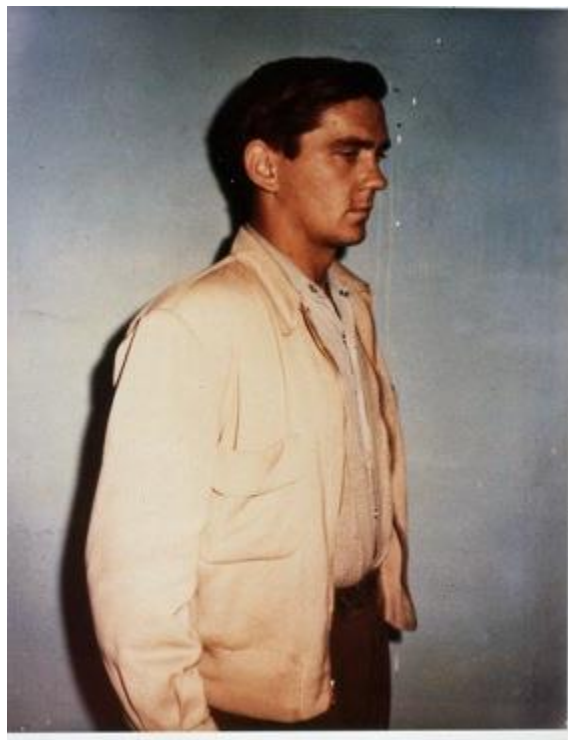
Mr. HUBERT. *And you were still sleeping there?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Yes; I was still sleeping there.*

Mr. HUBERT. *So you would have gone to sleep?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Yes, sir.*

Mr. HUBERT. *And then I suppose Ruby would have wakened you?*



*FBI photo of Larry Crafard wearing what looks like a Maurice Holman Californian jacket.*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Andy woke me that morning. He come in early. Andy always put the beer in and he come in early to do that so that he could have the rest of the day off.*

Mr. HUBERT. *What time did Andy come in?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *I think it was about 9:30 or something like that.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Came in personally?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Yes. He was there when the President was shot.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Were you asleep when he came in?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *I was asleep when he came in.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Did you waken up when he came in?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *I didn't wake up---Andy woke me up and told me that the President had been shot.*

Mr. HUBERT. *That was much later in the day, wasn't it?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *I believe so.*

Mr. HUBERT. *About 12:30?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Yes.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Weren't you supposed to be doing your cleaning-up job?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Ordinarily if I had been up, I would have been cleaning up; yes, sir.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Ordinarily he would have awakened you when he came in, wouldn't he?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Andy, when he came in he should have woke me up. I guess he said he had called me or something and I hadn't woke up, I hadn't got up or something.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Didn't he know you wanted to go and see the parade?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *He knew I said something about it I don't know, I think maybe he had been down and saw us--down to see some of it or something and then come back to the club or something.*

Mr. HUBERT. *You didn't leave word for anyone to call you to see the parade?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *No.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Wasn't it unusual for you to sleep that length of time?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Not if I was tired and they didn't call me, I'd sleep if they didn't call me.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Have you ever done that before?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *I've seen the time when I went to sleep and slept 14 or 15 hours.*

Mr. HUBERT. *No, I am talking about while you were at the club.*

Mr. CRAFARD. *At the club a couple times I slept until 1:30 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon before somebody woke me up.*

Mr. HUBERT. *You had made no plans yourself to anticipate going to see the President?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Not definite plans except if I got up I figured I'd go down and see it.*

Mr. HUBERT. *And you intended to get up?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *I figured I'd wake up. I didn't wake up.*

Mr. HUBERT. *What time did you go to bed, do you know?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *I don't know, about 2:30 or 3 o'clock, or something.*

Mr. HUBERT. *You slept clean around until 12:30 or after?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Yes.*

Mr. HUBERT. *How do you know Andy came in earlier?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *The beer was all taken care of, so I figured he had been in the club.*

Mr. HUBERT. *You are not sure it was Andy that did that, then?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *No.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Put the beer on?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Andy said something about doing it, he had done it earlier, or something.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Was the beer normally delivered at a regular time?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *We had the beer delivered 2 days a week. Andy come in every day and put the beer in the cooler.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Where was the beer delivered?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *It was delivered upstairs when it was delivered.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Did somebody have to receive it?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Yes.*

Mr. HUBERT. *When was it delivered that day, do you know?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *It was delivered on Tuesdays and Saturdays, I believe it was.*

Mr. HUBERT. *It wasn't delivered on this day, then?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *No, but he come up to put more beer in the cooler.*

Mr. HUBERT. *That was his job?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Yes. He done that all the time.*

Mr. HUBERT. *You didn't have anything to do with it?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *No.*

Mr. GRIFFIN. *Where would he carry the beer from, from what place to where?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *It would come in the front door of the club, there was a hallway off to the side here and come on over here and made an L. My room was here, and he'd get the beer over here and take it out.*

Mr. HUBERT. *He had to pass your room?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *No.*

Mr. HUBERT. *He had to pass by it?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *No, sir.*

Mr. GRIFFIN. *He would come in the back of the club where the beer was stored?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *Probably he'd come in the front door and go up here and get the beer. My room was down here on this corner, and he would get the beer here.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Did you leave the door open or closed?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *My door was closed.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Why was it closed?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *I closed it all the time.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Weren't you supposed to be sort of on guard, as it were, in addition to doing the job around there, that is part of your job having someone on the premises?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *I just figured having me sleep there, I guess. He never said anything to me about it.*

Mr. HUBERT. *Did he ever awaken you on other days when he brought the beer?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *If Andy came in when I was still in bed, he'd usually wake me up, yes.*

Mr. HUBERT. *But he did not this morning?*

Mr. CRAFARD. *He said he called me, but I hadn't woke up.*

The short version is this: Larry had mentioned to Andy Armstrong the day before that he would like to go watch the presidential parade. However, he made no plans to do so, except to hope he woke up in time. The next morning, Larry claims that Andy Armstrong comes in early at 9:30 am to pack beer into the cooler so that he [Andy] has time to go see the parade. He does not wake Larry up, despite knowing Larry wants to watch the parade, as well. Nor does Larry hear Armstrong putting the beer away because he has his door shut, even though he sleeps at the club for the added security it provides to the premises.

In short, there is no evidence that Crafard was asleep in his room until well after the assassination when allegedly finally woken by Armstrong. He could easily have been in Oak Cliff and returned to the Carousel later. The backtracking and contradictions in his testimony on this subject indicate a lack of frankness.