

10-55

Agency submitting evidence U.S. Secret Service, WDC		Date 3/25/64
Delivered by SA Cortlandt Cunningham		Laboratory # PC-19977
Accepted by Same		10-55
Suspect Lee Harvey Oswald	Victim President Kennedy	
Offense	Place and date of offense	

Brief Facts covering case *President's Commission requested exam of windshield of Presidential limousine to determine direction of force causing crack in windshield*

Rev. exams this case <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Evid. located Room # _____	Report to be directed to FBI, Dallas
Copies to		Evidence to be returned to

Date of hearing, grand jury, trial, or reason why expeditious handling is necessary

Evidence
Q568 Windshield from Presidential limousine

C 307

*Lab
5-26-64
C. J. ...*

(This space for blocking)

2100 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

March 15, 1964

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

Dear Sir:

Recently, I received a letter from a friend in Los Angeles, California in which she asked me if I would report, to the right person, what she and another friend viewed on TV after the assas-
sination of President Kennedy.

She thinks that the film they saw had been taken by someone other than from the press. It showed the President's car in front of the School Book Depository Building and, after the shots were fired, two men running from the rear left side of the building into a lane or alley. One of these men removed his coat and threw it into some shrubbery. The second man wore a dark suit but neither of these men appeared to be policemen. Seconds later, they both disappeared from view.

It is my friend's belief that if this film were rerun and that portion enlarged which showed the two men running, there is a very strong possibility that one or both men could be identified. Both she and her friend have asked over a hundred people who saw the same film on TV but none of them saw what they did, possibly because of all the confusion and excitement in the foreground.

Knowing how extraordinarily thorough your agents are, in all probability they already have this information. However, should you wish to pursue this matter further in regard to the TV Channel, the date and time the film was shown on TV in Los Angeles, I refer you to my friend, Mrs. E. W. Ciaver, 10469 Kinnard Avenue, Los Angeles 24, California.

Sincerely yours,

cc
3-18-64
CJT/CA
REC-13
EX-103

(122)
(Only to be used)
25
1959
- 2705

67-103-2705

March 18, 1964

REC-13
EX-103

Mrs. Emily R. Francis
2100 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Francis:

Your letter of March 15th has been received, and I want to thank you for giving me the benefit of Mrs. Glaver's comments.

As you may know President Johnson instructed the FBI to conduct a full investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy, and I can assure you that every possible ramification of this matter was carefully considered.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Neither correspondent nor Mrs. Glaver is identifiable Bufiles.

CJJ:cal
(4) *cal*

MAR 19 3 56 PM '64
READING ROOM

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 19
MAR 18 1964
COMM-FBI

56 MAR 26 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALF BUCKS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

MAR 18 1964

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	

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re: Clothing worn by President Kennedy when
assassinated on November 22, 1963.

Would you please submit a report in writing from the FBI
Laboratory concerning the following:

1. Shirt - Exhibit 225
2. Coat - Exhibit 222
3. Tie - Exhibit 224

(Lab Report, dated December 5, 1963)

We would appreciate your reasons for the opinion that holes
in the clothing were either "entrance holes" or "exit holes."

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED UNREC
199 MAR 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Handwritten notes:
Muller
3-22-64
[unclear]

Handwritten notes:
10
1964
[unclear]

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

62-109060 - UNREC

March 23, 1964

By Courier Service

*Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy*

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 18, 1964, concerning the reasons for the opinion that holes in the clothing of President Kennedy were either "entrance holes" or "exit holes."

The hole in the back of the coat and the hole in the back of the shirt were in general, circular in shape and the ends of the torn threads around the holes were bent inward. These characteristics are typical of bullet entrance holes.

The hole in the front of the shirt was a ragged slitlike hole and the ends of the torn threads around the hole were bent outward. These characteristics are typical of an exit hole for a projectile.

A small elongated nick was present in the left side of the knot of the tie. This nick may have been caused by the projectile after it passed through the front of the shirt. No additional observations relative to the nick could be made due to the characteristics of the nick.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

MAR 23 4 13 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

BY COURIER SVC.
19 MAR 23
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____

CLK:feh (10)

105-82555

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "JWH" and "R".

3/23/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles
From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

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

Enclosed for Los Angeles and Dallas is one copy each of a letter received from Mrs. Emily R. Francis which is self-explanatory.

Los Angeles is instructed to interview Mrs. E. W. Giaver, 10469 Kinnard Avenue, Los Angeles 24, California, and determine the date and on what television channel she observed the film referred to in enclosed letter.

After obtaining this information contact appropriate television station and attempt to obtain a copy of this film and furnish to the Bureau for review, also ascertain all additional data as to how this film came into the possession of the television station.

Submit the results of your inquiry to the Bureau in an LHM deleting the property stamp and furnish 25 copies in appropriate insert form to Dallas for inclusion in a subsequent report. For your information the enclosed letter from Mrs. E. R. Francis was acknowledged by letter dated 3/18/64, from the Bureau. Handle promptly.

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Conrad (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. C. Q. Smith (Enclosure)

KMR:jgs
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAR 25 1964

62-109060-2706

MAILED 27
MAR 23 1964

COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 26 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

The letter was received dated March 15, 1964 from Mrs. Emily R. Francis, 2100 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. In her letter Mrs. Francis stated she obtained a letter from a friend of hers in Los Angeles, California, who asked her to report to the appropriate person as to the movie observed on television following the President's assassination. Comment was made that Mrs. Giaver thought the film has been taken by someone other than the press which showed the President's car in front of the School Book Depository Building and after the shots were fired, two men running from the rear left side of the building into a lane or alley. One of these men removed his coat and threw it in the shrubbery, and these men did not appear to be police officers. It was believed by Mrs. Giaver that if the film was rerun and that portion enlarged showing the two men a possibility exists that they could be identified. The letter stated Mrs. Giaver had asked over a 100 people who had seen the same film but that none of them had observed the two men leaving the building possibly because of the confusion and excitement in the foreground. Bureau files contain no record concerning Mrs. Francis or Mrs. Giaver.

March 25, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

*Assassination of
President John
F. Kennedy*

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with Mr. Howard Willens' conversation with Inspector Leo J. Gauthier of this Bureau on March 23, 1964, two additional copies each of the brochures entitled "Paine and Randle Homes, Irving, Texas"; "Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas"; and "Bus and Taxi Exhibits" were hand delivered to Mr. Willens' office at 9:00 A. M. on March 24, 1964. With the submission of these brochures, this now completes your request.

Sincerely yours,

BY COURIER SVC.
53 MAR 28
COMM-FBI

✓
J. Edgar Hoover

REC-34 2-10 (116) - 2707

19 MAR 26 1964

LJS
LJG:bod:gt
(7)

RJM

JM

J

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent direct)

Based on memo Gauthier to Callahan dated 3/24/64. LJG:bod

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAR 30 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-119911-11

NOTE: Telephone conversation on 3-23-64 with Mr. Willens resulted in a request that the Commission be furnished additional copies of visual aids previously furnished to them. These copies were readily available in the Exhibits Section and Willens was advised that he would have these copies in his office at 9 a.m., 3-24-64.

March 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

*Assassination of
President John F.
Kennedy*

REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I
MAR 24 3 14 PM '64
UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL. RETURN TO...

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two photographs of a \$5 Federal Reserve Note, Serial Number L 21781599 C, Series 1950 C, which was found in the receipts of the Yuma Greyhound Club, Yuma, Arizona, on the morning of March 8, 1964.

Mr. Clifford B. Allore, manager of the above club, advised the \$5 Federal Reserve Note had been received at one of the pari mutuel betting windows on the evening of either March 6, or March 7, 1964. During the morning of March 8, 1964, while his clerks were checking the betting receipts one of them turned this note over to him inasmuch as it contained notations which the clerk thought might have some connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Allore stated it would be impossible to determine which betting window had received the note, pointing out there are twenty-four such windows and that on the evenings of March 6, and March 7, 1964, there were in excess of 2600 persons present at the track.

REG-24 62-109060-2708

BY COURIER SVC.
5 1 MAR 25
COMM-FBI

MAR 26 1964

This note was furnished to a representative of this Bureau at Yuma, Arizona, on March 8, 1964, and forwarded to our office in Phoenix, Arizona. It was immediately transmitted to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C.

The writing and hand printing on the \$5 note were searched through our anonymous letter file and no identification was effected. The writing and hand printing were

- Tele. Room
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
- 1 - Mr. J. C. Cadigan

See Note Page Three.

RDR:bhg
(13)

MAR 30 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

compared with the known handwriting and hand printing of Lee Harvey Oswald and it was concluded that Oswald did not prepare the writing on the note.

The wording appearing on the face of this note is as follows: On the left side, "Johnson for Pres. Kill Kennedy at Dallas." The "J" in the name "Johnson" is a printed letter on the note itself. To the right side of the printed "J" is the printed number "12" and immediately following the number "12" is the handwritten word "shots." Below the printed number "12" on the lower left corner of the note is the word "o'clock." Around the portrait of Lincoln in the center of the note is the wording "Use a British Rifle Shoot at Dallas Texas." On the right side of the note is the wording "Shoot twice to be sure." On the back of the note is the wording "Shoot between the eyes in parade Kill Kennedy dead."

The underlined words cannot be definitely determined but represent the most likely possibilities.

The above information is being made available to the United States Secret Service in Washington, D. C.

The \$5 note is being retained by our Laboratory and will be returned to Mr. Allore, in accordance with his request, when no longer required. No further action is being taken in this matter in the absence of a specific request to the contrary from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

LET TO HONORABLE J. LEE RANKIN

NOTE:

For details see FD-302 submitted by Phoenix dated 3/10/64; C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr memo dated 3/12/64, captioned, "Greyhound Park, Yuma, Arizona, \$5 Bill Located 3/7/64; Assassination of President Kennedy," REW:amr; as well as W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad memo dated 3/18/64, captioned "Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, 11/22/63, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," JCC:fa.

In view of the circumstances under which this note was made available to the Phoenix Office and the fact that the writing appearing on the note cannot be identified in the Bureau's anonymous letter file which makes it impractical at this time to conduct active investigation to locate the individual responsible for placing the writing on the note and unless in receipt of a specific request to the contrary from the President's Commission, no further action is contemplated. The note will be returned to Mr. Allore when the President's Commission terminates its inquiry into the assassination and providing a request to the contrary is not received.

U. S. Secret Service is being advised separately.

1Date 3/10/64

Mr. CLIFFORD B. ALLORE, Manager, Yuma Greyhound Club, Yuma, Arizona, produced a \$5.00 Federal Reserve Note, Serial Number L 217 815 99 C, Series 1960 C, which he stated had been received at one of the pari-mutuel betting windows on the evening of either March 6 or March 7, 1964. During the morning of March 8, 1964, while his clerks were checking the proceeds of the nights' betting, one turned over the above-described note since it contained penciled notations which ALLORE and the clerk thought might refer to the plans to assassinate President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas.

ALLORE stated it would be impossible to tell which betting window had received the bill, pointing out there are twenty-four such windows and that the crowd of patrons for the nights of March 6 and March 7, 1964 totaled over 2600 persons.

ALLORE furnished the above note in the event examination was desired by the FBI. He stated he would like to have said bill returned when its use was no longer required.

COPIES DESTROYED

A A ULL 20 1972

On 3/8/64 at Yuma, Arizona File # EX 89 42
 by SA JACK C. POLLOCK/vtp 2708
 Date dictated 3/8/64

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.

ENCLOSURE

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

MAR 24 1964 *note*

TELETYPE

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

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

4-10 PM CST URGENT 3-24-64 WD

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1 P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISC., INFO CONCERNING.

REBURAD TO DALLAS MARCH TWENTYFOUR INST REQUESTING DATE INFO CONCERNING ARTICLE FROM THE "NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN" DATED FEB TWENTYTHREE LAST PREPARED BY BOB CONSIDINE WOULD BE FURNISHED.

DALLAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU MARCH TWENTYTHREE LAST CONTAINED

LETTERHEAD MEMO ENCLOSURE REFLECTING DESIRED INFO.

END

LRA

FBI WASH DC

P

REC-34 62-109060-1

2709

PAR

EX-101

MAR 26 1964

cc: Mr. Sullivan

3 MAR 30 1964-1

Memorandum

TO : J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

REC-24

DATE:

March 23 1964

HJM:RJP:mjt
129-11

FROM : Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Department of Justice

SUBJECT: [Mr. Willard F. Banker, victim]

Handwritten notes:
enc
HJM

Handwritten notes:
NK...
3-24-64

Enclosed for your attention is a copy of a letter dated January 30, 1964, from Mrs. Willard F. Banker to the wife of the Attorney General. This letter indicates prior knowledge by Mrs. Banker's husband of a plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

EXP. PROC.
33-MAR-24-1964

FBI
REC.D-CRIM DIV

MAR 31 3 23 PM '64

ENCLOSURE

REG-24

62 10 10 60 - 2710
25
MAR 24 1964

Handwritten signature:
KOP...

Mrs. Willard F. Banker
3550 Mynders Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Banker:

Your letter dated January 30, 1964, to the wife of the Attorney General has been received and referred to the appropriate officials for consideration.

Your interest in writing is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

HERBERT J. MILLER, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Department of Justice

FBI

ENCLOSURE

2710

RECEIVED

FEB 14 1964

CORRES. MAJ

RECEIVED

FEB 14 1964

CRIMINAL DIVISION

3550 Mynders Ave
Memphis, Tennessee

January 30, 1964

~~Mrs. Ethel Kennedy
Hyannis Port,
Massachusetts~~

129-11
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
22 FEB 10 1964
Kilhamer J. W.

Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

I have addressed this letter to you, hoping in this manner to find some assurance that the information contained herein might be brought to the personal attention of Mr. Robert Kennedy. Would you please help me by asking him to read the information.

More than a year ago, Nov 5 1962, my husband, [Mr. Willard F. Banker], was the victim of a brutal beating, that under most conditions would have resulted in his death. We believe it was attempted murder.

During his first efforts to explain what had happened to him, he told us, "our president will be killed." This was repeated to us in various ways, as he was able to talk, when strength permitted.

His efforts to make us understand were not the babblings of delirium. At the time we found it difficult to grasp such a warning. We knew of no direct way he could have come by such knowledge. We thought at first he referred to the president of his company. Later in our discussions, we believe if he had intended to refer to the company president [W.R. Grace & Co. at Memphis] he would have referred to him by name. [Mr. Banker] repeatedly mentioned, "our government"... "our national security". [Mr. Banker] stated, that he had some contact made with him to "help prevent just such a thing as this happening, and then they walked into my office and tried to kill me."

[Mr Banker] according to report, was alone at the time of the attack. He was found in a corridor of the [Home Federal Bldg, in Memphis.] His office in [W.R. Grace & Co.] is located on 5th floor of this building. He was taken to a near by hospital, accompanied by fellow employees, his condition gravely serious. Altho face, head and body bruises were present and pronounced, all concerned with early aid, including attending doctors, said [Mr. Banker] had experienced a stroke. No direct treatment was administered to re-

COPIES DESTROYED

ENCLOSURE

lieve his condition, until eleven days later when a massive sub-
 aral hemorrhage was located and removed.

In the following months, an impenetrable blanket of intrigue, in-
 cluding threatening and coercing of witnesses, has covered the in-
 cident, growing more intense as [Mr. Banker] showed amazing recov-
 ery and promise of excellent recall. [Mr. Banker] persisted in his
 insistence that he had been attacked while in his office. We feel
 every effort has been made to discredit [Mr. Banker's] ability to
 remember and now relate facts. We feel sure the damage from the
 brain injury has not completely cleared, as his memory of the re-
 covery period fluctuates in its depth. However, he has expressed
 no contradictions during his recall. On other issues, we have
 found [Mr. Banker's] statements to be factual. However, he cannot
 tell us what he might have discovered that caused some one to try
 to kill him.

I knew, [Mr. Banker] had been the subject of a security check some
 time before his attack. It was so poorly done, I was amazed, and
 just following the check, I called the C.I.A. office, and told
 them of my observations concerning the inaptness of their work.
 In the first week of November 1963, I again called the C.I.A.
 office, located the man who put through the check [now employed
 by Memphis police], told him what had happened to [Mr. Banker]
 and of my conviction that it was attempted murder, also that it
 was being covered completely. I told him [Mr. Banker] had express-
 ed anxiety and fear that our president would be killed. I repeated
 to him one of [Mr. Banker's] remarks, "security in our government is
 so poor, no one will even take notice til it is done."

This man to whom I talked was, I understand the former director of
 the Memphis C.I.A. office. If you will notice dates I gave, the
 last time I talked with him was approximately three weeks before
 President Kennedy was killed. I felt my report to him was met with
 poorly veiled ridicule. It was stated that I was overly distressed.
 He said their work with [Mr. Banker] could in no way be connected
 with an attack made later on [Mr. Banker]. After President Kennedy's
 death no one called back to ask again what I had reported to them.

I cannot let this go longer, and make no further effort to assure
 myself that it has been given consideration. I know, sometimes
 strange co-incidents can produce a false picture. I wish to be sure
 tho, that if this information is of any value, I have not missed
 placing it where it will be checked. We at this time find no other
 way here to proceed.

Please do not place this back into this locality for routine pro-
 cessing. I not only feel it would be ludicrous to hope for adequate
 attention given to it, I sincerely believe it would place [Mr. Banker]
 and our family under serious hazard.

[Mr. Banker,] was and is a man of excellent record. He is devoted to

his family and his work. He has a deep and unalterable pride in our country, that pride is often expressed with convincing sincerity. He was dismissed from [W.R. Grace & Co.] basically because he insisted he had been attacked while at work in his office. He has for nine years been credit manager of W.R. Grace, at Memphis. He was a respected and honored employee. His work covered more than the local area. He traveled often in the States and in Mexico. Because of his work in finance and credits, domestic and foreign he was involved in some effort to bring to light the operations of Billy Sol Estes. He had experienced some pointed statements concerning his efforts. When I reminded [Grace] personnel of this as a possibility of the source of the attack on [Mr. Banker], I was told that [Mr. Banker] had not the slightest connection with any work done concerning Mr. Estes. I knew this was not true.

I wrote directly to [Mr. Peter Grace] informing him that [Mr. Banker] had not experienced a natural illness as reported. I expressed our conviction that someone had tried to kill him. I called his attention to the elaborate efforts locally to suppress that fact.

[Mr. Grace] answered my letter, saying that he had been assured by the [Memphis] office that [Mr. Banker] had only been ill. I did not give [Mr. Grace] the information concerning the anxiety [Mr. Banker] expressed for the safety of President Kennedy. I had hoped he might assure me that he was interested sufficiently to look further than just at routine reports. As he did not reassure me, I feel any other information would be received in the same manner. Therefore this has been reported by me, only to the C.I.A. officer and in this letter.

I know this way of reaching you may be considered an error in courtesy. I know the serious situation that could develop if my sincerity is given a poor evaluation. However, I am convinced I would not be heard any other way.

I've tried to be as brief as possible, yet give enough background and sequence to the incident to help you understand why I feel that somewhere in this there maybe part of the pattern that brought about President Kennedy's death.

Respectfully,

Willard F. Banker
 Mrs. Willard F. Banker
 3550 Mynders Ave.
 Memphis, Tenn.

3/25/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Memphis
REC-24
From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 2710

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING**

Enclosed for Memphis and Dallas are copies of a letter from the Department dated 3/23/64, and a letter from [Mrs. Willard F. Banker of Memphis, Tennessee] dated 1/30/64, which is self-explanatory.

No record identifiable with [Willard F. Banker] could be located in Bureau files.

[Mrs. Banker] should be contacted, her letter to Mrs. Ethel Kennedy acknowledged, and any further details relating to the assassination of President Kennedy obtained. The results of investigation, including the Department's referral and Mrs. Banker's letter to Mrs. Kennedy should be incorporated in an appropriate insert and submitted to the Bureau and 25 copies to Dallas. Any additional investigation required should be appropriately handled such as an interview with [Mr. Banker] if necessary or inquiry into the assault on [Mr. Banker] which resulted in his dismissal from [W. R. Grace and Company].

Enclosures 2

1 - Dallas (89-13) (Enclosures 2)

RDR:job
(5)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FBI

See Note Page Two

MAR 25 1 52 PM '64

RECEIVED
MAR 25 1964
FBI

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

57 APR 1 1964

MAILED 50
MAR 25 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

[Mrs. Banker] relates that her husband, while recovering from an unsolved assault during 11/62, made some statements construed by her as indicating knowledge President Kennedy would be assassinated. [Mrs. Banker] would appear to be a sincere, intelligent individual; however, it is possible her allegations may be exaggerated. There are indications that full details concerning the assault on [Mr. Banker] which resulted in his being dismissed from his job are being withheld from [Mrs. Banker]. In view of allegation, it is felt this matter must be appropriately run out and reported for subsequent dissemination to the Commission. No reply to the Department appears warranted as this letter was merely furnished to the FBI for any action we deem necessary.

F B I

3/23/64

Date:

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, EL PASO (89-52) (RUC)

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

OO: DALLAS

Re El Paso airtel to the Bureau dated January 14, 1964; Omaha airtel to the Bureau dated January 21, 1964, and Dallas airtel to the Bureau dated March 17, 1964.

For info of Dallas, the results of the investigation conducted by the El Paso Office in the above captioned matter have been submitted to Dallas in report form or by FD 302 except for information furnished to the El Paso Office on January 14, 1964, by Officer JOE BROYLES, El Paso Police Department.

For info of Omaha, referenced Dallas airtel instructs all offices to submit to the Dallas Office FD 302's and inserts covering results of all investigation regarding allegations which do not relate to OSWALD, so that Dallas

- (3) Bureau
- 2-Dallas (89-43)
- 2-Omaha (89-20)
- 1-El Paso

DJR:mis
(8)

CE Wick

REC-24

112

62-109060-2711

MAR 25 1964

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

58 MAR 30 1964

P 89-52

can co-ordinate the assembling and submission of reports under the above captioned.

In view of the above, the Omaha Office is requested to prepared FD 302's and inserts covering the investigation pertaining to [REDACTED] including a FD 302 for the El Paso Office setting out the receipt of [REDACTED] letter from [Officer JOE BROYLES] by SA ROBERT C. NAGEL and the results of SA NAGEL's interview of [BROYLES.]

The FD 302 should read as follows:

[Officer JOE BROYLES, El Paso Police Department] El Paso, made available a letter addressed to him by [REDACTED] who listed his return address as [REDACTED] Iowa. The letter reads as follows:

(The Omaha Office is requested to set out the contents of the above mentioned letter at this point).

[Officer BROYLES] stated that he became acquainted with [REDACTED] at Texas Western College, El Paso, in about 1956, and last had contact with [REDACTED] when [REDACTED] passed through El Paso in about 1962. [Officer BROYLES] said it was his belief that [REDACTED] was originally from Dallas, Texas, and appeared to be residing in [REDACTED] Iowa, at the time of the mailing of the letter. [Officer BROYLES] said he had no additional pertinent information to furnish regarding [REDACTED] (End of FD 302).

For info Omaha, the Dallas Office has stated that usual 5 day dictation rule for FD 302's is to be suspended in connection with this project. In addition, the Dallas

Office has instructed that a subject matter heading such as the name of the individual against whom the allegation is made or other appropriate identifying data should be included in connection with the submission of the FD 302's and inserts.

In addition, the Dallas Office instructed as follows:

In all instances the complete resolving of the allegation is necessary before the insert can be included in the report. In connection with inserts prepared where the source has requested his identity be protected, it will be necessary to furnish Dallas an appropriate administrative insert such as : "The source who requested his identity not be divulged and who furnished information concerning JOHN DOE reflected in this report is BILL JONES, etc."

The investigative insert reflecting the information from such a source should begin with a statement such as : "On (date) an individual who requested his identity not be divulged, but who has furnished reliable information in the past (or who has furnished insufficient information in the past to determine his reliability), advised, etc."

Each office receiving this communication which received an allegation resulting in subsequent investigation must prepare an appropriate insert disclosing the "predication" or "basis" for the investigation.

The Bureau has strongly pointed out that all material contained in reports and other communications in the above captioned cases must be meticulously prepared with

EP 98-52

the utmost care given to grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure. Therefore, each office before forwarding Dallas 25 copies of any insert or FD-302 should make absolutely sure that such material is "letter perfect".

Each office receiving this communication should immediately commence preparation of the requested information in the proper form as described above and furnish same to Dallas as it is completed with respect to each specific allegation. The entire review and submission in appropriate form to Dallas must be completed by April 15, 1964.

HOXIE

FBI

Date: 3/19/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
SACs, DALLAS (89-43)
NEW ORLEANS (

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (62-2758) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel to Cincinnati, 3/13/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each, for Dallas, 25 copies each, and for New Orleans, two copies each, of an insert covering investigation conducted by Cincinnati concerning GEORGE COLTON, and an FD-302 covering interview of GEORGE COLTON on 3/17/64.

It should be noted that GEORGE COLTON does not have a middle name, is single, 5'8" tall, and weighs 180 pounds. He is apparently not identical with GEORGE EDWARD COLTON, mentioned in reairtel.

It should also be noted that COLTON gave the name of the busboy as PEARL AUTREY (phonetic), instead of AUTRY PEARL as shown in his letter, and was not sure of the names used by the man who came to his bar, giving the names as

- 3 - Bureau (Enc - 4) (AM) REC-34
- 2 - Dallas (Enc - 50) (AM)
- 2 - New Orleans (Enc - 4) (AM)
- 1 - Cincinnati

EEH:clh
(8)

62-109060-2712

MAR 20 1964

26

STAL

C. P. ...

Approved: airtel CI Special Agent in Charge
KMR:jgs 3-24-64

Sent _____ M Per _____

CI 62-2758

ARGOSKI or AGROSKI and YANSEN or YANNEN. (COLTON) also gave the name of the piano player as [GENE ELSNOR.]

LEADS:

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

Will, if not already done, interview [PEARL AUTREY, GENE ELSNOR, waitress VERA (LNU), the Cashier and other waitresses at the [Hunt Room of the Capitol House Hotel] concerning comments contained in the letter furnished by [COLTON], and enclosed FD-302.

DALLAS DIVISION

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will, as instructed by Bureau, include insert and FD-302 in report.

No additional investigation being conducted by Cincinnati, UACB.

Date 3/19/64

GEORGE (NMN) COLTON, who resides care of Mr. and Mrs. STEVE MILLER, Fairpoint, Ohio, was interviewed at his place of employment, the Esquire Supper Club, Bethlehem Boulevard, West Virginia Route 91, near Wheeling, West Virginia, and furnished the following information:

He is presently employed as bartender at the Esquire Supper Club. He has been residing at Fairpoint, Ohio, with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. STEVE MILLER, since the latter part of December, 1963. He is single.

From October 1, 1963, to December 20, 1963, he was employed as Head Bartender in the Hunt Room of the Capitol House Hotel, located on Lafayette Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. While employed there, he resided at the Heidelberg Hotel, which is located across the street from the Capitol House.

On the day of the funeral of President KENNEDY, or the following day, a young white male, 25 to 32 years old, about 5'8" tall, weighing about 165 pounds, medium build, dark complexion, black hair, slightly wavy, heavy black eyebrows, dressed well in a business suit, sat down at the bar while COLTON was tending bar. The man did not wear glasses. This man gave his name as ARGOSKI or AGROSKI (phonetic) or some other similar name. He mentioned that he was of Polish extraction, and that his father had been a coal miner somewhere in Pennsylvania. COLTON told him they had something in common, because COLTON also came from a coal mining area. COLTON had never seen the man before this visit. The man stated he was employed by an overseas insurance company, selling insurance overseas. The man stayed at the bar for about a half hour and had two beers. While at the bar, the man asked how everything had been going. Then he said he guessed everything had been going fine the past three or four days in that part of the country. COLTON does not recall the exact wording the man used, but it was similar to that given above.

on 3/17/64 at Wheeling, West Virginia File # 62-2758
 Date dictated 3/18/64
 by EMIL E. HOPKINS/clh

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.

ENCLOSURE

According to [COLTON], many people in the Baton Rouge area had been making derogatory remarks about the late President, and on one occasion after the assassination and before the funeral, some of the people sitting at the bar had told [COLTON] to turn the television off, that they were tired of hearing about the assassination. [COLTON] does not recall the identities of any of the individuals who made derogatory statements, or who requested that the television set be turned off. Asked why he took more note of the man mentioned above, [COLTON] stated that this man seemed "odd." He was unable to give any specific reasons why this man impressed him differently than did the other people who frequented the bar.

About three weeks after the first visit to the bar, the man returned. He sat down at the bar at about 8:00 PM, and stayed there for about an hour and a half or longer. During the time he was at the bar, he had three or four beers. When he entered the bar, he acted as though he had already had a few drinks. He was feeling "good," that is, he was not drunk, but was somewhat "tipsy." About four or five times he gave the busboy, a Negro male, named [PEARL] AUTREY (phonetic), a dollar bill and asked him to have the piano player, GENE [ELSNOR] (phonetic), play a song called "Street of Dreams," or some similar name, exact name not recalled. The man told [COLTON] that the song was a "good old Texas song." When [COLTON] asked how the song could be a Texas song, the man said, "We kill them in Texas on the street of dreams," or some other words to that effect. On this occasion, [COLTON] reminded the man that he had seen him in the bar before, and asked his name again. The man said his name was YANSEN or YANNEN, or some other similar sounding name. He is not certain of the sound or spelling of the name the man gave.

The man, on this second visit to the bar, acted as though he was trying to pick a fight with [COLTON]. [COLTON] does not recall the various things the man said that caused him to believe the man was trying to fight with him, but does recall that he showed the busboy a ring he was wearing, a large ring with a square setting, with a red stone in the setting, and made a remark to the effect that he could smear [COLTON's] face with the ring.

[COLTON] overheard the man talking to [PEARL AUTREY], the busboy, and heard him mention something about CASTRO, but does not know what the man said to [AUTREY] about CASTRO. [PEARL] [AUTREY] should recall the man, because [COLTON] mentioned to [AUTREY] that he would never forget the man. The Cashier and waitresses at the Hunt Room of the Capitol House should recall the man, and may be able to recall more of his conversation than [COLTON], because it was a busy evening, and [COLTON] was serving other customers. [COLTON] does not recall the name of the Cashier and recalls only that one waitress had the first name VERA, last name unknown.

[PEARL AUTREY], who engaged in conversation with the man, attends college in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. [COLTON] does not recall the name of the college.

[COLTON] was again asked why he felt the man mentioned above would know something about the assassination of President KENNEDY. Again he was unable to furnish any specific reasons for this belief. He could only say that the man acted "differently" from the other people in the area, and "didn't seem right."

During the course of the interview, in describing the man in relation to himself, [COLTON] described himself as 5'8" tall, 180 pounds. His full name is [GEORGE COLTON], and he has no middle name. He is single and was raised in the [Fairpoint,] Ohio, area.

CI 62-2758

EEH:clb

1

The following investigation was conducted by SA EMIL E. HOPKINS on March 17, 1964:

[NORMAN NICHOLS,] Township Police, (St. Clairsville,) Ohio, advised that [GEORGE COLTON] is the brother-in-law of [STEVE MILLER,] former Belmont County Deputy Sheriff. He is a bartender by trade, and until recently, was working at that trade in one of the Southern States. Just a few days before, [NICHOLS] saw [COLTON] on the street in [St. Clairsville,] and [COLTON] told him he was staying with his sister, [Mrs. STEVE MILLER,] at [Fairpoint,] Ohio. [GEORGE COLTON] was raised in the [Fairpoint,] Ohio, area, and was in military service during World War II. [NICHOLS] stated that he and [GEORGE COLTON] worked together in setting up a Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Post in [St. Clairsville,] after World War II. He considers [GEORGE COLTON] to be a responsible individual whose loyalty is above question.

[Deputy Sheriff JUSTIN HALENAR,] Belmont County Sheriff's Office, St. Clairsville, Ohio, advised that the files of that office contain no records identifiable with [GEORGE COLTON.]

[STEVE MILLER,] proprietor of Miller's Nite Club, Fairpoint, Ohio, advised that [GEORGE COLTON] is his brother-in-law, and is residing at [Fairpoint,] Ohio, with [MILLER] and his wife, [GEORGE COLTON's] sister. He stated [GEORGE COLTON] is a responsible individual. He stated [COLTON] is employed as a bartender at the [Esquire Supper Club,] West Virginia Route 91, near Wheeling, [West Virginia.]

44 DEC 29 1972

3/25/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Cincinnati (62-2758)

From: ^{REC-34} Director, FBI (62-109060) — 2712

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS**

ReBuairtel to Cincinnati 3/13/64; and Cincinnati airtel to Director dated 3/19/64.

Referenced airtel which enclosed FD-302 concerning an interview with (George Colton) was received at the Bureau and it was noted that the reproduction of this FD-302 in paragraph one contains several erasures which are visible and dissemination of the FD-302 cannot be made in its present form.

Cincinnati is instructed to prepare an amended FD-302 concerning the interview with (George Colton) and furnish appropriate corrected copies to Dallas, New Orleans, and the Bureau.

- 1 - Dallas (89-43)
- 1 - New Orleans

NOTE: This matter pertains to a letter dated 3/2/64, which was addressed to the Attorney General from (George Colton of Fairpoint, Ohio. (Colton's letter stated he was a former bartender at Baton Rouge and had overheard comments of one "Argoski" to the effect "down in Texas we kill them." (Colton) was subsequently interviewed by the Cincinnati Division and submitted an FD-302 which had corrections made and in reproducing, these corrections made a very sloppy appearance which cannot be disseminated to the President's Commission in present form. Cincinnati has been requested to submit an amended FD-302. There are leads presently outstanding in the New Orleans Division.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

KMR:job
(6)

56 MAR 31 1964

MAILED 10
MAR 25 1964
FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - Conrad
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Malley
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Lenihan

March 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

- 1 - Linton
- 1 - Mail Room
- 1 - Gheesling

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
 General Counsel
 The President's Commission
 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed a list identifying fifteen reports and seventeen memoranda containing additional results of our investigation concerning "Lee Harvey Oswald." This list also identifies a handwritten captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," and a report captioned "Jorge Morales Amador." Two copies of each of these communications are also enclosed.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation in this matter.

Upon removal of classified enclosures, this letter becomes unclassified.

Very truly yours, 13 MAR 26 1964

BY COURIER SVC.

53 MAR 26

COMM-FBI

UNREC

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Sullivan _____
- Malley _____
- Branigan _____
- Lenihan _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____
- Mr. Holloman _____
- Miss Gandy _____

ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[REDACTED]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

CONFIDENTIAL: Confidential as enclosed WFO report 3-11-64 and enclosed letterhead memoranda 1/13, 3/6, 3/9 and 3/10/64 are so classified. The WFO report is classified Confidential to protect security informants of continuing value; the letterhead memoranda prepared by Legat, Mexico are also classified Confidential to protect Bureau's foreign operations. In addition the 3/6 memo is classified Confidential to protect Bureau security informants of continuing value, unauthorized disclosure of which would adversely affect defense interests. These reports have been reviewed by the supervisors and by Mr. Malley and Mr. Belmont. They consist of 233 pages.

March 25, 1964

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

<u>Report of</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Office</u>
Edwin Dalrymple	2-20-64	Houston
George W. Hymers	2-27-64	Memphis
Dennis W. Shanahan	3-3-64	Chicago
Raymond H. Williams	3-3-64	Minneapolis
Paul J. Schaaf	3-4-64	Charlotte
Ewald I. Carlson	3-6-64	Minneapolis
Milton R. Kaack	3-9-64	New Orleans
Patrick J. Fletcher	3-9-64	Indianapolis
Carl F. Freeman	3-9-64	Las Vegas
William S. Brown	3-10-64	Portland
John M. Kemmy	3-11-64	San Antonio
James F. Morrissey	3-11-64	Washington, D. C.
Milton R. Kaack	3-12-64	New Orleans
Dennis W. Shanahan	3-13-64	Chicago
Rufus Thomas Tyson	3-13-64	Cincinnati

MEMORANDA PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

<u>Date</u>	<u>Office</u>
1-13-64	Washington, D. C.
2-22-64	Miami
2-26-64	Miami
2-28-64	Houston
3-2-64	Miami
3-3-64	New York
3-4-64	New York
3-5-64	New York
3-6-64	Washington, D. C.
3-9-64	Washington, D. C.
3-10-64	Washington, D. C.
3-11-64	Los Angeles
3-12-64	Washington, D. C.
3-12-64	Washington, D. C.
3-13-64	Dallas

62-10000
~~ENCLOSURE~~

UNREC

3-17-64
3-17-64

Washington, D. C.
Washington, D. C.

Memorandum dated 2-26-64 at Boston captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas"; Report of Special Agent Roger H. Lee dated 2-28-64 at New York captioned "Jorge Morales Amador."

MARCH 24, 1964

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

(If next radio contact missed, send by plain text, urgent teletype)

TO SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

11

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL DATED MARCH THIRTEEN, LAST, RELATING TO PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION REQUEST DATED MARCH TWELVE, SIXTYFOUR, AND AN ARTICLE FROM THE QUOTE NEW YORK JOURNAL-AMERICAN END QUOTE DATED FEBRUARY TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYFOUR, PREPARED BY BOB CONSIDINE.

SURAD DATE WHEN REQUESTED INFORMATION SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU OR DATE WHEN IT WILL BE FURNISHED.

62-109060-2713

REC-24

19 MAR 25 1964

RDR:hw
3

NOTE: Commission by referenced letter refers to a situation wherein one Warren Reynolds, a witness to Lee Harvey Oswald's shooting of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit, was in turn shot by an intruder in his auto concern. The intruder, Darrell Wayne Garner, was absolved from involvement in the shooting of Reynolds primarily because of the testimony of his girl friend Betty (Mooney) Mac Donald, allegedly a stripper at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club in Dallas. Subsequently, MacDonald is reported to have hung herself. The Commission has requested it be furnished "with a full report" in these matters. The purpose for the Commission's request for this investigation is not known; however, Reynolds was a witness to the Tippit shooting and was one of several individuals who identified Oswald as Tippit's murderer.

THU 3:11

This matter will continue to be followed closely by the Bureau and when the results are submitted, the Commission will be promptly notified.

VIA RADIOGRAM
MAR 24 1964
9:22

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "241333" and "MR".

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

68 MAR 24 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 24 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI ST LOUIS

645PM URGENT 3/24/64 TED

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM ST. LOUIS /89-36/

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, AFO. DALLAS OO.

RE MEMPHIS TELETYPE MARCH TWENTYTHREE LAST.

INVESTIGATION REFLECTS [REDACTED] AKA

[REDACTED] INFORMANT AS SET FORTH RE TELETYPE,

IS RESIDENT OF [REDACTED] MISSOURI, BORN LINN COUNTY, MO., 10-28-1911

OCTOBER TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN NINETEEN, WAS ADJUDICATED

A MENTAL CASE AT [KIRKSVILLE, MO.] NINETEEN FIFTYNINE AND

SUBSEQUENTLY COMMITTED TO MENTAL INSTITUTION [MACON, MISSOURI]

AND STATE HOSPITAL [NO. ONE, FULTON, MO.] AND STATE HOSPITAL

[NO. TWO, ST. JOSEPH, MO.] [REDACTED] WAS MEMBER OF CHRISTIAN

CONVENTIONS, A RELIGIOUS SECT, NINETEEN FIFTYTWO TO FIFTYSEVEN. 2714

BLAMES EIGHTEEN MINISTERS OF THIS SECT FOR HER COMMITMENT.

DURING INTERVIEW SHE WAS VARIOUSLY HYSTERICAL AND INCOHERENT.

ONLY BASIS FOR HER COMMENTS CONCERNING ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT IS FACT THAT SHE PLACED COLLECT PHONE CALL TO

END PAGE ONE

88 MAR 30 1964

cc [handwritten]

MAR 25

6-PR

PAGE TWO

PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN EARLY NOVEMBER SIXTYTHREE. CALL WAS NOT PUT THROUGH PARENTHESIS LOCAL OPERATOR KNOWING HER PROPENSITY FOR SUCH CALLS REFUSED TO PLACE IT UNPARENTHESIS. SUBSEQUENTLY THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT AND SHE BLAMES THE FAILURE FOR THE COMPLETION OF HER CALL AND THE PRESIDENTS DEATH ON THE MINISTERS OF THE RELIGIOUS SECT. RELATIVES AND LOCAL OFFICERS STATE NO BASIS IN FACT FOR [REDACTED] ALLEGATION AS THEY ARE PRODUCTS OF HER IMAGINATION AND ARE HALLUCINATIONS. SHE IS REPORTED TO HAVE WRITTEN AND CALLED VARIOUS PROMINENT PERSONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. RELATIVES STATE SHE IS DEFINITELY PSYCHOTIC.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES STATE WILLIAM L. ORNBURN, KROGER STORE MANAGER, MOBERLY, MISSOURI, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ACCORDING TO AUTHORITIES HAS HARASSED ORNBURN BY NUMEROUS PHONE CALLS TO HIM AT ALL HOURS OF DAY AND NIGHT. MEMPHIS ADVISED AM.

LETTERHEAD MEMO AND INVESTIGATIVE INSERT FOLLOW.

END

WA JD

FBI WASH DC

DLDR

FBI DALLAS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Belmont

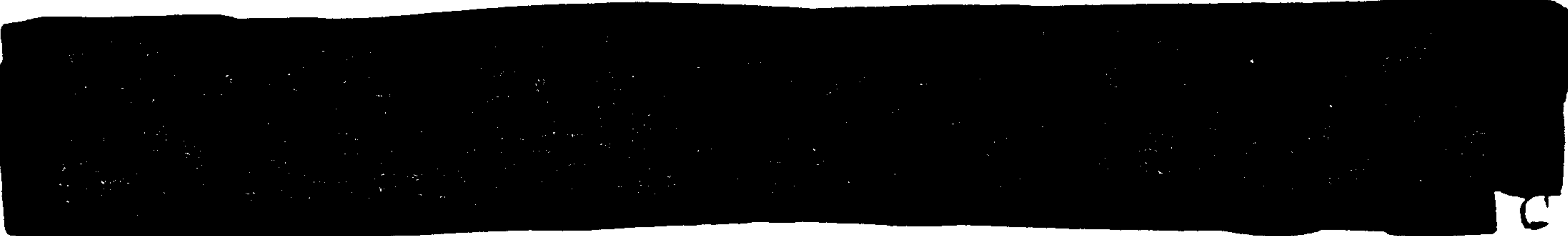
CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: March 13, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

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

PURPOSE



BACKGROUND



Enclosures sent 3-19-64

REC-34

62-109060

1 - Bufile 105-82555

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review.)

EX 101

MAR 25 1964

KMR:bhg

(11)

68 MAR 30 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 9352 w/4200 10/10/75
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Handwritten notes and signatures:
D.E. [unclear]
2715
[unclear signature]
[unclear signature]

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

OBSERVATIONS

In view of the fact there is no possible way to prove or disprove the allegations, based on the information furnished, no further action is being initiated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. If approved, that the attached letter to the President's Commission with the attached confidential translation be forwarded.

2. That the attached memorandum to Dallas and Bonn, with enclosures, be forwarded recommending Dallas include the translation in its report.

W.H. *V.* *Rosen* *T.W.* *W.H.*

CONFIDENTIAL

F B I

Date: 3/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

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	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel to WFO 3/20/64.

Enclosed for Chicago office is one copy reairtel,
as well as enclosures described in reairtel.

[Master Sgt. WILLIAM I. TROTTER, Provost Marshal's
Office, Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D.C., advised
SA HOMER R. HAUER on 3/23/64, (EUGENE B. DINKIN) had been
discharged from the U.S. Army on 2/28/64. Sgt. TROTTER
informed DINKIN's home address is listed as 6968 North
Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.]

[Lt. Colonel JOHN J. WARD, Registrar's Office,
Walter Reed Army Hospital, made available medical file per-
taining to EUGENE B. DINKIN on 3/23/64. A review of the
narrative summary in this file reflects the following
diagnosis made of DINKIN's condition by Captain AVROM C.
SEGAL, subsequent to DINKIN's admission to Walter Reed Army
Hospital on 12/5/63:]

- ③ - Bureau
- 2 - Chicago (Enc. 3)
- 2 - Dallas (AM)
- 1 - WFO

HRH:cjl
(8)

C. C. Wick

AIRTEL

*see retained
for Tech. Sec
6-1-64*


REC-40 62-109060-2716

EX-108

3 MAR 26 1964

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



Lt. Col. WARD informed representatives of the U.S. Department of Justice, are entitled to receive information regarding patients at the Walter Reed Army Hospital, and the above information was made available in line with established procedures. He said the ultimate disposition made of such information is the responsibility of the agency receiving same.

Chicago should locate and interview [EUGENE B. DINKIN, 6968 North Ashland Avenue.] Instructions set forth in reairtel to WFO should be carried out by Chicago. The LHM and insert prepared by Chicago should include pertinent information herein since WFO will not submit LHM or insert regarding inquiry conducted.

FBI

Date: 3/24/64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

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

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 3/23/64, requesting Dallas to advise the purpose of the interviews of LINNIE MAE RANDLE, R. L. STUDEBAKER, FRANKLIN KAISER and Mrs. STELLA C. DERMEYER, the results of which were furnished the Bureau with Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/13/64.

The interviews were conducted in connection with investigation performed in assisting Inspector LEO J. GAUTHIER in the platting and photographing of pertinent areas in Irving, Texas, and at the Texas School Book Depository. It is felt these interviews reflect information in writing that will augment that appearing in photographs and charts prepared by Inspector GAUTHIER. The copies of the FD-302's were furnished the Bureau with the thought that such interviews might be desired prior to their inclusion in the next OSWALD report.

UACB, the results of these interviews will be included in the next report submitted under the OSWALD caption.

RPG/ds
(5)

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EX 102

MAR 26 1964

C C Wick

R. G. [Signature]

MAR 27 1964

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 3-19-64

FROM : Legat, Bonn (62-36) (P)

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

COPY AND MAIL ROOMS RETURNED TO LAB FOR LAB ACTION AND REPORT

Enclosed for information is a clipping from the March 17, 1964, edition of the Hamburg, Germany, newspaper, "Die Welt," which is an article under the by-line of Herbert von Borch, described as the Washington correspondent for "Die Welt." The article is entitled, "The 'Facts' of Thomas Buchanan." It deals with an analysis of an article which Buchanan is said to have written for the French newspaper, "L'Express," and is critical of Buchanan's main thesis that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the murderer of President Kennedy, but only an accomplice. It disagrees with Buchanan's alleged "facts" and his reasoning.

Also enclosed is a clipping from the March 19, 1964, issue of "Die Welt" which is a letter from Buchanan to the editor, referring to the Von Borch column. In this, Buchanan says that Von Borch did not have available all the facts which Buchanan has and notes that he, Buchanan, had conferred following his trip to Dallas on March 9, 1964, with Mr. Nicholas de B. Katzenbach of the Department of Justice and with Mr. Howard P. Willens, described as liaison man between the Department of Justice and the Warren Commission. He states that all of his information had been made available to the Warren Commission, and the part of his conferences about which he may be able to write would appear in his series of articles.

Buchanan indicates in his letter that his series is appearing in Germany, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Spain, Greece, and Switzerland, in addition to France.

The Paris office has advised that it is covering the articles by Buchanan, who apparently resides in Paris. We will be alert for pertinent reaction in the German press to his series.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
 - (1 - Liaison)
 - 1 - Paris (sent direct)
 - 1 - Bonn
- GAV:kmm

REC-17 62-109060-2718

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These eines Amerikaners über den Mord an Kennedy — und was davon zu halten ist

HERBERT v. BORCH

Die „Tatsachen“ des Thomas Buchanan

In der französischen Wochenzeitung „L'Express“ erscheint seit dem 20. Februar eine von Thomas Buchanan, einem in Paris lebenden Amerikaner, verfaßte Serie über die Ermordung John F. Kennedys. Er bezichtigt seine Regierung, die Tatsachen zu verschleiern und zurechtzubiegen, um die „offizielle These“ von Lee Oswald als dem alleinigen Mörder aufrechtzuerhalten. Die sensationell aufgemachten Artikel geben sich „wissenschaftlich“. Die Zeitung unterstreicht, es handele sich bei Buchanan um einen Mathematiker, der in streng wissenschaftlichem Geist von „Tatsachen und nur den Tatsachen“ ausgeht und zu anderen Schlüssen kommt als die „amtliche These“ Washingtons. Buchanans eigene These ist, daß Oswald nicht der Mörder, sondern nur der Komplize und vorherbestimmte Sündenbock gewesen sei. Unser Washingtoner Korrespondent nimmt dazu in dem folgenden Kabelbericht Stellung.

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“DIE WELT”

Hamburg, Germany
3/17/64



Lee Harvey Oswald

Der mutmaßliche Mörder Kennedys nach einem Polizeiverhör in Dallas.

Faxfotos: DIE WELT/UPI

Washington, 16. März

Thomas Buchanan behauptet, es habe zwei Mörder gegeben; einer habe auf Kennedy von der Eisenbahnbrücke gezielt, kurz bevor der Präsidentenwagen die Unterführung erreicht habe; der andere Mörder habe die Schüsse aus dem Zimmer im sechsten Stock des Schulbücherdepots abgegeben, aus dem in der Version der Polizei Oswald drei Mordschüsse abgefeuert haben soll.

Oswald ist nach Buchanan gar nicht mehr in diesem Raum gewesen, als der tatsächliche Mörder auf Kennedy schoß. Der Kern der These Buchanans ist, daß Oswald nur das Werkzeug einer Verschwörung war, daß das amtliche Amerika aber ein Interesse daran habe, die Tatsache der Verschwörung totzuschweigen und die Wahrheit zu unterdrücken.

Obwohl es in den ersten Artikeln in „L'Express“ noch nicht ausgesprochen wird, ist anzunehmen, daß der Verfasser an eine rechtsradikale Verschwörung denkt. Es handelt sich also um eine „Van-der-Lubbe-Theorie“ über die Ermordung Kennedys. Ein deutscher Buchautor hat soeben nachgewiesen,

daß van der Lubbe eben das war, was er von sich behauptete, ein Alleingänger. Aber Oswald ist tot, und Thesen über ihn brauchen jedenfalls keine Widerlegung aus seinem Mund zu befürchten.

Buchanan berichtet seinen Lesern nicht, daß seine Thesen sich bereits als wilde Mutmaßungen in der Erregung unmittelbar nach dem Mord verbreiteten, daß ihnen die sachengierigste Presse der Welt nachging und keine einzige bestätigt fand. In ihrer Ausgabe vom 6. Dezember 1963 berichtete hierüber „Life“: „Die Öffentlichkeit war nicht zufrieden (mit dem Stand der Ermittlungen), und so erlebte man eine Woche atemberaubender Gerüchte: daß Oswald ein gedungener Mörder sei; daß Oswald einen Komplizen besaß; daß Oswald den Präsidenten gar nicht getötet hätte; daß Oswald benutzt worden sei und dann ermordet, um ihn zum Schweigen zu bringen.“ Für keinen dieser Punkte, wie „Life“ im einzelnen ausführt, fand sich Beweismaterial.

Zur Frage der Mittäterschaft gab es Gerüchte über einen geheimnisvollen Kubaner namens „Scentor“, einem rechtsradikalen Millionär, üb. - Beziehungen zwischen Oswald und seinem Mörder Jack Ruby. Die Polizei ist Hunderten von Verdachtsmomenten nachgegangen — mit keinem positiven Ergebnis.

Keiner der Beweise ist stichhaltig

Beweis uns mit Buchanans Tatsachen auseinandersetzen, muß eine politische Feststellung gemacht werden. Er behauptet, die amerikanische Polizei habe anfangs versucht, Oswald als Marxisten, Castro-Anhänger und verlängerten Arm der Sowjetunion hinzustellen. Als man dann diese Version nicht aufrechterhalten konnte, habe man die „offizielle These“ von dem geistig gestörten Alleingänger aufgestellt (offenbar um eine andere, nämlich nichtkommunistische Verschwörung nicht zugeben zu müssen). Diese Behauptung Buchanans ist nicht wahr.

Daß Oswald ein Marxist und Bewunderer Castros war, geht aus seinen eigenen Äußerungen und Handlungen hervor. Daß er aber das Werkzeug einer kommunistischen Verschwörung sei, hat keine amtliche Stelle erklärt. Im Gegenteil, das Außenministerium beeilte sich zu betonen, daß keine Anzeichen für eine Beteiligung auswärtiger Mächte an dem Mord vorlägen.

Es ist richtig, daß der Geheimdienst und Lyndon Johnson selbst im ersten Augenblick nach der Ermordung in Rechnung gestellt hatten, wie es der

Nachfolger Kennedys in seinem Fernsehgespräch am Sonntag wiederholt hat, daß es sich um eine „internationale Verschwörung“ zur Ausrottung der gesamten Führungsspitze Amerikas handeln könnte. Aber das ist durchaus etwas anderes, als die Verbreitung einer Version, es sei wirklich eine solche Verschwörung.

Es war eine Befürchtung, die man erleichtert nach einigen Stunden aufgab. Es ist tendenziös, diese Dinge nicht auseinanderzuhalten. (Tendenziös ist es auch, wenn dieser Tage die amerikanischen Zollbehörden mit Nachrichten aus Paris überrascht wurden, sie hätten die Einfuhr des „L'Express“ verboten. Die Nummern des „L'Express“, mit denen wir uns hier befassen, wurden an einem Zeitungsstand in Washington gekauft.)

Nun zu den Tatsachen. Buchanans These steht und fällt mit seiner Behauptung, Kennedy sei nicht nur von hinten, von dem Raum im sechsten Stock aus, erschossen worden, sondern von einem zweiten Mörder, der auf der Eisenbahnbrücke gestanden und Kennedy in die Kehle getroffen habe. Als Beweise benutzt Buchanan widersprechende und korrigierte Polizeiberichte, ballistische Berechnungen (er war nach Angaben von „L'Express“ Hauptmann der Artillerie) und die Wunden Kennedys. Keiner dieser Beweise ist stichhaltig, und der entscheidende Punkt, der Buchanans wichtigste These in sich zusammenfallen läßt, ist jenseits subjektiver Deutungen festgestellt. Es gab keinen Schuß, der Kennedy von vorn getroffen hat. Es gab keinen Mörder auf der Brücke.

Das merkwürdige ist, daß Buchanan einen in „Life“ vom 29. November veröffentlichten Filmstreifen eines Amateurfotografen als Beweismaterial benutzt, während es gerade dieser Film ist, der seine These widerlegt.

Aus dem Film geht hervor, daß der Wagen Kennedys das Gebäude, in dem sich Oswald aufhielt, vor den Schüssen schon passiert hatte. Anfangs hatten Polizeimeldungen, die in den ersten Augenblicken des Entsetzens durcheinandergingen, gemeint, der erste Schuß, der Kennedy in die Kehle traf, sei von Oswalds Fenster abgegeben worden, als der Wagen sich auf das Gebäude zubewegte.

Weil der Film nun das Gegenteil zeigte, hätten die Behörden — nach Buchanan — die Tatsache vertuschen wollen, daß ja ein Schuß von hinten nicht den Präsidenten vorn in der Kehle treffen konnte. Sie hätten dies getan, indem sie die Ärzte in Dallas unter Druck setzten, die Diagnose der Wunden der Behauptung anzupassen, die Schüsse hätten Kennedy ausschließlich von hinten getroffen.

Ein altes Gerücht

Aber auch dieses Gerücht, die Einschußwunde an der Kehle beweise, daß ein Schuß von vorn abgegeben worden sei, ist nichts Neues. Wie „Life“ am 6. Dezember berichtet: „Die Beschreibung der zwei Wunden des Präsidenten durch einen Arzt in Dallas, der versuchte, ihn zu retten, hat zu den Gerüchten beigetragen. Der Doktor sagte, eine Kugel durchschlug den Kopf des Präsidenten von hinten nach vorn an der rechten Seite. Aber die andere, so berichtete der Doktor, drang in die Kehle des Präsidenten von vorn ein und blieb in seinem Körper stecken. Da zu diesem Zeitpunkt die Limousine fünfzig Yards an Oswald vorbei war und der Rücken des Präsidenten fast genau dem Heckenschützen zugewandt war, war es schwer zu verstehen, wie die Kugel vorn an der Kehle eindringen konnte.“

Dies ist das Argument, das Buchanan verwendet, um zu beweisen, daß ein zweiter Mörder auf der Brücke ge-

standen habe. Aber warum enthält er seinen Lesern vor, daß derselbe Film, den er für die Position des Autos anführt, nun wirklich „mathematisch“ zeigt, wie die tödlichen Schüsse gefallen sind. Kennedy, der rechts hinten im offenen Wagen saß, hatte sich mit seinem Körper weit nach rechts gewendet, um der Menge am Straßenrand zuzuwinken. Seine Kehle war entblößt für den Schuß — den ersten —, der aus dem sechsten Stock kam.

Der 8-mm-Film, den Life am 29. November veröffentlichte, also eine Woche nach der Ermordung, erlaubt, da die Drehgeschwindigkeit der Kamera bekannt ist (13 Bilder pro Sekunde), die genaueste chronologische Aufzeichnung. Sie widerlegt ein weiteres Argument Buchanans, nämlich daß der beste Schütze der Welt kaum die Leistung

vollbringen könne, die Oswald — zu seiner Zeit in der Marineinfanterie ein mittelmäßiger Schütze — zugeschrieben würde.

Der erste Schuß traf in einer Entfernung von knapp 60 Metern den Präsidenten in den Hals, 4,1 Sekunden später wird Gouverneur Conally in den Rücken getroffen, weitere 2,7 Sekunden danach Kennedy in den Kopf, insgesamt 6,8 Sekunden. Dies gilt unter Fachleuten als eine für einen geübten Scharfschützen durchaus mögliche Leistung. Clayton Wheat, der Direktor des nationalen Schützenverbandes, hat mit dem gleichen Gewehrtyp, einem italienischen 6,5-mm-Carcano-Karabiner, mit aufmontiertem Fernrohr unter den gleichen Bedingungen auf ein bewegliches Ziel drei Schüsse abgegeben und traf dreimal in 6,2 Sekunden.

Vom „zweiten Mann“ fehlt jede Spur

Es ist wahr, daß Oswald keine guten Noten als Scharfschütze beim Militär erhielt. Aber Buchanan vergißt mitzuteilen, daß Lee Oswald, als er in Rußland war, einem Schützenklub beigetreten war und sich zu einem Scharfschützen entwickelte.

Die Leichtgläubigkeit, die Buchanan bei seinen Lesern voraussetzt, ist oft beleidigend. So will er das Vorhandensein eines Mörders auf der Brücke daraus schließen, daß sich die Polizeieskorte Kennedys auf ihren Motorrädern, nach den Schüssen auf die Brücke zubewegte, statt zu dem Gebäude hinter ihnen umzudrehen. Diese Polizisten hatten aber natürlich den Auftrag, den verwundeten Präsidenten mit rasender Geschwindigkeit ins Hospital zu geleiten; der Weg dahin führt unter die Eisenbahnbrücke.

Um zu beweisen, daß neben Oswald ein zweiter Mann in dem Raum im sechsten Stock war, der nach seiner Behauptung die Schüsse abgab, veröffentlicht Buchanan das Foto eines Amateurs. Der sichtbaren Uhrzeit nach sei diese Aufnahme um 12.20 Uhr, elf Minuten vor dem Anschlag, gemacht worden, und man nehme auf dem Foto zwei Figuren in dem Fenster des 6. Stocks wahr. Abgesehen davon, daß bei dem schlechten Bildruck des „L'Express“ auch mit dem Vergrößerungsglas keine Figuren in dem Fenster zu erkennen sind, beweist die Uhrzeit nichts über den Tag, an dem das Foto gemacht wurde.

Bis auf den freien Platz für den Ge-

wehrlauf war das Fenster am Tag des Attentats, wie man es dann vorfand, mit Pappschachteln zugestellt, damit der Schütze verdeckt werde. Es ist unvorstellbar, daß noch elf Minuten vor den Schüssen diese Schutzwand fehlte und sich zwei Komplizen im Fensterrahmen zeigten. Das Foto beweist nichts, und von dem „zweiten Mann“ fehlt jede Spur.

Buchanan verdächtigt Behörden und Ärzte, die Wunden Kennedys falsch dargestellt zu haben, um Beweise für den Schuß von vorn aus der Welt zu schaffen. So sei eine Rückenwunde Kennedys erfunden, und die Einschußwunde an der Kehle sei in eine Ausschußwunde verwandelt worden. Dies stelle jetzt „die geltende Version“ dar.

Dies ist aber unzutreffend. Es gibt diese Version gar nicht. Der Präsident wurde erst in den Hals an der Kehle getroffen. Die zweite absolut tödliche Kugel traf Kennedy im Gehirn. Keine zuständige Stelle sprach von einer anderen Wunde.

Hier sollen nicht alle Einzelheiten der Artikei Buchanans geprüft werden, sondern seine Methode. Sie zeigt, was von seinen Tatsachen zu halten ist. „L'Express“ meint, amerikanische Verleger seien „zu feige“, die Beweisführung Buchanans abzudrucken. Tatsächlich aber wartet man in Amerika das Ergebnis der schwebenden Untersuchung durch den völlig unabhängigen Warren-Ausschuß ab. Der Ausschuß hat das volle Vertrauen der Öffentlichkeit.