

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Adm.	<i>✓</i>
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	<i>✓</i>
Intell.	<i>✓</i>
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

# Viewpoint

Robert G. Fichenberg  
Executive Editor



## Dark echoes of Dallas

Although it has been 12 years since John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, public doubts about the official, Warren Commission, version of how and why he was killed are stronger than ever.

One of those who share those doubts is Marty Ralbovsky, a Schenectady native and former reporter for the Union-Star and other newspapers, who, by coincidence, dropped in for a visit a week ago today, the eve of the 12th anniversary of Kennedy's death, to discuss his most recent job: investigative reporter for the Houston Chronicle, looking for any significant omissions from the Warren Report or other developments that might raise questions about the report.

He struck pay dirt and several of the most widely reported recent developments surrounding the assassination have been based on Ralbovsky's probing and his Chronicle stories.

FOR INSTANCE, it was Ralbovsky who reported in September that the FBI in Dallas and the Dallas Police Department had suppressed for at least five months a written statement which quoted an FBI agent as saying the FBI had advance information that Lee Harvey Oswald—who the

Warren Commission said was the sole assassin—was capable of killing Kennedy.

Ralbovsky wrote that "after Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry finally told of his role in the cover-up, in a registered confidential letter to Chief Justice Earl Warren on May 24, 1964, the Warren Commission dropped the matter without investigating further."

The written statement, according to Ralbovsky, was kept locked in a desk at the Dallas Police Department and had been made by Dallas Police Lt. Jack Revill, who said FBI agent James Hosty told him a few hours after Kennedy was killed in Dallas that the FBI had advance information that Oswald was capable of committing the crime.

CHIEF CURRY, in his letter to Chief Justice Warren, said he had instructed Lt. Revill to keep his statement confidential after the chief had been asked to do so by J. Gordon Shanklin, special agent in charge of the Dallas FBI office at the time.

After Chief Curry produced Lt. Revill's statement, Lt. Revill and FBI agent Hosty were summoned to testify before the Warren Commission. Lt. Revill stood by his statement, but Hosty denied saying what Lt. Revill had reported Hosty had said. The commission dismissed it all as a disagreement between the two men "about the conversation which took place between them."

But Curry, now retired, told Marty Ralbovsky in September "There's no doubt in my mind that his (Shanklin's) agent told my agent (Revill) what he did."

AFTER OSWALD was captured, Curry told Ralbovsky, FBI agent Hosty was quoted as saying: "Lee Harvey Oswald. That s.o.b. We know him. We've got him in our files. We've been talking to him." Curry said that if the FBI had told him about Oswald before President Kennedy went to Dallas "I'd have had somebody sitting on him."

Ralbovsky also talked with Waggoner Carr, former Texas attorney general who served as chairman of the Texas Court of Inquiry in the Kennedy assassination. Carr told Ralbovsky he now has some doubts about the conclusions of the Texas

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*ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY*

(Indicate page, newspaper, city and state.)

Knickerbocker News

Albany, New York

Page 1 & 13A

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Title:

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# Dark echoes

"(Former Dallas Police Chief) Curry said that if the FBI had told him about Oswald before President Kennedy went to Dallas 'I'd have had someone sitting on him.'"

inquiry that he headed and of the Warren Commission Report's conclusions. Carr is calling for a limited investigation by Congress into the possibility that Oswald was connected with the FBI or CIA.

However, another member of the Texas inquiry court—Leon Jaworski, who was counsel for the Texas probe and later reached national prominence as special Watergate prosecutor—disagrees and told Ralbovsky he opposes "any move to re-open anything."

STILL ANOTHER recent Ralbovsky story reported that Jack Ruby, the shadowy Dallas figure and night club owner who shot and killed Oswald in the basement of the Dallas police station two days after Kennedy was killed, was a contact for the FBI for at least seven months during 1959, according to a letter written in 1964 by the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

According to the recently discovered letter, which was written by J. Lee Rankin, general counsel to the Warren Commission but which was not published by the commission in its 26-volume report on the assassination, FBI agents visited Ruby at least nine times for information between March 11 and Oct. 2, 1959, suggesting that he was an FBI informant well known to the agency.

The Hoover letter has been obtained from the National Archives by Senator Richard Schweikert, R., Pa., one of 87 members of Congress who have signed a resolution urging a new investigation into the Kennedy assassination.

MARTY RALBOVSKY soon discovered that his stories were irritating many Houston citizens, who wished the Kennedy case would remain closed. "You're turning off people here," he was told, so for this as well as other reasons, he has left Texas.

The Warren Commission's central find-

ings were that (1) Only one assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, fired the shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded then Gov. Texas Gov. John B. Connally in Dallas' Dealey Plaza; (2) there was no evidence of a conspiracy.

But since the report was issued, a broadening field of doubt has been emerging, about its accuracy and honesty. The doubts have been fostered by more than a dozen books that hint at some type of conspiracy, to the point that a Harris Poll taken in October indicated that 65 per cent of the public believes the conspiracy theory.

THIS FEELING of suspicion has been bolstered considerably by what Time magazine calls "what Americans have since learned about their government."

"The Vietnam war," says Time, "and Watergate have inspired a new skepticism about the veracity and motives of high government officials. The disclosure that some CIA agents schemed with Mafia racketeers to assassinate Cuba's Fidel Castro has fanned theories about a conspiracy to kill Kennedy. So, too, has the recent admission by the FBI that it secretly destroyed a threatening note from Lee Harvey Oswald, although the reckless act was apparently done only to save the agency from embarrassment."

In its anniversary story on the Kennedy assassination, Time concludes that none of the information discovered since the Warren Commission Report disproves the report's basic findings.

But investigative reporter Marty Ralbovsky, who quit his probing in Texas after he had been told that most Texans don't want to hear about the assassination any more, says:

"The more I dug and the more I found, the more I began getting this feeling that when John F. Kennedy went to Dallas 12 years ago, he was walking into some kind of a big trap."

Progressively more Americans share that feeling.