

The Acting Attorney General

December 7, 1966

Director, FBI <sup>REC 6</sup> 2-109060 - 4310

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

JAY P. ALTMAYER  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is a copy of a communication to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, The White House, Washington, D. C., dated December 7, 1966. Also enclosed is a copy of a memorandum which accompanied this communication.

I am furnishing these as I thought they would be of interest to you.

Enclosures (2)

KMR:me,  
(8)

*Rec'd*

*[Handwritten mark]*

~~12 DEC 8 1966~~

DEC 7 5 51

MAILED 2  
DEC 7 1966  
COMM-FBI

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

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

DEC 13 1966

*[Handwritten signature]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 12/8/66

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (62-1848) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Boston letter to Bureau, 11/18/66.

Referenced letter enclosed a letterhead memorandum (LHM) containing information obtained from Dr. MILO A. BLADE concerning allegations made by one ETHEL B. HALFREY, 1455 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, Massachusetts, against one RICHARD H. PHILLIPS, 2138 Cornell Road, Cleveland, Ohio. It is noted that, in furnishing this information, Dr. BLADE expressed the opinion that HALFREY is subject to psychiatric difficulties which would preclude serious consideration of her allegations.

The indices of the Cleveland Office reflect no references identifiable with either HALFREY or RICHARD H. PHILLIPS. It is further noted that the 1965 Cleveland City Directory contains no listing for this individual nor is such a person listed in the current Cleveland telephone directory.

The above is submitted for information and completion of the Bureau's file. UACB, no further investigation is contemplated in this matter.

- 2 - Bureau
  - 1 - Boston (Info)
  - 2 - Dallas (89-43)
  - 1 - Cleveland
- CAH:jmp  
(6)

EX-103  
REC-82 62-109060-4311

DEC 9 1966

DEC 14 1966

1 - Mr. Griffith

Mr. Frank M. Wozencraft  
Assistant Attorney General  
Director, FBI

December 8, 1966

**TRANSFER OF ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER CAMERA  
TO THE BELL AND HOWELL COMPANY**

Mr. Martin F. Richman of your office has inquired as to the actual date on which the Abraham Zapruder camera that filmed the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was returned to the Bell and Howell Company by this Bureau. Mr. Richman has been telephonically advised that the camera was returned to Mr. Frank Jones, Secretary, Bell and Howell Company, on June 23, 1964, by a representative of our Chicago Office.

*Assassination  
President John F.  
Kennedy*

DEC 8 1966  
COMM - FBI

WDG:mjk(4)

NOTE: Memorandum Mr. Griffith  
Mr. Conrad 12/7/66

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
 [Large signature] [Initials] [Initials]  
 REC-35 62-109060-317  
 RECEIVED - CONRAD  
 EX-103

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

*Handwritten notes:*  
 ✓ *Reiser*  
 ✓ *Conrad*

*Handwritten:* Any inquiries - no  
comment

*Handwritten:* new file

*Handwritten:* Assassination of President

*Handwritten:* John F. Kennedy

UPI-78

(KENNEDY)

WASHINGTON--FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SAID TODAY THAT DESPITE THE CONTINUING CONTROVERSY OVER THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT, ALL AVAILABLE EVIDENCE INDICATES LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTED ALONE IN KILLING JOHN F. KENNEDY.

HOOVER SAID CRITICS OF THE COMMISSION CONCLUSION THAT OSWALD WAS UNAIDED IN THE ASSASSINATION HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO AIR THEIR VIEWS. BUT HE SAID "THEY SHOULD SHOW MORE REGARD FOR THE FACTS ON RECORD."

"THEY HAVE IGNORED CERTAIN FACTS, MISINTERPRETED OTHERS, AND EXPRESSED PURE SPECULATION AS TRUTH," HOOVER SAID. "NOT ONE SHRED OF EVIDENCE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO LINK ANY OTHER PERSON IN A CONSPIRACY WITH OSWALD TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY."

ASKED ABOUT CRITICS' CHARGES THAT THERE WERE DISCREPANCIES IN FBI REPORTS AND THE FINDINGS OF AN AUTOPSY, HOOVER SAID THERE WAS A DIFFERENCE IN THE FORMATION, BUT "THERE IS NO CONFLICT."

"THE FBI REPORTS RECORD ORAL STATEMENTS MADE BY AUTOPSY PHYSICIANS WHILE THE EXAMINATION WAS BEING CONDUCTED AND BEFORE ALL FACTS WERE KNOWN," HOOVER SAID. "THE AUTOPSY REPORT RECORDS THE FINAL FINDINGS OF THE EXAMINATIONS."

HE ALSO DENIED A CHARGE THAT THE FBI HAD ALTERED COLORED FILM OF THE ASSASSINATION TAKEN BY ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER, A BYSTANDER AT THE TIME OF THE NOV. 22, 1963, MURDER IN DALLAS.

"THIS IS TOTALLY FALSE," HOOVER SAID. "THE FBI NEVER HAD THE ORIGINAL ZAPRUDER FILM IN ITS POSSESSION."

HE SAID THE FBI OBTAINED A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL, UNCUT FILM AND REPRODUCED IT FOR THE WARREN COMMISSION. IT SINCE HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES ALONG WITH OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE AND MEDICAL DATA CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION IN ITS INQUIRY.

HOOVER MADE HIS STATEMENT IN RESPONSE TO NEWSPAPER QUERIES GROWING OUT OF THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION. THE CONTROVERSY REACHED A NEW HIGH THIS WEEK ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF KENNEDY'S DEATH.

11/25-01225P

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED  
 199 DEC 12 1966

70 DEC 14 1966

REC-10-10-12-549

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-545

FBI

Date: 12/6/66

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
(ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION)

SAC, LOUISVILLE (89-63)

FROM: *[Handwritten initials]*  
SUBJECT: "CHANGED"  
[REDACTED]  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Title changed to reflect addition of middle name [REDACTED]  
title previously carried as [REDACTED]

✓ Re LS radiogram 12/6/66. !

Transmitted herewith are 4 copies of a LHM.

Copies of LHM have been furnished to Secret Service locally.

No further action is contemplated.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4) ENCLOSURE  
3-Louisville (1-89-63)  
(1-66-2121)  
(1-100-4671)

GWH/rrl  
(6)

*2 cc. 4/4 to  
Secret Service  
HAS/al  
12-8-66*

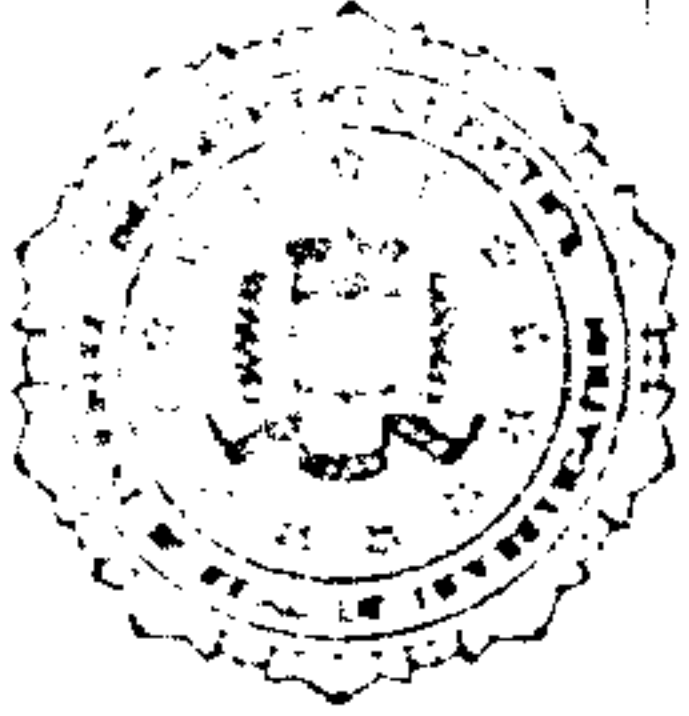
REC-21  
EX-108

62-109060-4313

*[Handwritten signature]*  
DEC 1966

62 DEC 19 1966

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535  
December 6, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Director  
United States Secret Service  
Department of the Treasury  
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

- 1.  Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
- 2.  Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
- 3.  Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
- 4.  U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
- 5.  Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
  - (a)  Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior:
  - (b)  Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
  - (c)  Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
- 6.  Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph  has been furnished  enclosed  is not available  
 may be available through \_\_\_\_\_

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

COPIES DESTROYED

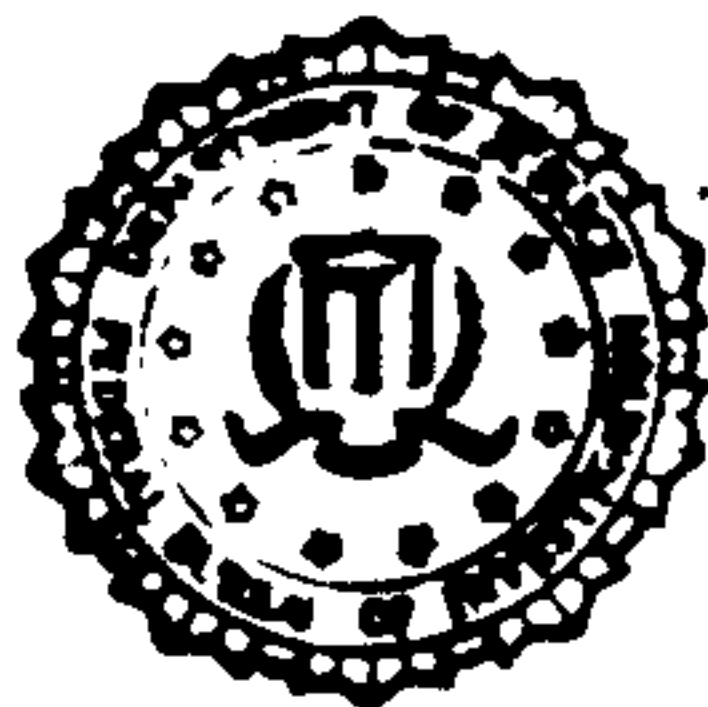
21 JAN 12 1973

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))  
U. S. Secret Service, Louisville, Kentucky

Enclosure(s) (1)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

62-109060-4312



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Louisville, Kentucky  
December 6, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

**MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION  
CONCERNING**

On December 6, 1966 [redacted] a social worker, Veterans Administration Regional Office, 1405 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, telephonically advised Special Agent Edward J. Jenkins, as follows:

On December 5, 1966 [redacted] a veteran classified as 30 per cent disabled, was interviewed by [redacted] in connection with his request that he be reclassified as having a greater disability. [redacted] indicated that [redacted] disability is due to his mental condition, that he is a "paranoic schizophrenic" and has been committed to different hospitals for treatment various times. [redacted] advised that [redacted] appeared to be very nervous and extremely unstable.

During her interview with [redacted] he told her that he had some valuable information about the "supposed" death of President John F. Kennedy and he had to advise the proper FBI authorities in Washington, D.C. He told her that "it" was too big for the local FBI office to handle and he had to take it to top levels in Washington. He did not mention any particular individual.

[redacted] as so concerned about [redacted] condition that she arranged for him to be seen by Dr. William D. Caso, a Veterans Administration psychiatrist, on the same afternoon. She first attempted to make the appointment with the psychiatrist at a later date, but [redacted] insisted that it was necessary that he go to Washington, D.C., on the afternoon of December 5, 1966.

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.

4313  
This confirms telephonic information  
furnished to [redacted] on 12-6-66  
[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

No further investigation on the subject

COPIES DESTROYED

1 JAN 12 1973

**Miscellaneous Information  
Concerning**

[redacted] advised that late on the afternoon of December 5, 1966, she contacted [redacted] landlady, a Mrs. [redacted] Louisville, Kentucky, telephonically, learning that [redacted] had packed his belongings and left his residence, ostensibly to catch a 4:30 PM bus to Washington, D.C.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] did not appear to her to have any suicidal or homicidal tendencies. She furnished the following description:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	22
Date of Birth:	[redacted]
Place of Birth:	[redacted], Kentucky
Height:	[redacted]
Weight:	205 pounds
Hair:	Blonde
Scars and Marks:	None visible
Marital Status:	Single
Education:	3th grade
Army Serial Number:	[redacted]
Veterans Administration "C" Number:	[redacted]
Peculiarities:	Has piercing stare and youthful appearance

On December 6, 1966, Dr. William D. Caso, Regional Office, Veterans Administration, Louisville, Kentucky, telephonically advised Special Agent George W. Hutchison as follows:

He saw [redacted] briefly on December 5, 1966, at the request of Mrs. Gunn. Dr. Caso stated that [redacted] was obviously very distressed; however, he did not appear to be suicidal or homicidal. Dr. Caso indicated that he does not feel [redacted] is dangerous because [redacted] is so highly disorganized and disturbed that it is obvious to anyone, and even if he were inclined to be dangerous, his obvious condition would warn everyone who has contact with him. In addition, [redacted] does not talk about harming anyone and does not appear antagonistic. [redacted] does not seem to have specific fears except that he is suspicious of a number of different



[REDACTED]

Miscellaneous Information  
Concerning

things. Dr. Caso explained that [REDACTED] feels that his trouble is due to what he imagines to be his own ugly face, and that he has the hallucination that there is a plot afoot to lift his face. For some reason he connects this so-called plot with the assassination of President Kennedy. He suspects for some reason that President Kennedy was actually not assassinated. As an example of his suspicions, Dr. Caso noted that [REDACTED] has the suspicion that his sister is not married for some reason or other.

Dr. Caso expressed the opinion that [REDACTED] is so disturbed and disorganized that he could not carry out a plan to harm anyone and that, further, Dr. Caso doubts that he ever gets to Washington, D.C., because of his disorganized state.

Dr. Caso indicated that during his interview with [REDACTED] his primary purpose was to determine whether or not [REDACTED] might harm or attempt to harm himself or someone else, and as previously indicated, it is his opinion that [REDACTED] will not.

Special Agent J. H. Foushee, Secret Service, Louisville, Kentucky, was telephonically advised of the foregoing information at 11:30 AM, December 6, 1966, by Special Agent George W. Hutchison.

(Nov. 1-27-66)

SA Radford Jones  
Secret Service advised  
6:45 PM 12/6/66 by  
J.W. Hines

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

# DECODED COPY

AIRGRAM  CABLEGRAM  RADIO  TELETYPE

R-71

URGENT 12-6-66 4:16 PM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOUISVILLE 061750

*J. O'Brien*  
DIRECTORS OFFICE  
ALERTED

*BY Bx-22 191 + Robinson County*

[REDACTED]

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

*KY*

*D.C.*

ON DECEMBER 6 INSTANT, LOUISVILLE OFFICE TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED BY [REDACTED] SOCIAL WORKER, <sup>VETERANS ADMINISTRATION</sup> REGIONAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., WHO FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

[REDACTED] PATIENT AT VA HOSPITAL, ADVISED HER ON DECEMBER 5 LAST THAT HE HAD INFORMATION REGARDING "SUPPOSED" DEATH OF <sup>assassination of</sup> PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. HE STATED INFO TO VALUABLE FOR LOCAL FBI OFFICE AND WANTED TO TAKE IT TO HIGHER AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON, D.C. NO MENTION OF DIRECTORS NAME MADE.

CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] LANDLORD ON DECEMBER 5 LAST REVEALED HE PACKED BELONGINGS AND DEPARTED ON 4:30 BUS TO WASHINGTON.

[REDACTED] HAS LONG HISTORY OF TREATMENT AS "PARANOIAC" SCHIZOPHRENIC AND IS EXTREMELY NERVOUS AND UNSTABLE. [REDACTED]

62 DEC 19 1966

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC-22

62-109060-4316-110

ST-107

DEC 12 1966

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

# DECODED COPY

AIRGRAM     CABLEGRAM     RADIO     TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM LOUISVILLE 061750

STATED THAT HE DOES NOT SEEM TO HAVE SUICIDAL OR HOMICIDAL TENDENCIES.

[REDACTED] DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE, BORN [REDACTED] IN [REDACTED] KY, 5 FEET 7-8 INCHES, 205 POUNDS, BLONDE HAIR, AND EXTREMELY YOUTHFUL IN APPEARANCE, [REDACTED]

VA PSYCHIATRIST WHO TALKED WITH [REDACTED] ON DECEMBER 5 LAST, STATES [REDACTED] NOT DANGEROUS IN HIS OPINION BECAUSE HE IS SO HIGHLY DISORGANIZED, BECAUSE HE DOES NOT TALK ABOUT HARMING ANYONE AND IS NOT ANTAGONISTIC.

SECRET SERVICE NOTIFIED LOUISVILLE. <sup>LETTER HEAD MEMO</sup> LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 4:40 PM JER

*cc. Mr. Wick*

December 7, 1966

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Secret Service, Washington, D. C.,  
has been advised of information in attached.

*19/30*

*h/wh*

*P*  
WH:hw

62-109060

FBI

Date: 12/9/66

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

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)(RUC)  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC-49

Re San Antonio airtel dated 12/2/66 concerning information furnished the San Antonio Office by Mrs. ALBERT (MINTTIE MAY) HESSKEW, La Vernia, Texas, on 11/30/66.

For the information of the Bureau and Dallas, since 11/30/66 Mrs. HESSKEW has written four additional letters to the San Antonio Office. All four letters pertain to the same information as set forth in referenced airtel; and due to the fact Mrs. HESSKEW appears to be mentally unbalanced, it is believed no purpose would be served by submitting information contained in her subsequent correspondence.

The four latest letters are being maintained in the San Antonio Office.

No further action being taken by the San Antonio Division.

EX-108

REC-49

- ③ - Bureau (AM RM)
  - 2 - Dallas (89-43)(AM RM)
  - 1 - San Antonio
- DAW:fes  
(6)

62-109060-4315

DEC 13 1966

62 DEC 19 1966  
Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : W. D. Griffith

DATE: 12/7/66

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS INQUIRY CONCERNING ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER CAMERA

Tel. Room  
Director  
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

Yesterday evening Martin Richman, First Assistant, Office of Legal Counsel in the Department, called with reference to the Abraham Zapruder camera. (You will recall Abraham Zapruder was a bystander taking amateur 8 millimeter movies of the presidential motorcade and actually filmed the assassination.) Mr. Richman stated that the Abraham Zapruder camera which is now the property of the Bell and Howell Corporation is in the process of being turned over to the Government for retention in the National Archives. Mr. Richman is preparing a "chain of custody" listing. Bell and Howell officials do not recall nor do they have a record of the date on which the Zapruder camera was turned over to that company by the Bureau according to Mr. Richman and his only problem is to ascertain from us the date in question.

By way of background the Zapruder camera was borrowed from Bell and Howell at the request of the Warren Commission to be used in connection with the re-enactment on May 24, 1964. Thereafter with the permission of J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission, the camera was sent to Chicago for return to Bell and Howell. I called Chicago last night to ascertain the date on which the camera was actually turned over. Chicago responded with a teletype last night advising that the camera was returned to Frank Jones, Secretary, Bell and Howell Corporation on June 23, 1964.

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. Griffith

REC-8

62-109060-4316

ST-120

DEC 13 1966

WDC:mjk/(8)  
69 DEC 15 1966

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad dated 12/7/66  
Re: ASSASSINATION OF  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

We are furnishing this date to Mr. Richman telephonically  
and will confirm by memorandum to the Department.  
ACTION: None. This is for your information.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*  
W.S.H.

13 South 33<sup>rd</sup> Street  
Camden, N.J.

December 5, 1966

Dear Sir:

I've read a copy of the Warren Report. I always thought the F. B. I. did a better job of protection than they did in Dallas. I always thought the buildings on the route should be closed & the roofs should be patrolled. Could you explain to me the proper procedure when the president rides in a open car through the streets?

Is it right the F. B. I. does not notify companies they have Communists working for them? In the Warren

EXP. PROC.

REC-8

ST-120

62-109060-4317-

DEC 8 1966



if the St. Louis to notary Company  
to me, this seems like a great  
defense risk.

I hope, when I receive a  
answer, my admiration for you  
your organization will be  
restored

Very truly yours,

Helen Johnson

(Mrs. Robert Johnson)

✓ ALL COPIES  
DATE 12-9-66

REC'D WITH  
FBI

MR. JONES  
DEC 9 7 16 PM '66  
RECEIVED  
FBI

DEC 9 3 57 PM '66

DEC 8 2 57 PM '66

F. B. I.

13 South 33rd Street  
Camden, N. J.  
December 5, 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	_____

Dear Sir:

I've read a copy of the Warren Report. I always thought the F. B. I did a better job of protection, then they did in Dallas. I always thought the buildings on the route should be closed & the roofs should be policed. Could you explain to me the proper procedure when the president rides in a open car through the streets.

Is it right, the F. B. I does not notify companies they have Communist working for them? In the Warren Report it said it was not the rule of the F. B. I. to notify Companies.

To me, this seems like a great defense risk.

I hope, when I receive a answer, my admiration for you & your organization will be restored

Very truly yours,

Helen Johnson

(Mrs. Robt. Johnson)

COPY:hcv

December 12, 1966

REC-8  
62-109060-4317

ST-120

Mrs. Robert Johnson  
13 South 33rd Street  
Camden, New Jersey 08105

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

*Helen*

Mr. Hoover read your letter of December 5th.

He asked me to advise you that information contained in our files is maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is furnished to authorized heads of United States Government agencies only.

The protection of the President is not within the primary responsibilities of the FBI and is a function of the Secret Service. Accordingly, a copy of your letter is being referred to that agency for any help it may render.

Sincerely yours,

*Helen Gandy*

Helen W. Gandy  
Secretary

MAILED 6  
DEC 13 1966  
COMM-FBI

DEC 17 4 45 PM '66

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. In view of the tenor of her letter, it is felt a reply over Miss Gandy's signature is warranted. A copy of the incoming is being sent by form to the Secret Service.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_

DFC:mjb  
(3) *mjl*

*Wol*

*L.P.M.*

*D*

*A*

*W*

*Wol*

*G.F.*

62 DEC 12 1966

F B I

Date: 12/12/66

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: <sup>JFM</sup> SAC, NEW YORK (89-75) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to New York, 12/7/66.

For information of Newark, the Bureau advised in referenced airtel that ROBERT W. FRANCIS, 1485 Union Street, Brooklyn, New York, wrote a letter to the Attorney General containing information which his sister allegedly had concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

The NYO was instructed to expeditiously interview FRANCIS and his sister and advise the Bureau with the results of these interviews by LHM on or before 12/21/66.

On 12/12/66, ROBERT FRANCIS, telephone number PR 4-9887, telephonically advised SA JOHN J. AHERNE that his sister Mrs. EVA ANDERSON is presently residing at 55 East 147th Street, Lakewood, N. J. and because of heart condition, could not travel to New York to be interviewed concerning this matter. He requested that her son Reverend STEPHEN ANDERSON, be contacted at telephone number 201-363-0665, Lakewood, N. J., so that an interview with Mrs. ANDERSON could be arranged.

3 - Bureau  
2 - Newark (Enc. 1)  
1 - New York  
JJA:med  
(6)

REC 30

DEC 13 1966

62-109060-4318

EX-115

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

NY 89-75

ROBERT FRANCIS has no further information concerning this matter and he will not be interviewed.

Newark interview Mrs. ANDERSON at Lakewood.

A copy of FRANCIS' letter is enclosed for Newark to assist in this interview.

FBI

Date: 12-10-66

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, LOUISVILLE (89-63) (RUC)  
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
 Dallas, Texas  
 11-22-63  
 MISC - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
 OO: Dallas

*WFO, Mich*

*should be  
New Orleans  
airtel 12/5/66*

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 12-5-66.

On 12-9-66, [redacted] General Services, USHS Hospital, Lexington, Ky. advised that Medical Records of this institution are by law confidential and contents cannot be divulged without a court order or written consent of the patient. He stated, however, that there is a skeleton record on microfilm at Lexington, Ky. He stated the only background record is the name, date and place of birth. Without disclosing the nature of illness, [redacted] stated that the reference in the file was only to physical disability and there was no reference to mental instability or treatment therefore.

This information is furnished strictly on a confidential basis and is not to be made known outside the Bureau. NO LHM is being prepared on the above contact. If deemed necessary or desirable, by the Bureau or OO to have information set forth in LHM for dissemination, WFO should be requested to secure information through Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C. and prepare LHM.

A copy of referenced airtel to enclosed herewith for the information of WFO.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
  - 2 - WFO (Enc. 1) (RM)
  - 1 - New Orleans (89-69) (RM) (Info)
  - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (RM) (Info)
  - 1 - Louisville
- DIR/ds

REC-58 62-109060-4319

DEC 13 1966

DEC 16 1966

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

DR. B. EDWARD BURGESS  
 PROFESSIONAL BUILDING  
 2418 TRAVIS STREET  
 HOUSTON, TEXAS 77006

JACKSON 4-3478

Nov 22, 1966

*Burgess*

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	_____

Governor John Connally  
 Capitol Bldg.  
 Austin, Texas.

Dear Governor Connally;

Thank you for your efforts to expose the truth and bring forth hidden evidence concerning the circumstances involved in the Kennedy Assassination. The Warren Commission was too obviously inadequate and few people have believed it's report except those who wanted too. The report is about as phoney as the Supreme Courts principle authority in 1954 involving "The American Dilemma".

Many Texas citizens are of the opinion that we are deserving of more responsibility and integrity in both the case of the Warren Commission's Report and in the manner in which criminal justice has been administered in the case of Jack Rubenstein, alias Ruby. All of us who witnessed this murder stand as a peoples court convicting this character, that is unless our television tubes are phoney.

No doubt the next story will be of V.P. ... covorting around with the oath of office in his coat pocket. Will you please keep pressing for the truth in the shooting affair, you owe it to yourself as well as Texas.

Yours sincerely,

*B. Edward Burgess*

President Kennedy

NOV 25 1966

EXP. PROC.

62-109060-4320

REC-70

NOV 25 1966

62 DEC 8 1966

CORRECTIONAL

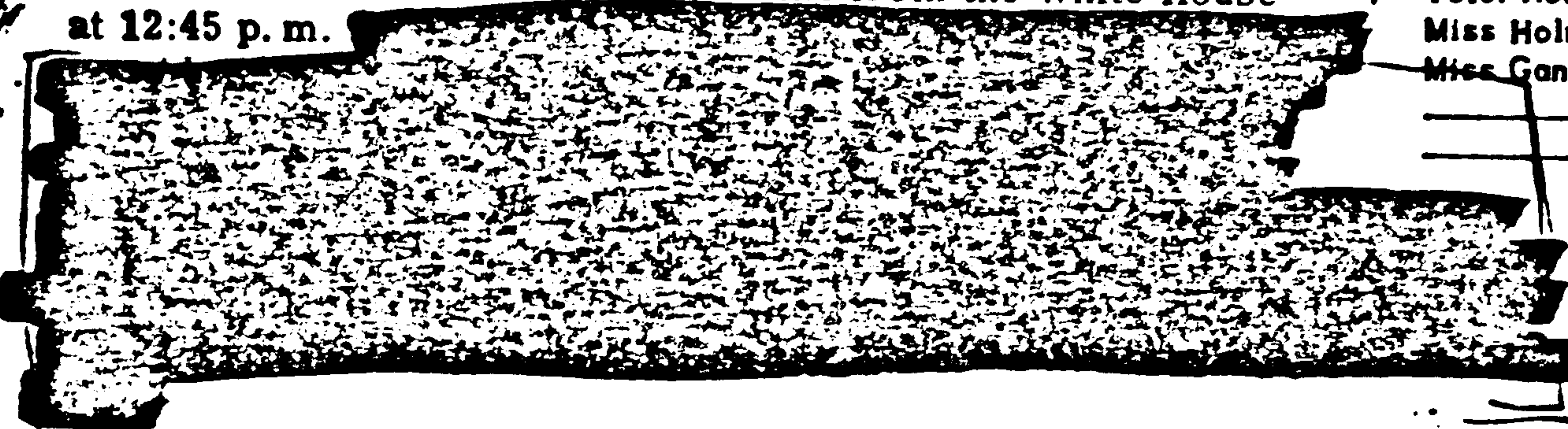
JUL 25 1966

November 29, 1966

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 \_\_\_\_\_

**MR. TOLSON:**

Marvin Watson called me from the White House at 12:45 p. m.



Watson referred to the assassination of President Kennedy and stated that he would appreciate receiving, on plain paper, any "trends" which indicated that a specific group, including the Communist Party, was back of the attacks on the Warren Commission. He stated that the President in giving him these instructions had told him that he, the President, had specifically noted that a number of individuals of left-wing beliefs had made denunciations of the Warren Commission.

Watson advised that the President would also like to have anything in FBI files which would reflect the immediate reaction of the Soviet Union following the assassination and any reactions noted since then concerning the assassination. He stated the President had told him that he had seen somewhere a newspaper article reporting that a member of the French Government had recently denounced the assassination investigation. Watson stated that if we could find this news clipping we should furnish the President anything we had in our files concerning the matter.

Watson raised the question as to whether the FBI was investigating the leak of information by the Presidential Crime Commission to the "New York Times." I told him we were not, that no one had requested such an investigation. He asked if one should be conducted. I told him this was entirely up to him and the President, however, he should know that such investigations were usually a waste of time, particularly when you considered that Fred Graham of the "New York Times" to whom the information had been

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale

REC 17  
 62-109060-4321  
 CONTINUED... OVER

12-1-66

12-1-66



Informal memo DeLoach to Mr. Tolson

leaked, was one of Katzenbach's social acquaintances and a person who was also very familiar with Vorenberg, consequently, it would be rather impossible to get these individuals to reveal any information. Watson stated he agreed thoroughly and if the President raised the issue once again, he would try to talk him out of it.

ACTION:

1. The Domestic Intelligence Division will check files and coordinate information relative to any immediate reaction on the part of the Soviet Union concerning the assassination. This Division will also check files relative to any reaction that the Soviet Union has shown since the assassination.

*Yes.*

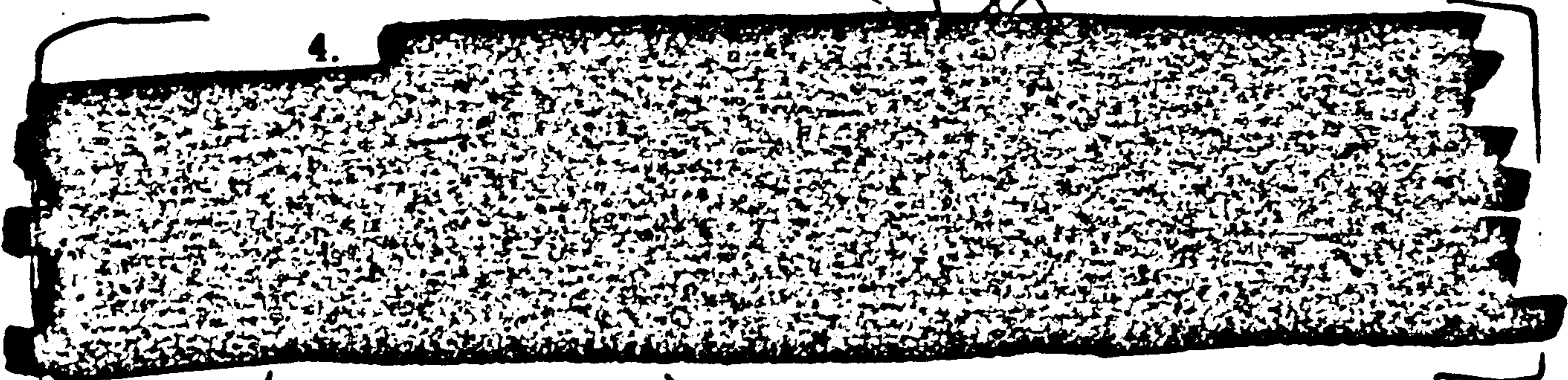
*copy  
sent to  
11-2-66*

2. The Crime Records Division will check news clippings concerning the French Government official who allegedly made a recent statement concerning the assassination.

*Yes.*

3. The Domestic Intelligence Division will prepare a memorandum on plain paper concerning all these matters so that this memorandum can be furnished to Watson in connection with his request.

*Yes.*



*This memo was...  
for white...  
Rachek being...  
OK 10  
K*

RESPECTFULLY,

*[Signature]*  
C. D. DE LOACH

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale

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

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12-1-66

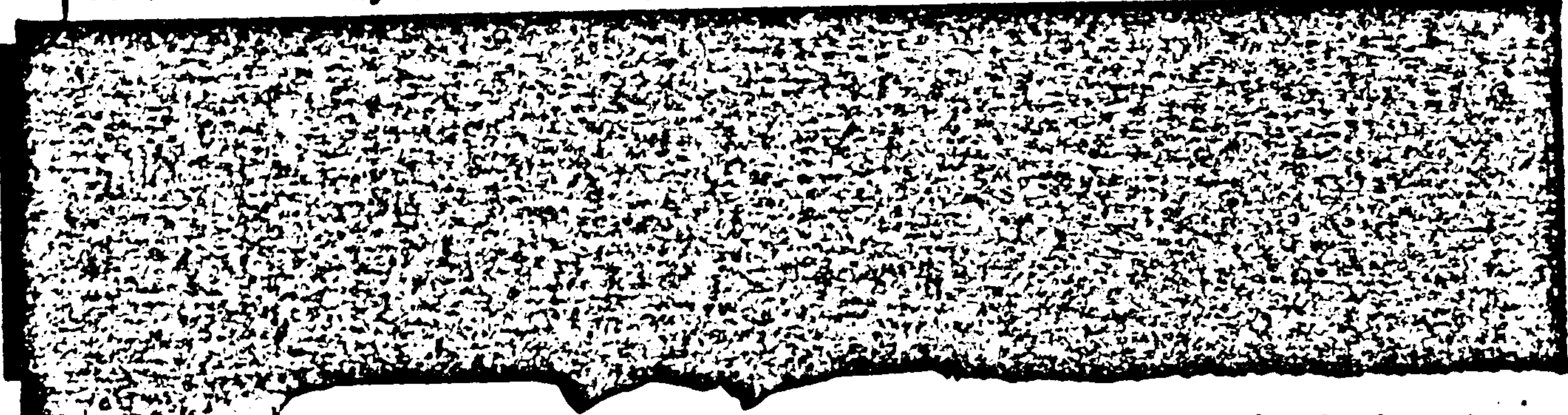
FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Re memorandum Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson dated 11-29-66, reporting a conversation Mr. DeLoach had with Marvin Watson of the White House on 11-29-66. Mr. Watson indicated the President desired to have anything in FBI files reflecting immediate reaction of the Soviet Union following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and any reactions noted since then concerning the assassination. The President was also interested in receiving any "trends" indicating that a specific group, including the Communist Party, was back of the attacks on the Warren Commission.

During this same conversation, Mr. Watson indicated that the President had recently seen somewhere a newspaper article reporting that a member of the French Government had recently denounced the assassination investigation. Mr. Watson requested that if we could find this news clipping, we should furnish the President with what we had in our files concerning the matter. A cablegram was sent to the Legal Attache, Paris, in connection with this specific request on 11-30-66, and as soon as results of our inquiries are received, such data will be immediately furnished to Mr. Watson.



Our files disclosed Soviet officials were shocked and concerned upon receipt of information that President Kennedy had been assassinated. We have received information from several

Enclosure  
REL:cls (7)

12-2-66  
WJ

REC 162-109060-4322

CONTINUED OVER

EX-117

DEC 14 1966

*[Handwritten signature]*

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan  
RE: REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST PARTY  
OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

sensitive sources that the Soviets were very much concerned over the assassination and, particularly, because they knew so little about President Lyndon B. Johnson and his foreign policy plans as they related to the Soviet Union. The Soviets have frequently expressed the opinion they thought the assassination was a conspiracy planned by the "ultraright." The Soviets were fearful such group planned to effect a "coup" in the United States and utilize this act to stop negotiations with the Soviet Union, attack Cuba and spread the war.

Our files indicate Communist Party officials in the United States followed the Soviet party line and also expressed the opinion the assassination was committed by individuals of the "ultraright" and that more than one individual was involved in the assassination.

From time to time articles have appeared in the Soviet press and in communist publications in this country disagreeing with the conclusions of the report of the Warren Commission. Frequently, authors of these articles quote or use data published by many of the authors who are highly critical of the Warren Commission report, including Mark Lane, Joachim Joesten, Edward Epstein, Richard Popkin, Harold Weisberg and Leo Sauvage.

ACTION:

Attached for delivery to the White House is a memorandum summarizing data in our files concerning reaction of Soviet and Communist Party officials to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

*Rel*

*✓*  
*h*  
*W.C.S.*

TOP SECRET

REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST  
PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION  
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The position of the Communist Party, USA, toward the Warren Commission Report was clearly set forth in the October 11, 1964, issue of "The Worker," an East Coast communist newspaper. In an article captioned "Warren Report Brushes Off Ultra-Rightist Conspiracy," it was stated that the Warren Report gives comparatively very little space to the material that came before it indicating that a "Right-wing conspiracy" was in the making and that Oswald was a "Left-painted" undercover instrument of such forces or of a Government agency. The article further stated that even the limited material which the Warren Commission has put into the record on the Rightist conspiracy that was in progress is an important contribution and provides a basis for further investigation. (

No information has been developed indicating any of the so-called communist "splinter groups," such as the Progressive Labor Party, Socialist Workers Party or the Workers World Party, have planned or instituted any concerted effort or drive to discredit or attack the Warren Commission. Official publications of these organizations have from time to time contained isolated articles which have been critical of the Warren Commission. For example,

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

**REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST  
PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION  
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY**

"Progressive Labor," the official publication of the Progressive Labor Party, issued a Special Supplement dated November 27, 1963, which contained an article which attempted to raise doubts as to whether Lee Harvey Oswald actually killed President Kennedy. The article also attempted to establish that Oswald possibly had been "framed." The December, 1963, issue of this same magazine contained an article which further attempted to establish that Oswald had been "framed" and that the Warren Commission did not make a thorough investigation of the assassination.

The Soviet press, from time to time since the assassination of President Kennedy, has carried articles attacking the conclusions of the Warren Commission. Immediately following the publication of the Warren Commission Report on September 24, 1964, the Soviet newspaper "Pravda" carried an article in its September 28, 1964, edition summarizing the findings of the Warren Commission. In this article, the Soviet author stated that the Warren Commission Report did not dispel all doubts and suspicions about the "crime of the century." The article also noted that "not everything mysterious has become public" and pointed out that at the beginning of the work of the Warren Commission, Mr. Warren declared that some facts connected with the assassination of President Kennedy may not be revealed in the lifetime of this generation.

In an article in the Soviet newspaper "Izvestia" for September 21, 1965, Soviet reporter V. Zorin criticized the Warren Commission investigation and the conclusions of the Warren Commission. The author also summarized the allegations of a number of American and European authors who have written books critical of the Warren Commission Report and concluded that the assassination in Dallas has many riddles to offer and that the mystery remains a mystery.

In September, 1966, the Soviet publication "New Times" published excerpts of book reviews by American journalist Professor Richard Popkin. Among the excerpts pointed out were comments made by Professor Popkin concerning the books "Whitewash" by Harold Weisberg and "Inquest" by Edward J. Epstein. The Soviet publication points out that it is the conclusion of Professor Popkin that the Kennedy assassination was the outcome of a carefully laid plot in which influential quarters were implicated.

TOP SECRET

**TOP SECRET**

**REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST  
PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION  
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY**

**NOTE:**

[REDACTED]

See cover memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated  
12/1/66, captioned as above, prepared by REL:cls. ( )

Mr I L Humphrey

11111 51  
Johnsville  
Hollings  
New Zealand

Mr T. Wicker  
Washington

Re. Assassination of the  
late Pres Kennedy

S.

I just read your comment about  
the above. I think I can  
help you or anybody who will  
carry out further investigation  
into this matter by using his  
attention to my work at  
home.

Alvin  
Humphrey

12019 - Alvin Humphrey

12/1/60

**Mr. I. L. Hunyady**

**10 Elliot St  
Johnsonville  
Wellington  
New Zealand**

**Mr. T. Wicker  
Washington**

**Re: Assassination of the late Pres. Kennedy**

**Sir,**

**I just read your comment about the above. I think  
I can help you or anybody who will to carry out further investigation  
into this matter by make his attention to "my case" out here.**

**Yours**

**IL Hunyady**

**(Ex rg. solicitor - Hungary)**

**TRUE COPY**

*1 - 70-1 pt 12/12/66*

*62-109060*

**SECRET**



December 6, 1966

Dear Mr. Hunyady:

I am not conducting an investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. I have turned your letter over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is the agency properly empowered to explore any new evidence that may arise.

I do appreciate your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

Tom Wicker

~~Mr. I. I. Hunyady~~  
10 Elliot Street  
Johnsonville  
Wellington, New Zealand

62-109060 4323

The New York Times  
1701 K Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

TOM WICKER  
THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

December 6, 1966

Dear Mr. Wick:

I am referring the enclosed letter, and  
my response to you for whatever action  
you may think best.

Sincerely,

*Tom Wicker*  
Tom Wicker

Mr. Robert Wick  
Public Affairs Office  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

The New York Times

WASHINGTON BUREAU  
1701 K STREET, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

REC-42

62-109060-4323

DEC 15 1966

ENCLOSURE

December 13, 1966

REC-42 62-109060-4323

Mr. Tom Wicker  
The Washington Correspondent  
The New York Times  
1701 K Street, Northwest  
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Wicker:

Mr. Wick has shown me your letter of  
December 6th, with enclosures, and I want to thank you  
for making this information available to the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Wicker was the author of an article which appeared in the 7/25/65  
edition of "The New York Times" that was critical of the Director in that  
the article described the Director as "a genius of public relations who  
has built for his agency a reputation" and states this is probably the reason  
"Mr. Hoover and his boys usually get what they want out of Congress." He  
also states "It is a standing joke at the Justice Department that when the  
FBI puts a safe cracker or a gun slinger on its 'most wanted' list, the  
hapless fugitive is already under surveillance and due for arrest - and  
headlines, naturally." L. L. Hunyady has written to the Department of the  
Army and to the CIA on previous occasions referring to "my case."  
Hunyady has not indicated the nature of "my case." This correspondence  
will be routed through General Investigative Division for a determination  
as to whether any action should be taken based on the content of Hunyady's  
letter to Wicker.

COMM-FBI

IRH kph (3)

DEC 29 1966

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

REC 12 9 15 PM

Assassination of J.F.K. JOHN F.

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Two articles taken from the No. 157, November 1, 1966, issue of the bi-weekly publication, "Politica," that is printed by the "Talleres Graficos de Mexico" (The Graphic Offices of Mexico) at South 69-A, 402, Col. Banjidal, Mexico 13. The commercial address is Bucareli 59, second floor, Mexico 1. Its general director is Manuel Marcue Pardinaz. Boris Rasen is its chief editor.

*[Handwritten signatures and notes]*  
6-11-L. *[Handwritten]*

Pages 28A - 229  
"The United States"  
"Who Assassinated Kennedy"

U.S. public opinion is slowly but efficiently reacting against the "official truth" fabricated by the Warren Commission about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy that took place on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas. This "official truth" tried to present this horrendous crime as the work of a person who was mentally ill; Lee Harvey Oswald, who acted by himself, with no outside intervention.

With the passage of time, the American people have been faced with these facts: The publication of several books that clearly show that Oswald could not have been President Kennedy's only assassin; the assassination, suicide, or accidental deaths of 14 of the witnesses who could have contributed decisive information at a trial; and the pardon of Jack Ruby, Oswald's assassin.

*Rosenfield Satellite*

Many people have spoken out against the Warren Report; but a well-known group of Catholics are now asking for a revision of this report. This group is headed by Monsignor James Pike, who was an assistant bishop in California, and by Edward Keating, director of the Catholic magazine, "Ramparts."

To have more freedom of action, Monsignor Pike recently resigned as assistant bishop. In a document published on October 30, in New York, the group of Catholic personalities accused the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of concealing revealing details of Kennedy's assassination.

TRANSLATED BY:  
c. Anish - ROSALIE A. GIACCHINO: cspcep  
1c. Recyach. December 7, 1966.

*BUJAN*  
*[Handwritten signatures]*

REC-63 ST-103

NOT RECORDED  
10 DEC 14 1966

62-109060-4324

Deleted Copy Sent Richard H. Koplin  
by Letter 1/16/76 gty  
Per FOIA Request

The accusation adds that the Warren Commission "hid important documentation!" referring to the facts. It also stated that 90% of the information obtained by the CIA and the FBI, concerning the assassination of the President, refuted the "one assassin" theory or that Oswald was the only killer. This 90% of the information was deliberately concealed by the Warren Commission according to the accusation.

Monsignor Pike stated that he and the other persons in his group propose to create a committee that will ask President Lyndon B. Johnson to make public the "documents hidden" by Warren and the other members of the Commission.

To refresh your memory, Jack Ruby, a prominent individual in the Dallas gang world and a police informer, assassinated Oswald in the very police station of this Texas city. Ruby was tried and sentenced to death. His lawyers made an appeal to the Supreme Court because the jury "had considered charges that had not been made." Ruby will now be judged by another jury, but the maximum penalty that this one can impose is five years. This sentence also includes Ruby's provisional freedom. His lawyer, Phil Burleson, stated that he is certain that he will be able to procure his client's provisional freedom.

Ruby knows about the 14 important witnesses who died mysteriously. Shortly after being arrested, he himself stated that "he would kill them," if he was freed.

Will we ever know how Kennedy was assassinated?

The world was shocked by President Kennedy's assassination on November 22, 1963. Never before had a crime been committed before so many witnesses. The President was killed in broad daylight when his open car passed through the crowds that had gathered along the prearranged route. Special security measures had been taken to insure the safety of the President during his visit to this violent city where some of Kennedy's policies had stirred up strong feelings of hate.

These precautions did not stop the homicide from taking place. On the other hand, they certainly facilitated the capture of the assassin. Within an hour, the suspected killer was arrested, even though it was on other charges. He flatly denied having taken part in the crime. Two days later, he in turn was assassinated. This happened while he was in custody at the Dallas Police Station, and in front of more witnesses than had been present at the assassination of the President. Millions of television viewers saw the scene on their little screens. For months, Lee Harvey Oswald, presumed killer of the President, and Jack Ruby, Oswald's known assassin, were topics of conversation around the world. Nevertheless, various doubts persisted: Had Oswald killed the President? Who if not he? If he had done it, did he act alone or was he part of a conspiracy? Why had Ruby killed Oswald?

For ten months, speculations increased. Many theories were given; but the majority of these were based on rumors or imagination. Most of these also upheld the idea of a vast conspiracy. The most level-headed people, however, did not pay much attention to these ideas. They knew that the new President of the United States had set up a commission to investigate the facts. This commission was composed of six eminent persons from both political parties. Its president, Earl Warren, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was the highest magistrate in the republic. Thus, the most-level headed persons waited for the commission's report.

This report, the Warren Report, was published on September 28, 1964. It was sound, documented, and comforting. In 600 pages, it showed that Oswald had assassinated the President by himself and without accomplices, for purely psychological reasons. It showed that Ruby had killed Oswald, also by himself and without accomplices, and also for reasons that were purely psychological. The matter was closed.

The Warren Report's immediate success is well-known. The entire United States and most of the world submitted to its conclusions. The unthinking journalists in the United States outdid themselves with praises for the Commission and its work.

Two years have already passed since the Warren Report did this "public service." Without a doubt it was a great service. No one knows what might have been the result in the United States if a political conspiracy to assassinate the President had been discovered in the middle of an election year? The McCarthy era is not far behind us. Now that the danger is passed, the critics are once again making themselves heard. They are speaking out louder than ever simply because they have been silent for so long. Maybe in another two years it will be said that political stability was purchased at the cost of historic truth. It may be said that the Warren Commission's major accomplishment was to perhaps permanently stop the real facts from becoming known, to settle the public in a false sense of security, waiting long enough for proofs to disappear and for the mystery, which could have been revealed, to become unsolvable.

I must be frank.

I have never believed in the Warren Report. For this reason, as you might suppose, I am a declared enemy. I am going to explain the reasons that immediately led me to criticize it.

For the first ten months after the assassination, I was among the cautious ones who held back any opinion. Nevertheless, something worried me. By the very statements it withheld, I noticed that the Commission seemed to be investigating why Oswald had assassinated the President rather than if he had done so. This was prejudging the matter, as far as I was concerned.

#### "One Bullet Does the Work of Two"

I was in the United States when the report appeared. My first reaction, similar to that of many others, was to accept the conclusions. The report seemed to be very sound, very positive, and very logical. After examining it critically, I discovered innumerable and serious gaps in the section dealing with the identity of the assassin. I was disconcerted. Why were there hundreds of pages of psychological "explanations" of the facts if the facts themselves had not been proven? The longer I thought about it, the more I rebelled against this easily swayed group of orthodox journalists. It was obvious that the majority of them had barely had enough time to glance at the report. I then decided to continue my analysis. I obtained the 26 volumes of "testimonies" and "evidence" which seemed to have provided the basis for the report.

My doubts increased as I compared the report to the testimonies. The more I analyzed, the more my skepticism grew. Long before finishing the 26 volumes, I was convinced, first of all, that the Commission had not tried to discover the truth by systematically seeking evidence; secondly, that the report was not even an honest summary of the evidence that had been gathered. It only retained the evidence that indicated that Oswald was the only assassin. Those that suggested the opposite were toned down or concealed. At times, they were definitely changed.

Here are some examples:

First of all, where did the shots that hit the President come from? Twenty-three out of the twenty-six witnesses questioned stated that they came from a "high grassy area" to the side of the presidential car. Some added that they had seen smoke there. In addition, the doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas--the only ones who were able to examine the wounds before surgery changed their appearance--unanimously thought that the bullet had entered from the front. In the report, this evidence was concealed to preserve the conclusion that all of the bullets had been fired from the rear. The testimonies also bring out the fact that pertinent documents, such as negatives of the X-rays, disappeared from the case records. These facts throw considerable doubt on the report's conclusion, which maintains that all of the shots came from the "Book Depository" (student library) where Oswald's gun was found.

In the second place, presuming that all of the shots came from the library, were they all fired from the same rifle? It is hard to believe it since the rifle was old, ineffective, and inaccurate. In addition, it was physically impossible to manipulate this weapon and fire two shots within such a short interval. To solve this difficulty, it was suggested that one bullet did the work of two, wounding both the President and Governor Connally. Unfortunately, this theory cannot be reconciled with the evidence that was published in the testimonies.

In the third place, presuming that all of the shots, or some of them, had been fired from Oswald's gun, was Oswald the one who pulled the trigger? There is no evident proof of this. The Commission depended on the witnesses who contend they saw Oswald enter the student library on the morning of the crime with a large paper bag that, according to the Commission, hid the rifle. Unfortunately, a comparison of the report and the testimony shows that this could not have been the case. The only witnesses who saw Oswald enter the library with a bag, are in agreement: It was too small. Therefore, it is impossible to accept this proof. The Commission offered no others that might establish a connection between Oswald and the rifle on this day.



TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Continuation of articles concerning the assassination of President Kennedy appearing in the November 1, 1966, No. 157 issue of "Politica."

**"Brennan Was Near-Sighted"**

This fact is only vaguely expressed in the summary of the report; and it is completely absent from the testimonies. Brennan was near-sighted. All of his declarations that could be verified were proven false. The fact that he could not recognize Oswald in the police station shows that there are valid reasons to doubt that he could have given a precise description of the man. Moreover, the description attributed to him was not sufficiently detailed to permit Tippit to recognize Oswald, who was in the middle of a crowd, several kilometers from the scene of the assassination. This leads us to the conclusion that if Tippit intended to arrest Oswald as suspect number one, his actions were based on evidence that has not been discovered by the Commission.

I am setting forth the principal reasons, although not the only ones, that convinced me that the Warren Report is weak and prejudiced. After arriving at these conclusions, I published my opinion in two articles that appeared in the Sunday Times in London. These articles did not contribute to my popularity. My arguments were refuted by lawyers, judges, and journalists. Since my detractors based their arguments solely on the report, without taking into account the 26 volumes of testimonies that formed the basis for the report, I considered their criticisms to be unfounded. They deliberately ignored my basic argument: The report was not a summary of the testimonies.

**"Who Was To Blame?"**

Must I accuse Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; his eminent colleagues; and the lawyers who worked with them of being involved in a conspiracy or of being dishonest? If I am right, the adulteration of the evidence could not have been the result of a simple error; it is

TRANSLATED BY: *(initials)*  
ROSALIE A. GIACCHINO: trs f. s.  
December 8, 1966

65-109060-4324

present throughout the investigation. At this time, many people presented me with a dilemma. I think this is precisely the main reason why many reasonable, liberal, down-to-earth, and well-read men refused to confront the problems. It was impossible for them to accept the only reasonable alternative.

I don't think, however, that the dilemma was well stated. The alternative to the unconditional acceptance of the report does not have to be the dishonesty of the Commission. There must be an explanation if it can be shown that the report is incorrect. This explanation will have to be sought in the structure and in the procedure of this commission and not in the conscious motivation of its members. In the final analysis, it is the only way possible for an historian to approach his historical document. He cannot start his analysis by doubting the morality of the document's authors. He must ask himself what circumstances, what purposes, what procedure, and what events were involved in the writing of this work. The Germans call this *Kvellenkritik*, a criticism of the sources.

Some answers are evident in the case of the Warren Report. First of all, let us consider the structure of the Commission. All of the members were very active public figures. It is inconceivable that they could have delved deeply into the details of an investigation based on 552 interviews and 25,000 documents. They could only give the investigation irregular attention and a limited amount of their time. The real work had to be done by lawyers who assisted them. But how could the lawyers coordinate the work? Did they have investigative powers and the authority to assume cross-examinations and confrontations? Weren't they subject to pressure: political pressure, lack of time, and the need for positive results that would satisfy the whole world? These are a historian's natural questions. I don't think that these questions were raised by journalists. They enthusiastically accepted the report, putting great emphasis on the caliber of men who served as members of the Commission and on the quantity of documents, the majority of which were never examined.

Two of the pressures mentioned are evident. They were obvious and were revealed in the testimonies. The first of these is the pressure of time. The Commission had to complete its report within a few months, and, although the date was extended, the report was published before all of the files could be examined. Another one was: the pressure of the FBI.

From the beginning, the Commission did not have the means necessary to carry out an independent investigation. It was totally at the mercy of established institutions. Which institutions were these? The Dallas police and the secret services of the FBI. Even before the Commission had begun its work, the FBI had drawn its own conclusions about the assassination and had published a five-volume report on a group of documents. The statement of the FBI's director, J. Edgar Hoover, that was included in the 26 volumes, is particularly revealing. In a very authoritative tone, Hoover informed Warren of the conclusions that his services had reached. He also supplied him with a list of witnesses to be considered important. It made no difference how much the Commission manifested its desire for independence, since it already was, in some respects, a prisoner of the organization that held the advantage of time and upon which it depended for its operations.

Caught between these two pressures - the pressure of time and of the considerations already given - it is easy to see which course of action the Commission would take if it were not under powerful, independent, and undivided control. It would unconsciously tend to examine the evidence as material that had already been elaborated upon, and that had a designated meaning, rather than raw material that could lead in any direction.

In this regard, it is necessary to find an explanation for the inadequateness of the Warren Report. Neither dishonesty nor the proposed political goal have to be considered. It is sufficient to examine the workings of the Commission, its internal structure, and the pressures that existed. All of this will determine the final result. Unfortunately, an analysis like this was not possible in 1964.

Today it is. During the last two years, the Bible's critics have begun to work not only on the text of the Bible but also on the history of this text. During the course of this operation the Holy Spirit disappeared, and it is now possible to find defects in the Book of Judges without being accused of trapping God. This is principally due to the patience and courage of three North American writers whose works will finally receive the imprimatur.

When I was reading the 26 volumes of testimonies during the winter of 1964-1965, I knew that others would devote themselves to this same task, perhaps delving deeper into the problem. One of them, Mark Lane, a lawyer with avant-garde ideas, questioned the objectivity of this Commission from

the onset of the investigation. To no avail, he attempted to defend Oswald's interests before this organization. This defense attorney was determined to expose all the errors and contradictions in the affair so that it would not be filed away. Another one, Richard Popkin, was a very different type of person. He was a philosophy professor at the University of California. He had written a very interesting book on an appropriate topic: The Tradition of Scepticism in Europe. He examined the evidence without any political prejudices and with the rabbinical thoroughness of an exegete.

The third one, Edward Jay Epstein, also affiliated with a university, but much younger, approached the topic from a different angle. He entitled his graduation (sic) thesis: "The Nature and Activity of the Warren Commission as an Extraordinary Governmental Organization." In this way, I was able to accurately examine the workings of the commission which, as I have already suggested, explained the final form in which the evidence was presented.

(To be continued)

Then why was Oswald arrested? Evidently, it is one of those great mysteries. It is one of the first that made me doubt the truth of the Report. Why does the Report indicate that Oswald was arrested in a movie theater not for the assassination of the President, but rather for killing the policeman, J. D. Tippit. Only after his arrest for the above-indicated reason and after discovering his rifle in the student library, did he become the presumed assassin of the President. Other questions arise at this point: Why did Oswald kill Tippit? (If he is the one who killed him); Why did he take the risk of being arrested for doing it?; And how did Tippit and Oswald happen to meet that day?

The Report suggests that Tippit intended to arrest Oswald suspecting that he was the President's assassin, and that Oswald killed him to keep from being arrested. From this, we can ask ourselves what reasons Tippit had for suspecting Oswald. According to the summary of the Report that was printed and published before the Report itself, Tippit could have identified Oswald from a police description. This description was "principally" taken from data given by a certain Howard L. Brennan who, from a position in the street, claimed to have seen the assassin who was behind a window on the sixth floor of the student library.

FBI

Date: 12/23/66

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

\_\_\_\_\_ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-13705)

SUBJECT: DOMINIC BOSCHET  
SECULAR INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re the information of the Bureau, on 12/16/66, Mr. DOMINIC BOSCHET, who with his wife, operates the Snell Literary Agency, 107 Mac Dougal Street, 41, NY, personally appeared at the NYO and furnished the enclosed letter which had been received at his agency. BOSCHET stated that neither he nor his wife know TRISTAN HONNIG and that they intended to reject his request for publication.

BOSCHET believed that the FBI would be interested in the enclosed letter inasmuch as it contains several references to the Bureau and also a statement on the fourth page that the President is a "liar" and a "bastard".

NYO indices negative on BOSCHET.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 3 copies of an LHM and 3 copies of the above mentioned letter for dissemination to Secret Service.

Copies of the letter are being furnished Albany in view of BOSCHET's address as 16 Isbester Street, Albany, NY, 12205.

- 3 - Bureau (Incls. 6)
- 1 - Albany (Incls. 2) (INFO)
- 1 - New York

Enclosed  
(6)

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NOT RECORDED  
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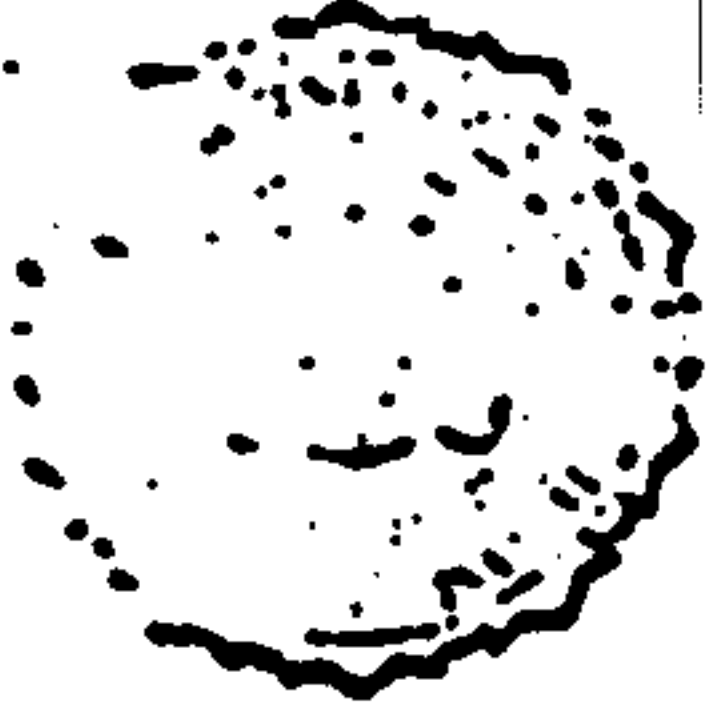
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Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

NY 52-13700

(A copy of the letter will be furnished locally  
to Secret Service, in view of the derogatory remarks  
about the President.

No further action anticipated at New York.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
December 19, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Rayette Dehart  
Miscellaneous Information Concerning

On December 8, 1966, Mr. Ernest Weston,  
Small Literary Agency, 107 Mac Douglas Street, New  
York, New York, furnished the attached letter from  
Rayette Dehart to the New York Office of the Federal  
Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Weston advised that he does not know  
Dehart and furnished the letter to the FBI in view  
of the references to the Bureau and the derogatory  
references to the President.

Enclosure

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

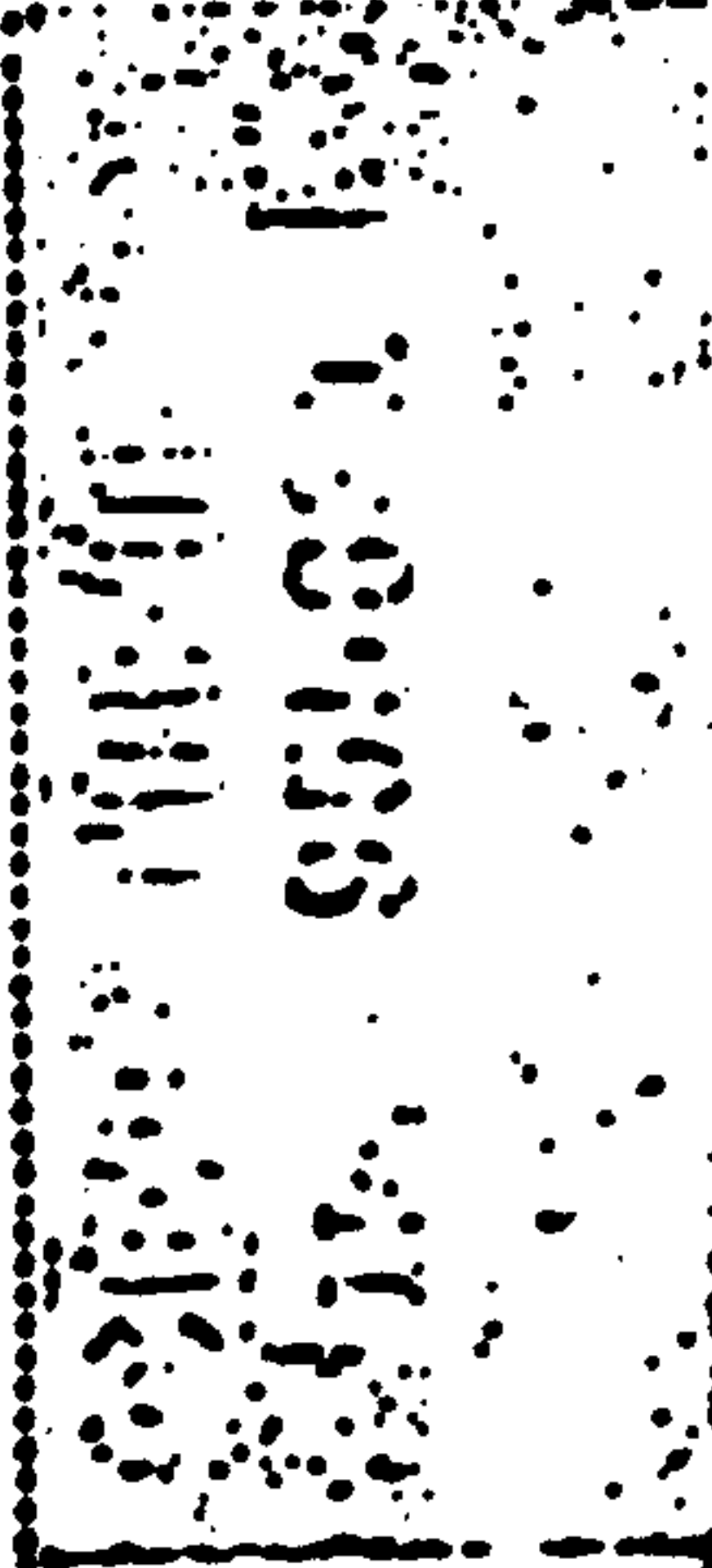
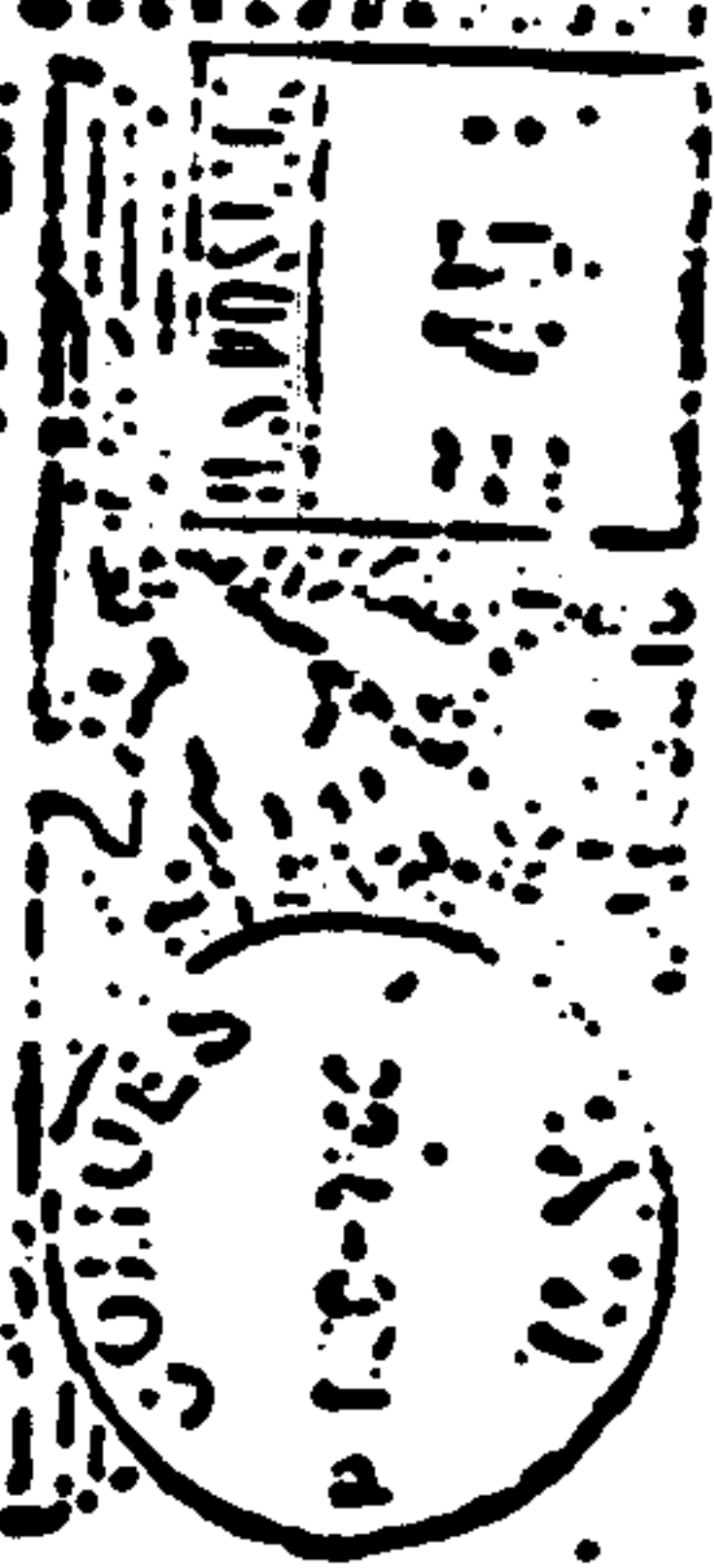
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107 Mac Donald Drive  
New York, N.Y. 10019

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... of St.  
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... Literary Agency  
... 7 Mac Dougal St.  
... New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you will find one copy of a four page letter  
intended to be received by one of several possible  
publishers. Writers Market "etc" requested me to alter my original  
intention of contacting publishers rather than agents with what  
I have to offer. Hence your receipt of said copy.

I bring to your attention the character of a manuscript of  
unprecedented nature, a work one could describe as a combined document-  
ary report, analysis and indictment. The four page letter  
supplies a rough idea of what is being offered here though  
incomplete but a mere sampling of the vocal and salient  
points which you integrated sociological etc. facts and issues  
covered by said work.

In the expense of appearing dramatic, permit me to say that  
the unprecedented nature of my manuscript or documentary is such  
that I cannot, at this time, afford the luxury of sparring with  
agents by conventionally contacting the publisher or agent first.  
For its nature is such that I cannot afford the waste  
of time an unfavorable reaction from even one agent or publisher  
would cost me.

My aversion for what I would assume to be a violation of  
protocol in this matter (I have contacted five agents simul-  
taneously) is tempered by the certainty that my manifold corres-  
pondence will either have no more than a twenty percent chance  
of eliciting favorable reaction from agents or have no chance at  
all. This estimate is based on the material referred to unprecedented  
nature of the manuscript.

In several important respects, my brain-child reads more  
like a scenario than the ultra-serious perfection and sequence  
of events and hard cold facts so meticulously records and  
analyzes. Does the descriptive four page letter suggest a  
copy your organization would be in a position to market? Would  
you be interested in a copy for purposes of appraisal?

Your early reply would be appreciated.

Sincerely,  
*Joseph E. ...*  
Joseph E. ...