

The Enigmatic Fred Lee Crisman

Compiled by James P Carrion, January 29, 2018

If you are a UFO or Kennedy Assassination enthusiast, one unavoidable name which connects these two mysteries is Fred Lee Crisman who was infamously involved in the UFO Maury Island Incident and investigated by Jim Garrison for an alleged connection to JFK's death. This chapter will not focus on these mysteries but on the man himself, sticking to just the known facts about his life.

Early Years

Fred Lee Crisman (hereby FLC) was born on July 22, 1919, in Tacoma, Washington. FLC's father was also called Fred Crisman as was his grandfather. According to the 1940 Census, FLC's father owned a hotel in Vale, Oregon and at the time was 45 years of age. FLC's mother Eva Louise Joshlin, age 39, was listed as the Hotel Assistant.

The image shows a 1940 US Census Population Schedule form for Fred Lee Crisman. The form is filled out with handwritten information. Key details include: Name: Crisman, Fred; Date of Birth: July 22, 1919; Place of Birth: Tacoma, Washington; Occupation: Hotel Manager; and Family members: Eva Louise Crisman (wife) and Howard Hutchinson (cousin). The form also lists other family members like a brother and a sister-in-law.

FLC was listed on the census form as 20 years old and had completed 4 years of high school. Cousin Howard Hutchinson, age 24, from Iowa was living with the family in Vale and was working as a clerk at the hotel. Either the hotel was called or had attached to it a separate business known as the Vale Tavern. Also, attached was the Vale Laundry which appears to still be in business today.

FLC attended Vale Union High School from 1938 – 39 and graduated in June of 1939. His high school record is incomplete but points to him having attended all 4 years of high school at Vale Union. He had average grades and no disciplinary actions.

In 1942, FLC married Filomena Veristain in Ontario. Later that year, Filomena gave birth to a daughter, Rita Louise Crisman on July 16, 1942.

Filomena was born on October 11, 1920 at Boise to Ventura Veristain and Rita Bengoechea Veristain, originally from the Basque region of Spain. She had five sisters and one brother. Filomena attended and graduated from Vale Union High School in 1938, just one year prior to FLC. Filomena attended Southern Oregon College (now Southern Oregon University at Ashland), where she made the honor roll and earned a three-year teaching certificate in 1950.

The image shows a 1930 US Census Population Schedule for Oregon, specifically for the household of Filomena Veristain. The document is a form with multiple columns and rows, containing personal and household information for each individual. The household is located in the town of Vale, Oregon. The census taker is identified as Albert Green National Forest. The form includes fields for name, sex, age, race, marital status, occupation, and place of birth. It also includes a section for the mother tongue and a section for the occupation and industry of each individual. The form is numbered 252 in the top right corner.

Per Jim Garrison's JFK files, FLC attended Eastern Oregon College of Education from 1939 – 40. After WW2 he attended the same college from 1947 – 48. From 1948 – 51, FLC was at Willamette University and received a BA on June 10, 1951. On his DD Form 214 Honorable Release from Service form, it shows six years of college education, with FLC having a BS, BA, and MA degrees in the field of Education.

FLC's FBI file shows that he worked for the Union Pacific railroad as a brakeman from 1941 to February of 1942 and left to join the military. "Employment was satisfactory with no derogatory

information.” Page signed off on by FBI agent Bobbitt (who authored some Maury Island related memos). His military records show his civilian employment prior to WW2 was as a Railroad Fireman.

WW2

FLC’s military service records shows he was an enlisted man from December 9, 1941 to November 2, 1943 with a separate service number: 19110350. This is also reflected in his 1947 Atomic Energy Act Application, an uncensored copy of which is included in his military records. What this early military service in the Regular Army consisted of is not clear, nor is it clear where he was stationed during this time. Another military record shows that he entered active military service on May 26, 1942.

A July 3, 1943 article in the La Grande Observer shows FLC received basic flying training at the Army Air Force flying training detachment in Lancaster, California. This was War Eagle Field in the Mojave Desert where after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Polaris Flight Academy began training cadets for the US Army Air Forces in July 1942.



According to 1942 newspapers:

All basic training will be handled at War Eagle Flight Academy at Lancaster, the only civilian school in the United States to handle basic training of Army pilots.

Every four and one-half weeks a new group of US pilots will arrive at Lancaster to commence their basic training. After completing their course here, they will be sent to Army Advance Training posts where upon completion of their advance course, they will receive their wings and commission.

Per FLC’s military records, he entered officer duty on November 3 from Luke Field, Arizona where he attended advanced flight training. Crisman was in Class CL 43-J, ATCHD, HQ & HQ Squadron, 305th Single Engine Flying Training Group at Luke Field, Arizona till November 2, 1943. During World War II, Luke was the largest fighter training base in the Army Air Forces, graduating more than 12,000 fighter pilots from advanced and operational courses in the AT-6, P-40, P-51 and P-38, earning the nickname,

“Home of the Fighter Pilot.” Source:

<http://www.wiiieeparts.com/ForSaleStore/index.php?act=viewProd&productId=327>

The Army Officer record of applicant, SN O-758951, reflected he entered service on November 3, 1943, at Phoenix, Arizona, as a Second Lieutenant. He was released from active duty on February 19, 1946, at Fort Lewis, Washington, as a First Lieutenant. He had enlisted service from December 9, 1941, ASN 19110350.

On FLC’s WW2 Record of Service it shows he was a member of the 127th Liaison Squadron Commando of the 2nd Air Commando Group and served in central Burma. The service schools he attended were a “Transition Flying School” and “Camouflage School”.

After piecing together FLC’s military career to this point, there are some notable gaps to fill in:

- Where was FLC between December 1941 and July 1943 when he reported for basic flight school in Lancaster, California? Allegedly, he was going to college, but what did his enlisted military service consist of during this period? Was he on a deferred entry?
- Where was FLC after he completed advanced flight training at Luke Field, Phoenix Arizona, prior to leaving on October 19, 1944 for overseas duty?

FLC’s earlier enlisted service is still a mystery, but the post flight training can be filled in by the official history of the 127th Liaison Squadron. Also known as the Jayhawk Squadron of the Kansas National Guard, the squadron was subdivided into four flights, the "A" flight commanded by Lieutenant Fred Crisman. The squadron’s insignia was a Jayhawk decked out in aviator gear standing on a cloud.



As described by former members, the liaison mission was rather ill defined, but it included tactical reconnaissance (including aerial photography), artillery spotting, the pick-up and delivery of messages between field units, the transportation of personnel, and the evacuation of wounded from the rear areas behind the actual battlefield.

Beginning in April of 1944 the squadron received indications that it would not remain a training organization much longer. In April, it was put on alert status and was given special training indicating possible overseas duty. A set of lectures were scheduled, and instruction was given on survival methods in the tropics, the desert, and the Arctic. This

flurry of speculative activity was followed, on May 1, 1944, by the re-designation of the squadron as the 127th Liaison Squadron (Commando). This re-designation would be the last for their period of wartime service. The exact rationale for this re-designation is not evident from the available records.

While an overseas move seemed imminent in April, the excitement promoted by possible overseas assignment quickly died down when orders were not forthcoming. Instead, the squadron again was forced to go through a series of quick moves. Orders sent them to Aiken Army Air Field, South Carolina on May 18, 1944; Dunnellon Army Air Field, Florida on June 10, 1944; Cross City Army Air Field, Florida on June 21, 1944; Drew Army Air Field, Tampa, Florida on August 17, 1944; and Lakeland Army Air Field, Florida on August 22, 1944.

The 127th deployment to Florida from June through August of 1944 corresponds with a letter FLC wrote that was published in the December 1944 issue of Yank Magazine and where he listed his duty station as Lakeland, Florida:

“Like a lot of other officers. I live on the West Coast and am stationed on the East Coast. In order to get home and back in 10 days I have to fly.”

Yank December 8, 1944

Most of YANK'S income buys equipment new operations, such as the printing and distribution center now being set up in a forward area of the Pacific, and pays for the editions which are not self-supporting.

The Lieutenant Sees Red

Dear YANK:

Today I came across a beef in YANK that made me see red. Namely, the beef from the poor little GI who simply can't see why the big bad second louey over him is paid for the accrued leave he hasn't taken when he leaves the Army. Naturally he makes no mention of the fact that he gets 15 days' travel time. We get 10 days and no travel time. Where he is getting his every six months. I get mine once a year. And he beefs.

Like a lot of other officers. I live on the West Coast and am stationed on the East Coast. In order to get home and back in 10 days I have to fly. This costs me plenty--more by far than the Army will pay me when this mess is over. And he has the nerve to beef.

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It is guys like him that make SBs out of guys like me. And while I'm at it, I might add that I don't like YANK's policy of printing every article that deals with the dirty nasty ex-shoe clerk who grinds the very brilliant but misplaced private down but who, in the end, is foiled by the private and made to appear foolish before the entire outfit. I worked plenty hard for these bars and wings, and I resent nasty cracks about them, in jest or not. I suppose this little missile, following YANK's usual policy, will drift gently into the waste basket, while some poor GI whose second louey put him on KP twice in six months will take first place under the heading *Mail Call*.
Lakeland, Fla. -2d Lt. FRED L. CRISMAN

The 2nd Commando unit was formed in Lakeland and Lakeland is also mentioned by FLC in his JFK deposition. FLC claimed in his deposition that he was at Henderson Field in Tampa, Cork City (a temporary airfield – he probably meant to say Cross City) and at Lakeland prior to shipping overseas.

One noticeable discrepancy between FLC's duty stations and the official 127th history is that his military records place him at Hillsborough AAF bases in Florida in January 1944, in advance of the 127th arrival there in mid-1944, as evidenced by this entry:

He was found guilty of absence without official leave from about 0745 January 27, 1944, to about 1830 January 27, 1944. He accepted punishment under article of war 104 and did not demand trial by General Court Martial. He was restricted to the limits of his post for a period of seven days, commencing January 28, 1944 at Hillsborough AAF, Tampa, Florida.

Continuing with the official 127th history:

After four months of constantly being on the move, the squadron again had a few months to train and plan for whatever the future held for them. The possibility of overseas shipment still seemed likely but after the disappointment of the past six months, there was a good deal of uncertainty. Squadron members qualified on the .45 pistol and the M1 carbine on the 4th and 5th of September, and on the submachine gun on the 16th. Shortly thereafter, all nonessential records were destroyed, and the squadron began to make final preparations for its departure, hopefully overseas. Orders were finally received for overseas duty in India, on October 23, 1944.

According to orders, the squadron proceeded by troop train from Florida to Camp Anza, California, arriving there on November 2, 1944. Temporary quarters were arranged for the men while supplies were obtained for the overseas trip. The squadron members again entrained on November 8, 1944, for the Port of Los Angeles where the squadron and its equipment were loaded aboard the USS General John Pope. The 127th was designated as an advance detail to the ship and was to serve in a guard capacity throughout the journey. The loading of the vessel was completed within two days, and

on November 10, 1944, three years after mobilization, the squadron left the United States for overseas duty in a combat theater.

FLC's military records show that he left the US for Australia on October 19, 1944 and arrived on October 30, 1944, again in advance of the other 127th members:

After the customary sea sickness, the passengers of the ship settled down to life in their temporary 'home.' Land was not again sighted until November 26, 1944. The men sought diversions to pass the time on the lengthy sea journey. For example, they organized their own orchestra and had various concerts and talent contests to amuse themselves. One highlight was the crossing of the equator in mid-November. As was traditional, initiation rites were scheduled for those who had not previously crossed the equator. Members from various military units elected representatives to participate in the pollywog ceremonies and at the conclusion, all members of the squadron were hardened shellbacks.

The land sighted on November 26 was Australia and as the ship put into Melbourne harbor all hoped for at least several hours of shore leave to again feel solid earth under their feet. This did not occur. On November 29, the ship's voyage was resumed, finally docking at Bombay, India on December 10, 1944; American currency had already been exchanged on board for Indian currency. The squadron members remained with the ship until December 13 when they departed by train for their base called Kalaikunda. It was an extremely rough three-day ride to reach this base camp located near the Indian city of Kharagpur. This placed their base roughly eighty miles from the city of Calcutta. Once they had reached the base and made their quarters livable, the flying personnel began logging hours of flight time to regain their touch for flying after a several month lapse due to their long trip from Florida to India.

In many respects the first month of overseas assignment seemed rather uneventful. The month of January 1945 was spent on orientation activities including medical shots, dental survey, and orientation and training lectures. The squadron's aerial arsenal was increased with the addition of two C-64's from Karachi, India.

For its wartime mission, the squadron was subdivided into four flights, the 'A' flight commanded by Lieutenant Fred Crisman, 'B' flight by Lieutenant John Gaffield (who had served as the squadron's historian), 'C' flight by Second Lieutenant D. L. Carter, and 'D' flight by Second Lieutenant J. J. Hoose.

'B' flight was selected in February of 1945 to operate in cooperation with British ground forces in the third Arakan campaign into Burma, beginning on the 21st of that month. For the next thirty days, squadron pilots were constantly involved in duties supporting the British Army. Their missions included such activities as photographic and reconnaissance duties, evacuation of wounded, supply drops, courier duties, and cargo flights. They were entrusted with secret messages, regular mail and with transporting fresh blood to the front. Their operations were directed from the Tactical Air Command headquarters of the Fifteenth Corps of the British Army (their actual higher headquarters in this period was the Second Air Commando Group, United States Army

Air Corps). Royal Air Force intelligence kept them apprised of the situation and their actual liaison work was directed through Captain York, Royal Air Force.

On the first day of the offensive the squadron operated out of Cox's Bazaar, Burma, but orders moved them to Akyab Island, Burma to a British fighter strip. During the offensive 'B' flight was constantly changing bases in order to remain in close proximity to the front lines. After the assignment to Akyab Island, the squadron moved to Ramree Island, Kysbon, and then finally on eastward into the mountainous regions of Burma where they flew in support of the 32d West African Division. Although they flew unarmed planes and did not engage in direct combat with the Japanese, their duties were not without danger. For a brief period, they flew out of Kyaukpu, then virtually the only piece of ground in that area in Allied hands. The field was subject to sniper fire and had been seeded with boobytraps by the Japanese who still controlled the surrounding jungle.

FLC's military medical records reflect that he was a sniper victim for which he received one of the four Purple Hearts awarded to him in his military career:

July 1, 1945 – July 10, 1945: "Wounded, sniper bullet, right shoulder, slight. Purple Heart awarded. British RAF Field Hospital. Cox Bazaar Trns. Br. Dum-Dum, India."

The 127th history continues:

According to the squadron's records, 'B' flight logged in more than 1,500 flights with only three regarded as unsuccessful. The three unsuccessful flights resulted in crash landings, two of which had casualty passengers aboard. In all three cases the casualty passengers survived as did the pilots. Squadron pilots distinguished themselves on a number of occasions with their sense of duty to their injured passengers. On one occasion a pilot, transporting a West African casualty, demolished his aircraft in a jungle crash landing. He used parts from the wrecked plane and built a two-wheel cart to transport his casualty to safety.

Occasionally the squadron was called upon to transport important persons in the combat zone. Lieutenant General Sir Phillip Christison, Commander of the British Fifteenth Corps, utilized the squadron on a number of instances. Lady Louis Mountbatten, wife of the Supreme Allied Commander, flew in a 127th aircraft in an inspection tour of the forward area hospitals and casualty clearing stations. This tour was a result of her status as a General Officer in the British Queen's Ambulance Corps.

In many respects the first major disaster for the squadron occurred at the hands of 'mother nature,' rather than the Japanese. On March 12, 1945, the winds of a tropical storm lashed the base of the squadron detachment. From 7:00 to 7:45 p.m., the base suffered from the tropical winds; when the storm had passed, every aircraft on the field was either condemned or destroyed. Only four planes, which were away on a mission, survived that storm. The 127th personnel escaped without injury but others on the base were not so fortunate. Eight members of another squadron were killed, and more than one hundred Air Corps personnel were injured. As the historical officer recorded, "the

entire Japanese Air Force striking simultaneously couldn't have done a better job." Following the storm, a service unit was moved in and the repair and reconditioning of the aircraft began. The end of March found the squadron's usable aircraft restored and back on the flight line, and the living quarters were, by and large, restored to their pre-storm condition.

The 127th Liaison Squadron (Commando) cooperated with the British Army from the beginning of the Burma offensive in February until the latter part of April 1945. Through this campaign, every pilot that participated (with one exception) flew sufficient hours and missions to entitle him to an Air Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and most of the pilots were eligible for a second Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal. Above all, this campaign proved the value of a light plane such as the L-5 in a jungle environment engaging in communications work and transporting men and materials.

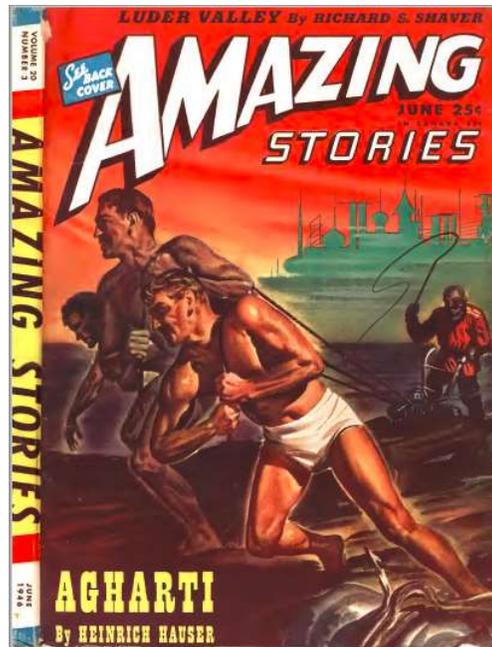
FLC's military record shows that he received the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with 1 Oak Leaf Cluster, the American Theater Service Medal, the Asiatic Pacific Services Medal with 1 Bronze Star, and the WW2 Victory Medal.

FLC also received letters of commendation from the Commanding General South East Asia Command (SEAC), Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, in February 1945; from the Commanding General, 15TH Corps, British 14th Army, Lieutenant-General Sir Philip Christison, in February of 1945; and the Commanding General, China Burma India (CBI) Ground Forces in March of 1945.

On May 1, the British offensive again picked up its pace with the occupation of Rangoon, Burma. The British campaign in Burma officially ceased on May 6, 1945, and with the collapse of the Japanese defenses the 127th received a well-earned rest. Beginning on May 17, the L-5's of the squadron were flown back to their original base in India. The move of men and equipment had been completed by May 22, 1945.

FLC wrote a letter to Amazing Stories that was published in the June 1946 issue:

I flew my last combat mission on May 26, 1945 when I was shot up over Bassein and ditched my ship in Ramaree roads off Chedubs Island. I was missing five days. I requested leave at Kashmere. I and Captain (deleted by request) left Srinagar and went to Rudok then through the Khese pass to the norther foothills of the Karakoram.



ENCOUNTER IN THE CAVES

Sirs:

I flew my last combat mission on May 26 when I was shot up over Basscin and ditched my ship in Remaree Roads off Cheduba Island. I was missing five days. I requested rest leave at Kashmere. I and Capt. (deleted by request) left Srinagar and went to Rudok then through the Khesa pass to the northern foothills of the Kabakoram. We found what we were looking for. We knew what we were searching for.

For heaven's sake, drop the whole thing! You are playing with dynamite. My companion and I fought our way out of a cave with sub-machine guns. I have two 9" scars on my left arm that came from wounds given me in the cave when I was 50 feet from a moving object of any kind and in perfect silence. The muscles were nearly ripped out. How? I don't know. My friend had a hole the size of a dime in his right bicep. It was seared inside. How we don't know. But we both believe we know more about the Shaver Mystery than any other pair.

You can imagine my fright when I picked up my first copy of AMAZING STORIES and see you splashing words about on the subject.

Don't print our names. We are not cowards, but we are not crazy. You have given a lot of information in AMAZING STORIES that seems entirely unrelated to our subject, but a lot of it is, that's what worries us.

ex-Capt.—A.C.

FLC's military medical history shows he was shot down twice during WW2, the second crash corresponding to the Amazing Stories letter, although the dates don't match exactly, off by one month.

March 10, 1944 – June 23, 1944: “Shot down in flames over Rya-Wa, Burma. Wounded, Flak fragments, right cheek and eye bones, exposed optical nerve. Extensive corrective surgery Br. Dum-Dum, India. Purple Heart awarded. British DGC, Empire Medal.”

April 26, 1945 – June 23, 1945: “Shot down in Ramaree Straits, two miles south Ramaree Island, Flak fragments, head, left arm. Surgery, head Br. Dum-Dum, India. Purple Heart awarded, DFC, British Star of Burma.”

Why FLC was still flying over Burma in late April 1945 when the remainder of the 127th was safely back in India is not clear.

Though the war in the India-Burma theater seemed to be nearing a successful conclusion, the 127th still had significant missions to accomplish. In June of 1945 a thirty- plane flight left from Kalaikunda Army Air Field, flying over the ‘hump,’ with Kunming, China as a destination. Ten planes from the 127th were among the thirty, complete with their pilots, who served as ferry pilots. During that month, 25 L-5 aircraft were transferred from the organization to higher priority organizations on the China-Burma-India theater. At the end of the month the organization was still functioning with a total personnel strength of fourteen officers and sixty-six enlisted men.

Since the combat theater had shifted away from the base area of the 127th, a change in base seemed imminent. July passed with little in the way of outstanding occurrences and certainly nothing in the way of combat missions. Finally, on July 29, the squadron was placed on a twenty-four-hour alert, effective August 3, 1945. The equipment was packed and shipped to Calcutta, India, with the personnel to follow on August 4, 1945. The traditional military rumor mill indicated the squadron would perhaps be home by Christmas.

The rumor mill was not entirely wrong. The men boarded the USS General Collins at Calcutta and departed on August 7, 1945 for an unknown destination. The remainder of the month was spent on board ship in the Pacific Ocean; while they were at sea the war ended. On or about September 15, 1945, the squadron reached its destination, Okinawa. According to Kansas National Guard records the 127th was shipped out of India for the express purpose of participating in the invasion of Japan. With the war over, the men took temporary quarters on Okinawa and waited impatiently for new orders. The three-week wait plus a diet of “C” rations was not conducive to the squadron’s morale.

Orders were finally received which transferred the 127th ground personnel to the 25th Liaison Squadron stationed on Mindanao, Philippines. The liaison pilots and officers were transferred to various units on Okinawa. Before much reorganization could occur, new orders were cut dated October 29, 1945, inactivating the squadron effective November 15, 1945. Hence, Yontan Air Strip, Okinawa became the last base of the squadron for all practical purposes.

FLC was awarded the Army of Occupation Medal, Japan for the 127th’s stay in Okinawa.

Now inactivated, the personnel were placed aboard a converted freighter which was to return them to the United States. The men slept in the holds where makeshift beds, constructed of two-by-fours and Army canvas, were their scant comfort. The ship proceeded north and picked up the Japanese trade waters to gain speed back to the United States. The northern route, however, proved to be so cold that the men could not take baths for two weeks. When they entered San Francisco harbor after thirty-two days at sea, they were, according to one former member, "a dirty filthy bunch." Ironically, San Francisco offered little more comfort because upon arrival the remnants of the squadron were quartered on the beach in twelve-man tents. That night the winds blew most of the tents away. This hardly seemed a fitting conclusion for a squadron which had served four years of active duty.

Per FLC's military records he left the theater on December 6, 1945 and was back in the United States by December 19, 1945. FLC was then placed on terminal leave from December 23, 1945 to February 19, 1946. His last rank on active duty was 1st Lieutenant, rated to fly single engine planes. Another record in his military file shows that he was promoted to Captain effective December 23, 1945 when he started terminal leave.

Return to Civilian Life

After leaving the military in February 1946, FLC's FBI report picks up his trail:

FLC worked at the State Veteran's Rehabilitation Council handling Veteran's problems from March 20, 1946 to March 31, 1947. His work was deemed satisfactory but he was terminated by a reduction in force.

After termination, FLC went to work for Harold Dahl, piloting Dahl's personal plane (Dahl was rumored to be a black-market operator during the war). Mr. Frank Bannon, Deputy Pierce County Prosecutor was told by FLC how he came up with the business idea of recovering logs from Puget Sound and patrolling valuable summer beach cottages for private owners and that Dahl stole this idea from FLC.

Harold Dahl operated the Commercial Lumber Company at 235 Millwater Avenue in Tacoma and both Dahl and FLC had connections with the Harbor Patrol Association. Bannon warned FLC to break off contact with Dahl, which FLC then later told Bannon he had.

FLC as it turns out did not break off his association with Dahl as revealed by the Garrison JFK investigation. In his November 21, 1968 deposition before members of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, when asked where he met Thomas Beckham, FLC answered "in the state of Washington" in "the late spring of '66." When asked if he remembered the name of the person who introduced him to Beckham, FLC responded, "Yes, his name was Harold Dahl."

- Q. And this was the first time you came to New Orleans?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Where did you meet Beckham?
- A. In the State of Washington.
- Q. How did you come about meeting him?
- A. I met him through another friend of mine, a man who operates a large second-hand store of this type of thing. I was there for books and he introduced me to Tom, and that is the first time I met him. It was a few months prior to coming down here.
- Q. This was approximately in '66?
- A. Yes, it was in late spring of '66.
- Q. That was the first time when you initially met Beckham?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Now when you were down here with Beckham in the late spring of 1966 ...
- A. I met him in the late spring of '66, I didn't come down here until October or November, just about this time, just prior to Thanksgiving.
- Q. Do you remember the name of the person who introduced you to Beckham?
- A. Yes, his name was Harold Dahl.
- Q. You say he owns a ...
- A. A large second-hand store of machinery, all types of books, just plain junk.
- Q. You recall where you all stayed when you were down here that time?
- A. Yes, at the Downtowner.
- Q. Did you meet any local citizens at that time?

On his DD Form 214 Honorable Release from Service, his last civilian employment from 1946 – 1947 is listed as Detective.

In mid-1947, FLC applied for a job that fell under the Atomic Energy Act and required a FBI background investigation. On August 29, 1947 Seattle based FBI Agent Jack B. Wilcox wrote a

memorandum that stated that FLC was no longer interested in pursuing the position and has returned (to be verified by the FBI) to school at La Grande, Oregon (Eastern Oregon College).

However, the FBI investigation was still conducted in September of 1947. Although nominally led by the Special Agent in Charge of the Washington Field Office Guy Hottel, the investigative work and report was made by J. Morton Arnold, a Special FBI Agent who in 1946 was involved in the Russian Redin Spy Trial and who supervised the Redin wiretapping. Arnold's name was censored from the original report released by the FBI but the CIA's JFK files has an uncensored version of FLC's Atomic Energy Act position investigation.

Closed 9/17

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU** FILE NO. **116-2694**

REPORT MADE AT Seattle, Washington	DATE WHEN MADE 9/13/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/25-28; 9/9-10/47.	REPORT MADE BY J. MORTON ARNOLD MFA
TITLE FRED LEE CRISMAN - 3 - 40076		CHARACTER OF CASE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - APPLICANT	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS References: Bureau file 116-27943. Bureau letter to Seattle, 8/21/47.			
<p style="text-align: center;">BIRTH</p> <p>AT TACOMA, WASHINGTON:</p> <p>A check of the records of the Tacoma Health Department verified applicant's birth on July 22, 1919 at Tacoma, Washington.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EMPLOYMENT</p> <p>Mr. H. R. KESTER, Assistant Director, State Veterans Rehabilitation Council, stated applicant was employed handling Veterans' problems from March 20, 1946 to March 31, 1947. He stated applicant was entirely satisfactory in the performance of his duties and he would rehire him at any time if he had sufficient appropriation. He added that applicant's employment was terminated when a reduction of force was ordered by his superiors. He also stated that he had had no reason to question the applicant's loyalty to the United States.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REFERENCES</p> <p>Judge W. A. RICHMOND, Pierce County Court, stated he has known applicant in his capacity as a Special Investigator for the State of Washington on Veterans' matters for the past two years. He stated that he found the</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>J. B. Gilliam</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY) 2 - Seattle 24 SEP 26 1947 523 ACC 9-18-47 CPH	116-2694-5		RECORDED & INDEXED EX-30

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Little is known of FLC's activities from the end of 1947 until he was called back to active duty for the Korean conflict in April of 1951. What little could be gleaned from press articles included:

February 18, 1948 – attending his wife's family member's wedding.



July 31, 1948 – giving a talk on The Far East to the North Salem (Oregon) Kiwanis club where he was described as a WW2 pilot who served in India, Siam and Indo-China.

Statesman Journal (Salem, Oregon) · 31 Jul 1949, Sun · Page 5



April 24, 1949 – FLC was the acting public relations officer of Oregon's first American Veterans of World War 2 (AMVETS). The organization 'was formed as a community service group and to promote the welfare of youth. Members feel, they said, that they can work together well along these lines because of their past experience together during WW2.'

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Amvets Hold Organizational Meet In Salem

Third organizational meeting of Oregon's first American Veterans of World War II (Amvets) group, the proposed Salem post 1, was held Friday night at the YMCA.

The meeting was devoted to indoctrination of 11 new members, according to Fred Crisman, acting public relations officer. He said this brought total membership to about 40.

Most important meeting to date, according to Crisman, will be next Friday at 8 p.m. at the YM when members will decide whether to apply immediately for a national charter.

Eligibility requirements are defined in the local membership drive slogan, "If you can wear the honorable discharge emblem you can be an Amvet."

Dale Gibson, Willamette university student, is acting commander of the proposed organization.

Surprises."

Tues., Ap. 24—Mrs. C. A. Gies, recently returned from South of the Border. "Mexico and Guatemala as I Saw Them."

Wed., Ap. 27—Martha Taber. "Spring Specials."

Thurs., Ap. 28—Rosana and Bill. "Coffee Cup Chit Chat."

Fri., Ap. 29—Mary Thomas, Interior Decorator. "Tricks With Color."

All broadcasts are held in
Drop in for coffee

R. L. E.

📺 ⏪ 9 of 2

February 25, 1950 – FLC wrote a letter to his Congressman Walter Norblad about:

The steady threat that creeps along, both in Europe and Asia" and how "China has fallen to the Reds. I know China, and when I see what can happen there, Mr. Norblad, it makes me stop and think...Indo-China is on the verge and will go soon. What next ... India? ... The Commies are raising such a fuss in Burma that the country is in chaos, admittedly falling fast to their control. What a dirty shame. I feel this very bitterly. I was badly wounded in Burma. I was shot down in flames over My-Bon, during a small battle for Ru-Wa on the coast of Burma.

I saw a lot of blood out there and it makes me mad to see it all go, while people I thought were in the 'know' grovel and back up before a gang of international brigands whose only difference from the Nazis is the cut of their uniforms. I no longer think the people guiding our state department know just what they are doing... I do not have any illusions that this small letter will rate any 'big beer' in Washington, but I have it off my chest...I just happen to feel a little worse about CBI—it was 'my' corner of the earth during the late ruckus out there.

The battle for Ru-Wa (misspelled) mentioned by FLC is documented in the book "Air Commando: Inside the Air Force Special Operations Command": "The 127th was committed to the

support of the 15th Indian Corp at Akyab on 10 January 1945, and were involved in the battles for Kangaw, Ramree Island, Ru Ywa, An, Leptan, and Taungup."

A Veteran Speaks His Doubts

In the army when a man had a gripe it was standard operating procedure to "tell it to the chaplain." In civilian life, it's "write your congressman." That's just what one Salem veteran, Fred Crisman, has done and Representative Walter Norblad has inserted his letter in the Congressional Record. Crisman expresses how he feels about "the steady threat that creeps along, both in Europe and Asia":

"China has fallen to the Reds. I know China, and when I see what can happen there, Mr. Norblad, it makes me stop and think . . . Indo-China is on the verge and will go soon. What next . . . India? . . . The Commies are raising such a fuss in Burma that the country is in chaos, admittedly falling fast to their control. What a dirty shame. I feel this very bitterly. I was badly wounded in Burma. I was shot down in flames over My-Bon, during the small battle for Ru-Wa on the coast of Burma.

"I left a lot of blood out there and it makes me mad to see it all go, while people I thought were in the 'know' grovel and back up before a gang of international brigades whose only difference from the Nazis is the cut of their uniforms. I no longer think the people guiding our state department know just what they are doing . . .

"I do not have any illusions that this small letter will rate any 'big beef' in Washington, but I have it off my chest . . . I just happen to feel a bit worse about the CBI—it was 'my' corner of the earth during the late ruckus out there."

Crisman is certainly not the only China-Burma-India veteran who takes a personal interest in Far Eastern affairs. The men who fought in North Africa and waded ashore at Anzio, the airmen who flew over Germany, the GIs who met the Russians—are usually concerned about what's happening "over there" now.

Somehow, the Americans feel that the islands and beaches, fields and mountains and cities they took at such great cost from the Germans and the Japanese now belong to our side. It is a natural reaction. Some of them left buddies there, many of them made friends among the natives and feel a certain kinship. We have a sort of proprietary or protective feeling toward the countries in which our boys fought, and it is no surprise that they hate to see these countries overtaken by the new enemy.

That regret, no doubt, is aggravated by the vague and uneasy idea that maybe they'll have to fight for "their" corner of the earth once more. All they can do about it is write to their congressman. But the dribble of letters to the representatives of the people reveals public opinion, and that, in due time, influences the actions of men in power.

A September 26, 1950 article in the Oregon Statesman claims that Crisman was shot down twice and is currently a Willamette University Student.

who drop school or drop the . . . 1 of 4 matches "2nd Air Commando"

American Legion's Capital post 9 minstrel show in mid-October may be tied in with Crusade For Freedom and United Nations weeks, and the Legion's show will be called (stand up!) Freedom Follies of '50 . . . Fred Crisman, ex-fighter pilot, Burma-India, shot down twice and now a Willamette university student, was member of famed second air commando group featured in current Colliers' writeup. . . . Many parents got gyped out of that extra hour of sleep Sunday in return to standard time — they set their clocks back one hour alright only to find the kids up and tearing the house down on the same old schedule.

His student status is confirmed in a February 24, 1951 Daily Capital Journal article that gave a list of Willamette University students who had been assigned practice teacher positions with the Salem public schools for the second semester. FLC was on the list for teaching history at Parrish Middle School.

Daily Capital Journal (Salem, Oregon) • 24 Feb 1951, Sat • Page 2

W U Students Listed Teachers

A list of Willamette university students who have been assigned practice teacher positions with the Salem public schools for the second semester was released Saturday by Kenneth V. Lottick, associate professor of education and director of student teaching at the university.

Fourteen of the 38 assigned are from Salem.

Dr. Lottick points out that while enrollment at Willamette for the second term is lower for the second semester, the total engaged in practice teaching is greater.

Home residences of the students, and their assignments include:
 Salem: Alice Adams, music, Parrish;
Fred Crisman, history, Salem high; Jean Gilmer, literature, Salem high; Estelita

Heavy Legislation Slated for Act

By PAUL W

Oregon's seven-weeks-old legislature when the house disposed of using income tax receipts to put them into the state general fund to levy property taxes for state expenses. But the lawmakers, facing a huge mass of bills, still are a long way from final adjournment.

The other highlight of the week was the house's 30-28 defeat of the bill to permit sale of colored oleomargarine.

The legislature's many hours of debate on foreign affairs ended with final passage of a memorial to cancel a 1949 memorial which had asked for limited world government.

October 25, 1950 – FLC wrote a letter to the editor of the Daily Capital Journal where he criticized the barbershops in the city and said: "I am one of those peculiar people who like a military haircut", giving his address as 1135 S. 19th Street in Salem, Oregon. This address was a veteran's housing unit.

Daily Capital Journal (Salem, Oregon) • 25 Oct 1950, Wed • Page 4

1 of 1 matches

"Fred L. Crisman"

IE'S COLUMN

Stimson's Call for Peace Is a Bold Move in Cold War

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

(Of Foreign Affairs Analyst)

For the conclusion of a "Big Five" peace pact is rather bit of tactical maneuvering in the cold war, a possibility whatever of a cessation of hostilities, probably would be a mistake for the United Nations to move without due consideration.



requiem will be sung either over the Soviet republic or over world capitalism."

Mr. Vishinsky is an adroit juggler of words. There is no doubt about the "coexistence of the capitalistic and socialistic systems for a long, long time."

OPEN FORUM

Getting a Military Haircut

To the Editor: I am one of those peculiar people who like a military haircut. I like my hair cut short and I like it neatly trimmed.

I have patronized over half the barbers in Salem and I have yet to find a barber. In the first place, none of them seem to be able to understand the English language. They nod and smile and agree with you when you tell them just how you want your hair cut, then they proceed to chop it to bits and peel your head like an onion.

I speak clearly and distinctly and I ask, "Do you know what a military hair cut is?" They nod and agree yes, yes, yes.

Phooiee!! All they know how to do is to trim your hair.

Now, you, yourself as you read this, stop and think. Have you ever had a Salem barber really cut your hair? Doesn't he

Do I have to go to Portland to see if I can find a hair-butcher that knows what a military haircut looks like? None in Salem do, that is a cinch. I've tried almost all of them. If you know of one, please let me know...

FRED L. CRISMAN,
1135 S. 19th St., Salem.

Korean Conflict

Daily Capital Journal and Statesman Journal notices of April 4, 1951 show that First Lt. Crisman was recalled to active duty, to report on May 1st. FLC, a member of the 929th field artillery reserve unit and aviation officer for the unit, was to report to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for schooling and then assigned to the First armored division. "The officer is a graduate student in the education department at Willamette University."

Daily Capital Journal (Salem, Oregon) • 04 Apr 1951, Wed • Page 2 i

1 of 1 matches

Lt. Crisman Ordered To Active Army Duty

Another Army Reservist from Salem this week received his orders to report for active duty with the army May 1. He is First Lt. **Fred L. Crisman** of 1135 South 19th street.

Crisman, a member of the 929th field artillery reserve unit here and aviation officer for the unit, is to report to Fort Sill, Okla., for schooling then will be assigned to the First armored division.

The officer is a graduate student in the education department at Willamette university.

Izaak Walton League Square Dance Thursday, April 5 8:30 to 11:30 P. M. Izaak Walton League Club House So. Cottage at Bellevue St. Public Invited Admission 50c, tax inc.

FLC's official military records show that he was also shot down over Korea:

December 7, 1951 – March 10, 1952: "Shot down 17 miles north of Oijanbu, Korea. Crushed left frontal bones head. Flak wound right thigh. 2131st MASH hospital 231st Air Force Hospital Yong Dong Po. 116 Army Hospital Tachikawa, Japan. Purple Heart awarded. DFC, American Medal.

Of significant note in his NPR medical record is the medical evaluation he received on April 1, 1952:

After having flown 211 combat missions in the China Burma India Theater, World War II, sustaining two serious and one slight additional wound, followed by 59 further combat missions in the Korean Theater, it is my opinion that Fred L. Crisman, O-758951 should be placed in MedCat III and restricted to non-combat duty. Captain Crisman is capable of further combat missions but for the good of the service and for the physical health of subject officer should be placed on non-combat flying duty.

FLC returned to the US from the Korean Theater on the transport ship James O'Hara on February 28, 1953, still with the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

1953 – 1975 – The Final Years

After returning from Korea, FLC settled back into civilian life and returned to teaching. Per the Garrison investigation FLC taught social sciences at Salem High School from 1953 – 55, taught English at Elgin, Oregon from 1956-57, and taught at Buckley High School in Buckley, Washington from 1957-60.

In 1955, FLC's son Fred Lee Crisman Jr. was born. While living in Huntington, Oregon, FLC's marriage to Filomena crumbled and they divorced after 13 years of marriage, almost half of which he was away for military service.

Around 1960, FLC quit teaching High School to go work for Boeing. In his JFK deposition he stated the career change was because "I had a daughter getting ready to go to college and I could not earn enough money to send her to college." FLC stated that he worked two years for Boeing Aircraft in Seattle, Washington as a personnel representative, a position that required no travel.

The CIA JFK investigation files have a letter dated April 3, 1970 from Wayne H. Richardson of the Seattle CIA office who inquired with Boeing as to FLC's employment and was told that FLC was asked by Boeing to resign in November 1962. "Mr. Crisman apparently misrepresented his background to Boeing and engaged in some disruptive activities which made him an undesirable employee. The person I talked with at Boeing did not have the complete file before him and told me only what he remembered." The same letter indicated that CIA employee Mrs. Virginia Thorne advised that "Mr. Crisman is not now an employee of the Agency and has never been."

In his JFK grand jury testimony FLC stated that he was the Vice Principal and English teacher at Rainier High School in Rainier Oregon for two years (1963-64). Three teachers swore in affidavits that FLC was teaching school in Rainier on November 22, 1963 (Marva Harris, Norma Chase and Stanley Peerloom) the day Kennedy was assassinated.

FLC's daughter Rita Louise Crisman died tragically at the age of 21, in a single-car crash 10 miles north of La Grande Oregon on February 23, 1964. She was a student at Eastern Oregon College and was living in Baker. Returning from a ski trip to Spout Springs, Rita was thrown from the vehicle and two other student passengers were injured in the accident, Barbara Jean Olinger and William Earl Donahue.

A Statesman Journal article of March 11, 1966 shows that FLC was fired from Cascade Union High School on the grounds of insubordination. FLC, "who divided his time between teaching English and coordinating federal programs in the district was accused of criticizing principal Ralph McKenzie and of forming a secret student organization." The school board said "Crisman formed the organization and conducted meetings on school premises without authority. It added that the 'organization' is of such a nature that it should not be condoned or authorized to exist in this district." Crisman has taught in the district since the fall of 1964."

Medford	54	35	.46
Newport	52	36	.06
North Bend	52	40	.02
Pendleton	51	37	.26
Portland	56	37	.03
SALEM	54	32	T
The Dalles	55	35	.00

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Max. Min. Precip.

Albuquerque	66	27	--
Anchorage	3	-8	--
Atlanta	60	32	--
Bismarck	42	26	--
Boise	51	38	.07
Boston	53	30	--
Chicago	56	40	.07
Cleveland	52	28	--
Denver	64	33	--
Detroit	47	31	.03
Fairbanks	-14	-26	--
Fort Worth	65	52	--
Helena	31	39	--
Honolulu	81	63	--
Kansas City	66	55	.02
Las Vegas	73	45	--
Los Angeles	67	48	--
Miami Beach	70	62	--
Mpls.-St. Paul	55	42	--
New Orleans	68	39	--
New York	59	33	--
Omaha	66	44	--
Phoenix	78	41	--
Reno	64	39	--
Sacramento	70	53	.06
Salt Lake City	59	43	.01
San Diego	63	48	--
San Francisco	63	56	.09
Seattle	48	39	.05
Spokane	45	34	.30
Washington, D.C.	59	29	--

Forecast (from U.S. Weather Bureau, McNary Field, Salem): Mostly sunny today with patches of morning fog; increased clouds tonight, periods of rain Saturday. High today 57, low tonight 34; high Saturday 54.
Willamette River 13.3 feet.
Temp. 12:01 a.m. today 34.
Freezing level at 4 p.m. yesterday 3,800.

Cascade High Teacher Fired

Statesman News Service

TURNER — A Cascade Union High School teacher was fired Thursday night by the district's directors on grounds of insubordination.

Fred L. Crisman, who divided his time between teaching English and coordinating federal school programs in the district, was accused of criticizing principal Ralph McKenzie and of forming a secret student organization. He was suspended late last month pending the board's final decision.

The board said Crisman formed the organization and conducted meetings on school premises without authority. It added that the "organization is of such a nature that it should not be condoned or authorized to exist in this district."

Crisman had taught in the district since the fall of 1964.

by district residents ing their children's apparently meaning funds for new facil

The board voted Morey, county sch tentent, to present on the various alt the public meeting. include remaining high district, consc a grades 1-through consolidating with

Junction Cr Injures Two

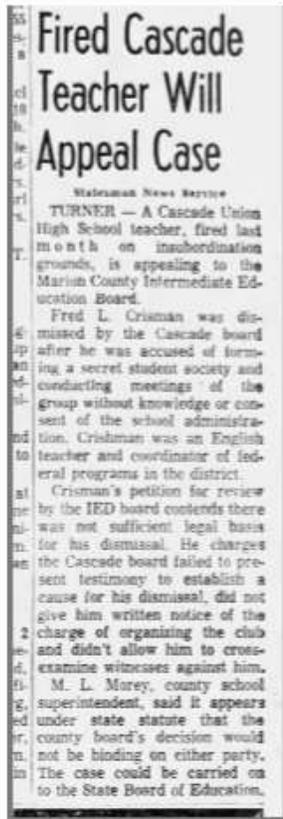
Statesman News

McMINNVILLE—ists were injured an extensively damage llsion about 5:25 p.m at the junction of Hi and 47 just south of police said.

Taken to McMinn were Richard Paul 691 W. 13th St., 1 and Duane Dale Me Cariton. Lucht su and 2 was listed as seriou

A follow up article in the Capital Journal of March 11, 1966 said that FLC of 2473 Trade St. SE, Salem was "dismissed on charges of being insubordinate to a district administrator and creating a secret society." "School officials declined to disclose the nature of the secret club listed in their charges but said it was organized without being cleared by the school board in violation of state law. They said membership was limited to five students." "Crisman was completing his second year with the district after moving to the area from Rainier. The first year he taught English and journalism and was teaching English this year while coordinating the district's federal school programs. He said today he received two job offers from other districts since he was suspended."

An April 21, 1966 Statesman Journal article stated that FLC was appealing the firing to the Marion County Intermediate Education Board.

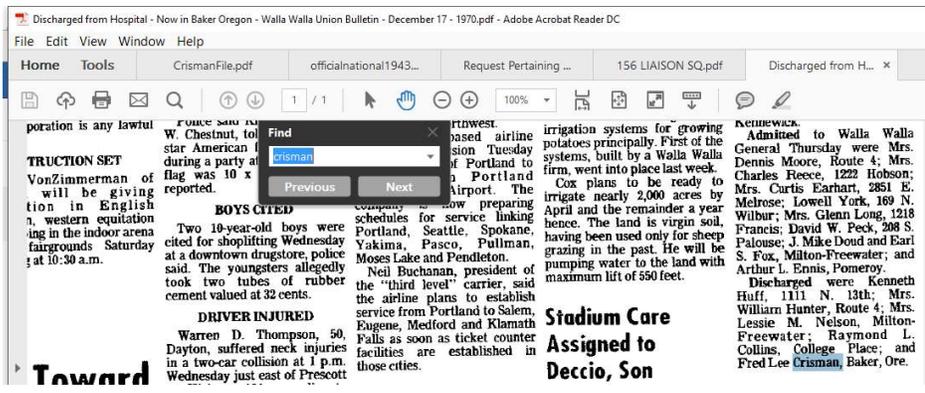


Two years later, FLC was a suspect in the JFK assassination. A Louisiana Daily World November 22, 1968 article stated that FLC was summoned by Garrison. He is described as a Tacoma, Washington radio personality and he appeared before a grand jury, coming to New Orleans after District Attorney Jim Garrison agreed to pay his expenses.

In FLC's Grand Jury testimony of November 21, 1968, FLC gave his current address as 928 North Grant Street, Tacoma, Washington and his current employment at Radio Station KAYE in Tacoma. FLC had been working at the radio station since August 1968 as a radio commentator conducting an evening 3 hour talk show. FLC's other employment was working for Riconosciuto advertising agency that handled political candidates. The ad agency was owned by a man named Marshall. FLC's job was to write assignments for people, political speeches, etc. He had been working at the ad agency for two and a half years. This coincides with his being fired in 1966 from his teaching job with the Cascade School District of Salem, Oregon.

When asked when was the first time he had been to New Orleans, he indicated it was two years earlier (Oct or Nov 1966 just prior to Thanksgiving) for 4-5 days to promote the record of Tom Beckham who went by the stage name of Mark Evans. FLC claimed that he met Beckham in the spring of 1966 at Harold Dahl's second-hand store.

A December 17, 1970 Walla Walla Union Bulletin notice stated that FLC was discharged from Wall Walla General hospital, ailment unknown.



“Early in 1975 he married Mary Frances Borden, whom he had met when he was a member of the Tacoma Library Board of Trustees. He had been appointed to the board in 1970 by the outgoing mayor of Tacoma, A.L. Slim Rasmussen, a compatriot in the local political wars.”

Source: <https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?1107-Fred-Lee-Crisman#.WiSmHUqnG00>

Death

FLC’s military record has a copy of his death certificate and shows that he died on December 10, 1975 at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Seattle. His occupation was listed as Writer, his address as 6501 Burning Tree Lane in Tacoma, Washington, his social security number as 532-32-6070 and his mother’s name was Eva Louise Joshlin.

Per the autopsy that was conducted, FLC died of Cardiac Arrhythmia and Severe Coronary Atherosclerosis. Other significant conditions included chronic renal failure and bronchopneumonia. He was buried at Willamette National Cemetery in Portland Oregon, arranged through Gaffney’s Funeral home at 1002 South Yakima Ave, Tacoma.

After his death, Mary Frances requested from the US military, replacements of FLC’s service medals that were lost during a move, so she could keep them as a memento for herself and for her stepson, Fred Lee Crisman, Jr. who was then serving in the US Air Force. This included his WW2 medals: The Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal 1 oak leaf cluster, Purple Heart (3 times), the British Distinguished Flying Cross, Empire medal, British Star of Burma, American Theater Services Medal, Asiatic Pacific Service Medal, WW2 Victory Medal. In addition, it also included the Korean conflict medals: The Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and Purple Heart. The military responded that they could replace the US medals but the British medals had to be processed through the British Consulate.



Discrepancies/Further Research Needed

FLC indicated in the grand jury testimony that his stepfather was W. D. White, who lived with FLC and who was a retired master sergeant in the Infantry. The Garrison file shows W. D. White to be Wilbert D. White. If this is true, apparently his mother remarried.

In FLC's FBI investigation Mr. H. R. Pitcher at 2820 South J Street, who formerly resided at 2908 South 13th Street, stated that FLC is his grandson and resided with him for a short time while he was looking for an apartment. As FLC's mother's maiden name was Joshlin, it is not clear how FLC is related to H. R. Pitcher, unless she remarried more than once – first to Fred Crisman, then to someone by the last name of Pitcher, and later to Wilbert D. White.

Crisman testified to the Grand Jury he was discharged from the Korean conflict in 1953 with the rank of Captain. This is not borne out by his military records. When asked in the same deposition if he graduated from University, Crisman answered that he had graduated from the University of Salem, Oregon and attended Law School there. More than likely FLC was referencing Willamette University at Salem, Oregon which he did attend and which does have a law school, however FLC's concentration there was Education and not Law.

Willamette University, Oldest in the West, Was Founded in 1842

Willamette University's College of Law is a member of the Association of America Law Schools and is on the approved list of the American Bar association. The law building, which is located on the corner of northeast campus, was at one time the Salem post office edifice and was acquired by the university in 1937. Second oldest law college in the west, Willamette's law school was established in 1883. Waller Hall, oldest building on the Willamette campus, was begun in 1864 and dedicated in 1867. This structure houses the University chapel, Little chapel, departments of speech and dramatics, Little theater, psychology department, University book store, student center, campus newspaper and yearbook headquarters, and the Associated Students office. The Willamette College of Music, extensively remodeled since its construction, contains a Carnegie record library, sound-proof practice rooms equipped with pianos and pipe organ, instructional studios, and recital hall. The University music college is an institutional member of the National Association of Schools of Music. The Willamette music school dates from 1870. A second music building serves as class room and as a rehearsal room for the instrumental ensembles. Newest classroom building on Willamette's campus is Collins Hall which offers the latest in laboratory equipment. Completed during World War II and used for the naval V-12 program until 1945, Collins Hall now houses facilities for physical and biological sciences, mathematics, and home economics.