

FMW:MFR:BCS:rk

2/20

cc: Files
Copeland
Schmidt
Sen. Mondale

MAR 2 1968

129-11

[Redacted]

7C

out 3/4/68

Dear [Redacted] 7C

Your letter to Senator Mondale concerning the availability of evidence relating to the assassination of President Kennedy has been referred to me for reply.

The Warren Commission gathered a vast amount of material, much of it having only remote connection with the assassination. The bulk of the material that was before the Commission either was published in its 26-volume Hearings or is available to researchers at the National Archives. The relatively small portion which is not now available to the public consists primarily of national security intelligence or investigative reports -- dealing largely with activities far removed from the assassination itself -- which if disclosed might compromise confidential sources or techniques, or in some cases jeopardize the lives of individuals abroad. Public availability of other information had been delayed pending completion of the prosecution of Jack Ruby, but this information has now been released. All of the Commission material which has not yet been released will be reviewed periodically until all of it has been made available to the public.

BES
w/p

The photographs and X-rays taken in connection with the autopsy of President Kennedy were transferred to the National Archives by his family under restrictions which the Government accepted pursuant to the statute governing the deposit of historical materials relating to former presidents. The autopsy pictures are available for official

INDEXED AND MAILED
COMMUNICATIONS SEC.
MAR 4 1968 9

inspection by any government body having authority to investigate matters relating to the assassination. They will also be available, after a five-year period, for nonofficial inspection by experts in pathology or related areas of science, subject to restrictions suitable to the subject matter of these pictures.

I hope this information is of interest to you.

Sincerely,

Martin F. Richman
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

PLEASE EXPEDITE

THIS MAIL SHOULD BE

ANSWERED WITHIN 48 HOURS

Receipt was acknowledged 2/22/68

Correspondence Section
Records Administration Office
Administrative Division

DATE: Feb. 20, 1968

United States Senate

RE:

[REDACTED]

7C

RECEIVED
FEB 22 12 32 PM '68
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

respectfully referred to
Congressional Liaison
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

.....
For your consideration of the attached
letter, and for a report.

XX To be forwarded directly to the
constituent, with a copy to me
for my information and records.

 To me, in duplicate to accompany
return of enclosure.

 As requested below.

Additional comments: 129-11

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 21 1968
P.A.O.
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Please refer response to attention of
Gary Avery, of my staff,
on the outside of the envelope only.

Thank you.

WALTER F. MONDALE
U. S. SENATE

ga 9
February 4, 1968

Senator Walter F. Mondale
443 Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Mondale:

I am writing you in the hope that you can use your influence in releasing all information immediately that is being kept secret for various periods of time on the Kennedy assassination.

Since there seems so much doubt and suspicion - even after four years - this would seem the only course of action to dispel the questions of the majority of the people in our country.

It is my understanding that Mr. Garrison of New Orleans will soon be bringing his case against Mr. Shaw to trial very soon. Surely this would be a most opportune time to bring all facts out into the open.

I believe it would be most appropriate for our men in Congress to act on this matter now.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Mr. William A. Gershuny
Attorney
General Litigation Section

DATE: February 27, 1968

FROM : Harland F. Leach, Chief
General Litigation Section

HFL:mno
129-11

SUBJECT: United States v. One 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano
Military Rifle, Model 91-38, Serial No. C2766,
etc. (U.S.D.C. N.D. Texas, Dallas Div., Civil
Action No. 3-1171)

In accordance with our conference with Mr. Eardley,
I am forwarding the memorandum from Mr. Weisl to
Mr. Vinson relating to the forfeiture case. I assume
it is clear that pending formal transfer of the case
Criminal is responsible for making any necessary response
to the motion forwarded by the United States Attorney
under letter of February 21, 1968, and taking any other
steps which may become necessary.

File
WV

71

February 27, 1968

HLJr:WGS:ao
125-11

Dr. Robert H. Palmer
Archivist of the United States
National Archives
Washington, D. C. 20408

Re: Warren Commission Exhibits

Dear Dr. Palmer:

We have received a demand, on behalf of the owner, for the return of FBI Exhibit B38, an application for employment executed by Lee Harvey Oswald. A copy of our reply is enclosed herewith.

It would be appreciated if you would forward to Attorney Guest a copy of this Exhibit.

Very truly yours,

ERWIN L. WEISL, JR.
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

By:

Harold F. Leathers
Chief, General Litigation Section

Request previously ok'd w/ Dr. Rhodes of archives
(Cray)

INSPTD AND MAILED
COMMUNICATIONS SEC.
FEB 27 1968 44

suggesting that we assume primary responsibility for the forfeiture case United States v. Guy S. McMillan - Supreme Military High, etc., U.S. Court, Dallas Div., Civil No. 5-1171, 5/23-11) and (2) a letter dated February 24, 1968, to Mr. Garrett in effect rejecting his dismissal of the replevin action without prejudice and insisting that it be with prejudice or that the replevin action proceed to trial. So far as I am aware there has been no discussion with your office of the latter two steps. Since they may have the effect of shifting the arena in which the basic issues will be litigated from that contemplated by the stipulation and pretrial order, I am referring them to you before sending out the previously cleared material. Obviously King's attorneys consider these actions as all aspects of one piece of litigation and it seems advisable for us to do the same. In this light, I fail to see any advantage to us in insisting that the dismissal of the replevin suit be with prejudice. As to taking over the defense of the forfeiture action, so far as I am aware the only point to be made in that case is that any order should recognize the taking under Public Law 89-318. The Court of Appeals in King v. United States, 346 F.2d 235, in its opening paragraph appears to have recognized the right of the United States to retain possession and title. If all we intend to ask the court to do in the forfeiture case is to enter an order on the merits recognizing this point, I do not know that it is worth having the matter transferred for that purpose. If we intend to make any further argument as to the merits in this matter, I think we should discuss this as a part of the overall problem before committing ourselves in the other cases, particularly the replevin case.

The evidence has been collected in accordance of the
Federal Constitution to the ends to have set of evidence of the
the fact in the matter. Above, this evidence has evidence,
the fact has been from different conclusions and found for a
part of the new part of evidence that was created by the Constitution.
The Constitution was a thorough inquiry and detailed analysis of the
fact regarding the investigation. The evidence only reports the
fact conclusion of the Constitution. In these circumstances, we are
no holds for a new inquiry.

Relevance

Relevance ✓

Direct

Relevance

Mr. Wilson

etc.

APPROVED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
MAY 1 1938 9

With respect to the New Orleans matter, we can only point out that Mr. Garrison has not discussed his proceedings with Federal authorities. It would not be proper for us to comment on the evidence in a case pending before a state court.

I hope that this information will be helpful. Your enclosure is returned herewith.

Sincerely,

FRED M. VINSON, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

End.

PLEASE EXPEDITE

THIS MAIL SHOULD BE

ANSWERED WITHIN 48 HOURS

Receipt was acknowledged _____

Correspondence Section
Records Administration Office
Administrative Division

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

2/26 1968

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

RECEIVED

Sir:

The attached communication
is sent for your consideration.

Please investigate the statements
contained therein and forward me
the necessary information for re-

ply, returning the enclosed corre-
spondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

CORRES. MAJ

James C. Corman
JAMES C. CORMAN

129-11

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDS SECTION
11 FEB 27 1968	ED
<i>James C. Corman</i>	
GENERAL-GEN. CRIME SEC.	

Congressman 22nd Dist. South to Justice 7C
From [REDACTED]

James Corman:

It should be obvious to you as it is to many of your constituents that the truth behind the assassination of John F. Kennedy is being suppressed. Jim Garrison's investigation is receiving minimal press & television coverage when it should be in the headlines!

You know & I know that Jim Garrison is an honorable man conducting an honorable investigation.

It also should be obvious to you that the course of the entire country has changed radically since John F. Kennedy's death.

also it is becoming more & more evident that the Congress, of which you are a member, is being reduced to a debating team by the executive branch of the government.

In view of the above it will be impossible for me to vote for you again unless you take some initiative to find out who killed John F. Kennedy

[REDACTED] 7C
Valley Working Man.



DISTRICT ATTORNEY

PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
2700 TULANE AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 70119



JIM GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

February 21, 1968

P R E S S R E L E A S E

Kerry Wendell Thornley today was charged with committing perjury before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury during his testimony on February 8, 1968. The perjury charges were based on his sworn testimony before the Grand Jury to the effect that he did not think he had met Lee Oswald in New Orleans in 1963. Evidence indicates that he did.

When the Warren Commission hearings were held in 1964 Thornley testified that Oswald was a "Communist" when they were in the Marines together in California, prior to Oswald's 1959 departure for Russia. Thornley was the Commission's star witness concerning Oswald's early "left wing" orientation.¹ Inasmuch as Oswald really was never at any time a

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1. Since this portrait of Oswald as a demented Marxist was not forthcoming from the other Marines, the testimony of most of them was presented simply in the form of brief affidavits. Thornley's image-creating testimony lasted for 33 pages, at the end of which little doubt was left about Lee Oswald's commitment to Communism and his qualifications as an assassin.

To see how starkly Thornley's florid portrait of Oswald contrasts with the recollection of the other Marines, see Addendum at the end of this press release.

"Communist" -- nor even inclined in that direction -- and inasmuch as he was sent to Russia as an employee of the United States Government, it was necessary to have a major witness testify in great detail to create an early image as a Marxist so that there would not be too much public curiosity about the real reasons for Oswald's abrupt departure from the Marine Corps to sail to Russia.² Thornley's Warren Commission testimony concerned his observations of this "Marxist" personality during their service together at El Toro Marine Base in California in 1959. He testified that he had not seen Oswald since. Thornley's own long residence in New Orleans, after his discharge, from 1961 through 1963 was not examined in any depth.

-
2. The Report of the Warren Commission infers that Oswald somehow must have learned Russian on his own, ostensibly in preparation for his forthcoming defection. Actually, Oswald was taught Russian by the United States government, as is indicated by Lieutenant Colonel Folsom's testimony during which he happened to refer to one of Oswald's grades in a U.S. Armed Forces Russian examination (Volume VIII, p. 307). The formal designation for this Russian examination was "Department of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, PRT-157. Oswald took the Russian examination on February 25, 1959, while stationed at El Toro Marine Base in California.

Nor was there any hint in Thornley's Warren Commission testimony that he had any connection in New Orleans with individuals or organizations engaged in anti-Castro activity. Least of all was there any hint that he was connected here with persons who were connected with Lee Oswald -- persons who played active roles in creating the picture of Oswald as still being a "Communist" in 1963 shortly before the assassination. Nor was there any indication of his having met, following his discharge from the Marines, one of the men presently under a charge related to the assassination.

Like a number of young men who have been identified as CIA employees, Thornley had a post office box in the federal building across from Banister's office. Such post office boxes are customarily used by federal employees with clandestine assignments as "message drops" as well as an acceptable excuse for regular visits into a federal building. Another of the young men having such a post office box was Lee Harvey Oswald. What this means is simply that Kerry Thornley and Lee Oswald were both part of the covert federal operation operating in New Orleans. The only difference between Oswald and the other young CIA employees was that, having performed a flamboyant Russian assignment for his country, he had a beautiful potential as a decoy in the assassination -- a potential which, as it happened, his employers did not waste. Thornley actually lived across Lafayette Square

from the old post office building and from the Newman Building, in which Oswald later was seen, prior to his moving into the French Quarter. At the time of the assassination Thornley was living on Dauphine Street a block and a half downtown from Esplanade. Shortly after the assassination he departed abruptly for the Washington, D.C. area, where he remained until after his testimony before the Warren Commission.

By a curious stroke of luck Thornley, during his New Orleans residence, wrote a book based on Lee Oswald. He completed it about the time of the assassination. As luck would have it, the man he wrote about ended up being charged with assassinating the President. Apparently no one else had written a book about Oswald prior to the assassination and, in due course, it found its way to a publisher.

The Central Intelligence Agency elements which accomplished the execution of President Kennedy included, in addition to the ambush squad of professional assassins used in Dallas, individuals working on custodial assignments and on image-creating assignments. The techniques used in creating a Communist image for Oswald were: persuading him by means of a pretext to engage in certain activities (such as handing out "Fair Play for Cuba" pamphlets), having other employees play his part in more inculpatory tableaux (such as appearing at the Mexican Consul here and inquiring as to whether

he could "bring a rifle into Mexico" or ostensibly receiving money being paid to him in the courtyard of the Cuban Consul in Mexico City) and testifying, after the assassination, that Oswald was indeed a deranged Communist.

Like all large bureaucratic federal agencies, however, the Central Intelligence Agency is capable of goofing. In spite of the carefully contrived insulation and the countless red herrings it planted along the way, it goofed with regard to Thornley -- apparently because by mid-December things appeared to be well under control. A few weeks after the assassination Thornley abruptly cleared out of his Dauphine Street apartment, leaving a note for his landlord that he had to go to a town just outside of Washington, D.C. Thornley remained on ice in Arlington, Virginia until it came time for him to testify that Oswald had been a Communist way back in their Marine days. Ordinarily, the connections to our one government agency specializing in assassination are more carefully concealed. However, by December 13, 1964, the Warren Commission had been selected, with the reassuring presence of Allen Dulles, the former head of the CIA, and the situation must have appeared to be well under control.

When Spring of 1964 arrived and the time came for his word picture of Oswald, Thornley testified not only that he had been a "Marxist" but that he "had a persecution complex", "was emotionally unstable" and "wanted a place in history".

Inasmuch as the defendant had already safely been executed -- the standard fate of the decoy in professional assassinations -- these words now became part of the official picture of Lee Oswald and his years as a CIA employee were buried with him.

In such a fashion, with key witnesses produced to attest to the needed fictions at crucial points, did the Warren Commission turn day into night, up into down -- and achieve a harmonious continuity of the tableau produced by the architects of President Kennedy's assassination. That is why the concealment of the involvement of elements of the CIA was so successful -- because the seven distinguished men on the Warren Commission literally adopted the scenario developed by the assassins.³ Their giving official status to the fraudulent fairy tale made it extremely difficult

-
3. With one notable exception: one of the main objectives of the assassination, in addition to removing a President who had reached a detente with Castro and was working toward new understandings with Russia, was to establish an excuse, acceptable to an apathetic public, to invade Cuba. Prior to the President's assassination careful scenes had been set up to connect Oswald with Cuba so as to create the inference that the assassination was a plot directed from Cuba, hence justifying invasion. The Warren Commission readily accepted the false picture of Oswald as a "Communist" but compromised the original plan by making him a "lone" assassin, as the result of which some of the men who initiated the assassination are unhappy still at not achieving their entire objective. That it made this "liberal compromise" does not alter the fact that the Warren Commission adopted the basic fiction created by the planners of the assassination to make the world believe that a "lonely Marxist" had killed President Kennedy.

to learn what really did happen to John Kennedy -- especially when the new President issued an executive order concealing much of the crucial evidence for 75 years.

With regard to Thornley, the total absence of any details in his Warren Commission testimony concerning his relationships in New Orleans with relevant individuals reveals his 33-page picture of "Oswald at El Toro" to be synthetic and representative of the fictional nature of the entire fraudulent "investigation". When the time comes that it is desired to determine when we ceased to live in a free society, it will be found that the change occurred on November 22, 1963 -- the day the credibility gap began.

JIM GARRISON

A D D E N D U M

Following are some examples of the evaluations of the other Marine associates of Oswald as to his rabid "Communist" orientation:

Nelson Delgado: "He would discuss his ideas, but not anything against our Government or -- nothing Socialist, mind you" (Volume VIII, p. 246).

Donald Camarata: "I have no recollection...of any remarks on his part concerning Communism, Russia or Cuba" (Volume VIII, p. 317).

Peter Connor: "I never heard Oswald make any anti-American or pro-Communist statements. He claimed to be named after Robert E. Lee whom he characterized as the greatest man in history" (Volume VIII, p. 317).

Allen D. Graf: "Oswald never gave to me any indication of favoring Communism or opposing capitalism" (Volume VIII, p. 318).

John R. Heindel: "Although I generally regarded Oswald as an intelligent person, I did not observe him to be particularly interested in politics or international affairs" (Volume VIII, p. 318).

Henry J. Roussel, Jr.: "I recall no serious political remarks on the part of Oswald" (Volume VIII, p. 321).

Mack Osborne: "I do not recall any remarks on his part concerning Communism, Russia or Cuba" (Volume VIII, p. 322).

Richard D. Call: "I do not recall Oswald's making serious remarks with regard to the Soviet Union or Cuba" (Volume VIII, p. 323).

It is thought provoking that the only one of Oswald's former Marine comrades who testified that he was a "Marxist" -- one of the star witnesses for the Warren Commission -- is also the only one who was in personal association with Oswald in New Orleans in 1963 just before he returned to Dallas before the assassination. It is equally thought provoking that this former Marine comrade, whose testimony is so curiously different from all of the others, was also in the company, in 1963, of one of the men now charged in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. And it is particularly thought provoking that this man's associates and pattern of activity in 1963 plainly mark him as an employee, like Lee Oswald, of the Central Intelligence Agency.

MFR:agg

cc Files ✓
Richman
Copeland
Schmidt

Carl Eardley
First Assistant
Civil Division

Martin F. Richman
First Assistant
Office of Legal Counsel

Citizen mail on Warren Commission report.

As you probably know, this Office has answered most of the citizen mail addressed to the President and the Department, running into hundreds of letters, relating to the aftermath of the Warren Commission report. Since most of the letters very quickly fall into patterns, we developed some standard form paragraphs for the replies, dealing with such matters as demands for a new inquiry based on the statements of the critics of the report, the withholding of some of the evidence, the circumstances relating to the autopsy pictures, etc. These forms were developed in the fall of 1966 with the approval of the Attorney General.

The form relating to the basic criticism of the results of the Commission and demands for a new inquiry is as follows:

"The authors who have criticized the conclusions of the Warren Commission do not claim to have any significant new evidence, so far as we are aware. Rather, their criticisms and demands for a new inquiry are based upon different conclusions they have drawn from parts of the same body of evidence that was examined by the Commission. The Commission made a thorough inquiry and detailed analysis of the facts concerning the assassination. The evidence amply supports the basic conclusions of the Commission. In these circumstances, we see no basis for a new inquiry."

129-11
21 1968 D.A.K.
To [unclear] 2/21
[unclear]

File
[unclear]

This form was approved by the Attorney General on the basis, I believe, of the survey of the books then published which had been made under your leadership. Now there is a new round of critical books appearing. I have some impression that it is no longer accurate to say that the authors "do not claim" to have accurate significant new evidence. I would appreciate your guidance as to any revisions of this form of reply which you think necessary or appropriate in light of the current books and other public statements in light of so-called critics of which you are aware.

Pending this consideration of revision of the form we are holding up replies to letters involving this issue. This presents a time problem, inasmuch as many of the current letters come to us by reference from Members of Congress, to whom they are addressed from constituents. To avoid undue delay in replying to these Congressional inquiries, I would appreciate your early guidance.

FMW:MFR:BCS:rk

2/27

Files ✓
Copeland
Schmidt
Sen. Mondale

MAR 2 1968

129-11

[Redacted]

7C

[Redacted]

7C

out 3/4/68

Dear [Redacted] 7C

Your letter to Senator Mondale concerning the availability of evidence relating to the assassination of President Kennedy has been referred to me for reply.

The Warren Commission gathered a vast amount of material, much of it having only remote connection with the assassination. The bulk of the material that was before the Commission either was published in its 26-volume Hearings or is available to researchers at the National Archives. The relatively small portion which is not now available to the public consists primarily of national security intelligence or investigative reports -- dealing largely with activities far removed from the assassination itself -- which if disclosed might compromise confidential sources or techniques, or in some cases jeopardize the lives of individuals abroad. Public availability of other information had been delayed pending completion of the prosecution of Jack Ruby, but this information has now been released. All of the Commission material which has not yet been released will be reviewed periodically until all of it has been made available to the public.

bes
wp

The photographs and X-rays taken in connection with the autopsy of President Kennedy were transferred to the National Archives by his family under restrictions which the Government accepted pursuant to the statute governing the deposit of historical materials relating to former presidents. The autopsy pictures are available for official

DISPATCHED AND MAILED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 4 1968

Inspection by any government body having authority to investigate matters relating to the assassination. They will also be available, after a five-year period. They will inspect by experts in pathology or related areas of science, subject to restrictions suitable to the subject matter of these pictures.

I hope this information is of interest to you.

Sincerely,

Martin F. Richman
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

PLEASE EXPEDITE

THIS MAIL SHOULD BE

ANSWERED WITHIN 48 HOURS

Receipt was acknowledged 2-28-68

Correspondence Section
Records Administration Office
Administrative Division

DATE: February 27, 1968

United States Senate

RE:



7C

Respectfully referred to
Congressional Liaison
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Schmidt

.....
For your consideration of the attached
letter, and for a report.

XXX To be forwarded directly to the
constituent with a copy to me
for my information and records.

_____ To me, in duplicate to accompany
return of enclosure.

_____ As requested below.

Additional comments:

129-11

D. B.

FEB 28 1968

OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Please refer response to attention of

Mr. Avery, of my staff,
on the outside of the envelope only.

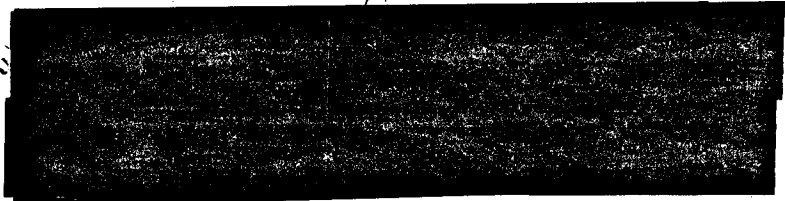
Thank you.

WALTER F. MONDALE
U.S. SENATE

1070

ga

REC'D FEB 1 1968



7C

February 1, 1968

Senator Walter Mondale
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

After watching the District Attorney from New Orleans on the Johnny Carson Show last night I came to the conclusion that a "Credibility Gap" does indeed exist, and that it is considerably wider than the majority of the people realize.

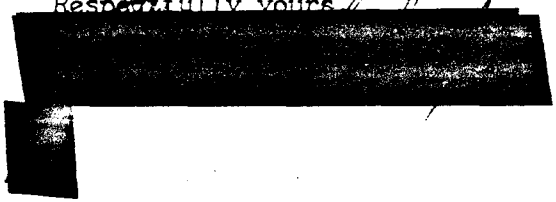
It is the duty of you, in Congress, who are supposed to represent the people of the United States, to begin doing something about it. If you cannot, or will not act, then I suggest that you quit -- let someone else do it.

I strongly urge that you begin with Mr. Garrison's case on the assassination of President Kennedy so that this issue may be settled without a shadow of a doubt.

This country is supposed to be a Democracy -- well, then let's begin to operate it like a Democracy. The people of the United States do have a right to know the truth -- at all times and about all things. They have not been getting it for some time.

Before we go ramming around the world, attempting to run other countries -- let's start right here at home and build a government that will again have the respect of the people here at home. It will then follow that we will receive the respect and the trust of people of the other countries. Let the elected representatives formulate our Domestic and Foreign Policies and not a bunch of bureaucrats and James Bond types like the C. I. A.

Respectfully yours



7C

FMW:MFR:BCS:rk

2/20

Files ✓
Copeland
Schmidt
Sen. Mondale

MAR 2 1968

129-11

[Redacted]

7C

Out 3/4/68

Dear [Redacted]

7C

Your letter to Senator Mondale concerning the availability of evidence relating to the assassination of President Kennedy has been referred to me for reply.

The Warren Commission gathered a vast amount of material, much of it having only remote connection with the assassination. The bulk of the material that was before the Commission either was published in its 26-volume Hearings or is available to researchers at the National Archives. The relatively small portion which is not now available to the public consists primarily of national security intelligence or investigative reports -- dealing largely with activities far removed from the assassination itself -- which if disclosed might compromise confidential sources or techniques, or in some cases jeopardize the lives of individuals abroad. Public availability of other information had been delayed pending completion of the prosecution of Jack Ruby, but this information has now been released. All of the Commission material which has not yet been released will be reviewed periodically until all of it has been made available to the public.

bes
w/p

The photographs and X-rays taken in connection with the autopsy of President Kennedy were transferred to the National Archives by his family under restrictions which the Government accepted pursuant to the statute governing the deposit of historical materials relating to former presidents. The autopsy pictures are available for official inspection by any government body having authority to investigate matters relating to the assassination. They will

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COMMUNICATIONS SEC.
MAR 4 1968 9

also be available, after a five-year period, for non-official inspection by experts in pathology or related areas of science, subject to restrictions suitable to the subject matter of these pictures.

I hope this information is of interest to you.
Sincerely,

Martin F. Richman
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

PLEASE EXPEDITE

THIS MAIL SHOULD BE

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Receipt was acknowledged

2-20-68

Correspondence Section
Records Administration Office
Administrative Division

Date: Feb. 19, 1968

United States Senate

RE:

7C



RECEIVED
FEB 21 10 24 AM '68
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Respectfully referred to
Congressional Liaison
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

For your consideration of the attached
letter, and/or a report

XX To be forwarded directly to the
constituent, with a copy to me
for my information and records.

_____ To me, in duplicate to accompany
return of enclosure.

Additional comments:

Lab...

129-11
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
11 FEB 20 1968 M. K.
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Please refer response to attention of

Gary Avery on the outside of

the envelope only.

Thank you.

WALTER F. MONDALE
U. S. Senator

Mc 146.7-16-692

...

7C
February 7, 1968
Senator Walter Mondale
Washington DC.

Dear Senator Mondale,

as concerned citizens of the state of Minnesota, we would like to express our wishes on several matters.

We feel that congress should insist that President Johnson release the files relative to the assassination of President Kennedy. In a democracy such as ours, we find it hard to believe that he has a right to conceal any information from the American public, which may be pertinent to the case. We also feel congress should endorse and support the investigation being conducted by James Davidson.

Also we feel that Atto Attkisson should be reinstated to his former position in the State Department - and promoted, if possible. Honestly certainly should be no reason for having to endure abuse and injustice.

We would appreciate any efforts you could make relative to these matters.

Sincerely,
7C

2719

T. 2/28/68

WFB:jas
228-11

FEB 28 1968

Mr. Louis C. Lafour
United States Attorney
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Presidential Assassination —
Letter from Assistant District
Attorney Sciambra dated
February 19, 1968

Dear Mr. Lafour:

We have received a copy of Mr. Sciambra's letter of February 19, 1968, to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI, wherein Mr. Sciambra requests the Bureau to send him any information it may have relative to Lee Harvey Oswald's presence in the Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, area in the late summer of 1963.

The Bureau has informed us that it does not plan to acknowledge the letter from Mr. Sciambra and that it is taking no further action regarding his request. We would therefore appreciate it if you would again respond to Mr. Sciambra.

For your convenience, we are enclosing a copy of a proposed reply to Mr. Sciambra. We would appreciate it if you would forward a copy of your letter to him to the Criminal Division.

Sincerely,

WMS E. VINCEN, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

By: CARL W. REICHER
Chief, General Crimes Section

Enclosure
Records
Chron
Mr. Higck (2)

RECEIVED AND MAILED
COMMUNICATIONS SEC.
FEB 29 1968

WFB
2/29

WFB
2/29

Mr. Andrew J. Sciambra
Assistant District Attorney
Parish of Orleans
2700 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Sciambra:

Your letter of February 19, 1968, directed to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, in which you requested information relative to Lee Harvey Oswald's alleged presence in the Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, area in the late summer of 1963, has been forwarded to me for reply.

We note from your letter of January 22, 1968, to Mr. Elmer Litchfield, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, that your knowledge of Oswald's whereabouts is apparently predicated on information furnished to you by Mr. Reeves Morgan, Jackson, Louisiana, who, it is alleged, furnished similar information to the FBI after the assassination.

As we have previously informed you in our letter of February 14, 1968, a review of the files of the Bureau and of their New Orleans office fails to reveal any contact with Mr. Morgan in connection with the assassination investigation. Mr. Morgan was interviewed by the FBI in August of 1963, but this concerned a totally unrelated matter.

The Bureau has no other information concerning Oswald's alleged presence in the Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, area in the late summer of 1963.

Sincerely,

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