

7/22/70

Dear Jack,

Today I was asked about the enclosed pages from Warren Commission Exhibit 2121 by someone else working on the assassination. I believe we discussed this long ago, but I've forgotten what you told me and I apparently made no notes on it. So, I'd appreciate it if you take the time to comment on the reports, pointing out any errors or omissions, giving the name or names of those who interviewed you, etc., and anything they went into besides what is herein reported. We both know things they should have.

It has been a long time since I've heard from anyone down there.

When I was there I left some books on consignment with you. If you've sold any of them, I'd appreciate it if you could send me a check to cover those sales. If at any time you want to return any, please do.

There may have been some things you've heard that you may think would interest me. If this is the case, I'd like to be told, if you could take the time.

I've continued my work, and in terms of what it has produced it has been exceedingly fruitful. I've won the first suit against the government on the suppression of information, that one on the Ray case. I'll soon be filing others. These will relate to the JFK assassination only.

From time to time you see those to whom you know I'd like to be remembered. I wish, when you do, you'd give them my best regards. I think it unlikely that I'll be there soon again.

And when you see that lazybones Jack Wirsing, remind him of his unkept promise to print what I regard as one of the best pictures I've ever see, the one of Kelly and the pigeons. I'd still like to have it.

Best wishes,

Jim-I read the pages as soon as I could after getting home. It is wierd. There is no resemblance Harold Weisberg at all between Oswald and Howie Cohen, whose picture Bud copied from my file. Howie is bald, for one obvious thing. He and Jack were partners in Ryder. Thornley and Oswald were both there. And a number of friends of Thornley's. Will Brady, too. But none of this can be said to mean anything, because it was a public place and many people went there, for such things as poetry readings, etc. I checked my file and, typically, when I gave the guest book to Garrison and asked for a copy, I got neither thanks nor the copy. Cohen had some kind of criminal record. My recollection may be wrong, but I think it had to do with boys. HW

At Mexico, D. F. was sent to Attorney General ROBERT F. MUNDEN by one URSISTO PRONTO LUNA, not further identified.

This latter alleged that there possibly were certain documents at the residence of VICTOR COHEN, owner of a shoe store at Tepic, Jalisco, Mexico, and allegedly an attorney friend of JOHN COHEN and an unidentified man who delivered shipments of documents from him (COHEN) to OSWALD and three other persons, not named, who spoke of Mexico. This latter stated that the writer of them was taking the liberty of reproducing with care certain documents in the possession of the writer of this report. He also stated that COHEN was JOHN COHEN's treasurer and that COHEN had kept individuals of different nationalities in his house, including Canada.

There were no suggestions to the above letter and the identity of the writer could not be established.

There were no suggestions to the above letter and follows: T-30, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On February 11, 1964, A. H. CHERRY, British Vice Consul at Tepic, Jalisco, advised that he was in contact with VICTOR COHEN but would make inquiries concerning the same with

CHERRY subsequently advised that COHEN is the owner of the store "GREATLY TEPEIC", which handles shoes, clothing, clothing and general merchandise. He stated COHEN is considered to be a respectable businessman but is composed of contacts in connection with:

On February 11, 1964, Lieutenant JOSE AQUILA PRER of the Mexico City Police at Tepic, Jalisco, advised that he knew COHEN well and that COHEN would not involve himself personally in illegal activities for political reasons. He knew of no pro-Castro groups or activities in Tepic, Jalisco.

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JOSE POLITO DOMESTI, head of Mexican Intelligence Services at Tepic, Jalisco, Mexico, advised that he had not identified VICTOR COHEN when he was located as a visitor at the residence of JOHN COHEN in Tepic, Jalisco, Mexico.

He stated that because of COHEN's alleged contributions to the Communist Party of Mexico, he was under investigation by the Mexican government and certain evidence of violation of Mexican law. He stated that during the course of his investigation, he learned of no contacts between COHEN and OSWALD. He stated that he believed it to be ridiculous to believe that COHEN would do anything for political motivation. He was certain that COHEN was not providing information to OSWALD and that there were no pro-Castro groups in Tepic, Jalisco.

VICTOR COHEN GIMANEZ, who is the son of ISAC COHEN and emigrated to Mexico from Tepic, Jalisco, Mexico, advised that he had been born July 13, 1933, at Tepic, Jalisco, Mexico, 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighing 147 pounds, with brown hair and eyes, of fair complexion, height of 5 feet 7 inches, and is a member of the Communist Party of Mexico since September 7, 1959, and advised as follows on February 11, 1964, at his store in Tepic, Jalisco:

He is not interested in politics concerning the United States, Cuba or any other nation; he is not pro-Castro and does not participate in any political organization; he does not know of any pro-Castro organization; he does not know of any person named OSWALD; he does not know any of the person named OSWALD, who he would not know of in Tepic, Jalisco.

He stated that because he is a prosperous businessman and owns a store, he has no contacts with any person named OSWALD, who he would not know of in Tepic, Jalisco.

The name URSISTO PRONTO LUNA had no significance for him. He stated he had had no contact with any person named OSWALD, who he would not know of in Tepic, Jalisco, and that none of his forty employees are pro-Castro.

He was unfamiliar with OSWALD and unable to identify OSWALD from a group of photographs exhibited to him. He recalled reading that OSWALD had visited Mexico but knew nothing further concerning this visit.

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HINES advised that his son, DAVID, was engaged to marry the daughter of General SULLIVAN and during his early December visit to Ojajipa, the General had made the above statement.

In connection with the allegation, it is noted that Mr. H. S. ALLEN, Bookkeeper, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, on November 25, 1963, made available official payroll records for the Texas School Book Depository, which reflected that OSWALD first worked for this company on October 15, 1963, and worked continuously eight hours per day from October 15, 1963, through November 22, 1963, without missing a day's work. During this period of time he was off duty on Saturdays, Sundays and November 11, 1963, which was a company holiday. It is noted in this connection that November 8, 1963, was a Wednesday.

(G) Allegation by ANDREW CHAMPION that a friend of FRANCIS H. FIEDLER at New Orleans, Louisiana, was OSWALD.

T-1, who had occasion to interview ANDREW CHAMPION of Donna, Texas, at Calle Ferras No. 213, Montemorelos, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, advised that on January 2, 1964, CHAMPION made the following statement:

CHAMPION, who was born October 14, 1900, in Santa Maria, Texas, and served in the United States Marines in World Wars I and II, in 1938 or 1939 became acquainted with FRANCIS H. FIEDLER, also known as FRANCIS H. FIEDLER, at the Buena Vista Hotel in Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico. FIEDLER had stated that he was working on his doctor's thesis at the University of California, Berkeley, California, that he was a teacher, that his studies were in "space work" and that he was mistreated in the United States because he was Jewish.

In November, 1960, CHAMPION received a letter from FIEDLER dated October 8, 1960, which was addressed from 912 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and in this letter FIEDLER stated that he was going to visit the Rio Grande that he was "an American refugee from Cuba" and that he had given up his position as professor of literature at the University of Hawaii "because of CASTRO."

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On November 7, 1963, CHAMPION received another letter from FIEDLER, and on January 1, 1964, the man identified as OSWALD appeared at CHAMPION's home in Donna, Texas. OSWALD was identified later as JOHN J. FRASIER, 512 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, a neighbor of FIEDLER. FRASIER presented a letter to CHAMPION from FIEDLER in which the latter asked CHAMPION to assist the two men in parking their car and in obtaining instructions concerning travel to Mexico.

The second man, whose name CHAMPION never learned, stated that the two of them possibly were going to spend their vacation in Veracruz or Tuxtepec and asked for the names of some inexpensive hotels at these places. The two men took two suit bags, presumably full of clothes, and on the afternoon of January 1, 1964, departed on foot toward the Mexican border, stating they were going to cross into Mexico at Brownsville, Texas.

On January 29 and 30, 1963, FRASIER returned by himself, stating that he had been in Tampico and that his friend had decided to stay another month. FRASIER left in his automobile after he had identified himself as the owner of the Ryder Coffee House, Home and Gallery, 810 Rampart Street, New Orleans.

With the publication of OSWALD's picture in the national press on the day of President KENNEDY's assassination, CHAMPION concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was identical with the second man who visited his home on January 1, 1964.

CHAMPION stated that on December 1, 1963, on his return from a trip to Mexico, he learned that he had received a letter from FIEDLER advising that he probably would visit the Rio Grande Valley in the near future, and CHAMPION, who had dispatched a letter to FIEDLER stating that CHAMPION would not be home for four months. This letter was mailed on November 23, 1963, to 1123 Burgundy Street, New Orleans.

From the "Time" magazine issued after the assassination of President KENNEDY, CHAMPION had clipped an article wherein it was set out that a WESLEY FRASIER had driven OSWALD to work on the morning of the assassination, and CHAMPION had

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considered if there was any association between the two FRASIERs and the information that OSWALD had resided in New Orleans. CHAMPION stated that with this information he became more convinced that the man who visited his home on January 1, 1964, was OSWALD.

Subsequent to the foregoing, JACK J. FRASIER, 2105 Cortina Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised in January, 1964, that he had made a trip into Mexico in late December, 1963, accompanied by HOWARD COHEN, 611 Esplanade, New Orleans, Louisiana. He stated that he and COHEN toured the east coast of Mexico, went to Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico, and then returned to New Orleans about February 4, 1964.

FRASIER advised that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that HOWARD COHEN is no boy race-bait OSWALD.

(H) Allegation by ALBERTO GODOY that film in his possession might depict LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY together.

On January 13, 1964, ARNOLD F. ROUSSELOT of the United States Information Service, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., advised that a Mexican attorney named ALBERTO GODOY appeared at the United States Embassy and related the following:

At 7:00 a.m. on January 14, 1964, he was planning a private showing at the Cine Verallles, Mexico, D. F., of a film on the Cuban revolution which he had in his possession.

GODOY had seen this film two years previously, and although he was not certain, he thought it possible that the man depicted in the film was possibly identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and another person who possibly was identical with JACK RUBY.

GODOY was not certain that the individuals in the film were identical with OSWALD and RUBY and was anxious that an observation of the film be made on January 14, 1964.

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T-2 advised on January 14, 1964, that when contacted on the morning of that date, GODOY advised that the film had been shown on January 11, 1964, and that there was no one available at the Cine Verallles to run the film again.

He stated that reel No. 4 of the film was important because it depicted Cuban leader FIDEL CASTRO's entry to Havana, Cuba, at the conclusion of the Cuban revolution and included shots of throngs of people which could be enlarged to possibly identify OSWALD or RUBY as being in the crowd.

He made no allegation of having seen or identified OSWALD or RUBY in these crowds because he had seen the film two years before this. He stated that many commentators were present when FIDEL CASTRO entered Havana, and he believed that OSWALD and RUBY could have been members of these crowds in HAVANA.

On January 14, 1964, he was shown photographs of OSWALD and he was not familiar in any way with the appearance of OSWALD. He also was shown a photograph of RUBY and could furnish no information reflecting that RUBY was shown in the film.

On January 14, 1964, GODOY reappeared at the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., with reel No. 4 of his film and stated that his primary interest was to sell the film to the United States Embassy for a price of \$1,000 (United States currency) for the four reels of film.

GODOY furnished no concrete data to substantiate the allegation made by him on January 13, 1964, that OSWALD and RUBY might be depicted in his film.

GODOY, who appeared to be from 65 to 70 years of age, was dressed in a suit and tie and furnished his address as 128 Calle Boland, Mexico, D. F.

(I) Letter to Attorney General JOHN F. EDWARDS from ALBERTO GODOY, Mexico, D. F.

A typewritten letter in Spanish, paraphrased January 27, 1964.

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