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WHAT SOME PEOPLE WON'T DO FOR MONEY

Posner's six pages relating to Sylvia Odio (pages 175-80) have thirty-two End Notes, Numbers 24 through 56. Of these, not one is the primary sources to the books in which the Odio matter was brought to light, with virtually no significant information added by any books that followed them.

First attention to the matter was in *Whitewash*. It was completed February 15, 1965. This is five months after the Warren Report was released and three months after those twenty-six volumes of testimony and exhibits were published.

It is a departure from scholarly norm for first publications not to be cited and for later publications of the same information to be cited instead.

One can conjecture about Posner's reasons but not about the facts. It is the custom if not in fact the standard of accepted scholarship and practise for the primary source to be cited. It is a fact that Posner was well aware of first publication.

One obvious conjecture is that he wanted to avoid directing any attention to what is not congenial with what he is up to, as both of these books are.

He knew what he was doing. He did what he intended doing.

And on the story Odio reported itself, he added not a single fact from any other source. He did quote other books to disagree with the opinions they offered. But opinion is not the same as fact and no book of the few he does cite added any fact to what first came to light in August 1965, when *Whitewash* was published.

The importance Posner gives this Odio story is indicated by his giving it ten times the space he devotes to what he described as his major discovery, the basis for his theory of when the first shot was fired and that it missed. Because of the importance I attribute to the purposes of his book and what he does in it and then did with it, I begin this chapter with direct quotations of the primary source of what became public when *Whitewash* was copyrighted in August 1965, long before any other book on the Warren Commission appeared. Believing the official account, that Oswald was en route to Mexico, I wrote of a "False Oswald":

Meanwhile, back in Dallas, the "False Oswald" and his companions were busy. Within a day or two of Oswald's departure from New Orleans, they knocked on the door of the modest apartment of Mrs. Sylvia Odio, the United States-educated daughter of a once prominent Cuban couple, then imprisoned on the

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Isle of Pines (R321-4;11H367-89).

Representing themselves as friends of her father and as coming from the Cuban anti-Castro group known as JURE, led by Manolo Ray, they quickly overcame her initial uneasiness. Ray, she said, "is a very close friend of my father and mother. He hid in my house several times in Cuba" (11H369). The presumed purpose of their visit was to enlist her assistance in JURE activities. To a degree, she assented.

The detailed information these men had about her family convinced her, "...details about where they saw my father and what activities he was in. I mean, they gave me almost incredible details about things that somebody who knows him really would or that somebody informed well knows. And after a little while, after they mentioned my father, they started talking about the American" (11H370). "The American" was introduced as "Leon Oswald", a former Marine. The other two used aliases she described as "war" names, a device to hide identities from the Castro government. One she recalled was "Leopoldo". Of the other she is uncertain, but believes he called himself "Angelo".

Representing themselves as having just left New Orleans (as the real Oswald had), they said "they were leaving for a trip (on which the real Oswald had started) and they would like very much to see me on their return to Dallas..." (11372-3).

Mrs. Odio's sister was in her apartment at the time of the visit. They both immediately "recognized" Oswald at the time

of the assassination. Mrs. Odio's shock was spectacular. She immediately connected these men with the assassination and fainted before the suspected assassin's name was broadcast. She was taken to the hospital by ambulance from her place of work, where she lost consciousness at about 1:50, almost to the second the time the real Oswald was being arrested at the Texas Theatre. She said she thought "the three men ... had something to do with the assassination" (11H383).

There was, indeed, reason for Mrs. Odio to have made this association. "You know," Leopoldo had said of the "False Oswald", "our idea is to introduce him to the underground in Cuba, because he is great, he is kind of nuts ... He told us we don't have any guts, you Cubans, because President Kennedy should have been assassinated after the Bay of Pigs, and some Cubans should have done that, because he was the one that was holding the freedom of Cuba actually ... And he said, 'It is so easy to do it'. He has told us ..." (11H372-3).

Posner liked this quote too. He used it, attributing it to the source I cited.

The next day "Leopoldo" again spoke of the "False Oswald", saying he "would be the kind of man that could do anything like getting underground in Cuba, like killing Castro. He repeated several times that he was an expert shotman ..."

(11H377).

Throughout the Commission's life it and the FBI ignored this.

Then, quoting Page 234 of the Report:

On September 16, 1964, the FBI located Loran Eugene Hall in Johnsandale, Calif. Hall has been identified as a participant in numerous anti-Castro activities. He told the FBI that in September of 1963 he was in Dallas, soliciting aid in connection with anti-Castro activities. He said he had visited Mrs. Odio. He was accompanied by Lawrence Howard, a Mexican-American from East Los Angeles and one William Seymour from Arizona. He stated that Seymour is similar in appearance to Lee Harvey Oswald; he speaks only a few words of Spangish, as Mrs. Odio had testified one of the men who visited her did. While the FBI had not yet completed its investigation into this matter at the time the report went to press, the Commission has concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was not at Mrs. Odio's apartment in September of 1963. (R324)

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This is a surprising non sequetur for such eminent and

prestigious men as the Commissioners were -- only they did not know they had signed it because they didn't! This mystery, a mystery not known to exist, is solved later in this chapter. But the plain and simple truth is that this language was not in the Report the Commissioners approved.

The Commission thus ended with what should have been the beginning of an investigation. The FBI was required to continue it. Included in a September 23, 1964 report, quoting *Whitewash II*, page 55-56, is this from the synopsis of the FBI report of that date:

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LORAN EUGENE HALL advised 9/16/64, that in September, 1963, he was at Dallas, Texas, in the company of LAWRENCE HOWARD and WILLIAM SEYMOUR to solicit aid in anti-CASTRO movement. HALL contacted many Cubans in Dallas area. HALL recalled a Cuban woman, Mrs. ODIO, who lived in apartment 4, located on Magellan Circle ... specifically denies that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was with him during his visit to Mrs. ODIO's apartment. On 9/20/64, HALL reinterviewed and advises that information furnished by him on 9/16/64 was incorrect and was furnished by error ...

Two pages later I added:

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Suddenly, according to the misleading language of the FBI report, Hall's recollection failed, and while he knew the whole story of

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Sylvia Odio's family, he equivocated on having been at the address and even the apartment number? He reaffirmed it. What we have is the FBI agent's words, not Hall's. No doubt Hall was unconcerned about violations of the firearms and neutrality laws, and no doubt it was not called to his attention. He did confirm that both of the other men look like Latins.

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During those three days I spent with Hall in that Los Angeles hospital he was forthright in discussing his violations of these laws, with which he was not charged, details of his funds collections and other activities, including his Dallas friendships and his anti-Castro activities and associates in them. He also admitted that he could have been at Odio's. He says he was in that development to visit a friend he named, a dentist. Having given the FBI both sides, he left it there, that he may very well have been at Odio's.

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If as it and the FBI should have done and did not do, the Commission had conducted an investigation or asked it of the FBI when it received the FBI's first report on this, in its earliest days, this mystery might not linger after all these years.

There is no reasonable doubt that some anti-Castro activities were at Odio's. To all^{sto} but Posner the question that remains is: was it the real Oswald or someone couterfeiting him with those activists? But Posner cannot accept that because

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either way its a reflection of a conspiracy -- the existence of which wipes out his book and its commercializing of the anniversary.

What Posner did not use of the forgoing and the much more detail in it in both of the first two Whitewash books is what I had not published, Wesley Liebeler's personal account of how the Report appeared with the language quoted about^{ve} that should have marked the beginning rather than the end of the investigation. He stated what I quote next at a coffee klatsch with students who had been needling him after they became aware of some of what Garrison was saying. It was on May 2, 1967. A young friend of mine, Steve Burton, then eighteen years old, was there with a tape recorder. Liebeler spoke for a long time. My wife transcribed it all. After some self-justifying nonsense in which he alleged that Odio wanted "to get information from me that would help her involve Oswald with those other people...which would, of course, have been to her advatage, y'know, if she could involve the pro-Castros in the assassination...." which there is no reason even to suspect she intended, this is what Liebeler, little boy that he was with only his finger to be pushed into the hole in the dike of the official "solution" to "the crime of the century."

We wrote a letter to the FBI. We drafted the section of the Report dealing with Mrs. Odio and Oswald's presence in

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about the middle of chapter six of the Report and it was the night of the 20th or 21st of September, 1964, we were going over the page proofs of this section of the Report for the last time. It was going back to the Government Printing Office for the last time, and that was going to be it, and a courier from the FBI came in with a letter from Mr. Hoover reporting that the FBI had found the three men that were in Mrs. Odio's apartment.

There I am! Marvelous! What am I gonna do with this section of the Report that's locked into page proof, the footnotes are in there, the pages are in there, if we change the page numbers its going to foul up every footnote in the whole Report. And, un, so I went down to Mr. Rankin...and said,

"What're we gonna do, Mr. Rankin"? Mr. Rankin, in a very proper governmental response said, "That's not the right question, Mr. Liebler. The question is what are you going to do?"

(laughter). So, we decided we were going to have to rewrite that section of the Report, there was no question about that. He (?) agreed. And, ah, it had to be done by 10 o'clock that night. He said the proofs had to be back over at the ^[Government] Printing Office. The Report (had to go to press) the next day. Well -- (laughter), ah (laughter) over, overriding policy reasons (laughter) and, ah, (laughter) and, ah, so!

I sat down and rewrote the whole section and used the same number of footnotes, and, ah (laughter) the same number of

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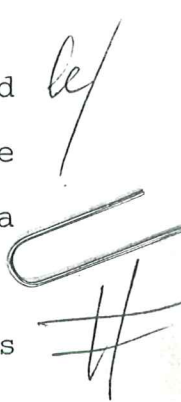
pages, approximately -- it was a little bit longer. And it went over physically, on yellow pad, on yellow scratch pad like this, in my handwriting, which is not very clear, to go into final, in the, in the Printing Office. And, ah, indicating that the FBI had found these three guys. They found one of them in Johnsondale, California.

And all I had at that point was a letter from the FBI, said they'd found them, and they were gonna send their report, later. They were to follow up with the actual report.


Posner has the same interests as Liebeler plus his own selfish ones, personal fame and the personal fortune, at stake in his formula book for commercializing the side other than Oliver Stone exploited in his movie. Find gentleman that we have already seen he is, if he did not destroy Odio he had no book, so he set about her destruction, devoting all this space to it.

The way he begins it, with his usual straw men, selecting some of the more outrageous statements from actual conspiracy theorists one of whose names he got wrong (Page 175), while simultaneously ignoring what he cannot assail. He then, intending to use it to undermine faith in Odio, quotes her as describing the two men with the one referred to as Oswald as looking "very much like Mexicans." (Page 175)

Trudy Castorr told me the story about what happened when the FBI did not believe that Odio could distinguish between Cubans and Mexicans when I interviewed her and Bob on May 5, 1967. As my note read, "the agents took her into the street where she ticked them off, ' that's a Cuban' and 'that's a Mexican', and astounded the agents by being right."

What makes this even dirtier of Posner is reflected in the very first thing I made a note of when In November, 1964, I read the printed transcript of Odio's testimony (11H367-89): "Before Mrs. Odio could be asked any questions, she began by giving up a letter from her father in prison in Cuba in which he said the men who represented themselves as his friends weren't his friends and that he in fact did not know them He told her 'not to receive anybody in my house.'" 

With so clear and irrefutable a proof that Odio did write her father and with his handwritten letter in the Commission record, Posner's dishonesty and plain bitchiness are apparent. Except, of course, to all but a minuscule fraction of those who would read his book and the fantastic uses of ancillary rights throughout the world.

Posner begins his "reexamination of the Odio story" with his conclusion, that it "casts doubt on its accuracy" and "her credibility," (Page 177). 

As at no point Posner makes clear, Odio was worried about much, particularly anything that could worsen the plight of her parents, then political prisoners in Cuba. He pretends he is undermining her credibility in saying of the letter she wrote her father because the men who visited her knew so much about him and claimed to know him and what he had done. "As for the preassassination letter to her father, which no longer exists...." (Page 177).

Now how in the world was Odio or anyone else to get inside that Castro prison and come back with the letter she wrote her father? Posner cites no source for this, no source is possible, and it is another of his dirty diversions. What he knows and does not say is that Odio's father's response to that letter cautioning her against trusting the men who visited her, does exist and is in the official records, (Page 177)

After additional paraphrasing of what he never cites, the primary source for what relates to Hall, Howard and Seymour, he gets into his frontal attack on Odio. He begins that previously-quoted "fractious marriage" bit saying, "By the time of her Oswald story, she had a history of emotional problems." It was, in fact, long before that time. But the reason for these emotional problems and an accurate account of them does not serve Posner's preconceived, formula-book purposes, so he does not trouble the book or its readers with them, (Page 178) He

progresses from culpable omission of what he knew that is relevant, why she had those emotional problems, to as evil a misrepresentation by suppression of the well-known truth as an unprincipled writer requiring the destruction of an innocent woman can contrive for his outrageous purposes:

"On the day JFK was killed, Odio suffered one of her emotional seizures, passed out and was hospitalized." For this garbled and deliberately distorted, really dishonest account given the misuses he makes of it, Posner cites no source.

The unquestionable fact is that Odio was at work and she passed out when she saw Oswald's picture before she heard his name, as the alleged assassin, as she testified, and as Posner knew (11H371). Einspruch, as Posner is also careful not to let his reader's know, was not her doctor at the hospital. Posner next quotes Einspruch, and quotes him selectively to represent other than what Einspruch believed of Odio, as we shall see in quoting the source Posner revealed he had and did use improperly, indeed, dishonestly, and lied about.

Saying that Odio just passed out from "one of her (usual) emotional seizures" is quite different from the truth Posner knew and knew very well, that she passed out only after seeing Oswald on TV as the accused assassin. (Page 179).

Posner even implied what is not true, that Einspruch was Odio's doctor when she was hospitalized.

In the course of his flagrantly dishonest representation of Odio and her illnesses (he omits surgery) with selective omissions and quotations of less than impartial sources, Posner gets to quoting Odio's former mother-in-law, Silvia Herrara. She said Odio is "an excellent actress" who could have invented the whole story of that visit to her home. (Page 179). The mother of the man who abandoned his wife and four infant children is hardly an impartial source.

^{and} There ~~is~~ more selective poison injections from carefully elected poisoners. Posner builds this venomous, dishonest case for his most trustworthy of all possible sources to cap it for him. He begins it: "One of the most unusual aspects of the Odio case is that though she thought she had met the assassin, she never contacted any government or law enforcement agency to tell her story." That she had reasons, including fears, for herself and her family, Posner does not mention. Instead he gets immediately to his source of sources, first representing him as what he was not: "Carlos Bringuier, the New Orleans anti-Castro leader...considers her failing to report the Oswald sighting a telling factor." Posner quotes Bringuier's opinion for more than a half page. He concludes by quoting Bringuier's opinion that "she is lying," (Page 180).

Bringuier is suspicious of Odio because she did not do what he did, "jumped up and called the FBI."

We have seen Bringuier's own representation of what he deemed essential evidence in the assassination of the President and how he developed it and took it to the FBI immediately, as he says in criticising Odio for not being Bringuier. When he saw me ~~to~~ looking at Orest Pena's Haban^a Bar and Grill in which there were in the official story interesting if not significant Oswald developments, that greatest of all authorities, that expert on human behavior -- well, for Posner he is an acceptable expert on anything and everything -- came rushing from his store with the pornography in Spanish in its window, in a crouch, as though hunting big game and hiding from it, snapping the shutter on his 35mm camera almost with each step. How good is the judgement of this oracle of oracles in Posner's book, how rational his behavior? He would have attacked me and was beginning to when the New Orleans City detective with me prevented that.

And precisely as he told Posner he would have, Bringuier rushed pictures of me, standing on a New Orleans sidewalk chatting with a detective, right to the FBI as essential evidence in its investigation of the assassination of the President!

Posner sure recognizes the most dependable sources when he sees them, if not when he needs them, former "Wall Street Lawyer"

that he is!

But in the end, Posner has to acknowledge that, "Three men did visit Odio, probably on September 26 or 27, 1963." He then claims only that there is no evidence for her claim that one was introduced to her an "Leon Oswald." Posner then skips to Mexico City and to Silvia Duran as we also shall see later.

As we have seen, Posner lied about Dr. Einspruch not having been interviewed until 1978 when he was, to Posner's certain knowledge, interviewed by Commission Counsel Burt W. Griffin on April 13, 1964, that interview lasting for an hour. There is another Commission record to which Posner had access, from me or from the archives, if he had even had any interest in the truth. Griffin and a third lawyer temporarily on that part of the investigation, Leon Hubert, got a memo from the counsel, Griffin, had addressed in the memo Posner lied about, W. David Slawson, on the "Testimony of Silvia Odio." It is dated April 6, 1964 and is in several Commission files. I obtained the copy from which I quote from its Individuals and Organizations files.

Slawson, a Department of Justice lawyer working for the Commission, begins by stating that what he has reviewed is "the entire material we have to date on this problem" (sic). He states first what is well known, except that Posner believed it should not be known to his readers, that those men who visited

her did that not because they had this third man with them but "to ask her to write some letters to various Dallas businesses and request funds for JURE(?)" one of the anti-Castro groups. Odio refused to do this for reasons that again, Posner did not want to burden his readers with, "because she feared it might result in her two parents being harmed by Castro," in whose prison they were.

Slawson's opinion after reviewing all the Commission had, but not with Posner's prejudicial eyes, is that Mrs. Odio checks out as an intelligent, stable individual."

And as for Odio's failure to report the visit to authorities, with Posner giving no indication that she had any fears or any basis for fears, she did tell "a volunteer assistant to the Cuban Catholic Relief" about it as soon as she was out of the hospital. She told Mrs. C.L. Connell, with whom relations worsened shortly thereafter, "basically the same information as outlined in the previous paragraphs," which is the unchanged story Odio always told.

Slawson begins his concluding paragraph saying, "I think that there is a substantial chance that if Mrs. Odio backs down from her story, it will not be because she disbelieves it, but because she is frightened." He then says she has reason to be frightened of the men who visited her.

When Posner had that source of all wisdom and expert on human behavior, that fabled El Estupidos to cite, he had no need for the official information and evaluation that Odio was just plain scared.

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But she was "stable" and "intelligent."

There are some personal matters Einspruch went into when Griffin interviewed him for three hours on Monday, April 13, in that interview Posner said did not happen, that Griffin includes in his memo that I omit because they are not relevant and because they involved the personal lives of others some of whom I did interview.

Einspruch gave Griffin a flattering portrait of Odio, her background and her education, confirmed that her ex-millionaire father was so strongly anti-Castro he "had even organized an anti-Castro group while he was in prison in Cuba", Castro's Cuba, and for anti-Castro activities, and he says that rather than being an integral part of the Dallas refugee community "her real place was at the very top of the social ladder among American Dallas socialites," coming from her father's earlier connections "with business interests in the United States." The Castorrs went farther on this to me, identifying those wealthy Dallasites and the amount of money they contributed when Odio was ill and in need.

Posner quotes Einspruch as saying only that Odio sometimes

exaggerates. He told Griffin this too, but in Griffin's same sentence he included what Einspruch also said of her, "that all the basic facts which she provided are true." Then, quite the opposite of what Posner said and represented that Einspruch said, "Dr. Einspruch stated he had great faith in Miss Odio's story of having met Lee Harvey Oswald."

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Odio had been Einspruch's patient for seven months. He saw her regularly over that period of time. He had the opportunity to really understand her. Griffin questioned him about what Posner pretends did not exist, her hearing the name Oswald triggered her blackout at work. In Griffin's worlds, Einspruch emphasised what Posner suppressed, Odio's fears:

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I asked Dr. Einspruch about the blackout Miss Odio had on November 22, 1963. He stated that on that occasion he did not treat Miss Odio. Miss Odio was handled then by a general practitioner, Dr. Louis Shlipac, of Irving, Texas. Dr. Shlipac was the physician for the company at which Miss Odio was then employed. Dr. Einspruch did not know whether or not Oswald's capture was the precipitating factor in the blackout.

I asked Dr. Einspruch if he believed that Miss Odio would give information which would be harmful to her Cuban friends. He stated that he did not. Previously, he had stated to me that he thought that Miss Odio and all of the local Cubans were afraid that they

would be blamed for the Kennedy assassination. It had been Dr. Einspruch's belief prior to our interview that such a fear was what precipitated Miss Odio's blackout on November 22. However, he stated to me that he never questioned her on the particulars of this blackout.

These two paragraphs were emphasized with vertical markings in the margin by someone on the Commission.

Of course if Posner had quoted Einspruch's belief of an additional fear Odio had, that "Cubans were afraid they would be blamed for the Kennedy assassination," that might have undermined readers' belief that Bringuier was as unquestionably dependable as Posner pretends.

Einspruch also believed that this fear contributed to Odio's blackout when she learned that Oswald was the alleged assassin.

Posner also quotes Mrs. L.C. Connell without saying what Einspruch said and what was well known in Dallas, that her relations with Odio turned for the worse. Dependable people in Dallas who knew them both indicated this was over their interest in the same man. Griffin quotes Einspruch, saying that by the time of the assassination, "their relationship had begun to cool." Posner is not alone in misusing what Connell said about Odio. Griffin's memo

that Posner knew about, cited in his note and still said there was never any questioning of Einspruch before 1978, continues:

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--It should be emphasized that at all times Dr. Einspruch felt that the story about Lee Oswald was completely true. *S/*

(1) In describing Miss Odio's relationship with Mrs. Connell and other persons in Dallas, Dr. Einspruch observed that there may have been a certain amount of jealousy between Miss Odio and Mrs. Connell. He stated that it was his understanding that Mrs. Connell had had a few affairs of her own, although these were not subjects of notoriety in the community and were only known to some of his colleagues in the psychiatric profession. He felt that Mrs. Connell may have cooled on Miss Odio because Miss Odio was more of a social success than Mrs. Connell. Dr. Einspruch stated that Miss Odio had unquestionably passed Mrs. Connell on the Dallas social ladder. He reiterated that Miss Odio was at the very top. He emphasized this by stating that Miss Odio's closest friends in Dallas now were the John Rogers family. It was my understanding that this family owns Texas Instruments, although Agent Patterson told me it was his understanding that the family owned Texas Industries. Apparently, Miss Odio stayed with the Rogers family after her hospitalization in connection with the Kennedy assassination. The exact timing of her stay with the Rogers family, is, however, not entirely clear to me. *J/*

We have now seen not only that Posner lied -- we have seen the reason for his lying. If he had told the truth about Odio could he have had this gravy-train of his, all that international fame and all those pieces of silver he got from rewriting our history just the way those to whom he is so indebted have always preferred?

Obviously, he could not have because he then could not have insisted that there was absolutely no possibility of anyone at all being involved with Oswald and no possibility at all of any conspiracy in the crime.

The Dallas Cuban community also had other reasons to be afraid at the time of the assassination. As Earl Golz wrote when he was a reporter for the Dallas Morning News of August 14, 1978:

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"An anti-Castro Cuban vowed about two months before President John F. Kennedy was assassinated that he and others 'are going to give him the works when he gets to Dallas,' Nov. 22, according to a tape recording made available by a retired Dallas police intelligence officer."

Although Posner is not guilty of this one, others including the FBI sought to undermine Odio's credibility. One who was misrepresented in their reports is Odio's uncle, Augustin Guitart, then a professor of physics in New Orleans. I interviewed him on December 12, 1968. I was rather surprised to hear his son say while I

waited for his father that, as my notes say, he "bitterly referred to the law as 'Jew Medicine'." His father reflected no such views to me. My notes on what he said read:

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o "The elder Guitart is satisfied Sylvia Odio is an honest woman and testified truthfully before the Warren Commission. The FBI reports on this are deceptive, for he never doubted her truthfulness. He says she had serious problems but was in no sense irresponsible, mentally ill, etc.

p "While she was hospitalized and during the period of her convalescence he and his family cared for her four children. When she visited him in March of 1964 it was to get her children. He saw little of her then and spoke to her little because he had other guests, was working, and she was so glad to be with the children again she spent most of her time with them. She was with him for two days only.

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One of the reports that did not represent what Guitart said faithfully is the one cited earlier in my quotation from WHITEWASH II referring to Odio's husband abandoning her and their four children of whom the eldest was six. Here is what Posner knew from a lengthier quotation of that page:

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q "The synopsis of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender's several investigations, completed September 9 and bearing various dictation

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dates, is New Orleans Field office File No. 100-16601, Bureau File 105-82555. Without haste, it is dated September 23. It quotes Dr. Augustin Guitart as saying she "suffered a very serious emotional breakdown...which required she obtain psychiatric treatment" and that, in his opinion, "in the fall of 1963 Sylvia Odio was not physically well...." ^{9/23} The inference is that she was likely to speak untruly because of her "very serious emotional" problems. It is unwarranted and contrary to the results of the investigation.

According to the field report dictated a week after the investigation, Guitart is a physics instructor at Xavier University, New Orleans, not a physician. He is Mrs. Odio's uncle. Her parents were the millionaire owners of a trucking company and "considerable" tracts of land before their imprisonment by the Castro government. He considers Sylvia Odio to be highly intelligent".

Sylvia Odio, and her former husband, Guillermo Herrera, fled to Puerto Rico where he was employed as a chemical engineer. When his company sent him to Germany in 1962, he abandoned his wife with four very small children, the oldest of whom was six years old. She had "no means of support". Because of these problems, her concern for her imprisoned parents and about her ability to care for her children and herself, Mrs. Odio did have psychiatric problems. The words "severe emotional breakdown" are Callender's

and not Guitart's. In all of his reports, Callender has not a single direct quotation. This language is not in accord with Guitart's statement that his niece required no institutionalization. She was able to care for herself and her children, and she did. In early 1963 she moved from Puerto Rico to Dallas to join her sister Annie. There is no suggestion that she did not support herself and her children. She was regularly employed at the time of the assassination.

"The reference to her not being physically well in the fall of 1963, ^{it} a too-cute way of saying at the time of the incident in her home and of the assassination without using those words, relates in no way to her mental health but to her need for a hysterectomy, rather less delicately described by the FBI. The operation was after the assassination. She was, in fact, able to work regularly until the operation."

All those who knew her and were her friends had the highest regard for Odio. It is not less then remarkable that a young woman from so sheltered a life, a life of great luxury, ~~could~~ with no exposure to the hardships of life at all, a refugee, survive all she survived and be as respected as those who knew her respected her. The campaign to destroy her credibility, which could have destroyed her, included by the FBI as well as this Johnny-come-lately, self-annointed assassination expert who is not that at all, is one of the ugliest indecency.

It is particularly outrageous for Posner, who did it for money and to serve his own political purposes and for fame.

There is the old phrase that is pertinent, "What some people won't do for money!"

Posner did it.

He is well known now even on Australia's "Fraser coast" where he got that big play in a paper reported above.

There is nothing I write about Odio that I did not have on file long before Posner was here. As he noted, he was surprised at my openness, that I "turned him loose" with no supervision. If he had looked at my file labelled Odio, Sylvia, he would have seen all that I quote or refer to and much I did not need for addressing him as a Ted Bundy.

If he had cared for fact or truth; if he had not begun with his formula from which he could not deviate and still have this book; if he wanted to make even a slight gesture at honesty, he would have looked at that file.

If he had wanted to know what I know about Odio, he would have asked me and I would have told him. I do know more than I include

above. From her recovery from surgery and who took her in and cared for her to her dating one of the most prominent men in Dallas.

Those long transcripts of the Castorr interviews would have been unusually informative and they are very conservative people, too.

But Posner did not want truth or fact. He wanted his special thirty pieces for which he would hang our history in his special cross.

