

Section

10~~11~~5

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

Addressee: Mr. Hoover  
9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, D. C.

Addressor: Mr. Paul Gluc  
112 Avenue du General Leclerc  
(92) Boulogne, Billancourt (92)  
France

Postmark: Boulogne, Billancourt; November 24, 1966

Boulogne; November 24, 1966

To Mr. Hoover, Director of the FBI:

Even before having finished reading the Epstein Report and Mark Lane's book, I want to personally congratulate you for having so skillfully handled the events after President Kennedy's assassination, for having eliminated all types of subversion from the 1964 presidential elections, and for having saved Lee H. Oswald. (I will explain this later, if I have the honor of coming to the USA) Unfortunately, I am obliged to make a serious study of the investigation. If I were not, I would have shouted to EVERYONE that you are really the best "cop" in the whole world.

The newspapers have definitely given me the impression that you are very close to the solution of all these enigmas. It is unfortunate that you are missing something: Who is in charge of the plots against the USA? This man is probably either a member of the Warren Commission who confiscated and altered documents or an ex-Secret Service Agent who hired Lee Oswald at the Texas School Book Depository (18 days after Kennedy's expected arrival in Texas was announced). By using his authority, he obliged a journalist to state the President Johnson was partially responsible. This was done to stop a new investigation, etc.

TRANSLATED BY:  
ROSALIE A. GIACCHINO:dgf  
November 30, 1966

REC 13

62-109060-4300

12 DEC 2 1966

712-1110-1111-1111  
12-6-66  
777 DEC 12 1966

8/4

EXP. PROC.  
36 DEC 2 1966

Wk

Check into the cases of all those who resigned after the Bay of Pigs (Cuba), after serving as a soldier of Western Germany, or after the race riots (USA). You will find overwhelming proof either by holding hearings or by planting other "G men" to take part in the "plot." By doing all of this, you will become legendary by the time you retire, in April at the latest.

I am a benevolent detective. If you are satisfied with my contribution, help me to escape from the forges of Regie Renault and to improve the lot of my fellow workers. I am allergic to noise after having gone through traumatic experiences.

To do this, you would have to send me the improvements in forging techniques developed by other Ford automobile factories (on all professional levels--P3, P2, P1 and OS; as well as on all machines--iron rams, horizontal and vertical presses, iron blocks, and beams, etc.) Please send this information only if it does not interfere with your work.

Thank you in advance.

Respectfully yours,

s/ Mr. Gluc

lett<sup>r</sup> (à Mr. Léon  
Spécialiste de la guerre  
Bretagne 1914-1918)

13. 12. 1946

FRANCE

A Monsieur Henri de La Roche, Secrétaire

Je me réfère par ce courrier à l'ouvrage de  
de la part de M. de La Roche pour son rôle personnel  
entre autres de circonstance et la suite de l'ouvrage et  
l'incident de la guerre, et comme étant l'un des premiers  
les élections précédentes de 1938, et comme vous le savez  
on expliquera plus tard, si par l'usage d'un (U.S.A.) et  
-ment, j'ai une lettre pour vous et je vous prie de  
que vous en fassiez le meilleur usage de votre part.

D'après les données, je comprends la note que  
de la part de la sélection de toutes les langues. Malheureusement  
une ou deux pages de chose, qui est le chef de la responsabilité de la  
? C'est bien et susceptible d'être un acte de la responsabilité  
pour ceux qui ont des documents chargés de la responsabilité et il  
ex-egit des documents de la part de la responsabilité. Les (notes  
au Texas. Selon le dépôt (le journal de la responsabilité  
de la part de la responsabilité au Texas) j'ai un questionnaire  
annoncé une certaine responsabilité contre le Président, j'ai un cas  
d'empêcher une certaine ingérence, etc.

Etientez dans les Le. Demos... : ...  
la Rose des (C... (C... ) ...  
suite des ...  
occultes : ...  
Gina dans le "Complot" : ...  
à votre départ ...

Je suis votre dévoué, ...  
collaboration, ...  
et ameherez le ...  
allergiques ...

Je vous prie de ...  
une note de ...  
professionnelles (13 12 12) ...  
si cela ...

Veuillez agréer ...  
de ...

*[Handwritten signature]*

FBI

Date: 12/2/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith are six copies of an LHM setting forth information as received from Sgt. W. E. HANKINS, San Quentin Prison, California, on 12/1/66, and xerox copies of two letters allegedly prepared by Inmate JAMES BOYD MACKEY, [redacted] and [redacted] all of which relate to captioned matter.

Also enclosed are six copies of Cumulative Case Summary prepared at the prison on MACKEY, six copies of a Psychiatric Evaluation of MACKEY and two photographs of MACKEY.

One copy of the LHM, Cumulative Case Summary, Psychiatric Evaluation and photograph of MACKEY are being forwarded to the Dallas Office.

No further action is being taken by this office.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 20)
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encls. 4) (AM)
- 1 - San Francisco
- DFN (#2):lms
- (6)

REC-63 62-109060-4301  
 1-cc of LHM + cumulative case summary to USSS + Dept (RAO)  
 12/5/66  
 15 DEC 7 1966

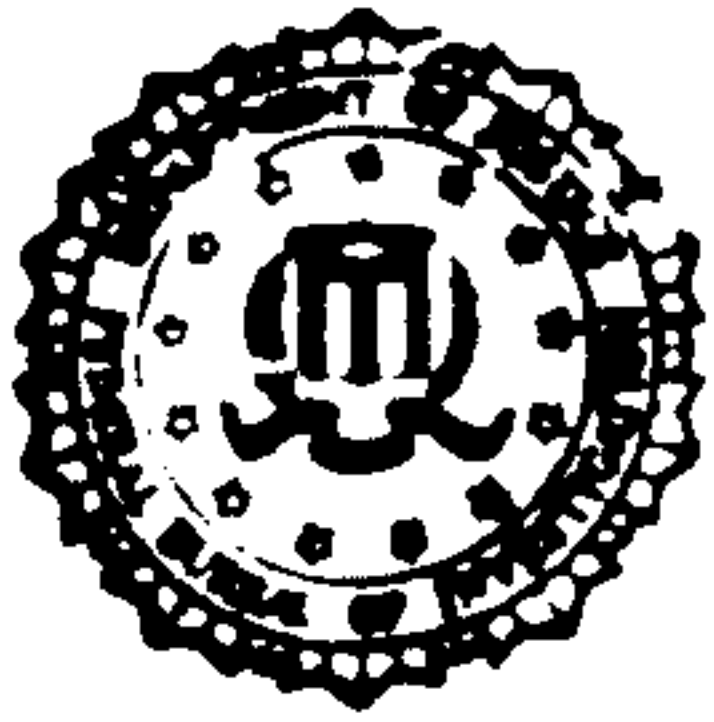
C.C. Wick

ENC. BEHIND FILE

UNRECORDED COPY

61 DEC 14 1966

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

December 2, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

*Photo*

*Play King's X*

Sergeant W. E. HANKINS, Investigator, San Quentin Prison, California, advised on December 1, 1966, he had information in his possession indicating an inmate named [JAMES] BOYD [MACKEY] [California State Prison Number [REDACTED]] had information relating to the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas. He said he also had letters allegedly prepared by [MACKEY] indicating that [MACKEY] was with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY and was involved with OSWALD in the assassination.

Sergeant HANKINS was contacted on December 1, 1966. He said information recently came to his attention indicating an attempt was going to be made by an inmate named [JOSEPH] CRISAFI, California State Prison Number A45811, and possibly by an inmate named [JAMES BOYD MACKEY] to smuggle some letters outside the prison. He said two letters were turned over to a San Quentin correctional officer by inmate [CRISAFI] on November 30, 1966, believing that the officer was cooperating with [CRISAFI]. HANKINS said [CRISAFI] gave the officer instructions to mail the two letters to a Mr. PECK of the "Los Angeles Examiner", Los Angeles, California. The officer after accepting the two letters from [CRISAFI] immediately turned them over to his superiors at San Quentin Prison, who were aware of [CRISAFI]'S contacts with the correctional officer. Sergeant HANKINS said neither [CRISAFI] nor [MACKEY] are aware that the two letters were intercepted and that the letters will not be mailed.



COPIES DESTROYED  
21 JAN 12 1963

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

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

HANKINS advised that inasmuch as neither [CRISAFI] nor [MACKEY] are aware that the letters supposedly smuggled out of the prison were intercepted [REDACTED] he has not and will not be interviewed concerning the content of the letters supposedly prepared by him. Copies of the two letters relating to the assassination of President KENNEDY are attached hereto.

The San Quentin Prison records reflect inmate [JAMES BOYD MACKEY], California State Prison Number [REDACTED] is presently serving an indeterminate sentence of six months to ten years after the conviction of manslaughter (stabbing) in Los Angeles County, California in January 1965. [MACKEY] was received in a California state prison on June 8, 1965.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
DALLAS, TEXAS,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

DATE: December 2, 1966

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

PURPOSE:

To advise New Orleans Division obtained a signed statement from one Eustace Chatham alleging three men were involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. One of these individuals was named, "Clifford Johnson," described as a cousin of President Johnson. New Orleans has been instructed to conduct investigation.

BACKGROUND:

On November 28, 1966, the New Orleans Office interviewed and obtained a signed statement from Eustace T. Chatham. He alleged he was working on a shrimp boat several years ago in Brownsville, Texas, owned by an individual named Clifford Johnson. Johnson was alleged to be a cousin of President Johnson, and Chatham indicated he was asked by Johnson if he would kill the President for \$50,000 or \$100,000 or \$150,000.

Chatham related that Johnson was reported to have said, "we would get him," meaning President Kennedy. Clifford Johnson was reported to have said that "Lyndon Johnson wanted to be President of the United States and that Lyndon Johnson doesn't care how he gets it."

Chatham reported that on another occasion he saw two men approach Clifford Johnson when the boat was docked at "Ranses Pass, Texas." One of these individuals resembled Lee Harvey Oswald.

K:R:cmh  
(6)

REC 30  
CONTINUED - OVER

62DEC 12 1966

62-109060-14302  
DEC 8 1966

*Handwritten signature: G. T. Raupach*

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The interviewing Agents advised Chatham appeared vague as to dates and details of occurrences, and determined that Chatham had not furnished this information to any other law enforcement agency. Chatham also wanted to receive any rewards paid for the information he furnished.

Based on information furnished complainant, Eustace T. Chatham and Clifford Johnson were not identified in Bureau files.

ACTION:

Since allegations involved the President, New Orleans has been instructed to conduct investigation to resolve this matter. Thereafter, the White House, United States Secret Service, and Department will be advised.

*Handwritten initials and marks:*  
A checkmark is located above the word "Thereafter".  
To the left of "Thereafter" is the handwritten word "found" with a checkmark.  
Below "found" are the initials "R AS".  
Below "AS" are the initials "TRP".  
Below "TRP" are the initials "OS".  
To the right of "OS" is the letter "ck".  
Further to the right is the handwritten word "RM".

FBI

Date: 11/29/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

**TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)**  
**FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (RUC)**  
**SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(OO: DALLAS)**

EUSTACE CHATHAM, 1932 St. Thomas St., Apt. E,  
New Orleans, La., telephonically contacted the FBI  
office, New Orleans, 11/28/66, and advised that he  
had information relative to the assassination of  
President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

CHATHAM stated three men were involved,  
including one named CLIFFORD JOHNSON, whom CHATHAM  
described as a cousin of President LYNDON B. JOHNSON.  
He further stated that he could not recall the names  
of the other two men, except that one looked like LEE  
HARVEY OSWALD.

CHATHAM claimed CLIFFORD JOHNSON worked with  
him several years ago on a shrimp boat, belonging to  
CLIFFORD JOHNSON's father, in the Gulf of Mexico, and  
had asked CHATHAM if he would kill President KENNEDY  
for \$50,000 or \$100,000, and that the plot had  
originated with the then Vice President LYNDON B.  
JOHNSON.

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Dallas (89-43)
- 2 - New Orleans

HQC:srl  
(7)

REC 30

62-109060-4303

DEC 1 1966

*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
C. WICK  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Bishop  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Mr. Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy  
RUP

NO 89-69  
HQC:SR

Eustace Thaddeus Chatham

CHATHAM was interviewed by Bureau agents at the New Orleans FBI office, 11/28/66, and furnished the following information in the form of a signed statement:

INT

Eustace Chatham

"I, EUSTACE T. CHATHAM, Apartment E, 1932 St. Thomas Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, do freely and voluntarily furnish the following statement to HARLAN Q. COFFMAN and ALOYSIUS J. MC FALL, who identified themselves to me as Special Agents for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

B7-25-1914  
File 1, MISS

"I was working on a boat called the "Gene R" (phonetic), which belonged to a man named JOHNSON, with his son, CLIFFORD JOHNSON, several years ago in Brownsville, Texas. The boat had been bought from the Brownville Exchange Company. After cleaning the boat, CLIFFORD JOHNSON and I set out to sea with another man on the "Gene R." I think the other man's nickname was "Moody" and he was of Mexican nationality.

"While at sea, CLIFFORD JOHNSON told me to have a drink of whiskey with him. I noticed CLIFFORD had been drinking and might have had a shot of morphine in him. He asked me then if I would kill the President for \$50,000 or \$100,000 or \$150,000. He told me that "we would get him", meaning President KENNEDY. He stated to me that LYNDON JOHNSON wanted to be President of the United States and that LYNDON JOHNSON doesn't care how he gets it. He told me also that LYNDON JOHNSON had wanted people to say someday that a JOHNSON had been President of the United States.

NO 89-69  
HQC:srl

"He told me that he and his family use to visit LYNDON JOHNSON several times.

"CLIFFORD JOHNSON displayed an "army" rifle with a telescopic sight to me and a .45 caliber Luger-automatic. He told me he could pick off a red bug's eyeball with that rifle.

"I don't think the Mexican man, MOODY, could hear our conversation.

"We stayed at sea only one night and then came in to dock at Ranses Pass (Phonetic), Texas.

"After being docked, I saw CLIFFORD JOHNSON give some money to MOODY and then MOODY went home. Right after MOODY went home, I noticed two men standing on the dock looking at the boat. One of these men resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD and I saw him come up to CLIFFORD and ask him for a job. The other man, an American, did not approach the boat.

"A few minutes after this man who resembled OSWALD came on the boat, we went out into Lydian (phonetic) Channel with the boat and stayed for about two hours and then returned to Ranses Pass where we docked the boat again.

"CLIFFORD then hired a taxi and had me taken to the Greyhound bus station. I went by bus to my home in Brownsville, Texas.

"After staying a few days in Brownsville, Texas, I went to New Orleans, Louisiana, to enter the Marine Hospital and to have my eye and stomach treated.

NO 89-69  
HQC:srl

"About thirty or thirty-five days later I went back to Brownsville to settle with CLIFFORD JOHNSON who owed me some money. CLIFFORD told me that his Dad would handle it. I was offered \$50.00 by CLIFFORD's Dad's lawyer and decided to take the money.

"When I went to Brownsville to get my money from CLIFFORD I found CLIFFORD and these other two men on the "Gene R" which was docked at the Port of Brownsville. The other two men were leaving the boat wearing my clothes. It made me mad but I didn't attempt to get my clothes back.

"After receiving the \$50.00 from CLIFFORD's Dad, I came back to New Orleans and have been here ever since.

"About three years ago my brother, EDISON CHATHAM, saw CLIFFORD JOHNSON at Ransas Pass, Texas.

"I have not seen CLIFFORD JOHNSON or the two men that were with him since I received the \$50.00 from CLIFFORD's Dad.

"CLIFFORD told me that he had been in the Air Force and was a pilot. He told me he was the first man to have silver plates put in his head and that he had 28 plates in his body.

"CLIFFORD JOHNSON's description, to the best of my knowledge is as follows: a white American; age of 52 to 54; height 6'; weight 140 lbs.; build, slim; hair brown; eyes brown; and a ruddy complexion. CLIFFORD was married and had 3 or 4 children, but I don't know his wife's name.

NO 89-69

HQC:srl

"I remember that it was about 15 to 18 days before I entered the Marine Hospital in New Orleans that CLIFFORD told me about LYNDON JOHNSON wanting to be President and not caring how he got it.

"The above statement, consisting of this page and four other pages, was read to me by Special Agent COFFMAN, as I can not read. I have initialed each page of this statement, and those corrections in the statement which were pointed out to me by Special Agent COFFMAN, and I now sign it because it is true."

/s/ EUSTACE T. CHATHAM

Witness: HARLAN Q. COFFMAN, Special Agent, FBI,  
New Orleans, La., 11/28/66.

ALOYSIUS J. MC FALL, Special Agent,  
FBI, New Orleans, La., 11/28/66.

\*\*\*\*\*

During the course of the interview, CHATHAM appeared vague as to dates and details of occurrences set out above. He stated that he had not furnished this information to any other law enforcement agency previously, as he feared for his life.

CHATHAM indicated that he wanted to receive any rewards paid for the above information by the Federal Government.

CHATHAM denied ever having received any treatment for mental illness.

CHATHAM had to be cautioned by Bureau agents to remain with the facts of his statement, as he repeatedly rambled off on accounts of personal experiences with other law enforcement agencies.

NO 89-69  
HQC:srl

New Orleans indices reflect EUSTACE CHATHAM had contacted this office in 1943 and had indicated a desire to be a paid informant of the FBI.

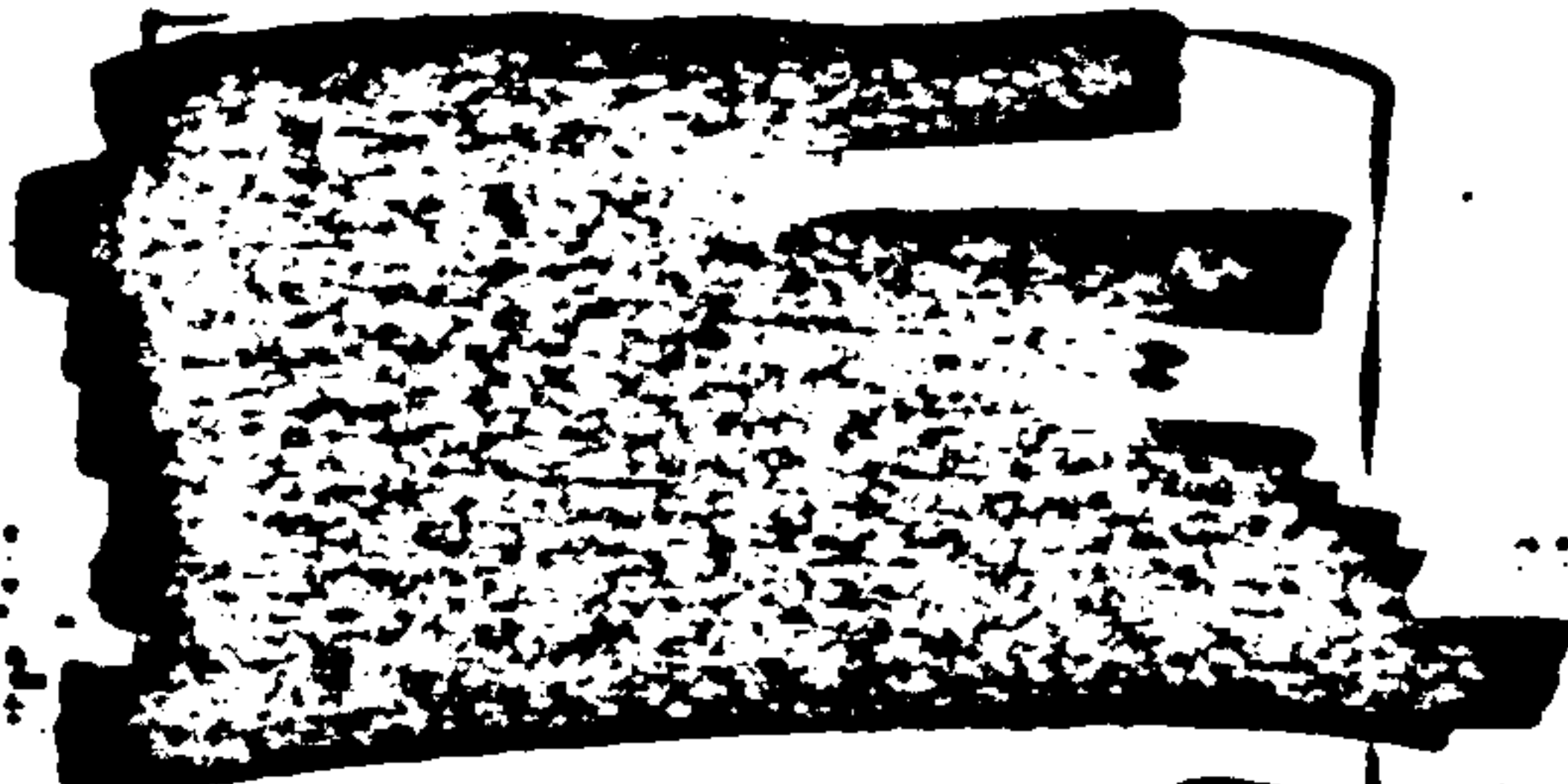
The following descriptive data was obtained by Bureau agents during the course of the interview:

Name	EUSTACE THADDEUS CHATHAM
Address	Apt. E, 1932 St. Thomas St., New Orleans, La.
DOB	7/25/14
POB	Biloxi, Miss.
Education	3rd grade
Height	5'8"
Weight	190 lbs.
Hair	Black (Graying)
Eyes	Brown
Scars	Scars on upper arms
Tattoos	Reversed question mark on middle finger, right hand; Number of tattoos on arms
Peculiarities	Walks with limp - broken left hip
Relatives	Wife: [REDACTED] Son: [REDACTED] Son: [REDACTED] Daughter: [REDACTED] Brother: [REDACTED] [REDACTED]



NO 89-69/srl

**Arrests**



In view of the nature of the allegations set out by CHATHAM in his statement, no dissemination of this information to other agencies will be made unless specifically directed by the Bureau.

No leads are being set out, nor will any additional investigation be conducted by the New Orleans Division, UACB.

Handwritten notes and scribbles in the top right corner, including a checkmark and illegible text.

2007

Main body of handwritten text, appearing to be a letter or report, with several lines of cursive script.

REC'D MICK  
FBI

NOV 12 5 20 PM '08

Bottom section of the document containing additional handwritten notes and possibly a signature or date.

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header.

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The first part of the report deals with the  
 background of the problem. It is noted that  
 the problem has existed for a long time and  
 has become increasingly serious in recent years.  
 The cause of the problem is attributed to  
 several factors, including the rapid growth  
 of the population and the increasing demand  
 for land. It is also pointed out that the  
 government has not taken adequate measures  
 to deal with the problem. The report  
 recommends that the government should  
 take immediate steps to address the  
 problem, such as the implementation of  
 strict zoning regulations and the  
 establishment of a land use authority.

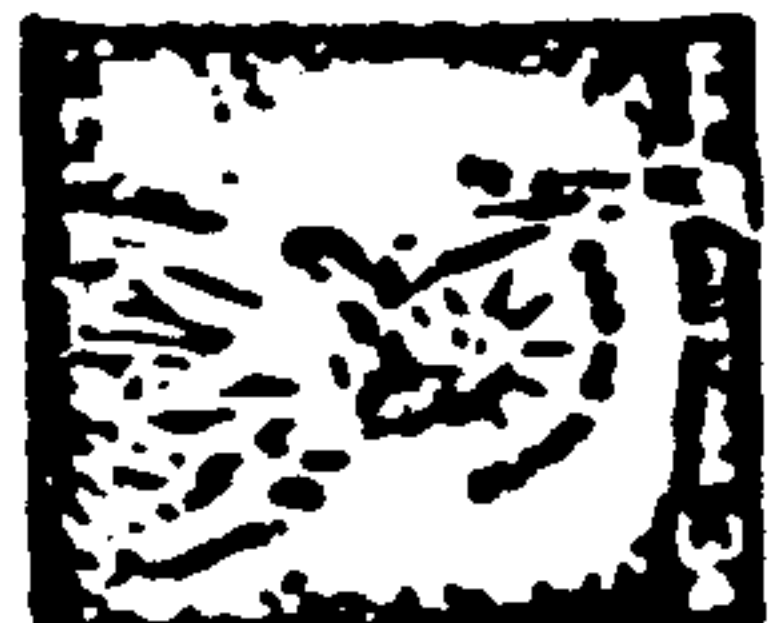
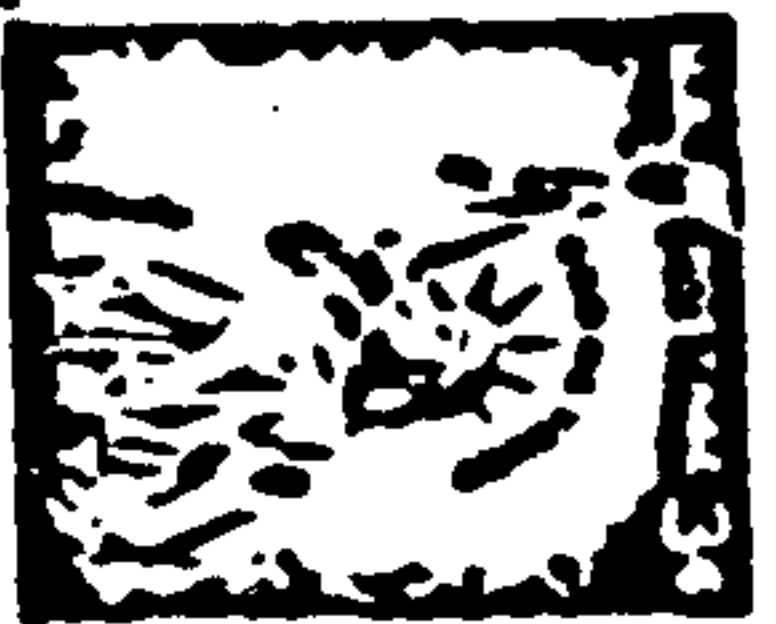
Second - should America which will  
 be more powerful, more free, more  
 democratic.

The first of these was the...  
 to the... Department...  
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 we... the... performance of the...  
 a... the... they were work

that you can understand... we feel  
 this... I trust you will... the  
 to... with...  
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VOICE OF NEW ORLEANS  
P.O. Box 32694  
New Orleans, La. 70150

AIRMAIL



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Justice Department  
Washington, D.C.

AS DIRECTOR  
25 NOV 1958

PERSONAL

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Carr \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

In the article the Governor stated that he disagreed with the Warren Commission's findings that President Kennedy and Governor Connally were both hit by one of three shots fired down on the open limousine in front of the Texas School Book Depository.

**Sole Disagreement**

The Governor said today that his sole disagreement with the Warren Commission's findings centered on which bullet struck him.

"I am convinced, beyond any doubt, that I was not struck by the first bullet. I know that I heard the first shot, and I turned to see what happened, and that I was struck by a second shot. The third shot struck the President and not me," he said.

The Warren Commission found that there were three shots and that one went through President Kennedy's neck and into Governor Connally's body; that one shot hit the President in the head, and that one shot probably missed both.

Governor Connally said that his bullet struck President Kennedy.

*[Handwritten notes and scribbles in the right margin, including the name "Sullivan" and various illegible markings.]*

Associated Press Wirephoto

**Governor Connally Jr. of Texas at DOWNSIDE**

By MARTIN WALSH

Special to The New York Times

Nov. 25—Governor Connally Jr. said today that the Warren Commission's findings on President Kennedy's assassination should be accepted as final. He said he was not looking for new evidence to come forth. A new trial would be "neither warranted nor desirable," he said.

right wrist and left leg when the President was assassinated. He still carries a bullet wound just above his left hip. Mr. Connally said today that many criticisms of the Warren Commission's investigation might have "political overtones." He said he was shocked "that in the backlash of tragedy, journalistic scavengers such as Mark Lane attempt to impugn the motives of members of the commission. Mr. Connally would not elaborate on his suggestion of political overtones. "I am going to let it rest right there," he said.

He said he had not read any of the books that have criticized the Warren Commission's findings, including "The 13th Day," written by Mr. Lane, a New York lawyer.

The Governor said that he had read press reports and book reviews on the books he was talking about and that he always accepted as accurate whatever he read in newspapers.

Mr. Connally declined to hold the news conference at the State Capitol, he said, he had been besieged with questions about a late magazine

*[Handwritten notes and scribbles in the middle margin, including the name "L. A. Times" and other illegible markings.]*

- The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- New York World Journal Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_
- Date \_\_\_\_\_

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DEC 8 1966

*[Handwritten initials or mark in the bottom left corner.]*



#### Reviewed Film

The Governor said he had had no intention of adding fuel to the flames of discussion when he agreed to review a motion picture of the assassination for Life magazine and to point out just when he was struck.

He said, "They asked me to do it and I agreed."

The Life magazine article was not one of those with "political overtones," the Governor said.

Mr. Connally, a close friend of President Johnson, said he had discussed "very casually" with Mr. Johnson some of the criticisms of the Warren Commission investigation. But he said he and the President had never "sat down" and discussed the Warren Commission report itself.

He did not reveal Mr. Johnson's feelings about the criticisms.

Governor Connally said he did not regard his own views as to which shot wounded him as casting any doubt on the validity of the Warren Commission's over-all findings.

The Governor said he was satisfied that the shot that hit him was fired by Lee Harvey Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as the assassin of President Kennedy. The Governor said he did not believe there was more than one person involved in the shooting.

"There are certain facts about this assassination which may never be known," he said. He added that he did not consider his memory or his judgment to be infallible.

He said he had not even heard the shot that wounded him in the chest, although his wife, Idanell Connally, he said, heard three shots.

# Text of Governor Connally's Statement

58

Special to The New York Times  
AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 23—Following is a statement made by Gov. John B. Connally Jr. today in discussing the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas three years ago:

So that there will be no misunderstanding or misinterpretation of this news conference today, let me first speak to you from a prepared text.

I want to make it abundantly clear that I have no desire to prolong or perpetuate the stark memories of the tragedy of three years ago. This conference has been arranged solely as a result of the widespread request of newsmen.

I will take just a moment to reiterate and to clarify once again the events of that day. Let me point out that this information is not new. It is precisely the information I recalled and related in a television interview from a hospital bed in Dallas on Nov. 27, just a few days following the assassination.

It is precisely the way I related it in testimony to the Warren Commission. It also is precisely the way it had been recalled by me in interviews since that time.

I am convinced, beyond any doubt, that I was not struck by the first bullet. I know that I heard the first shot, that I turned to see what happened and that I was struck by a second shot. The third shot struck the President and not me.

As I said earlier, this testimony was presented to the Warren Commission. They chose to disagree, which is their privilege. I maintain my original view, always shall.

I want to make it very clear, however, that simply because I disagree with the Warren Commission on this one detail does not mean that I disagree with the substance of their over-all findings.

I think the commission did an outstanding job under difficult circumstances. Each of the members of that commission, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Senator Richard B. Russell, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Representative Hale Boggs, Representative Gerald Ford, Mr. Allen Dulles and Mr. John J. McCloy, are men of unquestioned integrity, of long and devoted service to their nation, men whose dedication to the task of seeking truth in these circumstances I would never

question, and men whose patriotism has been manifested so many times in so many ways over such a long period that it now is somewhat shocking to me that in the backlash of tragedy, journalistic scavengers such as Mark Lane, attempting to impugn the motives of these members individually, cast doubts upon the commission as a whole and question the credibility of the Government itself.

I think it is time that we pause and reflect on who these individuals are and rather than calling for a further investigation of the assassination, which in my judgment is neither warranted, justified or desirable, we should turn our attention to doing a little research on and evaluation of the credentials of the self-appointed experts who, with no evidence, no new facts, nevertheless use distortion, inference, innuendo, in order to cast doubts and create confusion.

I suspect that a searching investigation into their own credentials will divulge that their motives have political overtones and that their views have been given prominence out of proportion to their value.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
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- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

- The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times 58 \_\_\_\_\_
- New York World \_\_\_\_\_
- Journal Tribune \_\_\_\_\_
- The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

NOV 24 1965

RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

41 EAST 42ND STREET. W YORK, N. Y. 10017. 697-8100

FOR

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM

Today Show

STATION

WNBC-TV & the  
NBC-TV Network

DATE

August 23, 1966 - 7:00 A.M.

CITY

New York

INTERVIEW AUTHOR OF BOOK 'RUSH TO JUDGMENT'

**HUGH DOWNS:** "Almost two years ago, on September 27th, 1964, the report of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy was published 10 months after the assassination. And the findings of the commission confirmed to the satisfaction of most American citizens, what most Americans had already decided, that Lee Harvey Oswald alone, had shot and killed the President, that Lee Harvey Oswald alone had murdered Officer J. D. Tippett, and that Jack Ruby, alone, although witnessed by millions on television, which was unique in the history of murder, had murdered Lee Harvey Oswald.

EX-113 REC-43

"Well, the Commission found no suggestion of any conspiracy in linking these three murders. The Warren Commission Report, published in a seemingly exhaustive 680 page report, was later put out in 26 volumes, was accepted by most of its severest critics as giving more than substantial support to its principle findings.

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"Well, this summer there have been several books appearing two years after the report, that take harsh issue with both the evidence and the conclusions of the Report. And this morning we want to examine what is, perhaps, the most detailed assault yet on the Commission's findings.

"The book is called 'Rush To Judgment.' It's written by a man named Mark Lane, you're going to hear a little later on the program. He was retained by Lee Harvey Oswald's mother as an attorney for the defense, for her deceased son's interest before the Commission. And later in the hour, Mr. Lane and a member of the Warren Commission legal council will discuss this critique of the Commission. For the rest of this half hour, we want to present some of the more disturbing issues that are raised by the book.

*[Handwritten notes and signatures]*

dent Kennedy?"

**JACK LESCOULIE:** "On November 22, 1963, the Presidential motorcade made a sharp left turn into this street, past the Dallas Criminal Building, and then, left, down Elm Street. Now, according to the Warren Commission Report, the bullet that killed President Kennedy or the bullets that killed him, were fired from the sixth floor window of this building right here. It is the Texas School Book Depository. The shots were fired in this direction as the motorcade was passing up Elm Street, striking the President from behind.

"Now, of the 90 witnesses to the assassination interviewed by the police, the FBI and the Secret Service, who were asked the question, where did the shots come from? Fifty-eight said that they came from this grassy knoll, near the railroad overpass. This is the overpass right here, and not from the School Book Depository, here. In the Warren Commission Report, you will find this conclusion. In contrast to the testimony of the witnesses who heard and observed shots fired from the Depository, the Commission's investigation has disclosed no creditable evidence that any shots were fired from anywhere else. Now, in direct contradiction of the Warren Commission's conclusions on this matter, witnesses on film, told author Mark Lane, of 'Rush To Judgment,' where they thought the shots came from. S. H. Holland, an employee of the Union Terminal Company witnessed the assassination from the railroad overpass."

**REPORTER:** "Did you look in any particular direction when you heard the shots?"

**HOLLAND:** "Yes, I looked over to where I thought the shot came from, and I saw a puff of smoke still lingering underneath the trees in front of the wooden fence. The report sounded like it came from behind the wooden fence."

**REPORTER:** "At the time the shots were fired, did you see any police officers move in any particular direction?"

**HOLLAND:** "Well, about the time that shot was fired, a Secret Service man in the President's car stood up with his sub-machine gun pointed at that exact spot."

**REPORTER:** "At the wooden fence?"

**HOLLAND:** "At the wooden fence."

**REPORTER:** "You were a witness who had a good view of that scene as anyone in Dealy (?) Plaza. Where do you think the shots came from?"

HOLLAND: "Well, I know where that third shot came from."

REPORTER: "Where did that shot come from?"

HOLLAND: "From behind the picket fence, close to the little plaza."

REPORTER: "Is there any doubt in your mind that that shot came from behind...?"

HOLLAND: "There's no doubt in my mind. There's no doubt whatsoever in my mind, and the statement that I made in the sheriff's office immediately after the shooting, and the statement that I made to the Warren Commission. And I made it very plain, there was no doubt in my mind but what there was definitely a shot fired from behind that picket fence."

LESCOUJIE: "Richard C. ~~Dodd~~ was also at the overpass."

REPORTER: "Anything which might indicate to you where the shots came from?"

DODD: "Well, we all three neon -- four soon about the same thing, and the shot -- the smoke came from behind the hedge on the north side of the plaza, and a motorcycle policeman dropped his motorcycle in the street, with his gun in his hand, and ran up the embankment to the hedge. And then, I went north to look around the corner to see if there was anyone behind the hedge, and met a special agent of the Cady Railroad and he went down there and I walked along with him to see if there were any tracks there, which there were tracks and cigarette butts. The land where someone had been standing on a bumper."

LESCOUJIE: "Another railroad employee, Mr. James L. ~~Simmons~~."

SIMMONS: "The Presidential limousine was rounding the curve on Elm Street, there was a loud explosion. At the time I didn't know what it was, but it sounded like a loud firecracker or a gun shot. And it sounded like it came from the left, and in front of us towards the wooden fence. And there was a puff of smoke, that came underneath the trees on the embankment."

DOANS: "Three witnesses in direct contradiction to the Warren Commission's findings. We're going to continue a little later on with Mark Lane's brief for the defence, but we'll go away briefly, ourselves, but we'll be back in two minutes and 10 seconds."

DOMIS: "We want to continue now with some of the evidence supplied by Mark Lane, in his critique of the findings of the Warren Commission, inquiring into the murders of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippett, and Lee Harvey Oswald, a book that Mr. Lane willingly concedes is a brief for the defense on Lee Harvey Oswald."

BARBARA WALTERS: "James Arkins, an Associated Press photographer, was 30 feet away from the presidential limousine, when he snapped this picture, and as he did so, he heard a shot. This picture, now famous, shows a man standing in the doorway, looking remarkably like Lee Harvey Oswald. If it was Oswald, then he could not possibly have fired a gun from the sixth floor window at the same time."

"The man in the doorway was later identified to the satisfaction of the Warren Commission, as Billie Nolan Lovelady. In his book, Mark Lane reported that no one was permitted to photograph Lovelady, including photographers from major newspapers. Lane managed to send two investigators to Dallas, and they took this picture of Lovelady. And this is how Lee Harvey Oswald was dressed after his capture on November 22, 1963. Oswald was dressed remarkably like the man in the doorway, later identified as Billie Lovelady, who testified he was wearing a red and white striped shirt at that time, and that it was buttoned from the neck. The man in the doorway does have a hairline that seems to resemble Lovelady's. The hairlines are similar, but the angle of the picture, and the light, could make a difference."

DOMIS: "Now, Phillip Willis, who's a retired Air Force major, took a series of 12 pictures, just before and after the assassination. And this is picture number eight, that I have up here. It was taken minutes after the assassination, when asked about the picture by the FBI, Willis was under the impression that the FBI thought the man over on the far right, see a man in the picture, right there, there's his face, was Jack Ruby, standing close to where the assassination took place. Well, the Commission Report said that there was no evidence that Ruby was anywhere near the plaza at the time of the assassination. And when the Commission published the picture taken by Willis, the man who looked like Jack Ruby was cropped out of the picture. Let me show you how that worked because you see the edge of the picture here includes Ruby, but the edge of this picture has that cut off. See how that would be?"

LESCOULIE: "More pictures in just a moment. Right now it's time for a station break."

HUGH DOLINS: "The name of this book is, 'Rush To Judgment, and I think it's reasonably safe to say that you will be hearing a lot more about it in time to come. It's sub title is 'A Critique of the Warren Commission's Inquiry into the Murders of John F. Kennedy, officer J. D. Tippot and Lee Harvey Oswald,' and its author is an attorney named Mark Lane.

"He was retained by Marguerite Oswald, who is the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, as lawyer for her deceased son before the Warren Commission. Mr. Lane has been lecturing on this subject for the past two years and sometimes an object of derision as he's travelled around America charging that the Warren Commission had botched their job.

"In, 'Rush To Judgment,' he summarizes his findings, and if they are accepted they are very damaging indeed. Retracing the events of one of the profoundest tragedies of American History, Mr. Lane attacks the Warren Commission Report on hundreds of details, and he concludes that instead of determining the truth of that terrible weekend in Dallas, the Commission started with a conclusion and then accepted only those premises which supported that conclusion. Now those are very grave charges indeed.

"We've invited Mr. Lane to our studio this morning to discuss what he wishes to be accepted as a lawyer, as a lawyer's brief for Lee Harvey Oswald's defense. We've also invited a high ranking member of the legal council for the Warren Commission, Attorney Albert Jenner, to discuss some of the charges made in Mr. Lane's book.

"Gentlemen, I think you're aware that we could take any one facet of this and spend five hours on it and let's not. What we'd like to do is cover as much ground as possible, so be as concise as you can be.

"Let's start with an examination of what Mr. Lane calls the magic bullet. Could you tell us how you differ from the Commission on this point, Mr. Lane? And then I want to hear from Mr. Jenner."

LANE: "Yes. The Commission was compelled to conclude if Oswald was to be the lone assassin, that one bullet struck the President in the back of the neck, exited through the front of the throat, struck Governor Connolly's back, went through his chest, shattered his fifth rib, shattered his right wrist, and then struck his left thigh and then rolled out somehow on a stretcher and was recovered by Darryl Tomlinson, an engineer at the Parkland Hospital. One of -- and this is, indeed, the only real link between Oswald's alleged rifle and the assassination: that bullet, Commission exhibit 399..."

DOLINS: "That did come from that rifle? And that's admitted..."

LANE: "Yes, I think there's no question, that is so. There are several problems with the bullet, however, that is, everytime the experts try to duplicate a portion of the foot, fracture of the wrist, of the body, break rib, etc., the bullet would smash and deform in some way. However, Commission Exhibit 399 is almost a pristine bullet, missing less than three grains of metal, in fact, more than three grains of metal were found in Governor Connolly's wrist.

"And the most inconvenient fact of all for the Commission is that after that bullet was discovered by Mr. Tomlinson, Dr. Shaw, the physician for Governor Connolly, emerged from the operating room of the Parkland Hospital to state, and we have the video tapes of his making this statement, that the bullet which injured Governor Connolly is still in his thigh, we have not yet removed it. The Commission would like us to believe, nevertheless, that a bullet recovered two hours before that is the bullet which did the damage to the Governor."

DOMS: "Now, Mr. Jenner -- first of all, are you satisfied with the Commission's findings on that particular bullet, and what would you have to say about that?"

JENNER: "Well, I'm satisfied about the Commission's findings on everything. My particular portion of the work of the Commission was three divisions: conspiracy, motive and the life and background of Oswald with some diversions into other areas.

"The portion of the report dealing with the bullet, as I recall, was under the supervision and the senior counsel there was Mr., I believe Joe Boyle, I'm not certain -- one of the senior counsel in any event. That didn't happen to be within my area. However, what the Commission did, as it did throughout the report, was to report all the possible facts that could be assembled and were assembled. Whether those facts as in this inquest of presenting everything to America -- all that was pro and that was con.

"Mr. Lane, as he has claimed from the outset when he first appeared as alleged counsel for Mr. Oswald, which of course was impossible for him to be -- counsel for Mr. Oswald, because Mr. Oswald was dead and his widow, Marina, was the only one who could select counsel for him, if he was defense counsel, has always made and advanced these claims largely through newspaper reports as will appear from Mr. Lane's testimony, which was set forth in full in the publication volumes.

"The Commission advances only as a possibility that one bullet cleanly entered the President's neck in the rear, came out about where the knot of my tie is and -- as one theory -- that it then passed into Governor Connolly's thigh."



off-hand statement made in excitement by one of the physicians which subsequently proved to be, when he was more able to review the facts, to be inaccurate."

DOWNES: "Then he was mistaken at the time?"

JENNER: "The Commission fully reports his statement."

LANE: "The physician never said he was mistaken, Mr. Downes. He was never asked about that statement. The fact is, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation seized all of the original video tape and has never -- the Commission and the Government have never published a transcript of that. We went to Dallas to purchase those video tapes, but they were all gone. But one of the local stations in New York had one that was not seized, that's how we happened to get it."

DOWNES: "I can see your point about secrecy could make a confusion, but secrecy is not proof of conspiracy. One of the things that I find very difficult to understand in the book and in the findings is the direction of the bullet."

"Now, since we're on the subject of the shots themselves, it seems inconceivable that there could be confusion with that much investigation about the direction from which the shots were fired. Were the people investigating satisfied that the angle of incidence of the bullet both with regard to the President's body and Governor Connolly?"

JENNER: "Yes."

DOWNES: "Does it not seem unlikely that the bullets could have come from an angle so widely different as the wooden fence. How do you account for the fact? You appear to believe, Mr. Lane, that the bullet did come from a different direction than the..."

LANE: "Two thirds of the witnesses in Dooly Plaza (?) said the shots came from behind the wooden fence. Seven persons on the railroad overpass said they looked at the fence when the shots were fired, and they saw puffs of white smoke. One railroad tower man, who was in a tower behind the fence, said when the shots were fired, his attention was attracted to the fence because there were two men behind the fence, and he saw puffs of smoke."

"Charles ~~Quinn~~, the closest spectator to the President when the shots were fired, said he saw the effect of the bullet upon the President's head: it drove a portion of the President's skull over the rear of the car and to the left into the street, and

Deputy Constable Seymour Weisman in fact testified that that is where he found that portion of the skull which he then gave to the Secret Service."

DOMNS: "Does that accord with the eight millimeter motion pictures?"

LANE: "Yes, and the film taken by Mr. Secuta which is in the national archives shows quite conclusively a portion of the President's head flying over to the rear and to the left, and although Mrs. Kennedy, who was trying to go onto the rear of the car -- when she testified, said she blacked out and does not recall what she did at that time.

"If one examines the film, one can see that as a portion of the head was driven back over the rear of the car, Mrs. Kennedy in fact reaches -- probably instinctively -- to bring the President back together again.

"Take this, together with the statement of the doctor at the Portland Hospital on November 22nd that the wound in the President's throat was an entrance wound -- was inflicted from the front and from above -- and the picture showing the President was, in fact, looking almost directly at the wooden fence: and all of this evidence is dismissed by the Commission in a cavalier fashion, quote, 'no credible evidence suggests that the shots came from anywhere other than the Book Depository Building.'"

DOMNS: "How do you account..."

JAMES: "Mr. Domns, I'm pleased to respond to this because Mr. Lane has now misstated here again and misrepresented the evidence and anticipating this possibility, I looked at the report, not only the report, but looked at the evidence last night and here is the conclusive evidence as to why the Commission reached the conclusion that there was no credible evidence that the shots came from the overpass area to which Mr. Lane has been referring. Now, Howard L. Bronson, who was sitting on the concrete retaining wall which is up near the Texas School Book Depository Building there at the corner of Houston -- over there..."

DOMNS: "Over here? Oh, I see."

JAMES: "Right there. The concrete retaining wall was 107 feet away from the entrance of the TSB Building and 120 feet from the sixth floor window which is the window at the southeast corner right under the roof of the building. His location at that point appears in the Secuta film to which Mr. Lane has made reference. He testified that seven minutes before the motorcade turned down Main Street over on Houston and Corn Eln, that he saw a man at the upper window, the sixth floor..."

motorcade turned the corner and came down Elm Street which is the diagonal street there, he saw a man standing and aiming a rifle. He saw him fire a shot. He quickly reported that to an officer who was nearby and that officer has confirmed that Mr. Brown confirmed it.

"The next witness was Amos ~~X~~ Urino, a young man 15 years of age, who was facing the depository building and he heard the shots. He glanced up immediately and he saw the man at the sixth floor window."

DOMING: "His testimony checks then with..."

JENNIFER: "Yes, it does and he saw him shoot twice. He reported immediately to Officer Harbness who then in turn reported at 12:36, and he also reported to a TV reporter who was in the vicinity.

"Now, the next man is Robert H. ~~X~~ Jackson, a staff photographer for the Dallas Times Herald. He was in a press car travelling down Houston Street, which would be facing the TSED Building. And he heard shots. He noticed two Messrs on the fifth floor, two gentlemen on the fifth floor underneath the window in which the figure identified by Brown and the other young man appeared. He noticed that they were looking up to the window right above and he looked up to that area and he saw a rifle being drawn back. Now this is Jackson, a TV photographer.

"In the press car with him were James Underwood, also a TV man for KRLD, Thomas Dillard, the chief photographer for the Dallas Morning News who took two pictures immediately of the face of the TSED Building in the area to which Jackson had called attention. Also, in the car were Malcolm Couch and James Darnell. Couch testified that he saw the rifle in the window then Underwood called their attention to the fact that he saw someone in that window firing the rifle.

"Darnell, a TV newsroom man confirms that Jackson immediately exclaimed -- Jackson and Underwood immediately exclaimed and said there was a man shooting from that window.

"The Mayor of the town and Mrs. -- the wife of the Mayor were in an automobile behind the Vice President. She jerked her head up when she heard the sound and she saw a long projection being drawn back from that particular window.

"Now there were others of that character who facing the building and in that area..."

LAW: "I wonder if I could interrupt for that..."

DOINS: "Well, let me hear what..."

JENNER: "There were naturally people who did appear and testify, we brought them before the Commission or we took their depositions in Dallas, who were in the area including the man in the tower that Mr. -- to which Mr. Leno has referred, and they testified practically consistently that the sound of the shots to them and they were on this overpass or in the tower area there, came from the direction of the TSEB Building. One or two people did say that they thought the sound came from the vicinity of the overpass."

DOINS: "Could that be due to some echoing perhaps or..."

JENNER: "Some echoing or reverberations, they were uncertain. The policeman who was guarding the overpass, another policeman who was standing over Elm Street, they immediately identified the sounds as coming from the TSEB Building."

DOINS: "Mr. Jenner, as I said, on those points, we could cover an awful lot of ground if we had the time. In the time remaining, I would like to ask both of you this.

"First, Mr. Leno, you imply very strongly that it was a conspiracy. May I ask you, if so, who were the conspirators and what possible motive would there be for a body like the Warren Commission to suppress evidence of the conspiracy?"

JANE: "You're really calling for speculation on my part and that's an area in which as far as I'm concerned has been pre-empted by the Warren Commission. I prefer to deal merely with the facts. And the fact is, that although Mr. Jenner tries to make the testimony sound compatible, Mr. Urino to whom he referred, he glanced up and the man in the window who he saw was a Negro. One of the persons said he saw two people in the window. One of the witnesses to whom Mr. Jenner has referred said that he saw a flash of light when a rifle was discharged but the Federal Bureau of Investigation tested the alleged assassination weapon and said that no light is ever visible when that weapon is fired.

"And what Mr. Jenner overlooks and in a mistake, I'm afraid, is not that one or two witnesses thought that the shots came from behind the wooden fence, two thirds of the witnesses who made statements said that the shots came from the wooden fence Book Depository Building. And the most significant figure of all I think, is what the witnesses said at the scene that day and the next day. Of the 25 persons who gave statements to the Dallas Police, the FBI or the Secret Service during the first two days, 22 said the shots came from behind the wooden fence and not from the Book Depository Building. Nevertheless, it is my view that

there is some evidence which indicates that shots may have been fired from the Book Depository Building, but that is not to say that no shots were fired from behind the wooden fence. Shots were fired from both places."

DOMIS: "You're saying there could have been shots from more than one angle."

LAME: "Yes, I think it's almost certain when one examines the medical testimony and the statements from the eye witnesses that some shots indeed did come from the front of the limousine."

DOMIS: "Most of the reviewers of your book even in praising it, tend to -- in my interpretation -- to go along with the Commission findings and see you as slightly over suspicious. How do you account for that?"

LAME: "The Establishment accepted the Warren Commission report because it wanted to, the man was dead. The President was dead and then the one man who was charged by the Dallas police within 15 minutes before there was any evidence whatsoever pointing toward Oswald -- the Dallas police radio sent out Oswald's description. To this day the Dallas police are unable to give us a reason why they did. Oswald was then dead two days later and it is very comfortable to believe that Oswald did it, and did it alone, and it's very disconcerting to think that the assassins of President Kennedy might still be at large."

DOMIS: "For those of you who want to pursue it, you do have the benefit of having in print the condensation of the Warren Commission Report and the book by Mark Lane called 'Rush to Judgment.' There's an awful lot in here. I said five hours, we could take 30 hours, I suppose, to talk about it. But my thanks to Mr. Jenner for being here with us this morning and to Mark Lane, author of 'Rush To Judgment.' The time goes quickly, gentlemen. Again, thank you."

JENNER: "I want to say Mr. Domis that in reading the book, that the readers should read the report and the testimony volumes for a complete disavowal of what Mr. Lane says and his failure in the book as he does to you to answer the questions that you put to him."

62-109060-4306  
**CHANGED TO**  
63-14789-X1

JUN 24 1971

dh/Bnz

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 6 1966  
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

925PM URGENT 12-6-66 ODM

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) ATTN: FBI LABORATORY  
FROM CHICAGO (62-6115) 1P

*7 - Jeffrey*

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. KILLING OF FEDERAL OFFICER.

RE BUREAU PHONE CALL THIS DATE.

CAMERA OF ABRAHAM LAPRUDER REFERRED TO IN RE PHONE CALL WAS RETURNED TO FRANK JONES, SECRETARY, BELL AND HOWELL, JUNE TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, BY THE CHICAGO OFFICE.

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GJG

FBI WASH DC

P

*Martin Richardson  
Off. of Legal Counsel*

*REC-115 62-109060-4307*

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*CC - Rosen*

FBI

Date: 12/5/66

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Wick	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Mr. Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

**TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)**  
**FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)**  
**SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT**  
**JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,**  
**DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63**  
**MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING**  
**(OO: Dallas)**

*B-7 - 2 - 11/21/66*

Re Bureau airtel to New Orleans, 12/2/66. *7-11-66*

*X* For information of Louisville, EUSTACE THADDEUS CHATHAM, Apartment E, 1932 St. Thomas Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, on November 28, 1966, furnished a signed statement to the effect that some years ago he worked on a shrimp boat in the Gulf of Mexico in the area of Brownsville, Texas, with a man named CLIFFORD JOHNSON and an individual whose nickname was recalled only as "MOODY."

CHATHAM related JOHNSON asking if he would kill the President for \$50,000 or \$100,000 or \$150,000 and alleged that LYNDON B. JOHNSON wanted to be President of the United States and that LYNDON B. JOHNSON does not care how he gets it. CHATHAM also claimed that CLIFFORD JOHNSON displayed an Army rifle with a telescopic sight and a .45 caliber Luger automatic.

CHATHAM claimed further that he observed after the boat had been docked that JOHNSON was contacted by a man who resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Louisville (RM)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (RM)
- 2 - New Orleans
- EJC - smd
- (8)

REC 10 62-109060-4308

DEC 13 1966 ST 104

DEC 7 1966

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M. Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge



NO 89-69

Bureau, in referenced airtel, instructed active investigation to locate and fully identify CLIFFORD JOHNSON followed by interview with JOHNSON relative to CHATHAM allegation.

In addition, Bureau directed that investigation should point toward establishing any valid information which would establish any degree of mental incompetency on the part of complainant CHATHAM. In addition, Bureau instructed that results of investigation are to be incorporated into a LHM suitable for dissemination by the Bureau and that all leads are to be covered expeditiously.

On December 5, 1966, [REDACTED] Medical Records Office, U. S. Public Health Hospital (USPH), New Orleans, advised that EUSTACE THADDEUS CHATHAM had been a patient from April 30, 1959, through May 14, 1959. She stated his USPH Number is 021897. She also stated that the medical records for CHATHAM are currently located at the following address:

Medical Officer in Charge  
Attention Chief Microphotography Section  
USPH Hospital  
Lexington, Kentucky

CHATHAM is described as a white male, date of birth July 25, 1914, at Biloxi, Mississippi. He walks with a limp due to a broken left hip and claims he was confined to USPH for treatment of his eye and stomach.

LEAD:

LOUISVILLE

AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. Will at the above listed address for USPH review the medical records in the name of EUSTACE THADDEUS CHATHAM, Number 021897, to obtain background data and also determine if there is any indication that CHATHAM possesses any degree of mental incompetency.

Expedite investigation and submit results to Bureau by appropriate LHM with copies for New Orleans and Dallas.

FBI

Date: 12/6/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)  
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
 DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63  
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
 (OO: DALLAS)

Re New Orleans airtel dated 11/29/66 to Bureau, and Dallas; Bureau airtel to New Orleans and Dallas, dated 12/2/66; New Orleans airtel to Bureau, copies to Louisville and Dallas, dated 12/5/66.

Enclosed for San Antonio is one copy of New Orleans airtel to the Bureau dated 11/29/66, which sets forth the original information furnished by complainant EUSTACE CHATHAM to New Orleans, FBI, on 11/28/66.

For information of Jackson, CHATHAM, who currently resides in Apartment three, 1932 St. Thomas Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnished a signed statement to the effect that some months ago he worked on a shrimp boat in the Gulf of Mexico in the area of Brownsville, Texas, with a man named, CLIFFORD JOHNSON, and an individual whose nickname he recalled only as "MOOLY". CHATHAM alleges that JOHNSON asked if he would kill President JOHN F. KENNEDY for \$50,000 or \$100,000 or \$150,000, and claimed that LYNDON B. JOHNSON wanted to be President of the United States. JOHNSON allegedly displayed an Army rifle with a telescopic sight and a .45 caliber luger automatic to CHATHAM.

B

McA

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Dallas (89-43)
- 2 - Jackson
- 1 - Louisville (Info.)
- 2 - San Antonio (Enc. 1)
- 2 - New Orleans

REC 13

62-109060 - 4309

DEC 8 1966

EJC - est

(11)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

NO 89-69  
EJC - cst

CHATHAM also claimed that he observed JOHNSON to be in contact with a man who resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

CHATHAM admitted to having served 31 months in the State Prison at Parchman, Mississippi, on a conviction of assault with the intent to kill. CHATHAM is hazy as to when he was in the Mississippi State Prison, and at one time it was 1949 and when re-interviewed on December 6, 1966, recalled a date as sometime in World War II.

CHATHAM, when re-interviewed on 12/6/66, furnished substantially the same information that he furnished in his signed statement under date of 11/28/66. He did, however, advise that he had forgotten to mention during his initial interview that JOHNSON had remarked to him, at the time he was displaying the rifle, that "we'll get President KENNEDY around Dallas or San Antonio when he comes to make his speech".

In connection with JOHNSON, CHATHAM said that JOHNSON indicated he was on some kind of dope and had been taking shots for pain at the Marine Hospital in Brownsville, Texas.

CHATHAM is confident that CLIFFORD JOHNSON must have had seamen's papers from the United States Customs House in Brownsville, Texas. He also recalled that the shrimp boat, which CHATHAM remembers only as the "Gene R" (ph), was a 45-foot boat with a double rig and a General Motors motor. CHATHAM said he understood that this boat was originally built by General Motors in St. Augustine, Florida, and purchased from the Brownsville Exchange Company for a cost of about \$25,000.

CHATHAM described CLIFFORD JOHNSON as a white male, age 45 to 50, 6' tall, 145 pounds, skinny build, brown hair, ruddy complexion and a heavy drinker.

CHATHAM said that JOHNSON's father, whose name he cannot recall, at one time owned the Permuta (ph) Ranch near St. Bonita, Texas, and that he allegedly sold this ranch for \$25,000.

In connection with the Mexican individual known to CHATHAM only as "MOODY", CHATHAM said that MOODY is about 5'9" and weighs 360 pounds. MOODY is between 30-35 years of

NO 89-69  
EJC - cst

age and was working at a Shell or Texaco Station on Ringo Street in Brownsville, before he shipped out on the "Gene R".

Referenced Bureau airtel instructs that this matter is to receive active investigation and that investigation should be directed to locating and fully identifying CLIFFORD JOHNSON, who thereafter should be interviewed in connection with CHATHAM's allegation. In addition, the individuals revealed by CHATHAM, one of whom allegedly resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD, should be identified through CLIFFORD JOHNSON when located.

Bureau airtel instructs that investigation should be directed toward establishing any valid information which would establish any degree of mental incompetency on the part of CHATHAM.

Additionally, results of investigation are to be incorporated in a Letterhead Memorandum, suitable for dissemination, by the Bureau. All leads are to be covered expeditiously. Dissemination to local Secret Service should be held in abeyance pending advice by the Bureau.

San Antonio and Jackson should furnish copies of Letterhead Memorandums to New Orleans and Dallas.

LEADS:

JACKSON

AT PARCHMAN, MISSISSIPPI. Will at the Mississippi State Prison examine the record of EUSTACE THADDEUS CHATHAM, white male, date of birth 7/25/14, Biloxi, Mississippi, who allegedly served 31 months on conviction of assault to kill in approximately 1949, for purpose of obtaining all background information, with particular emphasis on establishing valid information which would indicate any degree of mental incompetency on the part of CHATHAM.

SAN ANTONIO

AT BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS. Will conduct investigation at the U.S. Customs House to determine if CLIFFORD JOHNSON possesses seamen's papers with a view toward his current location.

NO 89-69  
EJC - cst

Will at the Marine Hospital determine if CLIFFORD JOHNSON has a patient history, and if so determine any valid information which would indicate his degree of any mental incompetency.

Will conduct criminal check on CLIFFORD JOHNSON.

If necessary as a means to identify CLIFFORD JOHNSON, conduct investigation at the Brownsville Exchange Company to establish the alleged owner of the boat, "Gene R" in the name of JOHNSON's father.

Will, if located, interview CLIFFORD JOHNSON in connection with CHATHAMS allegation, identify the individuals referred to by CHATHAMS, one of whom allegedly resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD and also attempt to gain the complete identity of the Mexican known as "MOODY."

Dec 10, 1966

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attache reveals J. B. Altmayer is president of a committee formed to discredit President Johnson, trying to establish the assassination of President Kennedy was a conspiracy between President Johnson and H. L. Hunt. Altmayer's group believes Jack Ruby, who killed Lee Harvey Oswald, was actually hired by H. L. Hunt. This is an old allegation and was considered and reported by the President's Commission. Investigation determined there was never any association between Ruby and H. L. Hunt. Hunt is known to be a political ultra conservative.

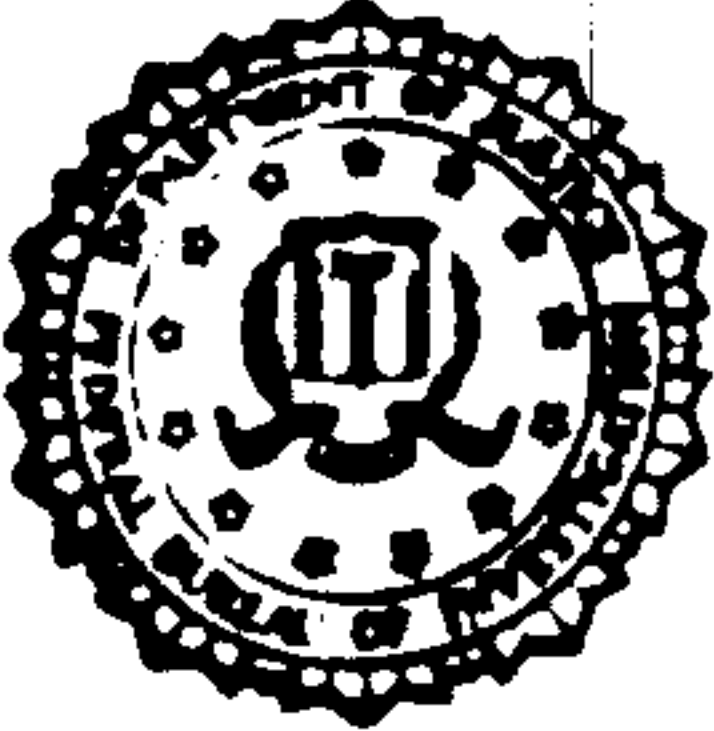
Facts were furnished the Department in February, 1965. Herbert Salzman, mentioned in attached, was the subject of a special inquiry furnished to the White House, 9/22/66. Investigation generally favorable.

White House, U.S. Secret Service, and Department being advised.

KMR:pah

*Ruby D*

*N*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas  
November 30, 1966

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

*Handwritten:* "Miles Shaw" "Jus 45" "P."

*Handwritten signature:* R. Felt

RE: JAY P. ALTMAYER

On November 30, 1966, a source with whom insufficient contact has been had to make a determination as to his reliability or unreliability, but who is a substantial businessman in the Dallas, Texas, area, advised as follows:

JAY P. ALTMAYER is a wealthy and well-known businessman in Mobile, Alabama. His family owns practical control of almost all the downtown banks in Mobile. ALTMAYER recently built an elaborate shopping center in Mobile, and is believed to have received financing for this project from the Republic National Bank in Dallas. He has also been exploring the possibility of building a large amusement center in or near Mobile.

In October, 1966, ALTMAYER was heard to state he is President of a committee in Alabama, which has been formed for the purpose of planning to discredit President LYNDON B. JOHNSON by trying to establish that the assassination of President KENNEDY was the result of a conspiracy between JOHNSON and H. L. HUNT, wealthy oil man of Dallas. ALTMAYER said this group believes JACK RUBY, who killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Presidential assassin, was actually hired by H. L. HUNT. The group proposes to prove it.

ALTMAYER said there are branches of this committee throughout the United States, and it has been set up for the express purpose of clearing the way for Senator ROBERT KENNEDY to run for President of the United States.

ALTMAYER said ROBERT KENNEDY is in on the plan and well aware of it. The only person mentioned by ALTMAYER also as being a part of the committee is one HERBERT SALZMAN (phonetic), a very wealthy man in the scrap iron business in New York City, who has now sold his business interests and is employed by the U. S. Government on a committee which is giving aid to the African Nations. SALZMAN is either working out of New York City or Washington, D. C..

ALTMAYER did not indicate there was a branch of this committee in Texas, nor did he name others involved.

REC-53 62-109060-4310

Source stated he had no additional information concerning the above.

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

COPIES DESTROYED  
Feb. 2, 1973

FBI

Date: 11/30/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, DALLAS (62-3916) (C)

SUBJECT JAY B. ALTMAYER  
MISCELLANEOUS  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

*Per Butcher  
From  
encl. 6  
concealed*

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau are six copies of LHM. Two copies are being furnished Mobile for information, and one each to New York and Washington Field for information.

The source in this matter is [redacted] personal friend of ALTMAYER's, who stated he talked with ALTMAYER by phone about October 3, and again about October 11, 1966. At the latter time, ALTMAYER was in Dallas for a horse show here.

[redacted] GUILBERSON, who gives the appearance of being a wealthy and intelligent individual, furnished the information to SAs W. JAMES WOOD and GERALD L. GEARY. He asked that his identity be concealed.

No local dissemination of the attached LHM is being made by Dallas, and no further inquiry is being conducted, UACB.

*cc - Wick*

*Case...*

*62-109060-4310*  
*SSS 12/9/66*

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 6) (RM)
  - 2 - Mobile (Encl. 2) (Inf.) (RM)
  - 1 - New York City (Encl. 1) (Inf.) (RM)
  - 1 - Washington Field (Encl. 1) (Inf.) (RM)
  - 1 - Dallas
- WJW:nlf  
(8)

REC-63

DEC 1 1966

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

*[Handwritten signature]*



REC-63 62-109060-4310

December 7, 1966

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

Dear Mr. Watson:

Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum dated November 30, 1966, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Jay P. Altmayer" which I thought would be of interest to the President.

In connection with paragraph three of the enclosure which alleges Jack Ruby was hired by H. L. Hunt, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy considered this matter. Information relating to Jack Ruby's background and associations is reported in "The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," Report beginning on page 365. Information relating to H. L. Hunt is specifically set forth on page 367.

I am referring you to paragraph five of the enclosure which sets forth information concerning one "Herbert Salzman" who may be identical with Mr. Herbert William Salzman, born in 1916 in New York, New York.

In connection with Mr. Salzman, an investigation was conducted concerning him based on a communication dated August 30, 1966, from [redacted]. The results of the investigation conducted were furnished to you in my letter dated September 22, 1966.

In conclusion, a copy of this communication along with the enclosure is being furnished to Mr. Ramsey Clark, Acting Attorney General, for his information.

Sincerely yours,

1 - The Acting Attorney General

Enclosure RMR:me (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Delivered to Mildred Stogdill on 12-7-66

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_

*Ref. in*

KE ..

DEC 7 1966

Honorable Marvin Watson

NOTE: A letterhead memorandum was received from Dallas which alleges that one Jay D. Altmayer is president of a committee formed to discredit President Johnson, by trying to establish the assassination of President Kennedy was a result of a conspiracy between President Johnson and H. L. Hunt, a wealthy oil man of Dallas. It was alleged Jack Ruby was actually hired by H. L. Hunt; however, during the course of the Ruby investigation, it was determined there had never been any association between Ruby and Hunt. Salzman, mentioned in the memorandum, was the subject of a special inquiry [redacted] and the results of the inquiry were furnished to Mr. Watson on 9/22/66. The investigation of Salzman was generally favorable [redacted]

[redacted] One copy of Letterhead memorandum will be furnished to U. S. Secret Service after the communication has been delivered to the White House.