

Memo for the Director

April 27, 1945

Re: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in 1939 introduced Ambassador JOSEPH P. KENNEDY to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] then made a big play before KENNEDY to the effect that he was well acquainted with big newspaper men and as proof of this introduced KENNEDY to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)
(b)
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION **FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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Out to Mr. Hoover

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ks Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy from NYC
~~XXXX~~ -phoned.

Phone No. _____

Hour 10:26AM Date April 20 19 46

v1 REMARKS

When advised that the Director and Mr. Tolson were both out of the city, Mr. Kennedy asked if the following message could be given to Mr. Hoover when he next contacted the office.

He stated he had received word from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Palm Beach, Florida (whom he also identified as a friend of Mr. Hoover, that she had been told by her next door neighbor that FBI agents had been there two days making inquiries concerning [REDACTED] Mr. Kennedy said he thought this sounded "fishy" and wondered if the men had really been Bureau Agents or phonies. He requested that if possible he be advised. Mr. Kennedy will be at the Waldorf Astoria in New York City until 3PM Sunday, then at the Ritz-Carlton in Boston until Tuesday afternoon, returning to the Waldorf Towers Tuesday evening.

He was assured Mr. Hoover would be given this message.

EX-112
SE 9 APR 21 1946
10:26 AM
4-20-46

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: April 20, 1946

FROM : E. A. Tamm

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Miss Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

By way of background you will recall that Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy telephoned from New York this morning and stated that he had received word from a very good friend, [redacted] Palm Beach, that she had been told by her next door neighbor that FBI agents had been there two days making inquiries concerning [redacted]. Mr. Kennedy stated that he thought the story sounded "fishy" and wondered if the men had really been Bureau agents.

I called [redacted] at Miami and after checking with the resident agent at Palm Beach he stated that the Bureau had not at any time conducted any investigation concerning [redacted] nor had Bureau agents been engaged in other investigative activities in the vicinity of her residence.

Pursuant to your instructions, [redacted] was interviewed at Palm Beach this afternoon and was informed that the Bureau had not conducted any investigation of her and had not conducted any investigation in the vicinity of her home. She was advised that the Bureau would interview her next door neighbor who had furnished this information to her.

A Bureau agent interviewed [redacted] next door neighbor who is [redacted]. [redacted] advised that several days ago a local man whom he knows to be a real estate man but whose identity he did not know called on [redacted] and asked about various parcels of real estate in the vicinity of [redacted] home. [redacted] mentioned the [redacted] home next to him and the unidentified man who is described as being about fifty-five years of age asked how [redacted] spelled her name. At no time did the unknown man represent himself as being with the FBI or indicate any interest in [redacted]. Subsequently, however, [redacted] met [redacted] and told her that a man had been making inquiries about her. [redacted] asked a number of questions about the man's identity and seemed a little concerned about it and in a facetious manner [redacted] advised her that the man might have been an FBI man. [redacted] made this statement jokingly. Apparently [redacted] became concerned after thinking about the matter and according to her statement subsequently called Mr. Kennedy about it. [redacted] who according to [redacted] is a high classed reputable man, expressed regret that his comment had been taken seriously by [redacted]. [redacted] is now completely satisfied about the situation.

EAT:bpa

EX - 38

F B I

52 MAY 1 1946

62-80916-2

APR 26 1946

APR 26 1946

81

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: November 19, 1946

TO: SAC, Chicago

FROM: Chicago Field Div.

13295

SUBJECT:

Chicago File 62-8679
Bureau File 62-81093

With reference to telephone conversation of Mr. ROSEN with Assistant Director E. J. CONNELLEY November 5, 1946, report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 18, 1946 covers a recapitulation or summary of the complaint of [redacted] the setup of the Continental Press and its opposition, initiated in April, 1946, the Trans-American Publishing and News Service Company, Incorporated, the Chicago Criminal Syndicate controlled organization, and a brief factual statement of information of the outstanding Criminal Syndicate figures in the United States with detail available as to their known activities and how they are associated with each other in various localities and nationally. (b)(7)(C)

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62-8679
enc. (5 copies of
Summary Report)

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Section Behind File

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347

62-81093-9-476
36 DEC 18 1946

RECEIVED
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(16) EX-16

NOV 11 1946

Chicago File No. 62-3679

The following was dictated by Special Agent [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(c)

[REDACTED] is a close friend of [REDACTED] immediate family is also friendly with the family of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. He is a close friend of [REDACTED], the alleged representative of JOSEPH KENNEDY, former U. S. ambassador to England, who has racketeering connections in New York, Florida, and Cleveland,

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 16 1951

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Gandy	✓

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 54

16

7-00P

DIRECTOR - DEFERRED

KEFAUVER COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE
COMMERCE - MISSING WITNESS, IRVING FRANK SHERMAN. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], UPON INTERVIEW CONCERNING
WHEREABOUTS OF IRVING SHERMAN ADVISED THAT SHERMAN HAS WIDE ACQUAIN-
TANCE AMONG PROMINENT NEW YORKERS. [REDACTED] RECALLED THAT APPROXIMATE-
LY ONE YEAR AGO AT GALLAGHERS RESTAURANT, NYC, HE WAS PRESENT WHEN
SHERMAN GREETED THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS WHO CAME INTO GALLAGHERS
AND APPEARED TO BE WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THEM.... [REDACTED]

(b)
(7)
(c)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FORMER AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

5 PAGE ONE 6 1951

EX - 136
RECORDED - 120
INDEXED - 120

62-91933-536
APR 18 1951

84

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: HEARINGS -- SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CRIME IN INTER-STATE COMMERCE

DATE: 5/16/51

46580

This is to advise that the Records Section has now received Part Twelve of the captioned hearings which completed, I believe, the published record of all testimony before the "Kefauver Committee".

Pursuant to your instructions each of the twelve parts will be thoroughly indexed into the file (62-91933) bearing the above title. Also, in order to expedite the processing of this material through the Classifying and Recording Units, one classifier has been assigned initially full time to the job of indicating the names which will eventually be included in the General Index. This will be followed closely and every effort will be made to complete the project at an early date.

The above is submitted for your information, and it is requested that this memorandum be returned to the Records Section so that it may be utilized as a cover memorandum for the transcription.

ALL PARTS ON BULKY RAMP
(1-19)
62-91933-615

RECORDED - 120

INDEXED - 1

474

STIGAM
IN INTERSTATE ORGANIZED CRIME
COMMERCE

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

PURSUANT TO

S. Res. 202
(81st Congress)

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AN INVESTIGATION OF
ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

PART 9

MICHIGAN

FEBRUARY 8, 9, AND 19, 1951

Printed for the use of the Special Committee To Investigate
Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1951

The WITNESS. 37 or 38. He has been working there some time.

The COURT. Briefly, what is the story on him, right there?

The WITNESS. He has been working seven or eight years for he belongs to the union and I believe he has been a steward. He is quite active in union matters, but this is what I want to say. Maybe you don't want to have it on the record.

The COURT. All right, off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

(Witness excused.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE

(Misc. No. 72052)

In Re: *Petition of Gerald K. O'Brien, Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County, for a One-Man Grand Jury Investigation into the commission of certain crimes in the County of Wayne*

Proceedings had and testimony taken in the above entitled case before the Honorable GEORGE B. MURPHY, Circuit Judge, sitting as a One-Man Grand Jury at 1974 National Bank Building, in the City of Detroit, Michigan, on December 9th, 1946.

Present: Mr. Ralph Garber, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney.

Reported by: Margaret Cameron, Reporter.

STANLEY W. COCHRANE, being by the Court first duly sworn, and testified as follows:

Examination by Mr. GARBER:

Q. What is your full name?—A. Stanley Worth Cochrane.

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Cochrane?—A. 1042 Audubon Road.

Q. You are employed by the Briggs Manufacturing Company?

Q. What is your official title out there?—A. Director of Purchases.

Q. How long have you held that job?—A. Since June.

Q. And your predecessor is Mr. William J. Cleary?—A. That's right.

Q. And were you associated with him before his death?—A. Oh, yes, him as working there with him; that's all.

Q. What was your position before Mr. Cleary's death?—A. We were in the sales department.

Q. How long have you been with the Briggs Manufacturing plant?

A. Briggs Manufacturing Company, twenty years.

Q. What did you start as? What was your first position there?

A. Oh, Time Study man, Cost, stuff like that.

Q. I see, and you continued on up then, up to the sales end of it?

A. That's right.

Q. And now you are the head man of the Purchasing Department?

A. That's right.

Q. Now, where were you born, Mr. Cochrane?—A. Columbus, Indiana.

The COURT. You are a Hoosier, right?

The WITNESS. That's right.

By Mr. GARBER:

Q. When were you born?—A. March 12, 1895.

Q. How long have you lived in Detroit?—A. Oh, I came here in 1915, I guess.

Q. And then what were you employed at when you first came to Detroit?

A. I worked at Chalmers Motor Company.

Q. How many years did you work for them?—A. Oh, I don't know, a short time. Then I worked with Maxwell Motor Company.

Q. Where were you educated?—A. In Madison, Indiana.

Q. How far did you go in school?—A. Two years college, Hanover.

Q. Two years at Hanover?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, you are acquainted with the contract that is now in existence between the Carl Renda Company and Briggs Manufacturing Company?

A. That's right. It is in the files.

The WITNESS. Correct. I didn't know any more about it—

The WITNESS. I don't know, I am sure.

THE WITNESS. Well, I was sales manager of the Turret Division.

The COURT. What?

subsidiary.

THE WITNESS. Yes, sir.

The WITNESS. 1931 to 1940.

The WITNESS. We had eight months of war. War was decl

The Witness. Before the Blitz. I got out at an opportune time.

The WITNESS. Joseph Kennedy?

The WITNESS, Sure. He was

The WITNESS. Yes.

THE WITNESS. I believe he is.

By Mr. GARBER:

Q. Well, when did you go to work there?—A. Early June.

Q. How did you happen—how did this contract happen to come
 tion?—A. I don't recall now—going through the files for some par-

Q. Is it dated?—A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Did you ever see this order here, which is Grand Jury Exhibit 10, which never saw that.

Q. You have never countermanded that order or changed it

Q. Do you know whether or not they're losing money under the

Q. What else?—A. Pardon?

Q. Do you know who they are?—A. I know they are scrap men—that's all.

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AREA OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL


ADMINISTRATIVE

Special Agent in Charge
New York (100-146000)
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ADD. DISSEMINATION
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JAN 3 1964
CONFIDENTIAL
SUB
GPO 9206

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

 6/5
The June 3, 1963, issue of "Newsweek" magazine carried an article captioned "Kennedy and Baldwin; the Gulf," which reports on an informal discussion between Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY, BURKE MARSHALL, Civil Rights Chief of the Department of Justice, JAMES BALDWIN and several of BALDWIN's acquaintances, which meeting was held at the apartment of JOSEPH P. KENNEDY in New York City.

According to the article, a 2 1/2 hour informal discussion took place, and on one occasion a young freedom rider wagged a finger in the face of Attorney General KENNEDY and informed him he would not take up arms against Cuba.

The article further relates that BALDWIN, when interviewed, in his apartment in New York City, stated "He (Attorney General KENNEDY) was surprised to hear there were Negroes who wouldn't fight for their country." BALDWIN continued, "How many Negroes would fight to free Cuba when they can't be freed themselves?"
 6/5

583
64
18 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: November 26, 1963

FROM : N. P. Callahan *mpc*

154

SUBJECT: ALLEGED PASSING AWAY OF FORMER
AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY
FATHER OF LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY *MASS.*

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

SAC Gillies of the Washington Field Office telephonically advised that one of the Agents of his office while on Capital Hill on official matters called to advise that there is a rumor, unconfirmed, going about that the father of the late President Kennedy passed away this morning. Gillies stated that there has been no verification of this and he is merely passing it along for information. There have been numerous unconfirmed rumors in the last several days similar to the above.

The above is submitted for information.

NPC:jlh
(3)

ADDENDUM: SAC Gillies subsequently called and advised that the wire services had apparently checked the above and the above rumor was found to be untrue.

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NOV 27 11 50 AM '63
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REC-92

62-109060-95

22 NOV 27 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

NOV 28 2 30 PM '63

FBI

64 NOV 29 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: November 23, 1963

FROM : N. P. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT: JOSEPH P. KENNEDY

FATHER OF FORMER PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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

SAC Jenkins telephonically advised this afternoon from Boston that Resident Agent William Carpenter of Hyannis Port had informed him the late President Kennedy's Father had taken the news of his son's death much better than was anticipated, he having been advised of the news this morning. Doctors who had been standing by from Boston have been excused and have returned to Boston.

SAC Jenkins advised that Mrs. Kennedy, the late President's Mother, will come to Washington tomorrow to attend services for her son on Monday but the Father will not accompany her.

SAC Jenkins further advised that despite news comment apparently there is no final determination yet as to whether the services in Boston in connection with burial at Brookline will be strictly private or whether or not friends will also be invited. Mrs. Kennedy, the widow, has not made a final determination on this point at this time.

The above is submitted for your information.

1 - Mr. Tolson

NPC:gt

3

REC-21

62-109060-126

14 NOV 27 1963

EX-103

61 NOV 29 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office DALLAS	Office of Origin DALLAS	Date 6/19/64	Investigation Period 11/22/63-6/16/64
TITLE OF CASE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS		Report made by SA ROBERT P. GEMERLING	Signed By ds
		CHARACTER OF CASE MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING <div style="background-color: black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	

REFERENCES:

Reports of SA ROBERT P. GEMERLING, 12/18/63, 3/30/64,
and 5/15/64, at Dallas.

Handwritten: 275-285
275-298

- P -

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies of
is report for the Bureau are three photographs of Exhibit B-212.

Two copies of this exhibit are listed as enclosures for
the President's Commission in the body of this report with these
copies being attached to the copies of the report that are desig-
nated as President's Commission copies.

Handwritten: Copies noted as destroyed

Handwritten: PB 12/6/7X In this regard, the Bureau may desire to remove the
enclosure page from these copies of this report that are dissemi-
nated to agencies other than the President's Commission.

COPIES DESTROYED	10 - Bureau (62-109060) (Enc. 4) (RM) 1 - New Orleans (89-49) (Info) 1 - San Antonio (89-47) (Info) 4 - Dallas (89-43) 3 ENCLOSURE <i>Anty to DL 6-22-64</i> <i>ice to Sec. Dir. 6-22-64</i> <i>2 cc Bureau with let</i> <i>cc of Oge with let</i>	Do not write in spaces below <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">62-109060-332</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">JUN 22 1964</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">DEC 29</div>
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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-332

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING
Date: June 19, 1964

Office: DALLAS

Field Office File No.: 89-43

Bureau File No.: 62-109060

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

Character: MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Synopsis:

During course of captioned investigation numerous allegations have been received concerning persons other than the alleged assassin, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and logical investigation has been conducted in each instance in an effort to resolve such allegations.

- P -

62-109060-3329

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.

HELEN CROZIER GREENWOOD

On December 2, 1963, Mr. GERALD J. HALTON, 99 Skyland Drive, Burbank, California, telephone number TH 6-2950, appeared at the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

CALL
HALTON stated that for 30 years he has conducted research concerning extrasensory perception (ESP). He said that in the November 28, 1963, issue of the "Los Angeles Sentinel", a Negro newspaper, he observed an article wherein HELEN C. GREENWOOD is quoted as having reported having a "vision" of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY approximately two months prior to November 22, 1963. HALTON stated that because of his interest in the field of ESP, he immediately contacted GREENWOOD and in his opinion her "visions" have been accurate. HELEN CROZIER GREENWOOD

MRS. MYRO GREENWOOD
HALTON stated that through his interviews with GREENWOOD she told him that she had received another "vision" in which she predicted that four members of the KENNEDY family would die before the KENNEDY "clan" was out of power. HALTON advised she told him that JOHN F. KENNEDY was the first; JOSEPH P. KENNEDY would be the second (to die of natural causes); ROSE KENNEDY would be third (to die of natural causes); and the fourth had not yet been identified to her. HALTON stated she could not predict when these events would occur, and she had indicated she expected subsequent visions to fill in the exact dates and the identity of the fourth member of the family.

TEX.
D.C.
VA.
MASS.
N.Y.
FOREIGN
HALTON advised that GREENWOOD also told him that a vision had told her that it is dangerous for JACQUELINE KENNEDY, widow of the late President, to continue to visit the grave of her husband so often. She said that a vision informed her that after the eighth visit to the grave, one of her two children would be kidnapped.

MR. JOHN F. KENNEDY

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

Date: 10/14/64

ENCLOSURE

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

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

RE: MARGARET NAMILL

Enclosed are copies of LHM containing information received from U.S. Department of State (USDS) by SA KENNETH J. HASKER, WFO.

WFO files reflect JOHN PATRICK and MARGARET MANILA were subjects of [REDACTED] investigation during 1961, in which New York was origin. Bureau file number for this case reflected as 87-58882, New York file 47-8676, and Los Angeles 87-13835.

Information obtained during that investigation indicated HAMILLS involved in [REDACTED]

At that time, MANILLA claimed to have commitments for donations from the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation, provided enough local money could be raised.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc.2)
2-Dallas (Enc.25) (89-43) (AM)
1-Los Angeles (Enc.1) (Info) (AM)
2-New York (Enc.2)
1-WFO 2 *pages of encl.* REC-28

to US Sec. Dec. 10-23-67
 via CMI for
 1 Rev. of encl to RAO
 19-0-6 10-23-64 copy
 Attention 4 (161-2740-4) 2001
 AIRTEL 3-20-64 to AG for

Approved: **64 NOV 4 1964**
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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

RICH
 Cuslan
 Brubaker
 information
 SA KENNETH
 10/11/68

2

FILED

~~MC of audit & review of each internal control system~~

62-109060-384/AR

6 OCT 20 1964

M Per _____

99

WFO 89-75

The [REDACTED] case file also reflects MARGARET HANILL, using names of MARGARET LOGAN O'HANILL and PEGGY O'HANILL, sent and received correspondence from Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY. She also corresponded with the USDS, [REDACTED]

Prosecution was declined in this case by AUSAs in Washington and New York.

One copy LHM being furnished Los Angeles in view of HANILLs previously having lived in that area, and since RAYE BOSKENSWEIG reportedly maintains residence in Los Angeles.

REQUEST OF BUREAU

done
Search Bureau indices in effort to locate record of any call HANILL claims to have made to FBI to report assassination of President KENNEDY, prior to his being killed in Dallas on 11/22/63.

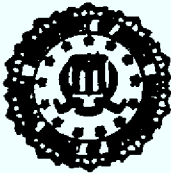
LEADS

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY. Will search indices in effort to locate record of call by HANILL reporting that President KENNEDY was to be shot in Dallas. Also determine if HANILL reported shot being fired at her while en route between Washington, D. C., and New York via train.

It is noted WFO files contain no record of any such calls ever being received from HANILL.

In view of HANILL's background of being involved in [REDACTED], WFO anticipates conducting no further inquiry regarding her allegation that she advised the FBI that President KENNEDY would be shot in Dallas.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. 20535

October 14, 1964

~~MARGARET HANILL,~~
~~ALSO KNOWN AS,~~
~~MRS. JOHN PATRICK HANILL,~~
~~LYDIA LEWIS HANILL,~~
~~MARGARET FOSTINI,~~ *miss John*
~~LYDIA FOSTINI,~~ *FOREIGN*
~~MARGARET GHOLSTON,~~
~~MARGHERITA GIROSI,~~
~~MRS. CESARE GIROSI,~~
~~JOSEPHINE PATRICIA KENNEDY,~~
~~LYDIA LEWIS,~~
~~MARGHERITA NILLO,~~
~~MRS. GIOVANNI NILLO,~~
~~MARGARET GIROSI LOGAN,~~
~~MARGARET O'HANILL,~~
~~"PEGGY"~~

Josephine Kennedy

Ireland

*Va
D.C.*

*Calif
Mass*

PROPERTY OF FBI

This report and its contents are
loaned to you by the FBI and are
not to be distributed outside of
agency to which loaned.

*added at
Bureau*

62-109060-3841

ENCLOSURE

MARGARET HAMILL

Mr. John J. O'Dowd, Advisory Branch, Legal Division, Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C., advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on October 13, 1964, the Department of State, Washington, D. C., had received information that date to the effect Margaret Hamill has claimed to have known President John F. Kennedy was to be killed in Dallas, Texas, and that she had made repeated calls to the FBI to no avail.

Mr. O'Dowd informed Margaret Hamill has been of interest to the Passport Office since she claims to be Josephine Patricia Kennedy, the illegitimate daughter of the late Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., brother of President Kennedy. He said Hamill has sought for some time to get a passport in the Kennedy name, and finally was successful at the American Consulate at Dublin, Ireland, in having her passport amended to read in that name.

Italy *45* Mr. O'Dowd informed Margaret and John Hamill, as well as Raye I. Rosensweig and Teresa Volpe, have recently been interviewed by Italian authorities, Rome, Italy, at which time Margaret Hamill's allegation of prior knowledge of President Kennedy's assassination, and purported contact with the FBI, was obtained. Mr. O'Dowd states further that information pertaining to Margaret Hamill's alleged relationship to President Kennedy was also obtained.

deceased *Mass*

R 9-2-1927

IN N.Y.

E 10-23-1900 IN Lithuania

Mr. O'Dowd furnished copies of statements obtained from various persons who witnessed remarks made by Margaret Hamill. He also furnished a copy of a letter from Rome Police Headquarters to the American Embassy in Rome, dated October 2, 1964, which letter details the results of interviews conducted by Rome Police. In addition, a memorandum prepared by Everett L. Darnon, Chief of Citizenship Section, American Embassy, Rome, dated September 24, 1964, was furnished by Mr. O'Dowd. This memorandum sets forth additional information regarding this matter.

The statements, memorandum, and letter are as follows:

MARGARET HANILL

B approx 1936

Rome, Italy
September 28, 1964 US

"My name is Nyleen Merrill, age 28. I live at ~~Via Michele Mercati 23~~. I can always be located through Captain M. S. Coffield, USM, 55330 American Embassy. I am an American and have lived in Italy for a year and a half. I am a professional singer.

"On the morning of September 1, 1964, I went to the lobby of the Hotel Quirinale in Rome to keep an appointment, pre-arranged earlier by telephone, with Miss Josephine Kennedy and the Contessa Volpe. The meeting had been established to discuss my possible engagement with The National Opera Company, which they claimed to be forming in Washington, D. C. I obtained this information from an article in the ROME DAILY AMERICAN a few days before.

"I was told by Miss Kennedy that she was the daughter of the deceased Joseph Kennedy, elder brother of the late President (to whom she referred as 'Uncle Jack'). She said she 'might as well tell the whole truth' of her story because within three months a book was being published 'exposing everything anyway'. She mentioned having had great difficulty over her passport, but said that her identity had finally been established and that 'Uncle Jack' had fully accepted her as his niece. They had been 'close'--so 'close', in fact, that she had accompanied the party when he made his last European visit. She spoke glowingly of her own eye-view of his reception at Naples and in Dublin.

"She spoke for several minutes about John Kennedy's assassination and the investigations following and said that she personally had received 'over twenty telephone calls' the night before in Washington, D. C., threatening that John F. Kennedy was to be killed the following morning in Dallas. She said she had made repeated calls to the F.B.I. to no avail, and she said whoever had called her would 'have to have known how close' she was to her 'Uncle Jack'.

"According to Miss Kennedy, the late President had left her a sum of money which would be one of the many sources for financing the proposed new opera company.

MARGARET HAMILL

"She admitted to being 'the least known member of the Kennedy family', and said that two years ago John Kennedy had refused her permission for a projected plan to study singing in Europe because he did not want any publicity.

"She spoke of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy's hatred for her because of her close relationship with 'Uncle Jack'. She said she wanted the 'world to know' that Mrs. Kennedy is not the woman of culture and refinement the Kennedy family would have the public to believe, but only an image invented by clever and expensive press agents. (Her example: 'Jackie thought the "Mona Lisa" was a French painting!') And, said Miss Kennedy: 'Jackie made Jack's life a hell on earth', and she (Miss K.) wanted 'everyone to know the truth about it'.

"I have written the foregoing statement consisting of one and two-thirds pages and it is true and accurate to the best of my memory.

"/s/ Myleen Merrill"

"Italy)
Province of Rome)
City of Rome)
Embassy of the United States of America)

ss:

"Before me, Teresa Offie, Consul of the United States of America, in and for the District of Rome, Italy, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared Everett L. Dannon, a Consul of the United States of America, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

"My name is: Everett L. Dannon
I was born at: Catlettsburg, Kentucky
on: May 6, 1917
I am residing at: 1231 Via Flaminia, Roma, Italy
My legal residence in the United States is: 5224 Hammond Drive, Toledo, Ohio.

"On Monday, September 21, 1964, Mrs. Margaret Hamill, bearer of Passport No. E-259390 issued at New York on May 13, 1964, stated in my presence, and in the presence of her husband,

MARGARET HAMILL

John*Hamill Italy B3-4-16
IN Pa.
John Patrick*Hamill, Concetta Theresa Volpe, American citizens;
Raye Rosensweig, American citizen; two Foreign Service
Officers of the United States; and two officials of the
Italian Police that she is the illegitimate daughter of
Joseph Kennedy, Jr. and that she is the niece of the late
President John F. Kennedy. aka CARLTON J. POWERS

aka: GIOVANNI*MILO
"/s/ Everett L. Darnon

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day
of September 1964

"/s/ Teresa Offie"

"Italy)
Province of Rome)
City of Rome) ss:
Embassy of the United States of America)

"Before me Everett L. Darnon Consul of the United
States of America, in and for the District of Rome, Italy,
duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared Nina
Matchkaloff who, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

"My name is: Nina*Matchkaloff
I was born at: Washington, D. C.
on: Nov. 6, 1907

I am residing at: Viale Angelico 205, Int. 18, Rome, Italy
My legal residence in the United States is: ----

"On September 23, 1964, Mrs. Margaret Hamill stated
to me before several Italian nationals that she is the
illegitimate daughter of the late Joseph Kennedy, Jr. ;

"/s/ Nina Matchkaloff

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of
September 1964.

"/s/ Everett L. Darnon
American Consul"

MARGARET HAMILL

"Republic of Italy
Province of Rome
City of Rome
Embassy of the United States of America

as:

"Before me, Everett L. Darnon, Consul of the United States of America in and for the District of Rome, Italy, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared Teresa Offie, who being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

"That on September 21, 1964, when I was present at an interview at which the following were present: Mrs. Margaret Hamill, John Patrick Hamill, Concetta Theresa Volpe, Mrs. Raye Rosensweig, and two officials of the Italian police headquarters in Rome, Mrs. Hamill stated that she was the illegitimate child of Joseph Kennedy, Jr., and the niece of Jack Kennedy; that she has written letters to her grandfather, Joseph Kennedy, Sr., who is ill, and that she has received 'thank you' notes and candy from him, but nothing else. That she wrote a letter to Mrs. Rose Kennedy while the latter was in Switzerland which was returned because Mrs. Kennedy wanted nothing to do with her; that the late Jack Kennedy assisted her in finding employment and that she sent a telegram to Donna Laura Segni, wife of the President of the Republic of Italy, Antonio Segni, because knowing that the Kennedy has had a lot of trouble recently, what with the assassination of the President, the illness of her grandfather and the recent aircrash involving Ted, she felt the Kennedy family could not worry about sending condolences to President Segni; that she received a reply from Mrs. Segni. That Bobby Kennedy had no time for her; that as a child she remembers being held by the hands of her father, Joseph Kennedy and her mother in Barcelona, Spain; that she had a sworn statement of her deceased mother which showed that she was the daughter of Joseph Kennedy, Jr.; that she gave the document to persons who were assisting her in establishing her identity as the daughter of Joseph Kennedy, Jr., and has not seen the document since, and that she was born in Massachusetts.

"/s/ Teresa Offie Texas

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1964.

"/s/ Everett L. Darnon
American Consul"

MARGARET HAMILL

"To: Files "September 24, 1964
"From: Everett L. Dameron, Chief Citizenship Section
"Subject: John HAMILL and wife, Margaret HAMILL (aka Josephine Patricia KENNEDY)

"On Sunday night, September 20, 1964, I received a call from Concetta Theresa VOLPE (Passport No. E256374 issued NY May 8, 1964) who stated that she and 'the niece of the late President' had been apprehended by the Italian Police that day. Miss Volpe (I found out later she had said to the police she was Contessa Volpe) said they had been taken to the Questura, they kept her waiting for about 3 hours without being told why they were detaining her and had told her she could go but withheld her passport. They had continued to hold Miss Kennedy, she said. She further said she and Miss Kennedy were to appear before the authorities at 9:00 next morning and she asked that something be done before then. She said they had no idea why this action was being taken against them.

"I called Mr. Hackett, Welfare Officer, and he said he would call Miss Volpe at the Albergo Quirinale after making some phone calls for background information.

"The Police called Mr. Whittinghill Monday morning and said 2 persons had made a denuncia against Miss Kennedy. The Police wanted to know who she was. Her passport had been issued in the name of Margaret HAMILL but it had been amended at Dublin to show her known as Josephine Patricia KENNEDY. (Her husband, John HAMILL, had had his passport amended at the same time at Dublin to show him also known as Carlton J. Powers).

"The Police (Dr. Notari, and another officer whose name I did not get) accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Hamill, Miss Volpe, and Mrs. Raye Rosensweig (Passport No. E259388, issued NY May 13, 1964) and the Hamill's 3 children to my office around 1:00 p.m. Mr. Whittinghill and Miss Offie were present. In summary, they told the following story (all talked freely, and often, at times interrupting each other or talking simultaneously while other members were talking):

MARGARET HAMILL

"At one time Mr. Hamill used the professional name Giovanni NILLO. He had a passport issued in that name. Mrs. Hamill also had a passport issued in that name, as well as their 3 children.

"Mrs. Hamill said she was the illegitimate daughter of Joseph Kennedy, Jr. who was killed during the war, and a woman from New England who was the daughter of Scandinavians. Her natural parents lived with her in Barcelona, Spain about 1936 or 1937 and she remembers taking walks with her parents when she was only a year or so old. Her mother died when she was very young.

"Mrs. Rosensweig took her in her care and she became her foster daughter. Mrs. Rosensweig had had a daughter born in 1924 who disappeared about 1940 (her whereabouts even to this day are unknown, both Mrs. Hamill and Mrs. Rosensweig said). Mrs. Rosensweig documented Mrs. Hamill with her own daughter's birth certificate, and that is the reason that Mrs. Hamill's passport shows she was born in Virginia in 1924, whereas she was actually born in Massachusetts about 1935. It so happens she appears to be much older than her actual age, according to Mrs. Hamill, but that is a thing of nature. (She does, in fact, appear to be much older.)

"Mrs. Hamill said she had never intended or expected that use of her real name, Kennedy, would 'open up any doors' to her and she did not in any way wish to bring discredit to that name or the well-known family of the late President. She had actually promised that family she would not publicize who she was. Still, she had decided she wanted to be known for who she really is, and it is only fair to her children. Nevertheless, she had kept it a secret through the years but it leaked to the press in some way and she couldn't keep it a secret any longer.

"Throughout the conference, Mrs. Hamill referred to many members of the Kennedy family by first name. She said 'Bobby' had no time for her but 'Ted, Jack, and Grandpa' knew who she was. She said 'when Grandpa gets better I am going to appeal to him.' Her grandmother, she said, had absolutely refused to see her. Out of context she said

MARGARET HAMILL

us
'Barry Goldwater' knew her story and had been awfully nice to her

"She said she had been warned by telephone, some weeks before President Kennedy's assassination, that he was going to be shot. She informed the FBI, she said. She said also she had been threatened on the phone by the same voice, and shortly thereafter while traveling on a train between New York and Washington someone shot at her, just missing her head, while the train was in motion. Again she informed the FBI. Then her husband was threatened by the same voice, and when he was in the hospital seriously ill from a heart operation, someone gained entry to his room and tied a rubber tube around his neck, he managed to remove the tube from his neck just in time.

"She and her husband organized the Cherry Blossom Opera Company (see our welfare file on this) and brought a number of young American women to Italy in 1959 to train them and put on operatic performances under that organization. The venture failed (I've been told that Dr. Stillone and Mr. Maurice Rosenblatt, both American citizens resident in Rome, were among the persons who helped finance it and lost their investments). One of the singers who had signed a contract with them, Mrs. Nina Matchkaloff, and their former maid who is an Italian national, denounced them to the Police because of their debts to these two persons. For that reason Miss Volpe and Mrs. Hamill were apprehended.

"Mrs. Hamill was told by the Police in my office that she would not be detained at the Questura any longer but it would be necessary to hold all of their passports for a few days. The Police made this statement after Mr. and Mrs. Hamill had asked whether they would be released if they paid their debts to the two people who had lodged complaint against them. During the conversation they said they owed their hotel a considerable amount but they were going to pay it. Mrs. Rosensweig said she was financing the group's stay in Italy and that the hotel bill is her responsibility.

"Mrs. Matchkaloff came to see me that afternoon. She explained that the opera venture in 1959 had ruined her financially, Hamill had not fulfilled the contract, and he had practically ruined her voice with his particular type of

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training. She did not want to bring action against them out of vengeance but she felt they should not continue to swindle innocent persons, and bring discredit abroad to the United States. She was appearing at 6:00 at the Questura, at the Questura's request.

"Next day Mrs. Hatchkalooff informed me that the Hamills had promised to pay both her and their former maid within 3 months and she dropped charges against them. She said she doubted she would be paid (she had advanced her own money to Mr. Hamill for expenses which, by contract, he was to pay) but perhaps it would stop their fraudulent operations. She said Mrs. Hamill, at the meeting at the Questura, had asked to see her immediately after the meeting, and at that time informed her she wanted to reveal a long held secret, that she was the illegitimate daughter of Joseph Kennedy, Jr. Mrs. Hatchkalooff said to me she doubted Mrs. Hamill's claim, for she had said she was the daughter of Italian parents, and sometime later claimed she was the daughter of a general.

"During the course of the conference, Mrs. Hamill stated that she, knowing that the Kennedy family were very much occupied with the recent unfortunate mishaps which had occurred a few years ago in the family, sent Mrs. Segni a telegram of sympathy during President Segni's serious illness. She said she signed the telegram Josephine Patricia Kennedy and received a reply from Mrs. Segni.

"At one point in the conversation, Mrs. Hamill stated she had lost sympathy with the Kennedy family in the United States after traveling to Ireland and seeing the impoverished circumstances of the Kennedy family there. She referred to several of the latter as 'cousin Mary' 'aunt Jane', etc., and she exhibited a number of color photographs of herself embracing a number of the Irish Kennedys."

**"ROME POLICE HEADQUARTERS
Aliens Office**

**"Rome,
October 3, 1964**

**"To the Embassy of the
United States of America,
Consular Office
Rome**

MARGARET HAMILL

**"Subject: U.S. Nationals Margaret HAMILL, John HAMILL,
Raye I. ROSENWEIG and Concetta Teresa VOLPE**

"With reference to your kind letter dated September 28, concerning the persons named above, we wish to advise you that, acting on a report from the Magnanapoli Police Station, this Office has investigated the following U.S. nationals who, having lived some time at the Quirinale Hotel, had contracted debts in Rome and caused complaints by their creditors.

"The said U.S. nationals have been identified as:

- "-Margaret HAMILL, born in Virginia on 10.31.1924, holder of U.S. Passport No. E 324287, issued in Rome on September 29, 1964 ;**
- "-John HAMILL, born in Pennsylvania on 3.4.1916, holder of Passport No. E 32486, issued in Rome on September 29, 1964 ;**
- "-Raye I. ROSENWEIG, born in Lithuania on 10.23.1900, holder of U.S. Passport No. E 259388, issued in Washington on 5.13.1964 ;**
- "-Concetta Teresa VOLPE, born in New York on 9.2.1927, holder of U.S. Passport No. E 256374, issued in Washington on 5.8.1964;**

"With the said persons are also staying at the Quirinale Hotel also the minors Richard Alexander HAMILL, born in Italy on 9.13.1955, holder of U.S. Passport No. E 259391, issued in Washington on 5.13.1964 ; April E. and Grace P., whose names appear on their brother's passport, all three being the children of the Hamills.

"In the course of the initial investigations, however, it was found that Mrs. Hamill was known, and used to introduce herself, with the name of 'Josephine KENNEDY', as she alleged that she is the natural daughter of the elder brother (who died in the war) of the late President of the United States of America. To support their claim, she produced a photostat of Page 5 of a passport whereon the U.S. Embassy in Dublin had written 'The bearer is also known as Josephine Patricia Kennedy'.

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"This circumstance, as you are aware, has resulted in (our) verbal request for your Embassy's kind interest.

"When subsequently checking Mrs. Hamill's passport, we did find on page 5 the said inscription, which had been affixed on an unspecified date.

"It was also found that on page 5 of Mr. Hamill's passport the said U.S. Embassy (in Dublin) had affixed, on an unspecified date, the inscription 'the bearer is also known as Carlton J. POWERS'.

"Upon their being questioned as to the reasons for their stay in Italy and for the inscriptions, the Hamills stated that they have come to this Country for artistic reasons, as Mr. Hamill wishes to perform in operatic productions and Mrs. Hamill to study singing.

"Mrs. Hamill claimed that, to this end, she has already had several auditions with the managers of the San Carlo Theater in Naples, of Rome's Opera and of Milan's La Scala.

"Mrs. Rosensweig claimed she is Mrs. Hamill's adoptive mother ; Miss Volpe identified herself as the 'manager'.

"As regards the inscriptions (on the passports), the Hamills have made the following statements :

"a) Mrs. Hamill (stated) that :

"-her true name is Josephine Patricia KENNEDY, daughter of the late Joseph and of the late Ann Jean O'Neil, born at Hull, Mass. on July 25, 1935 ; resident at 3867 Sunny Dunes Road, Palm Springs, Cal. ; her birth and names do not appear to be registered with the competent offices at Hull ;

"-her parents were not married ; she did not know her mother ' she is the daughter of Joseph Patrick Kennedy, Naval Air officer, who died in England in 1944 during World War II, brother of the late President of the U.S. and son of the former U.S. Ambassador to the United Kingdom ;

MARGARET HANILL

"-since the age of seven she lived in the home of her 'paternal grandfather', where her father often visited her ;

"-in 1942 she had been placed in the custody of Mrs. Raye LEWIS-ROSENSWEIG, residing in Los Angeles ;

"-on 5.5. 1947 she married a John POSTINI, assuming on that occasion the name of Lydia LEWIS, born in Norfolk, Va. on 10.31.1924, lost (sic) daughter of Mrs. Rosensweig ;

"-she took that name on the advice of Mrs. Rosensweig and of her 'paternal grandfather' who, she alleges, did not wish her true identity to be revealed, because during the previous year her paternal uncle, the late President of the U.S., had been elected Representative of Massachusetts to the U.S. Congress ;

"-in 1948 she moved with her husband (Postini) to New York, where she stayed till December of that year ;

"-after two short trips to Europe (in 1949 and 1951), in 1952 she returned to the U.S.A., settled in New York and casually met her paternal uncle, the late President Kennedy, whom she saw four or five times, without, however, knowing that he was her father's brother ;

"-at an unspecified time a friend of hers, Joan Walker, in looking at a picture of her father hanging in her bedroom, pointed out to her his marked resemblance to John Fitzgerald Kennedy, but she had no more opportunities to meet with her paternal uncle, nor could she get in touch with him ;

"-it was then her intention to ask Mr. Kennedy for documents and pictures concerning her origin, which he had in his possession through having received them from an associate of his, to whom she had previously delivered them ;

"-she did not insist, however, in her request for an interview with Mr. Kennedy because, a few nights

MARGARET HAMILL

later, on returning home, she was accosted by two men who, having taken her father's pictures away from her, slapped her and ordered her to quit claiming her name to be Josephine Patricia Kennedy ;

"-in 1952 she met a Cesare GIROSI and, on his advice, to evade a possible search by the Kennedy family, she began using the stage name of 'Margherita Girosi', under which she frequented artist's circles ;

"-on 3.15.1954, having obtained a divorce from her first husband (Postini), she married in Arlington, Va., Mr. John Patrick Hamill ;

"-Their marriage, however, was registered at the office of the Justice of the Peace under their respective stage names of Margherita Girosi and Giovanni NILLO ;

"-In 1954, bearing U.S. passports, made out respectively to Lydia Hamill Lewis and John Patrick Hamill, she and her husband visited Italy where, her first son, Richard Alexander, was born in Rome in 1955 ;

"-In November 1955 she returned to the U.S., taking residence in New York where, on 4.14.1958 and 7.6.1959, her two other children were born, April Elisabeth and Grace Patricia ;

"-Subsequently, when renewing the passports, she succeeded in having the new documents made out respectively to Margherita NILLO, nee' Girosi, born at Norfolk on 10.31.1924, Giovanni Nillo and Richard Alexander, April Elisabeth and Grace Patricia Nillo (single passport) ;

"-Finally, on 5.13.1964 she and her husband obtained in New York new passports made out to Margareth HAMILL, born in Virginia on 10.31.1924, John Hamill, born in Pennsylvania on 3.4.1916, and Richard Alexander, April Elisabeth and Grace Patricia Hamill (single passport), bearing respectively Nos. E 259390, E 259389 and E 259391 ;

"-On the next day, she, her husband and her children departed for London, and from then traveled to Dublin ;

MARGARET HANILL

"-On the 22nd of the same month the U.S. Embassy in Dublin, on the request of Mrs. Hanill herself, and on evidence given by Mrs. Raye Rosensweig and Miss Conottina Teresa Volpe, affixed on the passport the inscription referred to above ;

"-The affixing of the said inscription, instead, had been refused in Washington, in New York, in California and by the U.S. Embassy in London, but she had insisted on getting it because in 1961, on the occasion of a meeting with the late President Kennedy, he had stated that, if her name was really Josephine Patricia Kennedy, she could have freely used that name ;

"-so far she has not succeeded in having affixed on her passport the birth date of July 25, 1935, since, as indicated above, her birth was not registered in the Hull Population Register, and she possesses no evidence in that respect ;

"-she intends to establish proceedings for the recognition of the alleged paternity before the competent U.S. authorities, and to this end she has already retained *Calif* the Malvin (sic) M. Belli, Ashe and Gerry legal firm of San Francisco, 722 Montgomery Street and Los Angeles, 6505 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 316.

"b) Mr. Hanill (states) that :

"-his real name is John HANILL, son of the later Patrick and Mary Burnesfather Postgate Mille, born at Johnstown, Pa. on 3.4.1916, resident at 3867 Sunny Dunes Road, Palm Spring, Cal. ;

"-he caused the inscription (Carlton J. Povers) to be affixed on page 5 of his passport because, under the U.S. law, this is perfectly legal ;

"-he met his wife (he referred to her as Margherita Gironi) in November 1953 ;

"-she told him that her real name was Josephine Kennedy ; she indicated that the Kennedy family of which she was a member was that of Joseph Kennedy Sr. 'a person of

MARGARET HAMILL

great wealth and widely known in the U.S.' ; she added that her father, Joseph Kennedy Jr. was a Naval aviator, killed on duty in England in 1944, and hinted that her family situation was very complicated, that her mother was dead, without mentioning her name, and that she was forced to live under assumed names, because this had been imposed on her by the Kennedy family ;

"-he knows that, since the age of seven, his wife had been placed by a sister of her father, named Caterina, in the custody of Mrs. Raye I. Rosensweig and that this custody was to last two or three months, and that instead it had lasted till her marriage ;

"-subsequently he learned that his wife's father had sent to Mrs. Rosensweig many documents concerning his wife's birth ; he saw such documents which, subsequently, were taken away from his wife by 'two policemen' and knew that, in the years 1948 to 1952, his wife had gone to Boston, where her grandfather was Mayor, in order to trace her father's family, without success ;

"We have also questioned Mrs. Raye I. Rosensweig and Miss Concetta Teresa Volpe, who accompany the Hamills in their European trip.

"Mrs. Rosensweig stated that :

"-in 1940 she met in Virginia Miss Caterina Kennedy, sister of the late President of the U.S. and became her friend ;

"-in 1942, when visiting with her, the said Miss Kennedy introduced to her Brother Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. who, having been commissioned in the U.S. Navy and being about to depart for Europe, asked her whether she was willing to take with her his daughter, then 7 years old, and added that the child was named Josephina Patricia, was born at Hull on 7.25.1935, that her mother had died in Spain in 1937 during a Civil War air raid, and that she was absolutely forbidden to disclose anything about this to anybody ;

MARGARET HANILL

"-she accepted and, in the same year 1942, at the Los Angeles Station, an unknown person turned over to her a seven-year girl, carrying some documents, showing her name to be Josephine Patricia Kennedy and that she had been baptised with the Catholic rite ;

"-the custody, which then lasted for years, was to last a few months, and therefore she had not bothered to obtain fuller information on the girl and on her family situation ;

"-in 1951 she turned over to the girl the documents in her possession, which were later taken away by persons unknown ;

"-on 10.31.1924, in Norfolk, Va., she had given birth to a daughter, Emil Anna, registered with her first husband's surname LEWIS. This daughter moved to New York in 1939 and nothing was heard from her ; since Miss 'Kennedy's' birth had not been registered, she gave the latter her lost daughter's birth certificate, to facilitate her obtaining a passport ;

"-she read a letter addressed by Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy to his daughter, telling her that he was coming home and that he would, without delay, regularise her position.

"Miss Concetta Teresa Volpe stated that :

"-she met 'Miss Kennedy' about two years ago ;

"-the latter told her that she was President Kennedy's niece ;

"-she always considered her as such, since her features have many points of resemblance with the Kennedys' ;

"-on the occasion of the recent trip to Dublin, she was present at a meeting between 'Miss Kennedy' and Mrs. Mary RYAN, 'the sister of the late President's father' ; she claims that this meeting was most cordial and affectionate, convincing her that it was a meeting between relatives, rather than acquaintances ;

MARGARET HAMILL

"-she knows that 'miss Kennedy' had lived since her early years with Mrs. Rosensweig, and that her father, Mr. Joseph Kennedy, Jr. had died in the War in England in 1944 ;

"-she confirmed that, together with Mrs. Rosensweig, she declared to the officials of the U.S. Embassy in Dublin that 'miss Kennedy's' name is Josephine Patricia Kennedy, for the purpose of the issuing of a document 'which could replace her passport, since Miss Kennedy claimed that the one issued to her in New York had been stolen or lost'.

"Please be advised that this Office, in view of the precarious financial conditions of the aforesaid U.S. nationals (who at present have no means of subsistence in Italy and have contracted debts totaling over three million Lire, even though the creditors for the time being have refrained from instituting legal actions, as the debtors have undertaken to pay them in January 1965), as well as in view of the fact that all of them have failed to file the prescribed 'sejour declaration', thus violating the provisions of Article 142 of the Code of Public Safety Laws, has requested Mr. and Mrs. Hamill, Mrs. Rosensweig and Miss Volpe to leave Italy by and not later than October 15.

"The Hamill passports with the aforesaid notations and the photostatic copy of Page 5 of Mrs. Hamill's passport have already been delivered, on your request, to your Mission, which has replaced them with the passports bearing No. Z 324286 (Mr. Hamill) and No. Z 324287 (Mrs. Hamill), issued in Rome on September 29, 1964.

"The Rome Police Headquarters takes this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the U.S.A. the expressions of its highest consideration.

"for THE QUESTORE
Egd. (illegible)"

Mr. O'Dowd also provided a copy of a letter from Melvin N. Belli, dated September 18, 1964, at San Francisco, California, to Mrs. Josephine Kennedy, Hotel Quirinale, Rome,

MARGARET HAMILL

Italy. This letter indicates the firm of Belli, Ashe, and Gerry is handling a case for Mrs. Josephine Kennedy.

A review of the files of the Washington Field Office of the FBI fails to reflect any information identifiable with the names Theresa Volpe, Nina Matchkaloff, Nyleen Merrill, Josephine Patricia Kennedy, Mrs. Raye Rosenzweig, Richard Alexander Hamill, April E. Hamill, Grace P. Hamill, Ann Jean O'Neill, Mrs. Raye Lewis, John Postini, Lydia Lewis, Margaret Postini, Lydia Postini, Cesare Girosi, Margherita Girosi, Lydia Hamill Lewis, Martherita Millo, Carlton J. Powers, and Emil Anna Lewis.

The files of the Washington Field Office of the FBI do reflect Margaret and John Patrick Hamill were the subjects [REDACTED] investigation conducted by the FBI in 1961.
[REDACTED]

Information in Washington Field Office files also reflect that during 1954 one Mrs. Johnny Hamill claimed possession of a forged passport in the name of Lydia Lewis Hamill.

No information whatsoever is available indicating Margaret Hamill has ever been in direct contact with the Washington Field Office of the FBI at any time.

PROPERTY OF FBI

This report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

EX 110
REC-6

September 23, 1965

62-109060-4058

Mrs. [REDACTED]
St. Louis, Missouri

(b)(7)(D)

Dear Mrs. [REDACTED]

Your letter dated September 16th was received in Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. You may be certain your communication will be brought to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 8
SEP 23 1965
COMM-FBI

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Raf...

NOTE: Correspondent wrote the Bureau on 7-18-55, reporting a fellow worker who had implied her boyfriend was an FBI employee and such was not the case. The individual making such statements was appropriately admonished and no further action taken.

[REDACTED] Correspondent is otherwise not identifiable in Bufiles. Correspondent expresses her fanciful belief that Joseph Kennedy, father of President Kennedy, had been requested to part with some of his prized wealth - "either-or," and made a trip to Chicago in this connection shortly before the assassination. She thinks that this threat was responsible for President Kennedy's assassination.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

DCL:pjf
(3)

55 OCT 1 1965

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SEP 23 3 31 PM '65
FBI
READING ROOM

TRUE COPY

*Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy*

St. Louis, Mo.
Sept 16, 1965

Dear Mr. Hoover!

This letter is about to convey the zaniest of all zany mail which you ever have or will have received. Nevertheless, as it has not, as yet, been proven that Lee Oswald perpetrated the act which removed our beloved President, I venture to offer you-- not a straw to cling to but only a hair, ever so brittle. Take it--for what it is or isn't-worth.

Should you consider this at all, I'd suggest saving time by just scouting for the veracity of an item I noticed in our paper, shortly before that fateful Nov. 22. It stated that ~~Joe~~ Kennedy had made a trip to Chicago--that he was unable to walk or talk. If this is erroneous, then just forget about my theory.

When I read that item, only about 2" long, I'd say, - I thought--Why should he, in a wheel chair and unable to articulate, make a trip to Chicago to his mart. when its manager, his son-in-law, Mr. Schriever, is, undoubtedly, capable of superior supervision

I don't recall that the item stated that the mart was his destination--but I judged so as I'd previously seen notices to that effect.

After what occurred on Nov. 22, however, I recalled reading that item and changed my mind. -and surmised that that trip was made at the request of the underworld--its "either-or"--

If you have read "America; Listen!" by Frank L. Kluckhorn a former Ranking Officer of the State Dept. - in which he wrote the real story of the Kennedy Dynasty--what a wow!--aced its flaunting of millions in the public's faces--a challenge to the underworld to share a juicy slice of those hundreds of millions. -

Right or wrong, my theory is this:- He made that trip to settle a controversy. He was requested to part with some of his prized wealth--"either-or" He thought he'd get by with it as easily as everything

ITC 9-22-65 cmc

ack 9-22-65

ack 10-1-65

16 SEP 24 1965

else in his life as the story tells, and said "No!"-so he received the "or" - on Nov. 22- as the whole world knows.

He couldn't attend his son's funeral, due to the fact that he was "too weak, couldn't walk nor talk due to a stroke," it was claimed, yet he had been getting around as the papers had previously stated: and he could have, with the help he had been having, attended that funeral-even on a cot.

According to that item I noted about his having made that trip to Chicago only a few weeks previously, I wondered- was he afraid to attend the funeral? thinking he was next. Rumors heard were that- Bob feared for his own life - and also that he spent Thanksgiving in his own home - not at Hyannisport with the other Kennedy families. -

I have a suspicion that Jack Ruby knows more about the plot than he has told.

The privilege to disregard this theory of mine, is yours- but it was that short-news notice that aroused me. and I've thought of it continually and decided now to put an end to it. - It may not mean an iota to you but I can now rest in peace. -

I am not a Democrat - but an Independent though I've always voted Republican- My country's welfare is paramount to that of party - but I did vote for Wilson - because of his slogan "He kept us out of war" - yet my brother-in-law a Red Cross "big shot" told me that hospitals were being built in readiness for the wounded of the forth coming, planned war. - I would have liked to have seen Bernard Beruch, a Jew, in the White House. He'd have pulled us out of the Red. - Are there no more Abe Lincolns? must the presidents all be millionaires? Why don't we feed our poor & those of other countries with the surplus grains the Gov has stored in bins. We could feed them & the world's poor with the billions spent foolishly to give scientists a kick - reaching the moon God gave for light Prophecies of the Bible are being fulfilled. - Mrs. [REDACTED] (b)(7)(c)

721001 51 102101

721001 51 102101

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(C)
St. Louis, Mo.

Sept 16, 1965

Dear Mr. Hoover,

This letter is about to convey the zaniest of all zany mail which you ever have or will have received. Nevertheless as it has not, as yet, been proven that Lee Oswald perpetrated the act which removed our beloved President, I venture to offer you - not a straw to cling to but only a hair ever so brittle. Take it for what it is or isn't worth.

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ITC 9-22-65 cmr
ack 9-22-65 OLL
CORRESPONDENCE
SEP 19 1965

in his own home - not at the airport
with the other Kennedy families.

I have a suspicion that Jack Ruby
knows more about the plot than he has
told.

The privilege to disregard this theory
of mine, is yours - but it was that
short news notice that aroused me,
and I've thought of it continually
and decided now to put an end to it.
It may not mean an iota to you but
I can now rest in peace.

I am not a Democrat - but an
Independent - though I've always voted
Republican. My country's welfare is par-
amount to that of party - but I did vote
for Wilson - because of his slogan "He kept
us out of war" - yet my brother-in-law a
Red Cross "big shot" told me that hospitals were
being built in readiness for the wounded of
the fourth coming, planned war. - I would have
liked to have seen Bernard Baruch, a Jew,
in the White House. I'd have pulled us out
of the Red. - Are there no more Abe Lincoln's?
Must the presidents all be millionaires?
Why don't we feed our poor & those of other
countries with the surplus grains the Gov
has stored in bins? We could feed them & the world's
poor with the billions spent foolishly to give Scion
Hiro a kick reaching the moon. God gave for light.
Prophecies of the Bible are being fulfilled. - More

(576)

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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July 9, 1936

47147

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have been advised by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, that Special Agent [redacted], who has just returned from attendance at the school for Detective Inspectors and Sergeants, conducted by the Metropolitan Police Department of New Scotland Yard, London, England, was afforded every courtesy by the Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Kennedy; the Consul General, Mr. Douglas Jenkins; and Mr. Franklin G. Owen, American Consul at London.

Mr. Owen exercised not only his official influence but gave his personal attention to assure that [redacted] received every consideration. Through his previously established close relationship with the Metropolitan Police Department at New Scotland Yard, Mr. Owen was able to render valuable aid.

I do want to thank you for this most excellent assistance.

RECORDED & INDEXED
With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Homer Cummings

Attorney General

BUREAU COPY

64-29833-241-1102	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUL 11 1936 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	



62-39749-22
1-16-36-119
62-17284-339

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Crowl
- Mr. Darnay
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET14

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-1649-393, 412; 65-8946-2902, 2920, 2998, 3260, 4358;
65-27850-8x9

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SECRET

SECRET - AIR COURIER
VIA U. S. AIR MAIL TRANSPORT COMMAND

January 6, 1945

Mr. E. Joseph Lynch
Legal Attache
The American Embassy
London, England

Reviewed
Classified by 5886 1/25/78
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

1442

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: TYLER KENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
England
Sicomat

CLASSIFIED BY 1259
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

There is attached a photostatic copy of a recent publication
copyrighted by Gerald L. K. Smith of Detroit, Michigan, the President
of the American First Party, relative to the Tyler Kent case.

[REDACTED]

SECRET

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

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JAN 18 1945

53 JAN 17 1945

3-23
CLASS. & EXT.
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-23-92

SECRET

TYLER KENT

- The most sensational story of the century
- Allegations in the manuscript based on a letter from Tyler Kent to Mr. A. M. P. Kent, brother of Tyler Kent
- A chapter in the story of international intrigue

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The following 24 paragraphs constitute a summary of the most tremendous allegations ever to come to my attention. If the allegations contained in this manuscript can be established in a court of justice, high officials in both Britain and the United States should be brought to book and dealt with summarily. It is the opinion of well-informed citizens, both in and out of Congress, that these allegations are correct. Whatever the case may be, they should be aired and all parties concerned should be called on to testify in a public court concerning these matters. The three chief witnesses should be: Winston Churchill, Tyler Kent, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

1 In London in May, 1940, a day or two after Winston Churchill became the King's First Minister, a United States Embassy diplomatic code clerk was arrested by the British authorities with the permission of -- and it may be at the instigation of -- the United States Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy (see paragraphs 3 and 4 for the details of charge). Treaty protocol between United States and Britain requires that any accredited member of the diplomatic service of either nation shall have "diplomatic immunity" and be answerable only to the courts of justice of his own nation. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy (whether acting on instructions from the State Department, or the President of the United States, or not) exceeded his official authority in turning over a member of the American Embassy to the British Court. He thus illegally deprived this American citizen, Tyler Kent, of his rights. Kent, if guilty of any charge, should have been sent to the United States, and charged before the proper court here by a proper official of the State Department. Kent was sentenced to seven years' hard labor in British prisons. The State Department later claimed that Kent was first dismissed by Ambassador Kennedy, thus losing his rights. But such summary discharge is not permissible under State Department service rules, and was either an illegal ruse or an excuse thought up later.

2 Of even greater importance than the illegal treatment of this member of the United States Embassy, is the reason for it. The case was brought to trial in a British court in November, 1940, after an unexplained lapse of more than six months. An English solicitor by the name of F. Graham Law and an English barrister, Maurice Healy, were retained by Tyler Kent for his defense. The trial was held in secret, some stories about it got into the press. During Winston Churchill's first week in office, he had also caused the arrest of about 600 prominent British subjects, among them Captain Archibald Ramsay, a member of the House of Commons. He was detained under the Defense of the Realm Act. This summary treatment of Ramsay was protested by various members of Parliament who considered it a violation of their rights under the Magna Carta.

3 The first charge brought against Tyler Kent had something to do with transmission of information to the enemy. Here we run into the inconsistency that the United States at this time had no enemy but instead was a determined neutral in the war that had recently broken out between Poland, Britain, and France on the one hand, and Germany on the other. We encounter the further interesting hint that the "enemy" to which information is said to have been divulged, was none other than Russia, which at this time was also a neutral in the war between Germany and the Western European Allies, although not quite so neutral as was the United States. Russia at this time had a non-aggression treaty with Germany.

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OCT 15 1971
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REMOVED ORIGINAL RETURN

-22

130

4 All these matters, however, failed to concern the case when, through the efforts of the British solicitor, F. Graham Maw, the prosecution chose to drop the charge of informing the enemy and change it to "larceny of confidential documents". Kent's London attorney declared: "The verdict was one of expediency and under outside instruction."

5 Tyler Kent was sentenced to seven years' social imprisonment at Wandsworth Penitentiary. This means imprisoned with criminals rather than as a political prisoner. After a hunger strike which ended in a hospital cell, he was visited by a member of the United States Embassy, in London, and shortly afterward transferred to an old monastery used as a political prison on the Isle of Wight, where he was known to be up to September 23, 1944. One-hundred and twenty other political prisoners, including Admiral Denville, a retired British Admiral, and many other prominent anti-Churchill Britishers were there imprisoned with him.

6 About a year after Tyler Kent was sentenced, some details of this astonishing case began to leak out. Kent's father, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, had served twenty years in the United States Consular Service; his mother (Mrs. Ann H. P. Kent, of 2112 Wyoming Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.) widowed, drew a War Department pension. The son, Tyler Kent, had entered the State Department Service as a clerk and had a record for brilliant service. The mother was accustomed to communicating with her son during wartime through the State Department mail bag. Not until three weeks after Kent's arrest did his mother know, from the State Department, even the fact that communication with her son had ceased, and then all details were refused her. Later Mrs. Kent learned through the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., that the seriousness of the case arose from the fact that it involved Winston Churchill himself. The appeals to the State Department for information on her son's case brought mostly rude rebuffs to this fine American mother of more than sixty years of age, who had, with her husband, served her country in many foreign lands. Assistant Secretary of State Breckenridge Long finally received Mrs. Kent, when she refused to leave the State Department without seeing someone. He subjected her to a torrent of angry words and concluded: "When the British are through with your son, we will prosecute him to the limit of the law." Mrs. Kent asked: "Prosecute him for what, Mr. Long?" The Assistant Secretary of State was unable to say "for what."

7 All that Tyler Kent and his mother -- and all interested Americans -- ask is that the young Embassy clerk be brought home and properly charged and tried under American law.

8 Mrs. Kent has been told that Ambassador Kennedy regretted almost immediately his improper act in turning this young man over to British jurisdiction and sending two Embassy secretaries -- one of them Rudolf Schoenfeld -- to the English court to give supposititious testimony against him. Tyler Kent has told a friend who visited him in prison that Ambassador Kennedy had on one occasion offered to procure his release on condition that young Kent would take oath that he would never divulge the contents of certain cablegrams coded and decoded through the previous winter. Kent said he refused the "bribe".

9 In May, 1941, about six months after the sentencing of Kent, the first intimations reached Mrs. Kent that there had been secret cables between Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt in which Tyler Kent was a factor. These intimations were given to Mrs. Kent by Robert Scott, a newspaperman formerly associated with the WASHINGTON POST and now a circulation man on the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. Scott said, in effect that the cables had treated of the conduct of the war, including plans for Anglo-American cooperation, and specifically, the Lend Lease formula. He also said that promises of full support of British propaganda services were assured for Mr. Roosevelt's third term campaign as soon as Winston Churchill should supersede Prime Minister Chamberlain in office. Mr. Scott implied that London and Washington newspapermen generally accepted the truth of the stories (this was in May, 1941), but fear of consequences prevented attaching the information to its true source.

10 In July, 1941, Mrs. Kent sent a young man by the name of Otis T. Wingo, a former classmate of her son and a public relations expert, to make what inquiries he could from the British Embassy as to the existence and nature of alleged surreptitious coded cables between Churchill and Roosevelt which she suspected were connected with the imprisonment of her son. Mr. Wingo states that in the course of casual conversation with Mr. John J. Foster, First Secretary of the Embassy and Mr.

- 3 -

Stephen Childs of the Legal Department and Press Relations Department of the Embassy, he was told by them that the cables which Kent had coded and decoded at the instructions of Ambassador Kennedy, were sent between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, when the latter was still First Lord of the Admiralty. Those two officials of the British Embassy added: "We did not want to try this case, but since his own Government and Ambassador insisted, there was nothing else to do." They also said: "His mother has been to see us and we hope she is satisfied, because publicity in this matter would be most embarrassing to both governments."

11. On November 11, 1941, about one year after the trial and sentencing of Kent, a revelation of the nature of his offense was made on the floor of the British House of Commons in a question put to the Government by Richard R. Stokes, M.P., Independent Laborite: "Cannot the Home Secretary say whether any of these cablegrams or messages were sent by the Prime Minister (Winston Churchill) behind the back of the then Prime Minister (Neville Chamberlain)?" The answer of Home Secretary Morrison on the floor of Parliament was: "No information can properly be given out about confidential documents which were extracted from the American Embassy."

12. This extraordinary disclosure on the floor of the British House of Commons was almost -- but not quite -- successfully suppressed in the American press. Many editors regarded it as too shocking to use. One large newspaper referred it to legal counsel and was told that it might be libelous. However, in one early morning edition of the Washington, D. C., TIMES-HERALD, of November 12, 1941, Arthur Sears Henning wrote:

"The understanding here is that not only cablegrams from Mr. Churchill to Mr. Roosevelt behind Chamberlain's back, but from Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Churchill are involved. The White House in response to an inquiry yesterday professed to have no information on the subject.

"The correspondence was supposed to have related to British and American policy regarding the European war. Among the questions touched upon are said to have been a more vigorous prosecution of the war than had been achieved by Mr. Chamberlain, and the possibilities of the United States taking an active part in support of Great Britain.

"According to one version, the device of Lend Lease legislation for circumventing the United States Neutrality Law and the Johnson Act forbidding extension of credit to Britain as a war debt defaulter was discussed in this secret correspondence between the American President and the British Navy head.

"Disclosure of the text of the cablegrams would establish whether Mr. Churchill invited, or Mr. Roosevelt made, any commitments of the United States Government to a policy of aiding Britain that was not contemplated by existing United States law.

"From the outbreak of the war the President had been under fire for permitting, if not encouraging, William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, and other American diplomats to encourage France and Poland to get into the war with promises of American support.

"The correspondence between Mr. Churchill and the President passed through the American Embassy in London. Tyler Kent, clerk in the Embassy, made copies of the Churchill and Roosevelt cablegrams and showed them to Captain Archibald Ramsay, a member of the House of Commons.

"The leak of the correspondence soon became known and the responsibility therefore was traced to young Kent. The vengeance of the British and American Governments for this breach of trust was swift and certain.

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- 4 -

"Joseph P. Kennedy, then American Ambassador to Great Britain, discharged Kent, and the British Government immediately arrested him on charges of espionage. After Kent had been held in jail for some time he was given a trial. The espionage charges fell flat, but he finally was convicted of larceny of government documents and sentenced to seven years in prison, where he now is.

"Captain Ramsay, who had been shown or given copies of the correspondence, was placed under detention under the Defense of the Realm Act."

13 In mid-summer of 1941, after receipt of the information from the British Embassy in Washington through Mr. Wingo, Mrs. Kent sought a passport from the United States State Department to go to England. This was denied her. Mrs. Kent then prevailed upon a newspaperman with Baltimore connections, Mr. Ian Rose MacFarlane, (since heard in the early months of 1944 as a news analyst on Station WITN, Baltimore, Maryland) to go to England for her. Mrs. Kent financed his trip on condition that MacFarlane would interview the English Solicitor who defended Kent, and would do his best to interview Kent himself in prison on the Isle of Wight. MacFarlane reached England by the Atlantic Clipper in March, 1942. Upon his return from England, MacFarlane reported to Mrs. Kent that he had been able to accomplish all of these assignments. He saw Kent on the Isle of Wight. Kent told him that the assignment of handling the surreptitious cables preyed upon his mind and conscience. The oath, taken by all Foreign Service Clerks, is: "I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, etc."

Kent considered that the assignment forced him to violate his oath, since he was the accredited public servant of a State Department charged by Congress, at this time, with preserving the neutrality of the United States. He asked for a transfer from the Embassy in London. His request was refused. He then made photostatic copies of the cables passing through his hands and hid them in his room. Kent grew desperate over the direction the correspondence was taking, since obviously the President was committing the United States to war without authorization of Congress or even the knowledge of the actual government of Britain at that time. Yet at this very time President Roosevelt was pledging the voters of the United States that their sons would not be sent into foreign war. Tyler Kent then took the step of divulging the cables to Churchill's most active political opponent in Parliament, the leader of the Right Club, Captain Archibald Ramsay. The conspiracy was secretly discussed among Rightists and anti-Churchill circles in Britain. On May 10, 1940, owing to the illness of Neville Chamberlain, the ambitions of Winston Churchill were suddenly realized. Churchill received the government from Chamberlain and immediately thereafter the British Ramsay and the American Kent were seized and jailed.

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But the manner in which the Soviet Government gained possession of the cables is immaterial. The fact of such possession has been substantiated by Colonel A. O. McGuire, an attorney, Southern Building, Washington, D. C. It puts the Soviet Government in a position to use the improper interchange between the now head of the British Government and the President of the United States in such manner and at such time as might best suit the policy of Moscow. Widespread rumor has it that Stalin used possession of these cables at Teheran to blackmail Roosevelt into consenting to the Soviet absorption of Finland and other small European states.

17 Ian Ross MacFarlane returned to America by plane in September, 1943, landing in Newfoundland and continuing to New York by boat. With him on plane and boat was a free-lance writer, John Bryan Owen, usually known as John Bryan, grandson of William Jennings Bryan and son of our Minister to Denmark, Ruth Bryan Rhode. John Bryan had interested himself strongly in the Kent Case and the position of the Right Club members in England, and had openly criticized both the British and American governments. He had been imprisoned for six months in London and released just in time to return on the plane with MacFarlane. He had been expelled from England with ten shillings and it was Mrs. Kent's money, furnished by MacFarlane, which brought him back to the United States. He took a room in Greenwich Village, New York City, and began discussing the Kent Case freely and with vehemence. On January 2, 1944, he was found dead in his room. The circumstances, as placed in the police records of the New York City Police, remain contradictory and mysterious. Since this incident -- or accident -- MacFarlane has indicated a desire to disassociate himself from the case, or mention of the case, giving as his reason a fear for the personal safety of Tyler Kent.

During the week of July 4, 1944, Mrs. Kent received a letter from England transmitting information that her barrister, Mr. Maw, being aware that British authorities might be considering the release of Tyler Kent from prison, had applied for a cancellation of the deportation order which has stood over Kent's head since his imprisonment. Mr. Maw stated his belief that it would be unwise for Kent, for reasons of bodily safety, to re-enter American jurisdiction or leave British jurisdiction until the government in the United States becomes more friendly toward his client.

18 The details of this extraordinary affair in real life were whispered to a larger and larger number of persons in the newspaper world, in Congress, and other circles. They remained unknown to the larger American and British publics until June 15, 1944, when questioning and debate broke out in the British House of Commons concerning the right of the Government to continue the imprisonment for four years without trial of a member of the British Parliament, namely, Captain Archibald Ramsay. The same members of Parliament, who had raised the question on the same floor back on November 11, 1941, participated. This time there was a much greater response. Additional members from the three parties on the floor of the House of Commons -- Laborite, Conservative and Liberal -- all participated. The same Home Minister, Herbert Morrison, was questioned as to whether or not he was exceeding his authority in continuing to deprive Captain Ramsay of the privilege of representing his constituency in Parliament and to deprive that constituency of its representation merely to cover an exchange of correspondence between the now head of the British Empire and the head of a foreign state, which, however irregular at the time, could no longer be interpreted as having to be suppressed in the interests of Britain's war effort.

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19 A few days after this extended debate, Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of War Production in the British Cabinet, said in a speech that America had provoked the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. This statement was challenged by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and Mr. Lyttelton tempered his statement without denying its sense.

20 In February, 1944, Mrs. Kent had taken a chance and sent her son a reprint of the Henning article in the Washington, D. C., TIMES-HERALD of November 12, 1941, asking the prison authorities to give it to him. They did and he acknowledged its receipt. Mrs. Kent at once wrote back asking him to comment on its contents, paying especial attention to paragraph 5 which related, in effect, that Roosevelt and Churchill had planned Lend Lease by cablegram a year before the American people ever heard of it.

On May 15, 1944, Mrs. Kent received a cable signed by her son, Tyler Kent, from prison, reading: "Newspaper story essentially true." A few days later she received a lengthy letter from her son confirming the original story about the Churchill-Roosevelt cablegrams published in November, 1941. Beginning June 17, 1944, the long story reached the American press, on the disclosures made in the British House of Commons. The most complete story came through the CHICAGO TRIBUNE Foreign Service, signed by Larry Rue. All of these items passed through British censorship, which is controlled by the Churchill government, indicating that the Government no longer feels obligated to conceal the circumstances of the interchange between Churchill and Roosevelt which arranged for the abandonment of its neutrality by the United States.

Obviously the disclosures of the Kent Case cables can only label Mr. Churchill as clever, even though irregular and captious toward a superior. But they stigmatize the President of the United States as having proceeded in entire disregard of the Constitutional procedure to which he is sworn by oath of office.

21 The disclosures from England on the Kent Case were brought out on the floors of the United States Senate and House of Representatives on the afternoon of June 19, 1944, and on several successive days. A debate between Senator Henrik Shipstead, Senator Tom Connally, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, and a number of others over the Kent Case occupies several pages in the Congressional Record of June 19. Senator Wheeler related that long ago he had asked Secretary Hull in writing how an American Embassy member could be tried in a secret British Court for stealing papers that went through the American Embassy. The State Department sent a special representative to mollify Senator Wheeler. The State Department's wish was to hush up the matter. Senator Connally, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and Administration Floor Leader, had to rush to a telephone to call up the State Department to find out how to answer the charges of Senator Shipstead. Thereupon, Connally claimed that the United States Government had waived Tyler Kent's diplomatic immunity and that he was then prosecuted under British Law. But Senator Connally did not make clear the charge. The Connally statement does not hold water, for Tyler Kent was sentenced on the charge of stealing documents, which, if stolen at all, were stolen from the AMERICAN EMBASSY in AMERICAN EMBASSY CODE -- certainly no affair of the British Government at the time. That Government would indeed have arrested Churchill for secretly sending cables without passing them through censorship in wartime, cables which went behind the back of the then British Government, and in essence conspired for the downfall of that Government. Therefore, the British part in the case is entirely illegal or ultra-official and the crime, if any, was against the American Government only.

22 Kent's trial by a British Court therefore remains a complete travesty of justice and a thoroughly illegal action. Consul General John G. Erhardt, now Chief of Foreign Service Personnel in the State Department in Washington, was the only American observer allowed to be present in the Kent trial. He was placed under oath not to disclose any details of the hearing. He has known Kent since the latter's boyhood. He told Mrs. Kent, after his return to this country, that "Tyler did nothing reprehensible, but merely was unwise in the way he went about doing it." Mrs. Kent saw Ambassador Kennedy after his resignation from his London post. She asked him if her son had been rightly accused of being a spy. He replied that there was no basis whatever for that suspicion. Walter Trchan, CHICAGO TRIBUNE correspondent, states that Kennedy told him: "I am very much ashamed of the part I played in the Kent Case -- I lost my head."

23 In June and July, 1944, Mrs. Ann H. P. Kent (of 2112 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.), the mother of Tyler Kent, sent a resume of her son's case to the delegates of both the Republican and Democratic Conventions. Upton Close, the radio commentator, gave the Kent Case nationwide publicity on several occasions. Newspapers featured it. Millions of Americans became sensitized to the presence in the New Deal closet of a Kent Case skeleton ranking in importance with the Pearl Harbor skeleton. Then, on September 2, 1944, the State Department issued a lengthy defense of its surrender of young Kent to British authorities. Mrs. Kent's reply to Secretary Hull (a copy of which was sent to every member of Congress) began as follows: "May I be permitted to say that the long release by the State Department on September 2 relative to Tyler Kent left entirely unanswered the point on which the American people demand an investigation; i.e., the existence or non-existence of secret pre-war agreements made by the President of the United States without 'the advice and consent of the Senate'". . . "Very few people besides his mother are interested in Tyler Kent per se. But one hundred and thirty odd million Americans are vitally concerned to know whether or not it is true that in time of peace, one year before the Lend Lease Bill and other measures were put before the Senate, they had been planned 'between the American President and the British Navy head'." On September 5, 1944 ex-Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy also went to bat for the New Deal. Kennedy admitted, however, that copies of 1500 cablegrams had been found in Tyler Kent's room, but did not acknowledge the nature of the cablegrams. News of the Kennedy statement reached Kent in prison and the British Authorities permitted him to wire his mother on September 14, 1944: " Kennedy's statement false."

24 The latest chapter in this fantastic case occurred September 26, 1944. On that date the Washington, D. C. TIMES-HERALD headlined: "British Free Ramsay, Tyler Kent's Friend." With adequate pressure from back-home constituents upon Congressmen, the Kent Case seems sure to boil over as soon as Congress reconvenes. Why should an American citizen whose forbears fought in every American war be imprisoned abroad in outright denial of his diplomatic rights, when even his Parliamentary friend has been released?

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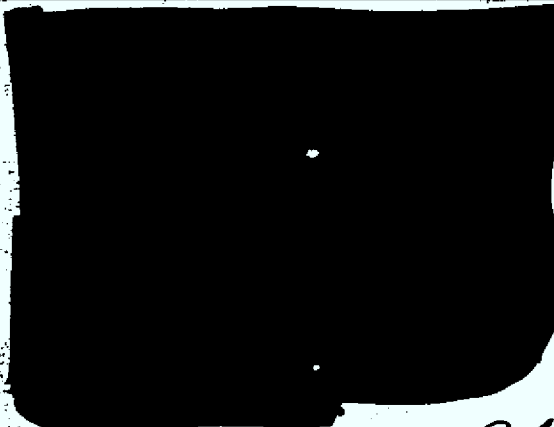
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BALTIMORE, MARYLAND**

FILE NO. 105-1396

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE AUG 1 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/27; 7/11, 13/51	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE TYLER GATEWOOD KENT			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



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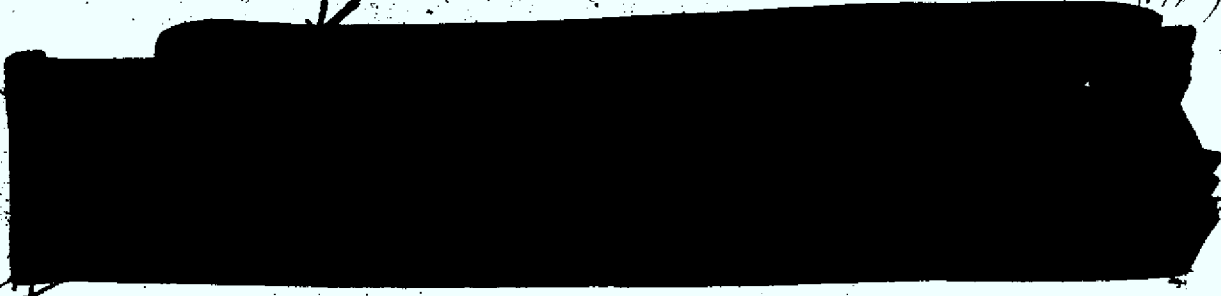
*1 Xerox copy CIA-6/27/67
STP/ads*

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MAY 29 1962
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BY: <i>ads</i>

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WFO 105-1396

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised confidentially that former Ambassador JOSEPH KENNEDY was alleged to have told [REDACTED] that he would testify before a Congressional committee under subpoena but otherwise would not talk about the matter.

[REDACTED]

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the photostatic copy of the publication by GERALD L. K. SMITH of the story of TYLER KENT.

- PENDING -

WFO 105-1396

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated June 15, 1951.

TYLER KENT

- The most sensational story of the century.
- Allegations in this manuscript based on numerous interviews with Mrs. Ann H. P. Kent, mother of Tyler Kent.
- A glimpse into the arena of International intrigue.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The following 24 paragraphs constitute a summary of the most tremendous allegations ever to come to my attention. If the allegations contained in this manuscript can be established in a court of justice, high officials in both Britain and the United States should be brought to book and dealt with summarily. It is the opinion of well-informed citizens, both in and out of Congress, that these allegations are correct. Whatever the case may be, they should be aired and all parties concerned should be called on to testify in a public court concerning these matters. The three chief witnesses should be: Winston Churchill, Tyler Kent, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In London in May, 1940, a day or two after Winston Churchill became the King's First Minister, a United States Embassy diplomatic code clerk was arrested by the British authorities with the permission of -- and it may be at the instigation of -- the United States Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy (see paragraphs 3 and 4 for the details of charge). Treaty protocol between United States and Britain requires that any accredited member of the diplomatic service of either nation shall have "diplomatic immunity" and be answerable only to the courts of justice of his own nation. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy (whether acting on instructions from the State Department, or the President of the United States, or not) exceeded his official authority in turning over a member of the American Embassy to the British Court. He thus illegally deprived this American citizen, Tyler Kent, of his rights. Kent, if guilty of any charge, should have been sent to the United States, and charged before the proper court here by a proper official of the State Department. Kent was sentenced to seven years hard labor in British prisons. The State Department later claimed that Kent was first dismissed by Ambassador Kennedy, thus losing his rights. But such summary discharge is not permissible under State Department service rules, and was either an illegal ruse or an excuse thought up later.

Of even greater importance than the illegal treatment of this member of the United States Embassy, is the reason for it. The case was brought to trial in a British court in November, 1940, after an unexplained lapse of more than six months. An English solicitor by the name of F. Graham-Smith and an English barrister, Maurice Healy, were retained by Tyler Kent for his defense. The trial was held in secret, even stories about it got into the press. During Winston Churchill's first week in office, he had also caused the arrest of about 600 prominent British subjects, among them Captain Archibald Ramsay, a member of the House of Commons. He was detained under the Defense of the Realm Act. This summary treatment of Ramsay was protested by various members of Parliament who considered it a violation of their rights under the Magna Carta.

The first charge brought against Tyler Kent had something to do with transmission of information to the enemy. Here we run into the inconsistency that the United States at this time had no enemy but instead was a determined neutral in the war that had recently broken out between Poland, Britain, and France on the one hand, and Germany on the other. We encounter the further interesting hint that the "enemy" to which information is said to have been divulged, was none other than Russia, which at this time was also a neutral in the war between Germany and the Western European Allies, although not quite so neutral as was the United States. Russia at this time had a non-aggression treaty with Germany.

4 All these matters, however, failed to concern the case when, through the efforts of the British solicitor, F. Graham May, the prosecution chose to drop the charge of informing the enemy and change it to "larceny of confidential documents". Kent's London attorney declared: "The verdict was one of expediency and under outside instruction."

5 Tyler Kent was sentenced to seven years' social imprisonment at Wandsworth Penitentiary. This means imprisoned with criminals rather than as a political prisoner. After a hunger strike which ended in a hospital cell, he was visited by a member of the United States Embassy, in London, and shortly afterward transferred to an old monastery used as a political prison on the Isle of Wight, where he was known to be up to September 23, 1944. One hundred and twenty other political prisoners, including Admiral Donville, a retired British Admiral, and many other prominent anti-Churchill Britishers were there imprisoned with him.

6 About a year after Tyler Kent was sentenced, some details of this astonishing case began to leak out. Kent's father, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, had served twenty years in the United States Consular Service; his mother (Mrs. Ann E. P. Kent, of 2112 Wyoming Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.) widowed, drew a War Department pension. The son, Tyler Kent, had entered the State Department Service as a clerk and had a record for brilliant service. The mother was accustomed to communicating with her son during wartime through the State Department mail bag. Not until three weeks after Kent's arrest did his mother know, from the State Department, even the fact that communication with her son had ceased, and then all details were refused her. Later Mrs. Kent learned through the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., that the seriousness of the case arose from the fact that it involved Winston Churchill himself. The appeals to the State Department for information of her son's case brought mostly rude rebuffs to this fine American mother of more than sixty years of age, who had, with her husband, served her country in many foreign lands. Assistant Secretary of State Breckenridge Long finally received Mrs. Kent, when she refused to leave the State Department without seeing someone. He subjected her to a torrent of angry words and concluded: "When the British are through with your son, we will prosecute him to the limit of the law." Mrs. Kent asked: "Prosecute him for what, Mr. Long?" The Assistant Secretary of State was unable to say "for what."

7 All that Tyler Kent and his mother -- and all interested Americans -- ask is that the young Embassy clerk be brought home and properly charged and tried under American law.

8 Mrs. Kent has been told that Ambassador Kennedy regretted almost immediately his improper act in turning this young man over to British jurisdiction and sending two Embassy secretaries -- one of them Rudolph Schoenfeld -- to the English court to give supposititious testimony against him. Tyler Kent has told a friend who visited him in prison that Ambassador Kennedy had on one occasion offered to procure his release on condition that young Kent would take oath that he would never divulge the contents of certain cablegrams coded and decoded through the previous winter. Kent said he refused the "bribe".

9 In May, 1941, about six months after the sentencing of Kent, the first intimations reached Mrs. Kent that there had been secret cables between Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt in which Tyler Kent was a factor. These intimations were given to Mrs. Kent by Robert Scott, a newspaperman formerly associated with the WASHINGTON POST and now a circulation man on the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. Scott said, in effect that the cables had treated of the conduct of the war, including plans for Anglo-American cooperation, and specifically, the Lend Lease formula. He also said that promises of full support of British propaganda services were assured for Mr. Roosevelt's third term campaign as soon as Winston Churchill should supersede Prime Minister Chamberlain in office. Mr. Scott implied that London and Washington newspapermen generally accepted the truth of the stories (this was in May, 1941), but fear of consequences prevented attaching the information to its true source.

10 In July, 1941, Mrs. Kent sent a young man by the name of Otis F. Wingo, a former classmate of her son and a public relations expert, to make what inquiries he could from the British Embassy as to the existence and nature of alleged surreptitious coded cables between Churchill and Roosevelt which she suspected were connected with the imprisonment of her son. Mr. Wingo states that in the course of casual conversation with Mr. John J. Foster, First Secretary of the Embassy and Mr.

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Stephon Childs of the Legal Department and Press Relations Department of the Embassy, he was told by them that the cables which Kent had coded and decoded at the instructions of Ambassador Kennedy, were sent between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, when the latter was still First Lord of the Admiralty. These two officials of the British Embassy added: "We did not want to try this case, but since his own Government and Ambassador insisted, there was nothing else to do." They also said: "His mother has been to see us and we hope she is satisfied, because publicity in this matter would be most embarrassing to both governments."

11 On November 11, 1941, about one year after the trial and sentencing of Kent, a revelation of the nature of his offense was made on the floor of the British House of Commons in a question put to the Government by Richard R. Stokes, M.P., Independent Laborite: "Can not the Home Secretary say whether any of these cablegrams or messages were sent by the Prime Minister (Winston Churchill) behind the back of the then Prime Minister (Neville Chamberlain)?" The answer of Home Secretary Morrison on the floor of Parliament was: "No information can properly be given out about confidential documents which were extracted from the American Embassy."

12 This extraordinary disclosure on the floor of the British House of Commons was almost -- but not quite -- successfully suppressed in the American press. Many editors regarded it as too shocking to use. One large newspaper referred it to legal counsel and was told that it might be libelous. However, in one early morning edition of the Washington, D. C., TIMES-HERALD, of November 12, 1941, Arthur Sears Henning wrote:

"The understanding here is that not only cablegrams from Mr. Churchill to Mr. Roosevelt behind Chamberlain's back, but from Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Churchill are involved. The White House in response to an inquiry yesterday professed to have no information on the subject.

"The correspondence was supposed to have related to British and American policy regarding the European war. Among the questions touched upon are said to have been a more vigorous prosecution of the war than had been achieved by Mr. Chamberlain, and the possibilities of the United States taking an active part in support of Great Britain.

"According to one version, the device of Lend Lease legislation for circumventing the United States Neutrality Law and the Johnson Act forbidding extension of credit to Britain as a war debt defaulter was discussed in this secret correspondence between the American President and the British Navy head.

"Disclosure of the text of the cablegrams would establish whether Mr. Churchill invited, or Mr. Roosevelt made, any commitments of the United States Government to a policy of aiding Britain that was not contemplated by existing United States law.

"From the outbreak of the war the President had been under fire for permitting, if not encouraging, William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, and other American diplomats to encourage France and Poland to get into the war with promises of American support.

"The correspondence between Mr. Churchill and the President passed through the American Embassy in London. Tyler Kent, clerk in the Embassy, made copies of the Churchill and Roosevelt cablegrams and showed them to Captain Archibald Ramsay, a member of the House of Commons.

"The leak of the correspondence soon became known and the responsibility therefore was traced to young Kent. The vengeance of the British and American Governments for this breach of trust was swift and certain.

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"Joseph P. Kennedy, then American Ambassador to Great Britain, discharged Kent, and the British Government immediately arrested him on charges of espionage. After Kent had been held in jail for some time he was given a trial. The espionage charges fell flat, but he finally was convicted of larceny of government documents and sentenced to seven years in prison, where he now is.

"Captain Ramsay, who had been shown or given copies of the correspondence, was placed under detention under the Defense of the Realm Act."

13 In mid-summer of 1941, after receipt of the information from the British Embassy in Washington through Mr. Wingo, Mrs. Kent sought a passport from the United States State Department to go to England. This was denied her. Mrs. Kent then prevailed upon a newspaperman with Baltimore connections, Mr. Ian Ross MacFarlane, (since heard in the early months of 1944 as a news analyst on Station WITB, Baltimore, Maryland) to go to England for her. Mrs. Kent financed his trip on condition that MacFarlane would interview the English Solicitor who defended Kent, and would do his best to interview Kent himself in prison on the Isle of Wight. MacFarlane reached England by the Atlantic Clipper in March, 1942. Upon his return from England, MacFarlane reported to Mrs. Kent that he had been able to accomplish all of these assignments. He saw Kent on the Isle of Wight. Kent told him that the assignment of handling the surreptitious cables preyed upon his mind and conscience. The oath, taken by all Foreign Service Clerks, is: "I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, etc."

Kent considered that the assignment forced him to violate his oath, since he was the accredited public servant of a State Department charged by Congress, at this time, with preserving the neutrality of the United States. He asked for a transfer from the Embassy in London. His request was refused. He then made photostatic copies of the cables passing through his hands and hid them in his room. Kent grew desperate over the direction the correspondence was taking, since obviously the President was committing the United States to war without authorization of Congress or even the knowledge of the actual government of Britain at that time. Yet at this very time President Roosevelt was pledging the voters of the United States that their sons would not be sent into foreign war. Tyler Kent then took the step of divulging the cables to Churchill's most active political opponent in Parliament, the leader of the Right Club, Captain Archibald Ramsay. The conspiracy was secretly discussed among Rightists and anti-Churchill circles in Britain. On May 10, 1940, owing to the illness of Neville Chamberlain, the ambitions of Winston Churchill were suddenly realized. Churchill received the government from Chamberlain and immediately thereafter the British Ramsay and the American Kent were seized and jailed.

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But the manner in which the Soviet Government gained possession of the cables is immaterial. The fact of such possession has been substantiated by Colonel A. O. McGuire, an attorney, Southern Building, Washington, D. C. It puts the Soviet Government in a position to use the improper interchange between the now head of the British Government and the President of the United States in such manner and at such time as might best suit the policy of Moscow. Widespread rumor has it that Stalin used possession of these cables at Teheran to blackmail Roosevelt into consenting to the Soviet absorption of Finland and other small European states.

17 Ian Ross MacFarlane returned to America by plane in September, 1943, landing in Newfoundland and continuing to New York by boat. With him on plane and boat was a free-lance writer, John Bryan Owen, usually known as John Bryan, grandson of William Jennings Bryan and son of our Minister to Denmark, Ruth Bryan Rhode. John Bryan had interested himself strongly in the Kent Case and the position of the Right Club members in England, and had openly criticized both the British and American governments. He had been imprisoned for six months in London and released just in time to return on the plane with MacFarlane. He had been expelled from England with ten shillings and it was Mrs. Kent's money, furnished by MacFarlane, which brought him back to the United States. He took a room in Greenwich Village, New York City, and began discussing the Kent Case freely and with vehemence. On January 2, 1944, he was found dead in his room. The circumstances, as placed in the police records of the New York City Police, remain contradictory and mysterious. Since this incident -- or accident -- MacFarlane has indicated a desire to disassociate himself from the case, or mention of the case, giving as his reason a fear for the personal safety of Tyler Kent.

During the week of July 4, 1944, Mrs. Kent received a letter from England transmitting information that her barrister, Mr. Mav, being aware that British authorities might be considering the release of Tyler Kent from prison, had applied for a cancellation of the deportation order which has stood over Kent's head since his imprisonment. Mr. Mav stated his belief that it would be unwise for Kent, for reasons of bodily safety, to re-enter American jurisdiction or leave British jurisdiction until the government in the United States becomes more friendly toward his client.

18 The details of this extraordinary affair in real life were whispered to a larger and larger number of persons in the newspaper world, in Congress, and other circles. They remained unknown to the larger American and British public until June 15, 1944, when questioning and debate broke out in the British House of Commons concerning the right of the Government to continue the imprisonment for four years without trial of a member of the British Parliament, namely, Captain Archibald Ramsay. The same members of Parliament, who had raised the question on the same floor back on November 11, 1941, participated. This time there was a much greater response. Additional members from the three parties on the floor of the House of Commons -- Laborite, Conservative and Liberal -- all participated. The same Home Minister, Herbert Morrison, was questioned as to whether or not he was exceeding his authority in continuing to deprive Captain Ramsay of the privilege of representing his constituency in Parliament and to deprive that constituency of its representation merely to cover an exchange of correspondence between the now head of the British Empire and the head of a foreign state, which, however irregular at the time, could no longer be interpreted as having to be suppressed in the interests of Britain's war effort.

19 A few days after this extended debate, Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of War Production in the British Cabinet, said in a speech that America had provoked the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. This statement was challenged by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and Mr. Lyttelton tempered his statement without denying its sense.

20 In February, 1944, Mrs. Kent had taken a chance and sent her son a reprint of the Henning article in the Washington, D. C., TIMES-HERALD of November 12, 1941, asking the prison authorities to give it to him. They did and he acknowledged its receipt. Mrs. Kent at once wrote back asking him to comment on its contents, paying especial attention to paragraph 5 which related, in effect, that Roosevelt and Churchill had planned Lend Lease by cablegram a year before the American people ever heard of it.

On May 15, 1944, Mrs. Kent received a cable signed by her son, Tyler Kent, from prison, reading: "Newspaper story essentially true." A few days later she received a lengthy letter from her son confirming the original story about the Churchill-Roosevelt cablegrams published in November, 1941. Beginning June 17, 1944, the long story reached the American press, on the disclosures made in the British House of Commons. The most complete story came through the CHICAGO TRIBUNE Foreign Service, signed by Larry Rue. All of these items passed through British censorship, which is controlled by the Churchill government, indicating that the Government no longer feels obligated to conceal the circumstances of the interchange between Churchill and Roosevelt which arranged for the abandonment of its neutrality by the United States.

Obviously the disclosures of the Kent Case cables can only label Mr. Churchill as clever, even though irregular and capricious toward a superior. But they stigmatize the President of the United States as having proceeded in entire disregard of the Constitutional procedure to which he is sworn by oath of office.

21 The disclosures from England on the Kent Case were brought out on the floors of the United States Senate and House of Representatives on the afternoon of June 19, 1944, and on several successive days. A debate between Senator Henrik Shipstead, Senator Tom Connally, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, and a number of others over the Kent Case occupies several pages in the Congressional Record of June 19. Senator Wheeler related that long ago he had asked Secretary Hull in writing how an American Embassy member could be tried in a secret British Court for stealing papers that went through the American Embassy. The State Department sent a special representative to mollify Senator Wheeler. The State Department's wish was to hush up the matter. Senator Connally, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and Administration Floor Leader, had to rush to a telephone to call up the State Department to find out how to answer the charges of Senator Shipstead. Thereupon, Connally claimed that the United States Government had waived Tyler Kent's diplomatic immunity and that he was then prosecuted under British Law. But Senator Connally did not make clear the charge. The Connally statement does not hold water, for Tyler Kent was sentenced on the charge of stealing documents, which, if stolen at all, were stolen from the AMERICAN EMBASSY in AMERICAN EMBASSY CODE -- certainly no affair of the British Government at the time. That Government would indeed have arrested Churchill for secretly sending cables without passing them through censorship in wartime, cables which went behind the back of the then British Government, and in essence conspired for the downfall of that Government. Therefore, the British part in the case is entirely illegal or ultra-official and the crime, if any, was against the American Government only.

22 Kent's trial by a British Court therefore remains a complete travesty of justice and a thoroughly illegal action. Consul General John G. Gerhardt, now Chief of Foreign Service Personnel in the State Department in Washington, was the only American observer allowed to be present in the Kent trial. He was placed under oath not to disclose any details of the hearing. He has known Kent since the latter's boyhood. He told Mrs. Kent, after his return to this country, that "Tyler did nothing reprehensible, but merely was unwise in the way he went about doing it." Mrs. Kent saw Ambassador Kennedy after his resignation from his London post. She asked him if her son had been rightly accused of being a spy. He replied that there was no basis whatever for that suspicion. Walter Trchan, CHICAGO TRIBUNE correspondent, states that Kennedy told him: "I am very much ashamed of the part I played in the Kent Case -- I lost my head."

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23 In June and July, 1944, Mrs. Ann E. P. Kent (of 2112 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.), the mother of Tyler Kent, sent a resume of her son's case to the delegates of both the Republican and Democratic Conventions. Upton Close, the radio commentator, gave the Kent Case nationwide publicity on several occasions. Newspapers featured it. Millions of Americans became sensitized to the presence in the New Deal closet of a Kent Case skeleton ranking in importance with the Pearl Harbor skeleton. Then, on September 2, 1944, the State Department issued a lengthy defense of its surrender of young Kent to British authorities. Mrs. Kent's reply to Secretary Hull (a copy of which was sent to every member of Congress) began as follows: "May I be permitted to say that the long release by the State Department on September 2 relative to Tyler Kent left entirely unanswered the point on which the American people demand an investigation; i.e., the existence or non-existence of secret pre-war agreements made by the President of the United States without 'the advice and consent of the Senate'". . . "Very few people besides his mother are interested in Tyler Kent per se. But one hundred and thirty odd million Americans are vitally concerned to know whether or not it is true that in time of peace, one year before the Lend Lease Bill and other measures were put before the Senate, they had been planned 'between the American President and the British Navy head'." On September 5, 1944 ex-Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy also went to bat for the New Deal. Kennedy admitted, however, that copies of 1500 cablegrams had been found in Tyler Kent's room, but did not acknowledge the nature of the cablegrams. News of the Kennedy statement reached Kent in prison and the British Authorities permitted him to wire his mother on September 14, 1944: "Kennedy's statement false."

24 The latest chapter in this fantastic case occurred September 26, 1944. On that date the Washington, D. C. TIMES-HERALD headlined: "British Free Ramsey, Tyler Kent's Friend." With adequate pressure from back-home constituents upon Congressmen, the Kent Case seems sure to boil over as soon as Congress reconvenes. Why should an American citizen whose forebears fought in every American war be imprisoned abroad in outright denial of his diplomatic rights, when even his Parliamentary friend has been released?

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *albr*

FROM : C. A. Evans *✓*

SUBJECT: TYLER GATEWOOD KENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIAN
REGISTRATION ACT

DATE: 5/25/63

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

Late Friday afternoon, May 24, 1963, Assistant Attorney General John Douglas of the Civil Division stopped by the office and referred to the pending libel suit which has been filed by subject against former Ambassador Joseph Kennedy. Mr. Douglas stated that following the filing of this libel suit in the State Court of Florida early in April, 1963, the Civil Division reviewed this matter for the purpose of determining whether the suit should be defended by the Department of Justice. The Justice Department would have defended the suit if it had arisen out of official action taken by Mr. Kennedy in connection with his position as United States Ambassador. The Civil Division concluded, however, that the libel suit had no relationship to Mr. Kennedy's position as Ambassador. It would therefore be inappropriate for the Justice Department to act as defense counsel.

Mr. Douglas indicated that thereafter, Ambassador Kennedy arranged to have the suit defended by one of his private attorneys, William Payton Marron of New York.

Mr. Douglas stated that Attorney Marron is in the process of securing the necessary evidence to defend the suit, and in this connection has learned that a former United States foreign officer by the name Gowen had testified in the original prosecution of Kent in England for violation of the British Official Secrets Act in 1940. Pertinent testimony on the part of this witness is said to relate to two telegrams which Kent had in his possession. These telegrams were between former President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill. To support the testimony of the U. S. foreign officer, it was desired that pertinent pages of the transcript of the original Kent trial be utilized in current proceedings.

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

CAE:dlr *dlr*
(7)

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5 MAY 28 1963

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Tyler Gatewood Kent

Mr. Douglas stated that he was referring Attorney Marron to the State Department since that Department will have to authorize any testimony by one of its former officers. Mr. Douglas stated that since the State Department originally furnished a copy of the transcript of the Kent trial to the FBI, he wanted to know what interest, if any, we might have in connection with Marron's efforts to make use of the transcript.

After checking, I advised Mr. Douglas that, as the Department file will show, the British initially furnished the trial transcript to the State Department with definite restrictions as to its use. Mr. Douglas readily agreed that this was an issue which Attorney Marron would have to resolve directly with the State Department. Mr. Douglas said he would inform Marron that he take up with the State Department not only the matter of the testimony of the former State Department official, but also the question as to what, if any, use can be made of the trial transcript.

HE TOLD HITLER ALL OUR WAR SECRETS

GERMANY, in the early days of the war, knew the exact strength of our fighting forces, their dispositions, our inventory of war materials, our prospective war production and our strategic plans—through

TYLER KENT, a code clerk at the United States Embassy in London.

Last night, for the first time the full story of the activities of this traitor—now serving seven years' penal servitude in a British jail—was revealed by

MR. JOSEPH KENNEDY, American Ambassador at the time

Mr. Kennedy said: "In the period after Britain had declared war Mr. Churchill was very complete in revealing to me, and through me to Mr. Roosevelt, Britain's unpreparedness.

"Mr. Churchill and other high British officials gave me the whole picture—figures on Britain's land, sea and air forces, the disposition of British units everywhere, Britain's home inventory of war materials, her prospective war production, and the fundamentals of Britain's strategic plans.

Terrible Damage

"Week by week these were forwarded to Mr. Roosevelt in an 'unbreakable' code.

"We had to assume that week by week this same data went to Berlin via Kent.

"As a code clerk Kent had the unbreakable code book at his elbow and that is what did terrible damage."

Mr. Kennedy disclosed that because of Kent's arrest America's diplomatic communications throughout the world were blacked out in the weeks before the fall of France.

The black-out lasted from two to six weeks, until couriers had reached the embassies with new codes.

Kent transmitted his information via Italy and Mr. Kennedy said that Italy might have been ordered to stay out of the war for 14 months because of her usefulness to Germany as a transmission channel for information.

Beans Spilled

He emphasised that Italy did not go to war until after Kent's arrest.

Scotland Yard found copies of 1,500 documents locked in a strong box in Kent's rooms.

"The beans were spilled" when the Italian Embassy telephoned Kent's rooms while Scotland Yard men and United States Embassy officials were there.

If America had been at war, Mr. Kennedy added, he would have recommended that Kent be sent back to America to be shot.

Mr. Kennedy waived diplomatic immunity with the approval of the State Department and turned Kent over to the British authorities.—Reuter.

Roach
Curran
Geo. E. Allen
Rm. 4740
M.

Felt
Mon

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

165-27850-A
INDEXED 87 SEP 18 1944

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CAPITOL STUFF

By JOHN O'DONNELL

NOW that Franklin Roosevelt is dead, and Winston Churchill has been repudiated by his fellow subjects of Great Britain, and the war is over and censorship is ended, there is no reason why the American people shouldn't have all the facts about two tremendously important facts in our country.

First, from the standpoint of time, is the case of Tyler Kent—the young U. S. State Department career man still serving his time in a British jail following his wartime secret trial in London.

Kent was tossed into an Isle of Wight hoosegow after our U. S. Ambassador to London, Joseph P. Kennedy, had been instructed by Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull to waive Kent's diplomatic immunity (to which he was entitled) and have him tried in secret in order to suppress the secret messages passed between Roosevelt and Churchill, which Kent had decoded as a part of his State Department job.

And second—second only because of timing—is the story of Pearl Harbor which Roosevelt and his associates furiously (and successfully) managed to hush.

This yarn is going to break, come hell or high water.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN is willing to have the facts laid on the line. Importantly, one of Truman's good friends and a former Senate colleague for whom he has the highest regard, Michigan's Republican Ferguson, will carry the ball in the forthcoming smash at the Roosevelt secrecy wall.

This is the wall of secrecy, thrown up around the whole Pearl Harbor story since the hour of the Jap victory—a wall of secrecy which was strong enough to prevent the now retired Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Roberts from getting the complete and frank testimony from army and navy officers in Hawaii who wished to tell the investigator for their country what really happened and why—but were gagged by White House and State Department wartime instructions.

The case of young Kent is particularly important, even more so than Pearl Harbor, perhaps, if the allegations concerning Roosevelt-Churchill secret messages turn out to be true.

If true, Franklin Delano Roosevelt will be marked down in history as a colossal liar who deliberately deceived and betrayed his nation by telling his fellow citizens that his international policy was to keep this country out of any European war, while at the same time he secretly connived to create a new government in Britain headed by war-loving Churchill after ditching the peace-loving Chamberlain, all under Roosevelt promises that he could finally swing this nation into belligerency, despite the wishes of Congress or the majority of the voters.

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87 SEP 4 1945

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Date 8-17-45

Clipped at the Seat of Government

26 SEP 7 1945

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THE facts of the Tyler Kent case are these:

The young man, whose father before him had been a State Department career official, was in charge of the code room in our London Embassy back in September 1939, when Prime Minister Chamberlain proclaimed to the House of Commons that His Majesty's government had decided to declare war on Germany and hoped that they could persuade France to follow suit.

Then came the days of the phoney war and F.D.R. was becoming restless in Washington because he didn't think Chamberlain was pressing the attack on Germany.

In fact, there were certain telephone conversations between Roosevelt in Washington and American Ambassadors Bullitt in Paris and Kennedy in London in which F.D.R. bluntly observed, "Can't you put some iron in Chamberlain's backbone?"

Then came the Roosevelt coded messages to Chamberlain's lieutenant, one Winston S. Churchill, then a member of the Chamberlain government.

Young Kent got the secret Roosevelt-Churchill messages as a part of his regular job. In the phony war months of '39-'40 he copied them, decided to quit the State Department service and return to Washington and place them before the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Affairs.

Then came the overturn of the British cabinet, the harassed and ailing Chamberlain was tossed out. Churchill became Prime Minister. Kent was grabbed by British security police from Scotland Yard.

Roosevelt and Hull told Kennedy that they didn't want Kent tried in this country where his defense might "create disunity" and that it was O.K. by us to have American Citizen Kent of a neutral America tried under the secrecy of wartime star chamber sessions with the public barred, all evidence impounded and testimony of witnesses suppressed.

UPSHOT of it all was that State Department Employee Tyler Kent received a seven years' sentence from the British court in May 1940.

According to former Ambassador Kennedy, Kent had copied some 1,500 code messages exchanged between Roosevelt and the then ambitious Churchill, who in 1939 was eagerly awaiting the day to ditch Chamberlain and get the Prime Minister's job.

Latest cables from Britain say that Kent will be released from his Isle of Wight confinement October 1 and be deported to the United States.

American counsel for Kent started a move to halt the deportation proceeding--on the astounding grounds that the State Department would seek to re-arrest him on similar charges in order to prevent him from making public his knowledge of the Roosevelt-Churchill messages.

This legal move has now been dropped. Meanwhile, British authorities have reported that because of the shipping situation due to return of U. S. service personnel it may be impossible to deport Kent to his homeland "for months."

Kent Charges On Return Home

By NEAL PATTERSON
and DAVID CHARNAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NY News). Tyler Kent, former code clerk in the American Embassy at London who overnight became the central figure in the greatest Anglo-American espionage mystery of World War II, came home from five years in a British jail yesterday to hurl charges of falsehood at his erstwhile chief, former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy.

Kent, whose friends have charged he was railroaded to prison to forestall his exposure of alleged secret pledges exchanged between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, before America was drawn into the war—also virtually assured himself of an early seat before a congressional investigating committee.

Willing to Testify

On a Hoboken pier, soon after disembarking from the British freighter Silver Oak, Kent declared he could give information to the committee now sifting the Pearl Harbor disaster. "Not as to the Pearl Harbor phase, but as regards America's entry into war."

He said he was willing to testify before that committee or any other proper authority, but that he didn't know a Republican request already had been made to the Pearl Harbor Committee to call him.

To more than 40 newspapermen the 34-year-old ex-career diplomat admitted that embassy papers had been found in his London apartment, but avoided comment on former Ambassador Kennedy's statement that they totaled 1,500.

"There were some documents in my apartment," was how Kent put it. "I don't wish to reveal their contents at this time. They are related to embassy matters."

Kennedy "Inventions"

"Is it true," reporters asked, that the information you were taking home went to the then neutral Italian Embassy and by diplomatic pouch to Rome and on to Berlin?"

"That's pure invention by Mr. Kennedy. I don't know whether any information reached Rome or Berlin."

Q.—Is it true there was a phone call from the Italian Embassy to your apartment while Scotland Yard agents were searching it?

A.—That's pure invention by Mr. Kennedy.

Q.—What about the charge that 50 of your decoded messages which were left by Anna Wolkoff, White Russian, were found in a nearby photographic studio where they allegedly had been reduced to microfilm by a German spy?

A.—Nothing of that nature was charged by the British. It was a pure invention of Mr. Kennedy.

Press Questions

Kent said he had known Miss Wolkoff, operator of an exclusive London dress shop and the daughter of a former Czarist admiral, about six months before their arrest. He parried questions as to a friendship with the girl, who was convicted with him of violating the Official Secrets Act.

Miss Wolkoff is still serving a year term.

Asked if he himself was guilty of violating that statute, Kent replied:

"I wanted to inform the Senate. I considered that the documents obtained information the Senate could have, relating to foreign relations."

Q. Did you have any right to give those documents in your opinion?—A. Under ordinary cir-



Tyler Kent Home—After Five Years in British Prison

Tyler Kent, former clerk in the U. S. Embassy in London, who spent five years in a British jail for the alleged theft of secret correspondence, is greeted by his mother in Hoboken, N. J. He arrived on the British freighter Silver Oak yesterday. Kent said he took the documents for the purpose of relaying the information to the U. S. Senate.

cently announced that no charges are pending against him here.

He was warmly greeted at the pier by his mother, Mrs. Anna H. P. Kent, of Washington, widow of a career diplomat. Mrs. Kent, who last saw her son in 1940, has battled unceasingly for his release.

She was accompanied by a family friend, Charles Parsons, of Kennebunk, Me., and two private detectives, former Lts. John Shields and Edward Moran of the New York police. Five Hoboken police provided a further escort.

Kennedy Challenges

Kent to Speak Out

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (CIPS). Joseph P. Kennedy, former ambassador to Britain, today challenged Tyler Kent, former clerk in the United States embassy in London, to make public any information he may have that would be of interest to the American people. Kennedy is here on a business trip.

"If Kent really has anything to say that would interest the people of the United States, and if there is any truth to his contention that his arrest in England prevented him from making any disclosures there, then now is the time for him to speak out, because the restrictions that he alleges existed certainly do not exist now that he is back in the United States," the former ambassador said.

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