

out foundation. The real story was not adduced in her testimony (although the printed record has similar inferences). That we get in a series of unpublished reports.

The synopsis of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender's several investigations, completed September 9 and bearing various dictation dates, is New Orleans Field Office File NO 100-16601, Bureau File 105-82555. Without haste, it is dated September 23. It quotes Dr. Augustin Guitart as saying she "suffered a very serious emotional breakdown ... which required she obtain psychiatric treatment" and that, in his opinion, "in the fall of 1963 Sylvie Odio was not physically well ...". It acknowledges her family difficulties as though they also tended to make her undependable and at the end admits, "Guitart states that Sylvie Odio maintains an excellent reputation and would not intentionally make any untrue statements ...". The inference is that she was likely to speak untruly because of her "very serious emotional" problems. It is unwarranted and contrary to the results of the investigation.

According to the field report dictated a week after the investigation, Guitart is a physics instructor at Xavier University, New Orleans, not a physician. He is Mrs. Odio's uncle. Her parents were the millionaire owners of a trucking company and "considerable" tracts of land before their imprisonment by the Castro government. He considers Sylvie Odio to be "highly intelligent".

Sylvie Odio, and her former husband, Guillermo Herrera, fled to Puerto Rico where he was employed as a chemical engineer. When his company sent him to Germany in 1962, he abandoned his wife with four very small children, the oldest of whom was six years old. She had "no means of support". Because of these problems, her concern for her imprisoned parents and about her ability to care for her children and herself, Mrs. Odio did have psychiatric problems. The words "severe emotional breakdown" are Callender's and not Guitart's. In all of his reports, Callender has not a single direct quotation. This language is not in accord with Guitart's statement that his niece required no institutionalization. She was able to care for herself and her children, and she did. In early 1963 she moved from Puerto Rico to Dallas to join her sister Annie. There is no suggestion that she did not support herself and her children. She was regularly employed at the time of the assassination.

The reference to her not being physically well in the fall of 1963, a too-cute way of saying at the time of the incident in her home and of the assassination without using those words, relates in no way to her mental health but to her need for a hysterectomy, rather less delicately described by the FBI. The operation was after the assassination. She was, in fact, able to work regularly until the operation.

There are many snide remarks about Mrs. Odio's not telling Guitart about the visit of the three men to her home prior to the assassination until February or March 1964. The phrasing is carefully calculated to give the impression it was a story she had later made up. The truth is that it was reported to the authorities immediately. Early 1964 was the first time, from the report itself, that she saw her uncle after the assassination. The incident was triggered by her seeing a newspaper photograph of Oswald in her uncle's home. All the fact attributed to Guitart is in accord with Mrs. Odio's testimony.

Parenthetically, there is in this report an intriguing bit that seemingly interested no one in the FBI. Guitart "was present in Municipal Court in New Orleans, Louisiana, at the time Oswald