

George C. Thomson Registered Civil Engineer

SWIMMING POOLS

STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

RECEIVED

APR 13 1965

CORRES. MAJ

Honorable B. de Katszenbach
U. S. Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

April 8, 1965

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APR 12 1965

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Dear Mr. Katszenbach:

On or about October 6, 1964, I came upon the true details of the manner in which former President John F. Kennedy was murdered in Dallas on November 22, 1963. I called Representative H. Allen Smith regarding this matter and he advised me I should refer this problem to your office.

Since that date I have come upon a vast amount of new and substantiated detail and this information has been progressed forward to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have absolute proof of the manner in which President Kennedy was murdered, and it has been checked out physically, chronologically, medically and testimonially with reference to the public statements of secret servicemen and other witnesses who were actually at the scene of the crime. I am sure you will find that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has this information in much greater detail than has been described above.

In my opinion, it is now proper for me to make of your office the following requests:

- 1) The arrest and prosecution of the man I identified as an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who, you will find, is the primary suspect in this murder. This man should be charged with conspiring to over-throw the constituted government of the United States of America which is, of course, a federal crime.
- 2) All people associated in this matter, who are guilty of conspiring to impair the civil rights of private citizens by aiding and abetting the aforementioned conspiracy to over-throw the constituted government of the United States of America, should be duly investigated, indicted and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law by the United States Department of Justice.

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George C. Thomson Registered Civil Engineer

SWIMMING POOLS

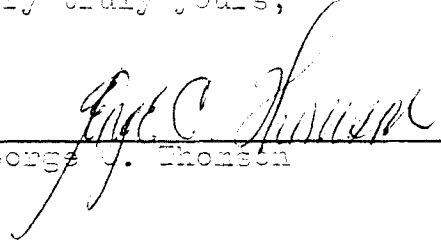
STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

1528 CANADA BLVD., SUITE 208
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA 91208
245-8578 - 242-0722 - 241-6035

I am personally writing this letter to you since my civil rights are being impaired in this regard. It would be useless of me to state the urgency of this request since it is quite obvious that it is affecting the entire social conditions of our community today.

Please advise me of your decision in this matter at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,



George C. Thomson

GOT:RE

CC J. Edgar Hoover
Representative E. Allen Smith
Associated Press
United Press International
Mr. Phillip B. Deily, Special Agent
Mrs. Marguerite Oswald

To all interested parties

Items of Evidence
Pertaining to the
Assassination of President Kennedy
which should be retained
permanently by the
U. S. Government

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Physical exhibits of Lee Harvey Oswald which the Commission wishes to retain:

- 1 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescopic sight, Serial No. C2766 (CE 139)
- 2 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from building (CE 141)
- 3 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248 (CE 143)
- 4 Brown leather holster (CE 144)
- 5 Two .38 Special cartridges obtained from Secret Service (CE 145)
- 6 Suspect's shirt (CE 150)
- 7 Gray jacket (CE 162)
- 8 Blue jacket from depository identified by Mrs. Marina Oswald as being property of Lee Harvey Oswald (CE 163)
- 9 Replica of sack (CE 364)
- 10 Bracelet inscribed "Lee" (CE 383)
- 11 Bullet from stretcher (CE 399)
- 12 Four .38 Special cartridges (CE 518)
- 13 Barrel cast of Oswald's rifle (CE 540)
- 14 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, Serial No. UC 5209, with telescopic sight (CE 542)
- 15 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building (CE 543)
- 16 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building (CE 544)
- 17 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building (CE 545)
- 18 Bullet fragment from President's car (CE 567)
- 19 Bullet fragment from President's car (CE 569)
- 20 Shim from under front end of telescopic mount (CE 576)

- ✓ Shim from over telescopic sight at rear (CE 577)
- ✓ Shim from under telescopic sight at front clamp (CE 578)
- ✓ .38 S & W Western cartridge (CE 587)
- ✓ Components of a .38 S & W Western cartridge (CE 588)
- ✓ .38 S & W Remington-Peters cartridge and components of similar cartridge (CE 589)
- ✓ .38 Special Western cartridge and components of similar cartridge (CE 590)
- ✓ .38 Special Remington-Peters cartridge and components of similar cartridge (CE 591)
- ✓ Five cartridges from Oswald's pocket (CE 592)
- ✓ Four .38 Special cartridge cases from Tippit murder scene (CE 594)
- ✓ Test cartridge cases from Oswald's revolver (CE 595)
- ✓ Bullet from Officer Tippit's body along with button from his uniform (CE 602)
- ✓ Bullet from Officer Tippit's body (CE 603)
- ✓ Bullet from Officer Tippit's body (CE 604)
- ✓ Bullet from Officer Tippit's body (CE 605)
- ✓ Test bullets from Oswald's revolver (CE 606)
- ✓ Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building (CE 648)
- ✓ Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building (CE 653)
- ✓ Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building (CE 654)
- ✓ Three small lead particles found on rug underneath left jump seat of President's car (CE 840)
- ✓ Lead residue found on inside surface of glass of windshield (CE 841)
- ✓ Small fragment of metal from wrist of Governor Connally (CE 842)
- ✓ Two metal fragments removed from the President's head at time of autopsy (CE 843)

- 4³ Brown billfold with Marine group photograph (FBI No. 114)
- 4⁴ Wallet belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald containing: (FBI No. B1)
 - 1. Social Security card #433-54-3937
 - 2. Selective Service Notice of Classification SSN 41-114-39-532
 - 3. Department of Defense Service ID card #N4, 271,617 USMC #1653230
 - 4. USMC Certificate of Service
 - 5. Fair Play for Cuba Committee Ident. card, National Card
 - 6. Selective Service Registration Certificate
 - 7. Hotel card
 - 8. FPCC Membership card, New Orleans Chapter
 - 9. ID card, US Forces in Japan
 - 10. Dallas Public Library card
 - 11. Three photographs
 - 12. Slip of paper with three addresses, The Worke, The Worker and Russian Embassy
- 4⁵ Bus transfer, bracelet inscribed "Lee," key, ring, narrow black belt with buckle and property receipt (FBI No. D35)
- 4⁶ Mail order coupon in name of A. J. Hidell used to order .38 caliber gun from Los Angeles (CE 135)
- 4⁷ "Tag Repair" #18374 for "Oswald" obtained from Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas (FBI No. D148)
- 4⁸ Blanket (CE 140)
- 4⁹ Test bullets from Oswald's rifle (CE 572)
- 5⁰ Bullet from General Walker's home (CE 573)

President Kennedy's possessions

CE No.
S 393 President's coat
S 394 President's shirt
S 395 President's tie

E. That leaves the items which will have to be acquired by condemnation. Congress should enact legislation the substance of which is as follows:

1. Congress recognizes the importance of the items in question as physical evidence of the assassination, a major event in our history. In order to preserve these items both as evidence and as "objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States" [language borrowed from the National Historic Sites Act, 16 U.S.C. § 461, which should be modified as appropriate], they should be acquired for inclusion in the permanent record of the investigation of the assassination.
2. The President's Commission is authorized and directed to prepare a list of items which should be retained in the permanent record of the investigation of the assassination and absolute title to which is not already in the United States.
3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to institute condemnation proceedings in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to condemn the items specified by the Commission and secure title in them for the United States.
4. Such proceedings shall be carried on according to Rule 71A of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, with the proviso that the issue of compensation shall be determined by a commission of three persons appointed by the court, as described in subdivision (h) of Rule 71A.
5. There is authorized to be appropriated for compensating the present owners of such property as shall be condemned in the above proceedings an amount equal to that which shall be determined to be just and adequate compensation for the property so condemned.

Explanation of the suggested provisions:

(1) Congress should include in the statute a statement of the public purpose which justifies exercise of the power of condemnation. The provisions of the National Historic Sites Act are available as a guide, if necessary. See, also, 16 U.S.C. § 469, which provides for the preservation of "historical and archeological data (including relics and specimens)."

(2) You may want to consider whether Congress should not specify the particular items to be condemned. It seems preferable for that not to be included in the statute but to be referred to the Commission. The list would in any event have to come from the Commission. The only objection to leaving it to the Commission is the open-ended nature of the authorization. I suppose that stated as I have stated it above, the Commission could decide that the Depository was a fine piece of physical evidence and place it on the list. But I see no

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cause for concern about this, and I am not delighted with the idea of Tippet's button and Marina's bracelet finding a permanent place in the Statutes at Large as well as the Archives. As for who should decide what goes on the list, I see no authority other than the Commission which would be appropriate.

(3) I choose the Secretary of the Interior because I don't know whom else to choose. He has responsibility for administering the National Historic Sites Act, which is the closest thing to what is involved here. I choose the District Court for the District of Columbia because the items in question are located within the District now.

(4) Rule 71A is a comprehensive guide to condemnation proceedings in the district courts. I specify that the determination of just compensation shall be made by a commission because there are too many emotional factors involved here to leave that issue to a jury. There are other possibilities, but I think the commission idea is as good as any.

(5) Some appropriation is necessary.

As I understand it, at the completion of a condemnation proceeding, the Government has absolute title to the property condemned, so long as it has given proper notice to all parties, etc. Consequently, I see no need for a provision terminating all rights not asserted in the proceedings. Indeed, I think any such provision would be superfluous or unconstitutional. If the Government does not give the notice required by due process (presumably embodied in the statute) and there is someone with a solid claim to some of this property, then there would have been a taking without just compensation.

maintenance of the property by the State, political subdivision, or organization, and any deed conveying title to such lands for roadway purposes shall contain the condition and limitation that in the event the land conveyed shall fail or cease to be used for roadway purposes the same shall immediately revert to and vest in the United States. (Aug. 6, 1956, ch. 987, § 3, 70 Stat. 1065.)

§ 460h. Costs of surveys or relocation of boundaries.

The costs of any surveys or the relocation of boundary markers necessary as an incident of a conveyance or other property transfer under sections 460e—460j of this title shall be borne by the grantee. (Aug. 6, 1956, ch. 987, § 4, 70 Stat. 1066.)

§ 460i. Delegation of powers; regulations.

The Secretary of the Army may delegate any authority conferred upon him by sections 460e—460j of this title to any officer or employee of the Department of the Army. Any such officer or employee shall exercise the authority so delegated under rules and regulations approved by the Secretary. (Aug. 6, 1956, ch. 987, § 5, 70 Stat. 1066.)

§ 460j. Disposition of proceeds.

The proceeds from any sale made under sections 460e—460j of this title shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. (Aug. 6, 1956, ch. 987, § 6, 70 Stat. 1066.)

Chapter 1A.—HISTORIC SITES, BUILDINGS, OBJECTS, AND ANTIQUITIES

Sec.

- 461. Declaration of national policy.
- 462. Administration by Secretary of the Interior; powers and duties enumerated.
- 463. Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; creation, powers and duties.
- 464. Cooperation with governmental and private agencies; employment of technical assistance.
- 465. Jurisdiction of States in lands acquired.
- 466. Appropriation.
- 467. Conflict of laws.
- 468. National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States; creation; purpose.
- 468a. Same; principal office.
- 468b. Same; administration; composition of board of trustees; terms of office; compensation; expenses.
- 468c. Same; powers and duties.
- 468d. Same; consultation with Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments.
- 468e. Same; reports to Congress.

§ 461. Declaration of national policy.

It is declared that it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States. (Aug. 21, 1935, ch. 593, § 1, 49 Stat. 666.)

§ 462. Administration by Secretary of the Interior; powers and duties enumerated.

The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this chapter referred to as the Secretary), through the National Park Service, for the purpose of effectuating the policy expressed in section 461 of this title, shall have the following powers and perform the following duties and functions:

(a) Secure, collate, and preserve drawings, plans, photographs, and other data of historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and objects.

(b) Make a survey of historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

(c) Make necessary investigations and researches in the United States relating to particular sites, buildings, or objects to obtain true and accurate historical and archaeological facts and information concerning the same.

(d) For the purpose of sections 461—467 of this title, acquire in the name of the United States by gift, purchase, or otherwise any property, personal or real, or any interest or estate therein, title to any real property to be satisfactory to the Secretary: *Provided*, That no such property which is owned by any religious or educational institution, or which is owned or administered for the benefit of the public shall be so acquired without the consent of the owner: *Provided further*, That no such property shall be acquired or contract or agreement for the acquisition thereof made which will obligate the general fund of the Treasury for the payment of such property, unless or until Congress has appropriated money which is available for that purpose.

(e) Contract and make cooperative agreements with States, municipal subdivisions, corporations, associations, or individuals, with proper bond where deemed advisable, to protect, preserve, maintain, or operate any historic or archaeological building, site, object, or property used in connection therewith for public use, regardless as to whether the title thereto is in the United States: *Provided*, That no contract or cooperative agreement shall be made or entered into which will obligate the general fund of the Treasury unless or until Congress has appropriated money for such purpose.

(f) Restore, reconstruct, rehabilitate, preserve, and maintain historic or prehistoric sites, buildings, objects, and properties of national historical or archaeological significance and where deemed desirable establish and maintain museums in connection therewith.

(g) Erect and maintain tablets to mark or commemorate historic or prehistoric places and events of national historical or archaeological significance.

(h) Operate and manage historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and properties acquired under the provisions of sections 461—467 of this title together with lands and subordinate buildings for the benefit of the public, such authority to include the power to charge reasonable visitation fees and grant concessions, leases, or permits for the use of land, building space, roads, or trails when necessary or desirable either to accommodate the public or to facilitate administration: *Provided*, That such concessions, leases, or permits, shall be let at competitive bidding, to the person making the highest and best bid.

(i) When the Secretary determines that it would be administratively burdensome to restore, reconstruct, operate, or maintain any particular historic or archaeological site, building, or property donated to the United States through the National Park Service, he may cause the same to be done by organizing a corporation for that purpose under the laws of the District of Columbia or any State.

(j) Develop an educational program and service

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for the purpose of making available to the public facts and information pertaining to American historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and properties of national significance. Reasonable charges may be made for the dissemination of any such facts or information.

(k) Perform any and all acts, and make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with sections 461—467 of this title as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions thereof. Any person violating any of the rules and regulations authorized by said sections shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 and be adjudged to pay all cost of the proceedings. (Aug. 21, 1935, ch. 593, § 2, 49 Stat. 666.)

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

All functions of all other officers of the Department of the Interior and all functions of all agencies and employees of such Department were, with two exceptions, transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, with power vested in him to authorize their performance or the performance of any of his functions by any of such officers, agencies, and employees, by 1950 Reorg. Plan No. 3, §§ 1, 2, eff. May 24, 1950, 15 F. R. 3174, 64 Stat. 1262, set out in note under section 481 of Title 5, Executive Departments and Government Officers and Employees.

§ 463. Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; creation, powers and duties.

A general advisory board to be known as the "Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments" is established, to be composed of not to exceed eleven persons, citizens of the United States, to include representatives competent in the fields of history, archaeology, architecture, and human geography, who shall be appointed by the Secretary and serve at his pleasure. The members of such board shall receive no salary but may be paid expenses incidental to travel when engaged in discharging their duties as such members.

It shall be the duty of such board to advise on any matters relating to national parks and to the administration of sections 461—467 of this title submitted to it for consideration by the Secretary. It may also recommend policies to the Secretary from time to time pertaining to national parks and to the restoration, reconstruction, conservation, and general administration of historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and properties. (Aug. 21, 1935, ch. 593, § 3, 49 Stat. 667.)

NEW YORK CITY NATIONAL SHRINES ADVISORY BOARD

Act Aug. 11, 1955, ch. 779, 69 Stat. 632, as amended by Pub. L. 85-658, Aug. 14, 1958, 72 Stat. 613, provided:

"[SEC. 1. APPOINTMENT; MEMBERSHIP; COMPENSATION; FUNCTIONS; REPORT; TERMINATION.] That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to appoint an advisory board, to be known as the New York City National Shrines Advisory Board. The membership of the Board may not exceed eleven persons. The Secretary shall appoint one member to represent the city of New York, one member to represent the State of New York, and one member to represent the Borough of Manhattan, after consideration of such recommendations as may be made by the mayor of New York City, the Governor of New York State, and the President of the Borough of Manhattan for the appointment of the representatives of their respective jurisdictions. The remaining membership of the Board shall be appointed from the various historical and civic organizations interested in effectuating the purposes of this Act. The Secretary shall, at the time of appointment, designate one of the members to serve as Chairman. Members of the Board shall receive no compensation for

their services, but may be paid any necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior.

"The functions of the Board shall be to render advice to the Secretary of the Interior and to further public participation in the rehabilitation, development and the preservation of those historic properties in the New York City area that are of great national significance, identified as the Federal Hall National Memorial, Castle Clinton National Monument, and the Statue of Liberty National Monument. The Board shall conduct a study of these historic properties and submit recommendations concerning their preservation and administration to the Secretary of the Interior, such report and recommendations of the Board to be transmitted to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, together with his recommendations thereon, within one year following the date of the establishment of the Board. The Board shall cease to exist when the Secretary of the Interior shall find that its purposes have been accomplished.

"SEC. 2. [DONATIONS; APPROPRIATIONS.] The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept donations of funds for rehabilitation, development and preservation of the historic properties including any made upon condition that such funds are to be expended only if Federal funds in an amount equal to the donated funds are appropriated for such purposes. There are authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to match funds that may be donated for purposes of this Act.

"SEC. 3. [FEDERAL HALL NATIONAL MEMORIAL.] The Federal Hall Memorial National Historic Site, established pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666) [sections 461—467 of this title], shall hereafter be known as the 'Federal Hall National Memorial.'"

§ 464. Cooperation with governmental and private agencies; employment of technical assistance.

(a) The Secretary, in administering sections 461—467 of this title, is authorized to cooperate with and may seek and accept the assistance of any Federal, State, or municipal department or agency, or any educational or scientific institution, or any patriotic association, or any individual.

(b) When deemed necessary, technical advisory committees may be established to act in an advisory capacity in connection with the restoration or reconstruction of any historic or prehistoric building or structure.

(c) Such professional and technical assistance may be employed, and such service may be established as may be required to accomplish the purposes of sections 461—467 of this title and for which money may be appropriated by Congress or made available by gifts for such purpose. (Aug. 21, 1935, ch. 593, § 4, 49 Stat. 668.)

CODIFICATION

Provisions of subsec. (c) which authorized employment of professional and technical assistants without regard to the civil-service laws were omitted since the positions referred to are now in the classified civil service and subject to the applicable compensation schedules.

The authority for covering excepted positions into the classified civil service was given the President by section 631a of Title 5, Executive Departments and Government Officers and Employees. By Executive Order 8743, Apr. 25, 1941, set out as a note under section 631a of Title 5, the President exercised this authority with respect to many previously excepted positions.

For positions now covered by the Classification Act of 1949, see sections 1081 and 1082 of Title 5. For the power of the Civil Service Commission to determine the applicability of those sections to specific positions, see section 1083 of Title 5.

§ 465. Jurisdiction of States in lands acquired.

Nothing in sections 461—467 of this title shall be held to deprive any State, or political subdivision

thereof, of its civil and criminal jurisdiction in and over lands acquired by the United States under said sections. (Aug. 21, 1935, ch. 593, § 5, 49 Stat. 668.)

§ 466. Appropriation.

There is authorized to be appropriated for carrying out the purposes of sections 461—467 of this title such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine. (Aug. 21, 1935, ch. 593, § 6, 49 Stat. 668.)

§ 467. Conflict of laws.

The provisions of sections 461—467 of this title shall control if any of them are in conflict with any other Act or Acts relating to the same subject matter. (Aug. 21, 1935, ch. 593, § 7, 49 Stat. 668.)

§ 468. National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States; creation; purpose.

In order to further the policy enunciated in sections 461—467 of this title, and to facilitate public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects of national significance or interest, there is created a charitable, educational, and nonprofit corporation, to be known as the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, hereafter referred to as the "National Trust". The purposes of the National Trust shall be to receive donations of sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture, to preserve and administer them for public benefit, to accept, hold, and administer gifts of money, securities, or other property of whatsoever character for the purpose of carrying out the preservation program, and to execute such other functions as are vested in it by sections 468—468e of this title. (Oct. 26, 1949, ch. 755, § 1, 63 Stat. 927.)

RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

Section 7 of act Oct. 26, 1949, provided that: "The right to repeal, alter or amend this Act [sections 468—468e of this title] at any time is hereby expressly reserved, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired."

§ 468a. Same; principal office.

The National Trust shall have its principal office in the District of Columbia and shall be deemed, for purposes of venue in civil actions, to be an inhabitant and resident thereof. The National Trust may establish offices in such other place or places as it may deem necessary or appropriate in the conduct of its business. (Oct. 26, 1949, ch. 755, § 2, 63 Stat. 927.)

§ 468b. Same; administration; composition of board of trustees; terms of office; compensation; expenses.

The affairs of the National Trust shall be under the general direction of a board of trustees composed as follows: The Attorney General of the United States; the Secretary of the Interior; and the Director of the National Gallery of Art, ex officio; and not less than six general trustees who shall be citizens of the United States, to be chosen as hereinafter provided. The Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Interior, when it appears desirable in the interest of the conduct of the business of the board and to such extent as they deem it advisable, may, by written notice to the National Trust, designate any officer of their respective departments to act for them in the discharge of their duties as a

member of the board of trustees. The number of general trustees shall be fixed by the Board of Trustees of the National Trust and shall be chosen by the members of the National Trust from its members at any regular meeting of said National Trust. The respective terms of office of the general trustees shall be as prescribed by said board of trustees but in no case shall exceed a period of five years from the date of election. A successor to a general trustee shall be chosen in the same manner and shall have a term expiring five years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was chosen, except that a successor chosen to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of such term shall be chosen only for the remainder of that term. The chairman of the board of trustees shall be elected by a majority vote of the members of the board. No compensation shall be paid to the members of the board of trustees for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for travel and actual expenses necessarily incurred by them in attending board meetings and performing other official duties on behalf of the National Trust at the direction of the board. (Oct. 26, 1949, ch. 755, § 3, 63 Stat. 928; July 28, 1953, ch. 255, 67 Stat. 228.)

AMENDMENTS

1953—Act July 28, 1953, amended section to provide that the general trustees be elected by members of the trust rather than by the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings as was done formerly.

§ 468c. Same; powers and duties.

To the extent necessary to enable it to carry out the functions vested in it by sections 468—468e of this title, the National Trust shall have the following general powers:

(a) To have succession until dissolved by Act of Congress, in which event title to the properties of the National Trust, both real and personal, shall, insofar as consistent with existing contractual obligations and subject to all other legally enforceable claims or demands by or against the National Trust, pass to and become vested in the United States of America.

(b) To sue and be sued in its corporate name.

(c) To adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(d) To adopt a constitution and to make such bylaws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of any State, as it deems necessary for the administration of its functions under sections 468—468e of this title, including among other matter, bylaws, rules, and regulations governing visitation to historic properties, administration of corporate funds, and the organization and procedure of the board of trustees.

(e) To accept, hold, and administer gifts and bequests of money, securities, or other personal property of whatsoever character, absolutely or on trust, for the purposes for which the National Trust is created. Unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the gift or bequest, the National Trust is authorized to sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of and to invest or reinvest in such investments as it may determine from time to time the moneys, securities, or other property given or bequeathed to it. The principal of such corporate funds, together with

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the income therefrom and all other revenues received by it from any source whatsoever, shall be placed in such depositories as the National Trust shall determine and shall be subject to expenditure by the National Trust for its corporate purposes.

(f) To acquire by gift, devise, purchase, or otherwise, absolutely or on trust, and to hold and, unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the gift or devise, to encumber, convey, or otherwise dispose of, any real property, or any estate or interest therein (except property within the exterior boundaries of national parks and national monuments), as may be necessary and proper in carrying into effect the purposes of the National Trust.

(g) To contract and make cooperative agreements with Federal, State, or municipal departments or agencies, corporations, associations, or individuals, under such terms and conditions as it deems advisable, respecting the protection, preservation, maintenance, or operation of any historic site, building, object, or property used in connection therewith for public use, regardless of whether the National Trust has acquired title to such properties, or any interest therein.

(h) To enter into contracts generally and to execute all instruments necessary or appropriate to carry out its corporate purposes, which instruments shall include such concession contract, leases, or permits for the use of lands, buildings, or other property deemed desirable either to accommodate the public or to facilitate administration.

(i) To appoint and prescribe the duties of such officers, agents, and employees as may be necessary to carry out its functions, and to fix and pay such compensation to them for their services as the National Trust may determine.

(j) And generally to do any and all lawful acts necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes for which the National Trust is created. (Oct. 26, 1949, ch. 755, § 4, 63 Stat. 928.)

§ 468d. Same; consultation with Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments.

In carrying out its functions under sections 468—468e of this title, the National Trust is authorized to consult with the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, on matters relating to the selection of sites, buildings, and objects to be preserved and protected pursuant hereto. (Oct. 26, 1949, ch. 755, § 5, 63 Stat. 929.)

§ 468e. Same; reports to Congress.

The National Trust shall, on or before the 1st day of March in each year, transmit to Congress a report of its proceedings and activities for the preceding calendar year, including the full and complete statement of its receipts and expenditures. (Oct. 26, 1949, ch. 755, § 6, 63 Stat. 929.)

Chapter 2.—THE NATIONAL FORESTS ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Sec.
471. National forests; establishment; limitation on additions in certain States; lands suitable for production of timber.
471a. Forest reserves in New Mexico and Arizona restricted.

Sec.
471b. Additional lands within State of Montana.
471c. Lands in California set aside as reserved forest lands.
471d. Additional forest reserves in California.
471e. Same; extension of boundaries of Sequoia National Forest.
472. Laws affecting national forest lands.
473. Revocation, modification, or vacation of orders or proclamations establishing national forests.
474. Surveys; plats and field notes; maps; effect under Act June 4, 1897.
475. Purposes for which national forests may be established and administered.
476. Sale of timber.
477. Use of timber and stone by settlers.
478. Egress or ingress of actual settlers; prospecting.
478a. Townsites.
479. Sites for schools and churches.
480. Civil and criminal jurisdiction.
481. Use of waters.
482. Mineral lands; restoration to public domain; location and entry.
482a. Mining rights in Prescott National Forest.
482b. Mount Hood National Forest; mining rights.
482c. Same; patents.
482d. Same; perfection of claims.
482e. Lincoln National Forest; mining rights.
482f. Same; patents.
482g. Same; perfection of claims.
482h. Coronado National Forest; mining rights.
482h-1. Same; protection of scenic values.
482h-2. Same; cutting of timber; reservation of patent rights.
482h-3. Same; perfection of mining claims.
482i. Plumas National Forest; offer of lands; additions; mining rights.
482j. Santa Fe National Forest; mining rights.
482k. Same; patents.
482l. Same; perfection of mining claims.
482m. Teton National Forest in Wyoming; additional lands.
482n. Coconino National Forest; mining rights; protection of scenic values.
482n-1. Same; cutting of timber; reservation of patent rights.
482n-2. Same; perfection of mining claims.
482n-3. Same; Sedona-Oak Creek area.
482o. Kalbar National Forest; mining rights.
482p. Same; patents.
482q. Same; perfection of mining claims.
483. Exchange of lands in national forests with persons who have relinquished lands as basis for lieu selection; procedure; relinquishment of original lands to such persons.
484. Same; selection of other lands in lieu of lands relinquished.
485. Exchange of lands in national forests; cutting timber in national forests in exchange for lands therein.
485a. Same; lands adjacent to Chelan National Forest.
486. Exchange of lands in national forests; reservations of timber, minerals, or easements.
486a—486w. Exchange of lands in specific enumerated national forests.
487. Cutting timber on land added to Siskiyou National Forest.
487a. Cutting timber on lands added to Rogue River National Forest.
488. Establishment of exterior boundaries of national forests.
489. Sale of mature, dead, and down timber.
490. Deposits from timber purchasers to defray cost of disposing of debris.
491. Export of timber and other products.
492. Earth, stone, and timber for Departments of the Army and Navy, and Government works in Alaska.
493. Nebraska National Forest; trees from, for homestead settlers.
494. Calaveras Bigtree National Forest.
495. Leases of lands for sanitariums or hotels.
496. Same; disposition of funds.

CONDEMNATION OF PROPERTY Rule 71A

custody or possession of shares after entry of order, obedience to order was enforceable against him by same proc-

Rule 71A. Condemnation of Property

(a) Applicability of Other Rules. The Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Courts govern the procedure for the condemnation of real and personal property under the power of eminent domain, except as otherwise provided in this rule.

(b) Joinder of Properties. The plaintiff may join in the same action one or more separate pieces of property, whether in the same or different ownership and whether or not sought for the same use.

(c) Complaint.

(1) Caption. The complaint shall contain a caption as provided in Rule 10(a), except that the plaintiff shall name as defendants the property, designated generally by kind, quantity, and location, and at least one of the owners of some part of or interest in the property.

(2) Contents. The complaint shall contain a short and plain statement of the authority for the taking, the use for which the property is to be taken, a description of the property sufficient for its identification, the interests to be acquired, and as to each separate piece of property a designation of the defendants who have been joined as owners thereof or of some interest therein. Upon the commencement of the action, the plaintiff need join as defendants only the persons having or claiming an interest in the property whose names are then known, but prior to any hearing involving the compensation to be paid for a piece of property, the plaintiff shall add as defendants all persons having or claiming an interest in that property whose names can be ascertained by a reasonably diligent search of the records, considering the character and value of the property involved and the interests to be acquired, and also those whose names have otherwise been learned. All others may be made defendants under the designation "Unknown Owners." Process shall be served as provided in subdivision (d) of this rule upon all defendants, whether named as defendants at the time of the commencement of the action or subsequently added, and a defendant may answer as provided in subdivision (e) of this rule. The court meanwhile may order such distribution of a deposit as the facts warrant.

(3) Filing. In addition to filing the complaint with the court, the plaintiff shall furnish to the clerk at least one copy thereof for the use of the defendants and additional copies at the request of the clerk or of a defendant.

(d) Process.

(1) Notice; Delivery. Upon the filing of the complaint the plaintiff shall forthwith deliver to the clerk joint or several notices directed to the defendants named or designated in the complaint. Additional notices directed to defendant subsequently added shall be so delivered. The delivery of the notice and its service have the same effect as the delivery and service of the summons under Rule 4.

(2) Same; Form. Each notice shall state the court, the title of the action, the name of the defendant to whom it is directed, that the action is to condemn property, a description of his property sufficient for its identification, the interest to be taken, the authority for the taking, the uses for which the property is to be taken, that the defendant may serve upon the plaintiff's attorney an answer within 20 days after service of the notice, and that the failure so to serve an answer constitutes a con-

Rule 71A RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

CONDEMN

sent to the taking and to the authority of the court to proceed to hear the action and to fix the compensation. The notice shall conclude with the name of the plaintiff's attorney and an address within the district in which action is brought where he may be served. The notice need contain a description of no other property than that to be taken from the defendants to whom it is directed.

(3) Service of Notice.

(i) **Personal Service.** Personal service of the notice (but without copies of the complaint) shall be made in accordance with Rule 4(c) and (d) upon a defendant who resides within the United States or its territories or insular possessions and whose residence is known. The provisions of Rule 4(f) shall not be applicable.

(ii) **Service by Publication.** Upon the filing of a certificate of the plaintiff's attorney stating that he believes a defendant cannot be personally served, because after diligent inquiry within the state in which the complaint is filed his place of residence cannot be ascertained by the plaintiff or, if ascertained, that it is beyond the territorial limits of personal service as provided in this rule, service of the notice shall be made on this defendant by publication in a newspaper published in the county where the property is located, or if there is no such newspaper, then in a newspaper having a general circulation where the property is located, once a week for not less than three successive weeks. Prior to the last publication, a copy of the notice shall also be mailed to a defendant who cannot be personally served as provided in this rule but whose place of residence is then known. Unknown owners may be served by publication in like manner by a notice addressed to "Unknown Owners".

Service by publication is complete upon the date of the last publication. Proof of publication and mailing shall be made by certificate of the plaintiff's attorney, to which shall be attached a printed copy of the published notice with the name and dates of the newspaper marked thereon.

(4) **Return; Amendment.** Proof of service of the notice shall be made and amendment of the notice or proof of its service allowed in the manner provided for the return and amendment of the summons under Rule 4(g) and (h).

(e) **Appearance or Answer.** If a defendant has no objection or defense to the taking of his property, he may serve a notice of appearance designating the property in which he claims to be interested. Thereafter he shall receive notice of all proceedings affecting it. If a defendant has any objection or defense to the taking of his property, he shall serve his answer within 20 days after the service of notice upon him. The answer shall identify the property in which he claims to have an interest, state the nature and extent of the interest claimed, and state all his objections and defenses to the taking of his property. A defendant waives all defenses and objections not so presented, but at the trial of the issue of just compensation, whether or not he has previously appeared or answered, he may present evidence as to the amount of the compensation to be paid for his property, and he may share in the distribution of the award. No other pleading or motion asserting any additional defense or objection shall be allowed.

(f) **Amendment of Pleadings.** Without leave of court, the plaintiff may amend the complaint at any time before the trial of the issue of compensation and as many times as desired, but no amendment shall be made which will result in a dismissal forbidden by subdivision (i) of this rule. The plaintiff need not serve a copy of an amendment, but shall serve notice of the filing, as provided in Rule 5(b), upon any party affected thereby who has appeared and, in the manner provided in subdivision (d) of

this rule, upon any party a plaintiff shall furnish to the ants at least one copy of each copies on the request of the allowed by subdivision (e) o to the amended pleading, in as there provided.

(g) **Substitution of Parties** or transfers his interest after of the proper party upon me notice of hearing are to be lce shall be made as provid

(h) **Trial.** If the action domain under the law of t stituted by an Act of Congr of just compensation shall issue; but if there is no su have a trial by jury of the therefor within the time al as the court may fix, unless of the character, location, c for other reasons in the int be determined by a comm commission is appointed it subdivision (c) of Rule 53 the provisions of paragra: Its action and report shall and report shall have the e ance with the practice, pre Rule 53. Trial of all issu

(i) Dismissal of Action.

(1) **As of Right.** If no sation to be paid for a piec the title or a lesser inter dismiss the action as to th filing a notice of dismissal erty as to which the action:

(2) **By Stipulation.** B plaintiff with title or a les tion may be dismissed in as to any property by filin the defendant affected the may vacate any judgment

(3) **By Order of the C** piece of property has bee hearing, the court may t that it shall not dismiss which the plaintiff has t taken title or a lesser inte possession, title or lesser drop a defendant unneces

(4) **Effect.** Except as of dismissal, or order of

(j) **Deposit and Its Di** court any money require

CONDEMNATION OF PROPERTY Rule 71A

this rule, upon any party affected thereby who has not appeared. The plaintiff shall furnish to the clerk of the court for the use of the defendants at least one copy of each amendment, and he shall furnish additional copies on the request of the clerk or of a defendant. Within the time allowed by subdivision (e) of this rule a defendant may serve his answer to the amended pleading, in the form and manner and with the same effect as there provided.

(g) **Substitution of Parties.** If a defendant dies or become incompetent or transfers his interest after his joinder, the court may order substitution of the proper party upon motion and notice of hearing. If the motion and notice of hearing are to be served upon a person not already a party, service shall be made as provided in subdivision (d) (3) of this rule.

(h) **Trial.** If the action involves the exercise of the power of eminent domain under the law of the United States, any tribunal specially constituted by an Act of Congress governing the case for the trial of the issue of just compensation shall be the tribunal for the determination of that issue; but if there is no such specially constituted tribunal any party may have a trial by jury of the issue of just compensation by filing a demand therefor within the time allowed for answer or within such further time as the court may fix, unless the court in its discretion orders that, because of the character, location, or quantity of the property to be condemned, or for other reasons in the interest of justice, the issue of compensation shall be determined by a commission of three persons appointed by it. If a commission is appointed it shall have the powers of a master provided in subdivision (c) of Rule 53 and proceedings before it shall be governed by the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (d) of Rule 53. Its action and report shall be determined by a majority and its findings and report shall have the effect, and be dealt with by the court in accordance with the practice, prescribed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Rule 53. Trial of all issues shall otherwise be by the court.

(i) **Dismissal of Action.**

(1) **As of Right.** If no hearing has begun to determine the compensation to be paid for a piece of property and the plaintiff has not acquired the title or a lesser interest in or taken possession, the plaintiff may dismiss the action as to that property, without an order of the court, by filing a notice of dismissal setting forth a brief description of the property as to which the action is dismissed.

(2) **By Stipulation.** Before the entry of any judgment vesting the plaintiff with title or a lesser interest in or possession of property, the action may be dismissed in whole or in part, without an order of the court, as to any property by filing a stipulation of dismissal by the plaintiff and the defendant affected thereby; and, if the parties so stipulate, the court may vacate any judgment that has been entered.

(3) **By Order of the Court.** At any time before compensation for a piece of property has been determined and paid and after motion and hearing, the court may dismiss the action as to that property, except that it shall not dismiss the action as to any part of the property of which the plaintiff has taken possession or in which the plaintiff has taken title or a lesser interest, but shall award just compensation for the possession, title or lesser interest so taken. The court at any time may drop a defendant unnecessarily or improperly joined.

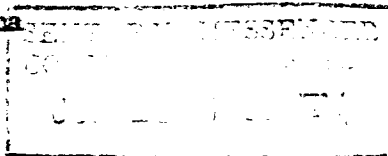
(4) **Effect.** Except as otherwise provided in the notice, or stipulation of dismissal, or order of the court, any dismissal is without prejudice.

(j) **Deposit and Its Distribution.** The plaintiff shall deposit with the court any money required by law as a condition to the exercise of the

Typed: 6/14/65
FMV:RJF:ehd
129-11

JUNE 18 1965

Honorable Richard T. Hanna
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.



Dear Congressman:

Your correspondence dated June 10, 1965 relative to the disposition of the weapon used in the assassination of President John Kennedy has been referred to me for consideration.

Matters pertaining to the disposition of the exhibits to the Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination, including this weapon, are receiving consideration by the Department. You may be assured, however, that there is no disposition on the part of this Department to surrender this weapon to the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald or to any other individual.

I hope the above will be of some assistance to you. [redacted] correspondence is herewith returned.

Sincerely,

FRED M. VINSON, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure

Records
Chrono
Flynn
Mr. Vinson
Deputy AG

BM
6-14

med
6/14

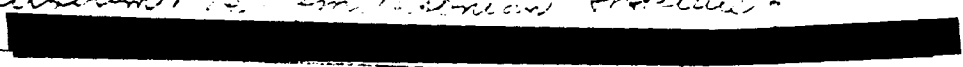
10/1

ms
6/15

76
6/15

Dear Rep. Hanna ^{AFC 6/10/68 Justice Dept}

I should like to know if there
is any way that the general
public of the U.S. could obtain
that gun that shot our Pres Kennedy?
It does not seem just that Mrs Oswald
should be able to sell it to a dealer
or collector. We know what he
has in mind for it - I think as it is,
couldn't I should it I see a way
a museum or something like that.



Typed: 6/10/65
FMV:GAB:shd
129-11

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Jacob K. Javits
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

This is in reply to your letter of June 8, 1965, transmitting a letter dated May 28, 1965, from [redacted] regarding the disposition of the weapon used in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Matters pertaining to the disposition of the exhibits to the Report of the President's Commission on the assassination, including this weapon, are receiving consideration by this Department. You may assure [redacted] however, that there is no inclination on the part of this Department to surrender this weapon to the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald or to any other individual.

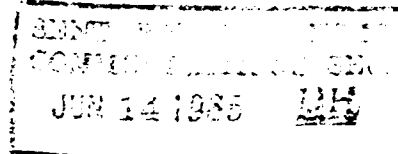
It is always a pleasure to be of assistance to you. [redacted] letter is returned herewith.

Sincerely,

FRED M. VINSON, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure

Records
Chrono
Brugger
Mr. Vinson
Deputy AG



[Redacted]

May 28, 1965

REC'D JUN 2 1965

Senator Jacob K Javits
Senate Office Buildings
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED
JUN 9 1965
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Dear Senator Javits:

Can the Federal Government
acquire and keep the Kennedy
death weapon?

Respectfully,

[Redacted signature block]

Typed: 6/9/65
FMV:RJF:ehd
129-11

JUNE 14 1965

Honorable Charles M. Teague
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman:

Your letter dated June 7, 1965 regarding a suggestion by [redacted] relative to the disposition of the weapon used in the assassination of President John Kennedy has been referred to me for consideration.

Matters pertaining to the disposition of the exhibits to the Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination, including this weapon, are receiving consideration by the Department. You may be assured, however, that there is no disposition on the part of this Department to voluntarily surrender this weapon to the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald.

I hope the above will be of some assistance to you.

Sincerely,

FRED H. VINSON, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Records
Chrono
Flynn
Mr. Vinson
Deputy AG

RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 14 1965

6-9

Handwritten notes and initials in the left margin, including "6-9" and "10-5-65".

CHARLES M. TEAGUE
13TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

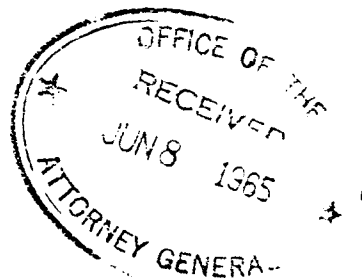
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

June 7, 1965

RECEIVED

JUN 9 1965

CRIMINAL DIVISION



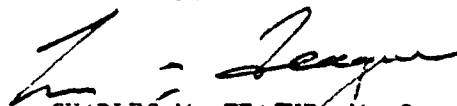
The Honorable Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

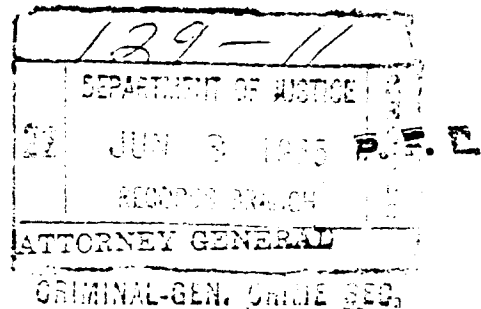
One of my constituents, [REDACTED] California is concerned about the fact that Mrs. Harvey Oswald is planning to sell the weapon connected with the assassination of President Kennedy. She feels that it should be obtained for posterity and preserved as the items in connection with the assassination of President Lincoln.

Any information you can give [REDACTED] concerning this matter will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,


CHARLES M. TEAGUE, M. C.

CMT/cdb



Typed: 6/7/65
FMV:GAB:ehd
129-11

June 8 1965

Honorable George E. Brown, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman:

This is in reply to your communication dated June 4, 1965, transmitting a post card dated May 27, 1965, from [redacted] concerning the disposition of the weapon used in the assassination of President John Kennedy.

Matters pertaining to the disposition of the exhibits to the Report of the President's Commission on the assassination, including this weapon, are receiving consideration by the Department. You may be assured, however, that there is no inclination on the part of this Department to voluntarily surrender this weapon to the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald or to any other individual.

It is a pleasure to be of assistance to you. [redacted] card is returned herewith.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

Records
Chrono
Brugger
Mr. Vinson
Deputy AG

FRED M. VINSON, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

3 AB
6/11

med
6/11

1000

FMV
6/11/65

5-27-65

Congressman Brown
~~please~~
Could the Federal
Govt. have & keep
the weapon that
killed President
Kennedy?
Individual
applicants be
hanged

MAY 31 1965

EMV:RJF:ehd t 6/3/65
129-11
ret 6/4 FMV:HPW:al

Honorable Craig Hosmer
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman:

Your letter of June 1, 1965 concerning the
correspondence of [REDACTED] and
[REDACTED] relative to the disposition of the
weapon used in the assassination of President John Kennedy
has been referred to me for consideration.

Matters pertaining to the disposition of the
exhibits to the Report of the President's Commission on
the Assassination, including this weapon, are receiving
consideration by the Department. You may be assured,
however, that there is no disposition on the part of this
Department to surrender this weapon to the widow of Lee
Harvey Oswald or to any other individual.

I hope the above will be of some assistance to
you. The correspondence of [REDACTED]
is returned herewith.

Sincerely,

FRED M. VINSON, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosures

cc: Records ✓
Chrono.
Mr. Vinson
Mr. Flynn
Deputy Attorney General
Mr. Willens

4305
6/4/65
70
614

CRAIG HOSMER
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

June 1, 1965

RECEIVED

JUN 7 1965
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Honorable Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Katzenbach:

Inasmuch as the Justice Department is holding the rifle which it is believed Lee Harvey Oswald used to assassinate President Kennedy, I am sending you the enclosed correspondence from:

[REDACTED]

You will note that they are opposed to giving the gun to Mrs. Marina Oswald or allowing it to reach the hands of a private collector. They believe that it should be turned over to the National Archives.

Because you will make the final decision on the disposition of the rifle, I thought you should know the views of these two people who live in the Congressional District which I represent.

Sincerely yours,

Craig Hosmer
CRAIG HOSMER
Member of Congress

CH:s

X Enc. (2)

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| 129-11 | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | RECEIVED |
| JUN 2 1965 | F.W.W. |
| ... | ... |

1. Copy to...
2. ...

[REDACTED]

The Honorable Craig Hosmer,

Dear Sir;

I am opposed to the
weapon that was used to
assassinate President John
Kennedy falling into the
hands of any private owner
or collector. The United
States Government should
obtain this weapon at any
cost. I feel that it not only
sadistic but repulsive for a
collector to own & display this
weapon.

9/21/51

JK

[REDACTED]

JUN 1 1965

May 26 - 65

Mr Hasmer

As a registered Voter
in California, Los Angeles
County I protest the sale
of the weapon used in
the assassination of our
Late President Kennedy
being sold to any private
Party or being used as
a means of raising money
by Mr. Oswald.

I believe it should be
property of the people of
America as part of a
remembrance of a very
great man

Typed: 6/3/65
FMV:RJF:ehd
129-11

5-25-65

Honorable George Murphy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

Your recent correspondence relative to the disposition of the weapon used in the assassination of President John Kennedy has been referred to me for consideration.

Matters pertaining to the disposition of the exhibits to the Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination, including this weapon, are receiving consideration by the Department. You may be assured, however, that there is no disposition on the part of this Department to voluntarily surrender this weapon to the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald or to any other individual.

It is a pleasure to be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

FRED M. VINSON, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosures - 2 letters returned

Records
Chrono
Flynn
Mr. Vinson
Deputy AG

JUN 4 1965

RM
6-4

1/25
6/4/65
72

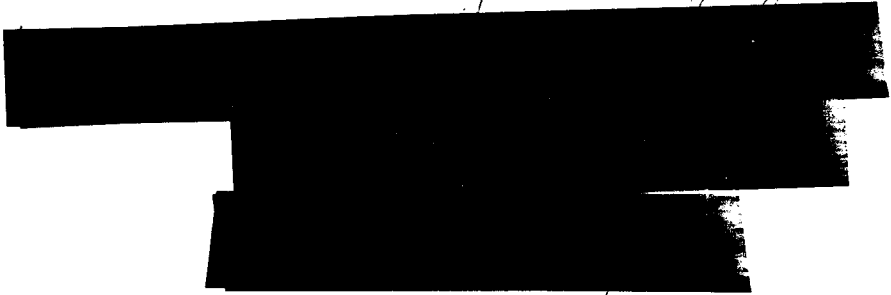
May 25, 1965

Senator George Murphy

Dear Sir -

In this way that the
Federal Government can get and keep
the gun used in killing President
Kennedy.

I do not believe it should be in the
hands of a private collector.

Sincerely,


May 25, 1965

[Redacted]

Senator George Murphy
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Murphy,

I have now your letter as to have
the Federal Government acquire and keep
the weapon that was given to Kennedy.

Thank you for your interest in this
matter

Very truly yours,

[Redacted]

Typed: 6/1/65
FMV:RJF:ehd
129-11

JUNE 1 1965

Honorable William Proxmire
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

Your letter of May 24, 1965 concerning the inquiry of [redacted] relative to the disposition of the weapon used in the assassination of President John Kennedy has been referred to me for consideration.

Matters pertaining to the disposition of the exhibits to the Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination, including this weapon, are receiving consideration by the Department. You may be assured, however, that there is no disposition on the part of this Department to voluntarily surrender this weapon to Marina Oswald or to any other individual.

For your information, I am attaching a copy of our letter of April 23, 1965 replying to [redacted] communication.

I hope the above will be of some assistance to you. In compliance with your request, [redacted] letter to you is returned herewith.

Sincerely,

Enclosures ✓

Records ✓
Chrono
Flynn
Mr. Vinson
Deputy AG

FRED M. VINSON, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

RM
6-1
7-4
10/5
7-11

Senator Proxmire

(Darkla)

April 15 1965

APR 17 8 28 AM '65

OFFICE
OF
SENATOR OF PROXIMITY

Attorney-General Nicholas Katzenbach
Washington D.C.

RECEIVED

MAY 26 1965

CRIMINAL DIVISION

My dear Attorney-General:-

I have just read in U.S. News & World report that the Justice Department officials are wondering what to do with the Italian made rifle which Lee Harvey Oswald used to assassinate President Kennedy.

For God's sake do not give it to the Russian born Mrs. Oswald to be sold at a price.

How can you possibly place a monetary value on this weapon which so tragically cut down our beloved President Kennedy????????????????

By all means place the rifle in the National Archives as originally planned - any other disposition would be positively sacrilegious.

Please do not permit anybody to get their hands on this rifle but get it into the National Archives without delay.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

[Redacted signature block]

Please Help!!

Typed: 6/10/65
FMV:GAB:ehd
129-11

JUNE 14 1965

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

This is in reply to your letter dated June 8, 1965, concerning the disposition of the weapon used in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

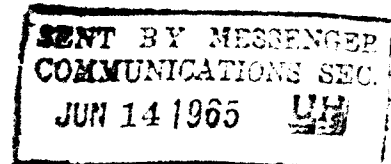
Matters pertaining to the disposition of the exhibits to the Report of the President's Commission on the assassination, including this weapon, are receiving consideration by the Department. You may be assured, however, that there is no inclination on the part of this Department to surrender this weapon to the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald or to any other individual.

It is a pleasure to be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

FRED M. VINSON, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Records
Chrono
Brugger
Mr. Vinson
Deputy AG



RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA., CHAIRMAN
JOHN STENNIS, MISS. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
HARRY FLOOD BYRD, VA. MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MAINE
STUART SYMINGTON, MO. STROM THURMOND, S.C.
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH. JACK MILLER, IOWA
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C. JOHN G. TOWER, TEX.
HOWARD W. CANNON, NEV.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
STEPHEN M. YOUNG, OHIO
DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII
THOMAS J. MCINTYRE, N.H.
DANIEL B. BREWSTER, MD.

CHARLES B. KIRBOW, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

June 8, 1965

RECEIVED

JUN 9 1965

CRIMINAL DIVISION

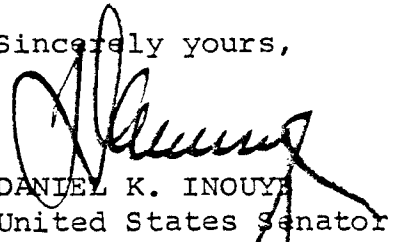
Congressional Liaison
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Sir:

I have had a letter from a California resident requesting information on plans for the disposition of the rifle which was used to assassinate President Kennedy.

Will you be good enough to advise me on this matter?

Sincerely yours,



DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:co

129-11
CRIMINAL-GEN. CLERK SEC.
C. ...