

Typed 1/28/71  
WW:ELW:ght  
129-11

Honorable Henry M. Jackson  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

This is in response to your communication transmitting a letter from [REDACTED] 7C expressed the opinion that there should be a new investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

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.

I regret that I cannot be of further assistance to your constituent. Your enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely,

17  
✓  
Enclosure

WILL WILSON  
Assistant Attorney General

Records  
Chrono  
Whittaker  
Wilson  
Deputy Attorney General

1-28-71  
ll  
91

HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH., CHAIRMAN  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, N. MEX.  
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.  
FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO  
FRANK E. MOSS, UTAH  
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, N. DAK.  
GEORGE MC GOVERN, S. DAK.  
GAYLORD NELSON, WIS.  
LEE METCALF, MONT.  
MIKE GRAVEL, ALASKA  
GORDON ALLOTT, COL.  
LEN B. JORDAN, IDAHO  
PAUL J. FANNIN, ARIZ.  
CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, WYO.  
MARK O. HATFIELD, OREG.  
TED STEVENS, ALASKA  
HENRY BELLMON, OKLA.

JERRY T. VERKLER, STAFF DIRECTOR

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 19, 1971

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

RE: Warren Commission Report.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed is respectfully submitted to you  
for every proper consideration.

Please provide me with a report in duplicate,  
and return the enclosure to me with your response.

Sincerely yours,

  
Henry M. Jackson, U.S.S.

~~HMJ: pl  
enc.~~

RECEIVED  
CD CU

RECEIVED  
JAN 22 1971  
CRIMINAL DIVISION

129-11  
RECEIVED  
27 JAN 20 1971  
CRIMINAL GEN. CRIME SEC.

1971

[REDACTED]

7c

4 January 1971

Senator Henry Jackson  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson,

I would like to suggest that immediate steps be taken to form a new and impartial commission which would re-examine, in greater depth than the Warren Commission, the assassination of President John Kennedy. I feel that there is a great dissatisfaction among many people in the United States with the former Warren Commission.

Such things as not calling all witnesses present at the assassination, the withholding of information, and the single-bullet theory are but a few items which cause concern on my part and, I am sure, on the part of many other Americans.

I would hope that the necessary steps could be taken immediately to see that such a commission would be formed.

Yours truly,

[REDACTED]

7c

Typed 2/1/71  
WW:MLW:ght  
129-11

February 3, 1971

Honorable Henry M. Jackson  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

This is in response to your communication transmitting a  
letter from [redacted] requested the "true facts" concerning the assassination  
of President John F. Kennedy. 7C

This Department feels that the Report of the President's  
Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy summarizes the  
results of an exceedingly painstaking and thorough examination of the  
evidence of that event, and that the evidence amply supports their  
basic conclusions. 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.

I regret that I cannot be of further assistance to your  
constituent. Your enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely,

WILL WILSON  
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure

Records  
Chrono  
XX Whittaker  
Wilson  
Deputy Attorney General

2-1-71

HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH., CHAIRMAN  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, N. MEX.  
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.  
FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO  
FRANK E. MOSS, UTAH  
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, N. DAK.  
GEORGE MC GOVERN, S. DAK.  
GAYLORD NELSON, WIS.  
LEE METCALF, MONT.  
MIKE GRAVEL, ALASKA  
GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.  
LEN B. JORDAN, IDAHO  
PAUL J. FANNIN, ARIZ.  
CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, WYO.  
MARK O. HATFIELD, OREG.  
TED STEVENS, ALASKA  
HENRY BELLMON, OKLA.

JERRY T. VERKLER, STAFF DIRECTOR

## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 17, 1971

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

RE: Information on assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Sir:

The enclosed is respectfully submitted to you  
for every proper consideration.

Please provide me with a report in duplicate,  
and return the enclosure to me with your response.

Sincerely yours,

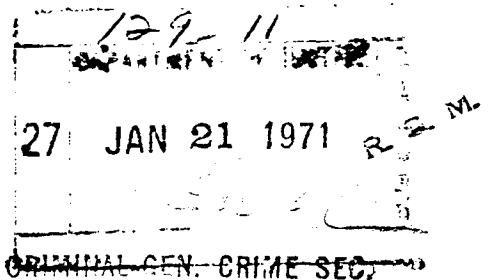
  
Henry M. Jackson, U.S.S.

HMJ: pl  
enc.

RECEIVED

JAN 22 1971

CRIMINAL DIVISION



November 19, 1970

Senator Henry Jackson  
Senate Office Building  
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Senator:

As a citizen of the United States I am also considered a participant in our "democratic" form of government. Therefore I am writing as an individual exercising my rights under a system which is governed by the people.

I am simply requesting information concerning the true and realistic facts of the John Kennedy assassination in 1963.

If I receive information concerning the Warren Report I will consider it an injustice to my constitutional rights. In my opinion this report is an invalid representation of the facts designed to keep the public in "comforting" ignorance. I am interested in obtaining the true facts and I trust your department will assist me.

Thank you

Please return to  
**SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON**

TEK:SPL:sgc J. C.  
129-11

Files  
Mrs. Copeland  
Mr. Lockman

Noble M. Melencamp  
Staff Assistant to the President

JAN 26 1971

Thomas E. Kauper  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Legal Counsel

*ant 1/26*

Draft reply to letter to the President from [REDACTED] 7C

*SPL*

*7C*

*T&K*

The attached draft reply to [REDACTED] letter  
to the President has been prepared for your signa-  
ture as requested.

Attachment

*4/26  
T&K*

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

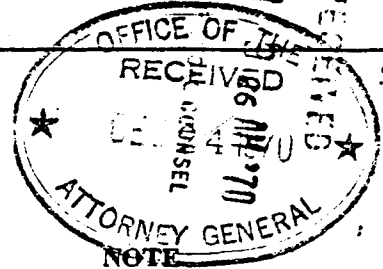
To: The Attorney General

Date: December 22, 1970

RSM

ACTION REQUESTED

- Draft reply for:
  - President's signature.
  - Undersigned's signature.
- Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- Direct reply.
- Furnish information copy.
- Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
- Furnish copy of reply, if any.
- For your information.
- For comment.



Prompt action is essential.

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

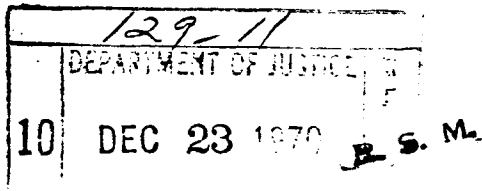
Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

Letter:  Telegram:  Other:  
 To: The President  
 From: [REDACTED] 7C  
 Date: PM December 8, 1970  
 Subject: Encloses a letter from one of her students regarding the secrecy surrounding the Kennedy assassination.

By direction of the President:



Noble M. Melencamp  
Staff Assistant  
to the President

ATTORNEY GENERAL  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL (Department or Agency copy)



DRAFT

[REDACTED]

7C

[REDACTED]

7C

Dear [REDACTED] 7C

The President has asked me to reply to your recent letter concerning your Eighth Grade English classes and the poems "O, Captain, My Captain" and "Six White Horses" which you have recently read and studied with your students. You indicate that a few of your students, upon reading "Six White Horses", became quite concerned about what they conceived to be undue secrecy surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy. You have enclosed a letter from [REDACTED] who is one of your students, expressing his feelings on this matter. 7C

On behalf of the President, I should like to extend to you appreciation for your letter. The President is eager to hear from his constituents and discuss public issues with them. The interchange of ideas between public officials and those whom they serve is a most fundamental feature of our democratic system.

Insofar as the Warren Commission Report is concerned, I can advise you that it is fully public. It spans 26 volumes covering thousands of pages, and contains numerous exhibits as well as many interviews of persons who were at the scene of the assassination. It is true that certain data compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies was not disclosed to the public in the first instance. However, a review of all the documents compiled on the incident was completed in 1965, with the result that something over 80 percent of the documents were made public. A subsequent review was conducted very recently, and additional documents were released. Thus, only a very small percentage of the results of the Government's investigation of President Kennedy's assassination are not now public. Certain items, as you can well understand, must be withheld from public scrutiny. Documents pertaining to the autopsy or investigative reports containing false and slanderous matter should not be released to the public. The withholding of them, therefore, in no way suggests an intention to suppress the facts surrounding the assassination. Indeed, the release of nearly

90% of all the data collected, together with the issuance of the voluminous report of the Commission, demonstrates quite clearly that the contrary is the case.

Once again, permit me to extend to you and your students the President's best wishes.

Sincerely,

Noble M. Mellencamp  
Staff Assistant to the President

Typed 11/27/73  
HW:LTR:ght  
100-11

11-27-73

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

I have received your communication transmitting a copy of a letter and attached news article concerning the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy

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.

I hope the foregoing information will be of assistance to you and your constituent. Your enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely,

WILL WILSON  
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure

Records  
Chron  
Rgidon=  
Wilson  
Deputy Attorney General

United States Senate

Respectfully referred to:

Congressional Liaison  
Department of Justice

RECEIVED  
NOV 18 1970  
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Because of the desire of this office to be responsive to all inquiries and communications, your consideration of the attached is requested. Your findings and views, duplicate form, along with return of the enclosure, will be appreciated by

RECEIVED  
NOV 19 1970  
CD, CH

*ma*

Mark O. Hatfield

129-11	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	U.S.S.
10 NOV 17 1970	
<i>Mark O. Hatfield</i>	
CRIMINAL-GEN. SER.	

Senator Mark C. Hatfield  
United States Senate  
Washington D.C.

Portland, Oreg.  
97231

Kennedy  
Assassinated  
Rings

Dear Senator Hatfield,

On the hated subject of Lee Harvey Oswald  
in the associated Press Book, "The Torch is Passed  
on assassination of President Kennedy, it was  
stated in that book, that a woman saw a man  
who killed a Dallas cop, Oswald got all  
the blame, But Jack Ruby fit the women's  
description. and as soon as Jack Ruby killed  
Oswald, the Dallas police cut off all Ruby's  
hair, & he lost fantastic weight real fast,  
so that he didn't even look like the same  
person any more.

also at Dallas Texas the two Detectives  
that led Oswald out of the police station,  
the one on Oswald's left, by the pictures that  
were taken was not handcuffed, but yet  
he held Oswald's arm while he was getting  
shot to death, I think any good cop would  
have let go, in order to jump Ruby.

also at that same time period the CIA  
had more motive than did Oswald because  
of the Bay of Pigs friction.

I think this case is far from being closed,  
if we want to see justice prevail.

MCH:Z

Sincerely Yours  
L.

# Assassination Plan By CIA Charged

FT. HOOD, Tex. (UPI) — The chief defense attorney for My Lai defendants S. Sgt. David Mitchell claims the Central Intelligence Agency developed a plan to assassinate South Vietnamese civilians suspected of helping the Viet Cong.

Ossie Brown attempted to subpoena two top CIA officials to testify at Mitchell's court martial in which the ca-

reer soldier is charged with massacre. Brown said the CIA agents could testify about an alleged CIA plot to assassinate civilians suspected of being aligned with the South Vietnamese Communists.

**BROWN SAID** Tuesday the CIA carried out "a systematic program of assassination and elimination of Viet Cong and suspected Viet Cong."

"Here are the CIA and the Army condoning such acts as this in one instance, then in another instance trying this man for allegedly assaulting 30 people in the same area," Brown said.

But Military Judge Col. George R. Robinson rejected Brown's motion to subpoena CIA Director Richard Helms and Evans Parker, who Brown said headed the assassination plan called "Operation Phoenix."

Brown and Mitchell's military attorneys planned to confer in closed session Wednesday with Robinson in an attempt to clear the legal technicalities blocking opening of the trial.

**BROWN SAID** testimony in the case, the first My Lai trial to begin in this country, could begin Wednesday. But Army prosecutor Capt. Michael Swan said it will probably be Thursday before the first witness can be called.

Mitchell's attorneys have four motions pending and they planned to discuss them with Robinson Wednesday when the judge calls attorneys for both sides to meet with him in his chambers. Those motions include a move to dismiss charges against Mitchell on grounds pretrial publicity made it impossible for him to get a fair trial, and a similar motion based on so-called "command influence" of high Army officials in the case.

MCH:Z

9-23

C/

Retyped 10/14/70  
WW:CWB:JRR:jdn  
129-11

October 15, 1970

Honorable Clark MacGregor  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman:

By your communication of September 23, 1970, you forwarded an inquiry from [redacted] posing a number of questions bearing on the validity of the conclusions on the assassination of President Kennedy reached by the Warren Commission. 7c

Insofar as [redacted] questions go to the soundness of various subsidiary conclusions of the Commission, we can only point out that the Commission gathered and considered a vast amount of material, including material having even a remote connection with the assassination. It made a thorough inquiry and detailed analysis of the facts, and the evidence, as presented in the one-volume Report, amply supports its conclusion that President Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone and not in conspiracy with any other person.

[redacted] is, of course, free to examine virtually all of the materials considered by the Commission and form his own conclusions with respect thereto. In this connection, we note that the small residue of materials not available for examination by the public will shrink further as the Archivist continues periodically to screen it for releasability.

As we see no basis for any new inquiry into this matter, no useful purpose would be served by further contacts thereon between [redacted] and the Department of Justice. 7c

As requested, we are returning the correspondence you enclosed.

Sincerely,

WILL WILSON  
Assistant Attorney General

Records  
Chrono  
Mr. Robinson(2)  
Mr. Wilson  
Mr. Hoffman  
DAG

10/23/70  
CWB

10/15/70

WW  
by  
11/16/70



DATE: September 25, 1970

To: Mr. Will Wilson  
Criminal Division  
Rm. 2107

From: Herbert E. Hoffman  
Chief, Legislative & Legal Section  
Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Subject: Correspondence from:

Cong. Clark MacGregor enclosing letter from [REDACTED] regarding his desire for a response to his questions relating to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

Responsibility

- Prepare reply for signature of Deputy Attorney General and forward to Herbert E. Hoffman, Room 4117, Main Justice.
- Make an appropriate reply with a copy to Herbert E. Hoffman, Room 4117, Main Justice.

Department File No.:

Miscellaneous Information:

- Interim reply is being/has been made.
- No interim reply is being made.
- Copy of incoming correspondence attached.
- Original of incoming correspondence attached.
- Please return attachment.

RECEIVED  
SEP 28 1970  
CRIMINAL DIVISION

127-11  
SEP 28 1970  
CRIMINAL GEN. CRIME SEC.

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

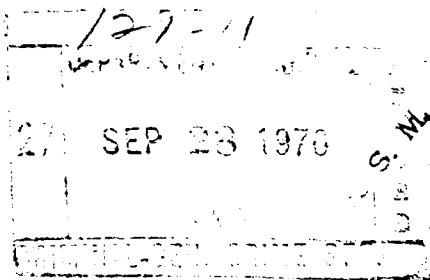
September 23 19 70

Honorable Wallace Johnson  
Deputy Attorney General for  
Legislation  
Justice Department  
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,

Clark MacGregor, M. C.  
3rd Minnesota



September 12, 1970

The Honorable Clark MacGregor  
114 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. MacGregor:

It was a pleasure speaking with you earlier this week. You have been more than cooperative in seeking to direct me in obtaining a response to my questions relating to The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. The appointment which your office arranged for me at the Department of Justice and the letter you delivered to former Chief Justice Warren, however, have resulted in no response to these questions. I do not know whether such responses are routine to such individual inquiries or whether my requests were deficient in some regard.

I would appreciate your office seeking whatever sources you consider appropriate for obtaining a response to these questions which could then be relayed to me. You mentioned that you would talk to former Chief Justice Warren personally in this regard, however, as your office has more pressing matters to pursue at this time I am only asking for your efforts when the time is convenient.

Despite the dissolution of the Commission hopefully it should be possible for you, as an elected public official, to find out from some responsible authority if these questions were considered and responded to by the Commission. I wish to emphasize that personal opinions and hypothetical theories are of little interest to me, however, I am concerned that there be some channels for accountability at least potentially available to the private citizen.

Your attentiveness and responsiveness is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

7C

7C

June 24, 1970 .



7C

The Honorable Earl Warren  
Sheraton Park  
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Mr. Warren:

Two months ago I talked with Congressman MacGregor with regard to my interest in what appears to be significant unresolved questions relating to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. He suggested that I write to you directly about these matters which I did in a letter dated April 28. In the event that you did not receive the letter I am sending this letter which is substantially the same. Some of the questions raised may be invalid as they are the product of cut and paste efforts of testimony before the Commission and may have neglected relevant information answering or refuting the bias of the questions. An advocate procedure is the proper method of testing these contentions which if valid, I believe would indicate the need for more stringent congressional checks over intelligence activities.

I have previously sought information from other persons who have been unresponsive. In August, Congressman MacGregor's office arranged for me to talk with the individual in charge of responding to questions on this subject for the Department of Justice. Prior to providing her with a half hour presentation stressing published F.B.I. evidence supporting my questions I was told she could check information to answer the questions. One week later after requesting if anything had been checked on I was informed that a gentleman was now in charge of responding on the subject, however, he appeared uninformed and stated he could not comment on the questions. By phone I presented two questions which were relayed to Mr. Spector but his secretary informed me I should go back and consult The Report. I requested at that time to be referred to someone who might respond to the questions but was not contacted again. The questions currently group into three basic contentions.

It appears that the intent of Executive Order No. 11130 may have been abridged as a result of actions of the Kennedy family, the Department of Justice and The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy by failing to evaluate several significant pieces of evidence. Noteable among these are:

- 1) X-rays and photos relevant to Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272 which might clarify the location of the president's shoulder wound.
- 2) C.E. 834 which might have provided information relating to the statement of J. Edgar Hoover to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald had not been involved in intelligence activities.

More significant than the apparent overlooking of potentially significant evidence was the lack of explanation for deriving what appear to be erroneous conclusions from evidence published by the Commission.

- 1) Is it probable that C.E. 399 shattered a rib and wrist bone leaving small metal fragments in a wrist and thigh bone without being significantly dented?
- 2) Is it probable that a bullet fired from the rear would forcibly jolt a person to the rear? After having Zapruder frame 313 superimposed upon Z 312 at the National Archives I believe two shots may have struck the president's head.

More important than the apparent failing to explain the significance of such physical evidence is the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald was involved in intelligence activities and that he may not have been directly involved in assassinating the president.

- 1) Did Oswald maintain secret clearance in the Marines subsequent to having special training instruction including the study of Russian and establishing a reputation as a Marxist?
- 2) What was the basis for the allegation attributed to Allan Sweat, Chief Criminal Division, Sheriff's Office, Dallas to the effect that Oswald was assigned the informant number "S172" by the F.B.I.?
- 3) What is the probability of a person firing C.E. 139 and having the neutron activation analysis indicate a negative test from the face?

I would appreciate any information you or your office could provide regarding the previous questions. If you consider some of the questions as significant and would like more background information I would be pleased to supply this. There is no need to reply quickly, however, I would appreciate some indication that you are considering a response to this letter.

Sincerely yours,



7c

Supreme Court of the United States  
Washington, D. C. 20543

June 29, 1970

CHAMBERS OF  
CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN  
RETIRED

[REDACTED]

7C

Dear [REDACTED] 7C

This is in response to your letter of April 28th, which arrived here while Chief Justice Warren was traveling. He has now returned to Washington, and has had an opportunity to go over the mail which accumulated during his absence.

He has asked me to advise you that his views are fully expressed in the Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, and he has had no reason to change them since the Report was filed. The Commission has been dissolved, and he feels that there is no occasion for him to further discuss the matter. It would, therefore, be a waste of your time to talk to him about other theories.

Very truly yours,

*Raymond M. McHugh*

Executive Secretary to  
Chief Justice Warren,  
Retired.

Typed 9/17/70  
NW:EFR:ght  
129-11

September 17, 1970

Honorable James A. Burke  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman:

This is in response to your communication transmitting a copy of a letter from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] believes that the true facts concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy have not been investigated or have not been made public.

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.

I hope that this information is of assistance to you and your constituent. Your enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely,

WILL WILSON  
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure

Records

Chrono

~~Index~~

Mr. Wilson

Deputy Attorney General

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

September 10 1970

Congressional Liaison  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

**RECEIVED**  
The attached communication  
is sent for your consideration.  
Please **SEP 15 1970** **CORRES. MAIL** state the statements  
contained therein and **RECEIVED**  
the necessary information **SEP 14 1970**  
ply, returning the enclosed **CRIMINAL DIVISION**  
correspondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

*James A. Burke*

JAMES A. BURKE M. C.  
11th of Massachusetts

129-11  
DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
27 SEP 14 1970  
*P. Ch U*  
CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME SEC.

ds/



Is

Congressman Burke,

I am writing you in the hopes of bringing to your attention a problem of great proportions that have virtually received no attention

Specifically, I am referring to the assassination of President John Kennedy and the Warren Commission investigation. After serious study of the assassination, including the twenty-six volumes of Warren Commission hearings and exhibits, the fact that there was a conspiracy in the late president's death is quite apparent. In my opinion, the Warren Commission was not only wrong, but it would appear that they had no intention of pursuing a thorough analysis of the facts.

The implications of a cover-up in the assassination are perhaps, more important. For instance, the coverage by the press has not even approached the point where one could honestly say that the public is even faintly familiar with the facts. At the same time after time, crucial aspects of the assassination are either not published, distorted or given such small coverage that the average reader glances over them. Cases in point would be too numerous to cite here, but if you are interested, I would be glad to write specifics in a future letter.

Another important implication is that the role of the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency with respect to some elements of the C.I.A. in connection with the assassination is highly suspect. For many months these two agencies continually hid behind the

vague concept of "national security" which enables them to engage in activities that are diametrically opposed to any concept of true democracy?

In writing this letter I hope that I can, in some way, help an impartial congressional investigation of the Kennedy assassination come into being. I feel that it is of prime importance that that the facts of the tragedy be fully brought out to the public.

I hope that you will give serious consideration to this letter as well as inform yourself, as much as possible, on the situation. As I have mentioned, if you would like speeches in which I believe what I have mentioned, I would be glad to supply you with them in a later letter as well as recommend some specific books and articles.

Thank you for your time

7C

Department of Justice

Washington 20530

FILE

11 170

[REDACTED]

7C

Dear [REDACTED] 7C

President Nixon has asked me to reply to your letter concerning the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

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. 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.

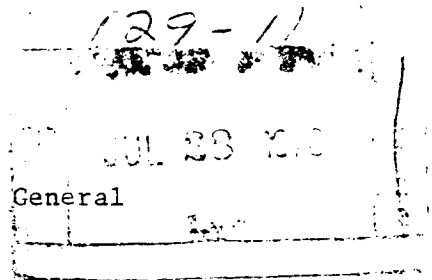
The authors who have criticized the conclusions of the Warren Commission do not claim to have any significant new evidence, so far as we are aware. Rather, their criticisms and demands for a new inquiry are based upon different conclusions they have drawn from parts of the same body of evidence that 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.

The interest which prompted you to share your views with the President is appreciated.

Sincerely,

*Will Wilson*

WILL WILSON  
Assistant Attorney General



WW:GMN:ght  
Typed 7/6/70  
129-11

July 3, 1970

Honorable Fred R. Harris  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

This is in response to your transmittal of a letter and pictures concerning the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy which were sent to you by [REDACTED] 7C

Persons 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.

Your enclosures are returned herewith.

Sincerely,

WILL WILSON  
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure

Records  
Chiron  
McNemar  
Mr. Wilson  
Deputy AG

*Handwritten:*  
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103  
all  
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7/5

[REDACTED] 7C  
June 6, 1970

Senator Fred R. Harris  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Harris:

I am not a part of your constituency; but I am writing you because I believe you will give me a fair hearing. The issue I am raising is not politically popular, and I will understand if you make no definitive reply or public stand on it. But I feel it important that you be aware of the points and enclosures of this letter.

It is now six and one half years since John Kennedy was shot in Dallas. Only "kooks" and "cranks" are interested in that long-dead issue any more. And I am one of them -- because the evidence warrants continued interest, and what's more, action.

Part of that evidence is enclosed in this letter for your perusal in case you have not -- like most Americans -- been exposed to it before.

The enclosed print of the Zapruder film of the assassination -- with all its strange splices -- I think clearly shows the final and fatal shot (or shots) coming from the front. Study it closely and judge for yourself. If you agree it came from the front, a conspiracy to kill the President existed, since what little was revealed of the autopsy also indicated he was hit in the back at least once.

If there was a conspiracy (and there is an abundance of evidence, including sworn testimony, to indicate there indeed was), great lengths were taken to hide it and allow the actual assassins to go free (or wherever they were "allowed" to go).

The enclosed photographs are but a single example. The picture allegedly taken by Marina Oswald in March, 1963 (right side of two-photo composite), which later appeared the day after the assassination, is contrasted with the mug shot taken on Oswald's arrest, November 22. The face on the right-hand picture is Lee Oswald's, but the chin and neck are not -- note the faint line where the pictures were joined.

The full picture (see the enclosed picture of the cover of Life magazine) shows Oswald holding the alleged murder weapon and some pro-communist pamphlets. It was used to help establish that 1) Oswald had such a rifle and 2) he had communist leanings. The fact is that outside of that photograph there is no incontrovertible evidence that 1) he had such a gun in his possession, or that 2) he was a communist. In point of fact, 1) the gun Oswald actually ordered and supposedly received was four inches longer, and 2) there is evidence that he may have been an agent or operative working for the FBI.

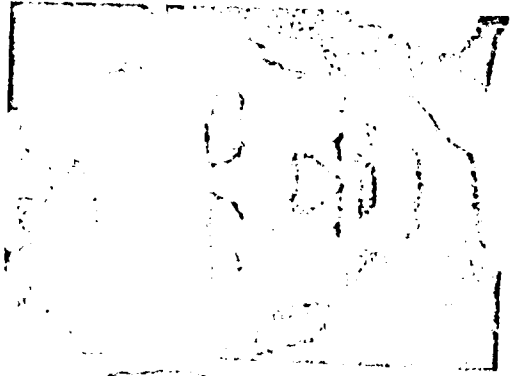
There is a great cry for law and order in the country today. If we are truly to have law and order, let us begin here with the full and open solution of this most heinous crime. How long will we let the bullet supersede the ballot?

Sincerely,



7c

ID:bjd  
encl. 1 8mm film  
2 photographs



ROBERT M. LAFFERTY, N.J.  
ROZMAN E. TALMADGE, GA.  
COSLE E. MCCARTHY, MINN.  
VANCE HARTKE, IND.  
J. W. FULFIGHT, ARK.  
ABRAHAM RIGCOFF, CONN.  
FRED R. HARRIS, OKLA.  
HARRY F. BYRD, JR., VA.

CARL T. CURTIS, NEB.  
JACK MILLER, IOWA  
LEN B. JORDAN, IDAHO  
PAUL J. FANNIN, ARIZ.  
CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, WYO.

TOM VAIL, CHIEF COUNSEL

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 25, 1970

[REDACTED]

7C

Dear [REDACTED]

7C

Thank you for your letter and for sending the pictures concerning the Kennedy assassination. This is a matter outside my jurisdiction, but I have forwarded the material to the Department of Justice for their comments.

Sincerely yours,

FRED R. HARRIS  
U. S. Senate

FRR:jw

cc: Dept of Justice

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129-11  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
10 JUN 30 1970 P.A.P.  
V. L. Witt  
CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME SEC.

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JUN 30 1970  
CRIMINAL DIVISION



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

June 16, 1970

Carl Eardley  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Division

CE:amc  
129-11

Assassination of President Kennedy

cc  
Senator Muskie has submitted the enclosed  
letter and materials of one [REDACTED] For  
such study as you consider appropriate. 7c

Attachment

WDR:CE:amc  
129-11

JUN 19 1970

Honorable Edmund S. Muskie  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Muskie:

The Attorney General has asked me to respond to your letters of May 28 and June 11, enclosing a letter from [REDACTED] 7C

7C [REDACTED] As you know, the possibility that the President was assassinated by a group of conspirators was thoroughly studied by the Warren Commission. The material submitted by [REDACTED] 7C does not appear to be new, but nevertheless it has been submitted to the FBI for review.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM D. RUCKELSHAUS  
Assistant Attorney General

WDR  
CE

JENNINGS RANDOLPH, W. VA., CHAIRMAN  
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 EDMUND S. MUSKIE, MAINE  
 B. EVERETT JORDAN, N.C.  
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 WILLIAM B. SPONG, JR., VA.  
 THOMAS F. EAGLETON, MO.  
 MIKE GRAVEL, ALASKA

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
 J. CALEB BOGGS, DEL.  
 HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.  
 ROBERT J. DOLE, KANS.  
 EDWARD J. GURNEY, FLA.  
 ROBERT W. PACKWOOD, OREG.

RICHARD B. ROYCE, CHIEF CLERK AND STAFF DIRECTOR  
 J. B. HUYETT, JR., ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK  
 M. BARRY MEYER, COUNSEL

## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

The Honorable John Mitchell  
 Attorney General of the United States  
 Department of Justice  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I have received the enclosed letter and  
 photographic material relating to the assassination  
 of President Kennedy.

I am referring this material to the  
 Department of Justice for whatever action you deem  
 advisable.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Edmund S. Muskie  
 United States Senator

129-11

30	JUN 4 1970	U.S. M.
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~~ADVISORY COMMITTEE~~

*Handwritten signature*

*Classified  
6/1/70*

*D. A. R.*

*1. CRIMINAL GEN. CRIME SEC.  
Mr Carl Eardley - Chief  
Administration*

JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA., CHAIRMAN  
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HAROLD E. HUGHES, IOWA  
ALAN CRANSTON, CALIF.

DUDLEY L. O'NEAL, JR.  
STAFF DIRECTOR AND GENERAL COUNSEL

## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Miss Ida Cerra  
Office of the Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

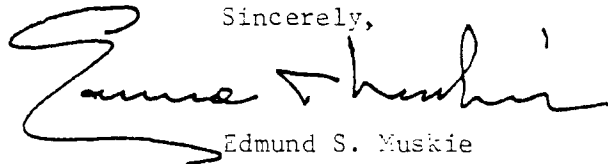
Dear Miss Cerra:

76 Enclosed is a copy of the letter I received  
from [REDACTED] which was inadvertently omitted  
from my letter to Attorney General Mitchell.

I regret this oversight and appreciate your  
cooperation.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,



Edmund S. Muskie  
United States Senator

RECEIVED *Kerr*

DATE OF *1/10*  
FORWARDED TO

*Secret Service*



*7C*

April 28, 1970

Senator Edmund Muskie  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Muskie:

I think the very real possibility that Democratic Party leadership may fall to you, makes the issue raised by this letter of immediate import. Although it is politically highly volatile, I hope you will carefully examine it to the satisfaction of your own conscience and well-being.

It is now six and one half years since John Kennedy was shot in Dallas. Only "kooks" and "cranks" are interested in that long-dead issue any more. And I am one of them -- because the evidence warrants continued interest, and what's more, action.

Part of that evidence is enclosed in this letter for your perusal in case you have not -- like most Americans -- been exposed to it before.

The enclosed print of the Zapruder film of the assassination -- with all its strange splices -- I think clearly shows the final and fatal shot (or shots) coming from the front. Study it closely and judge for yourself. If you agree it came from the front, a conspiracy to kill the president existed, since what little was revealed of the autopsy also indicated he was hit in the back at least once.

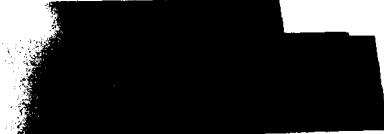
If there was a conspiracy (and there is an abundance of evidence, including sworn testimony, to indicate there indeed was), great lengths were taken to hide it and allow the actual assassins to go free (or wherever they were "allowed" to go).

The enclosed photographs are but a single example. The picture allegedly taken by Marina Oswald in March, 1963 (right side of two-photo composite), which later appeared the day after the assassination, is contrasted with the mug shot taken on Oswald's arrest, November 22. The face on the right-hand picture is Lee Oswald's, but the chin and neck are not -- note the faint line where the pictures were joined.

The full picture (see the enclosed picture of the cover of Life magazine) shows Oswald holding the alleged murder weapon and some pro-communist pamphlets. It was used to help establish that 1) Oswald had such a rifle and 2) he had communist leanings. The fact is that outside of that photograph there is no incontrovertible evidence that 1) he had such a gun in his possession, or that 2) he was a communist. In point of fact, 1) the gun Oswald actually ordered and supposedly received was four inches longer, and 2) there is evidence that he may have been an agent or operative working for the FBI.

There is a great cry for law and order in the country today. If we are truly to have law and order, let us begin here with the full and open solution of this most heinous crime. How long will we let the bullet supersede the ballot?

Sincerely,

A large black rectangular redaction box covers the signature area.

7C

ID:bjd  
encl. 1 8mm film  
2 photographs

**JIM BROWN**  
BOOK REVIEWS - FREE-LANCE REPORTING  
410 BURKE AVENUE  
LONG BEACH, MISSISSIPPI 39560

December 29, 1971

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JAN 11 1971

CD CU

The Honorable John Mitchell  
Attorney General of the United States  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20535

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JAN 11 1971

JAN 15 1971

CD CU

CRIMINAL-GEN. CARRIE S.E.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

For the past three years I have been working with a group of concerned citizens all over the world who are actively investigating the possibility of a conspiracy in the assassinations of President Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King, and Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

Our conclusions are not as yet complete, but on the basis of the enclosed information, I would like respectfully to ask you the following:

- (1.) Is the Justice Department still actively investigating any of these three cases, or is it your official position that each case is closed?
- (2.) Is it your opinion that all of the persons involved have been brought to justice, or do you believe that there was a conspiracy?
- (3.) Do you believe that each of these three assassinations was the result of one man acting alone?
- (4.) Do you believe that there was a connection between the three assassinations?

Prior to your answering each of these questions, I would appreciate your reading the following enclosures (and if possible, marking and/or returning them to me), specifically:

EXHIBIT #1: Copy of letter from the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, in which he states his opinion that there was no conspiracy in any of the three assassinations.

EXHIBIT #2: Copy of published statement by Richard Case Rasell, former agent for the Central Intelligence Agency, regarding his knowledge before the fact of a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

EXHIBIT #3: Copy of published statement by J. Garrett Underhill, former agent for the Central Intelligence Agency, regarding his knowledge before the fact of a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

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JAN 9 1971

CRIMINAL DIVISION

FILE-L.A.

-2-

Letter to Hon. Attorney General  
December 9, 1970  
Page two

FILE-L.A.

- EXHIBIT #4: Published statement by Abraham Bolden, former agent of the Secret Service, regarding his knowledge before the fact of a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.
- EXHIBIT #5: Copy of reprinted news story from The Miami News, dated February 2, 1967, by reporter Bill Barry, detailing contents of a wiretapped telephone conversation between an extremist organization leader, and an intelligence informant, in which the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy was discussed.
- #5b: Copy of published report of investigation by citizens regarding above tape recording
- #5c: Copy of excerpt from transcript of tape recording, with names of participants deleted.
- #5d: Copy of published story of tape, which fills in the names deleted in exhibit 5c.
- EXHIBIT #6a: Published story regarding confession statement of James Hicks, given to New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, in which he confesses to his participation as "radio signalman" for the assassins of President Kennedy in Dallas.
- #6b: Copy of published story further regarding the statement of James Hicks, following which he was beaten almost to death, and is presently in solitary confinement at a state mental institution in Oklahoma.
- EXHIBIT #7: Copy of published intercepted communication of David Ferrie (named as a suspect in the assassination by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison), in which he admits his participation in the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy.
- EXHIBIT #8: Copy of published statement to Raymond Broshears, former roommate of Ferrie, in which he quotes Ferrie as having acknowledged to him his participation in the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

129-11  
6 APR 30 1971

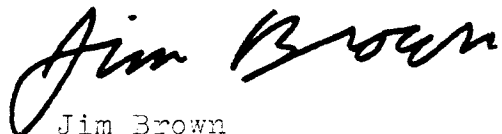


Letter to Hon. Attorney General  
Page three

- EXHIBIT 9a: Published story of Mr. William W. Turner, Mill Valley, California, regarding his investigation of a conspiracy by the Minutemen in the assassination of President Kennedy.
- 9b: Continuation; regarding his investigation of conspiracy in assassination of Dr. King.
- EXHIBIT #10: Published story of evidence further regarding evidence of Minutemen conspiracy in assassinations.
- EXHIBIT #11: Published story of aborted plot by rightist propaganda organization against President Kennedy, involving one Bernard Weissman, who was also involved in demonstrations against Adlai Stevenson in Dallas prior to the President's visit, who paid for advertisement viciously attacking President Kennedy on the day of his arrival, and who allegedly met with Jack Ruby and Officer J.D. Tippit in Ruby's nightclub in Dallas on November 14, 1963, eight days prior to the President's arrival. The Justice Department and the Warren Commission were previously furnished this information by New York attorney Mark Lane, but the source of the report, the eyewitness of this meeting, was withheld, and is herein furnished.
- EXHIBIT #12: Copy of published story regarding lawsuit for disclosure of evidence; filed by private investigator for James Earl Ray.
- EXHIBIT #13: Copy of complaint filed by Mr. Theodore Charach, Los Angeles, regarding evidence of second assassin in shooting of Senator Robert Kennedy.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter, and please do let me hear from you in this regard at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully yours,



Jim Brown

Enclosures as noted

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EXHIBIT # 1

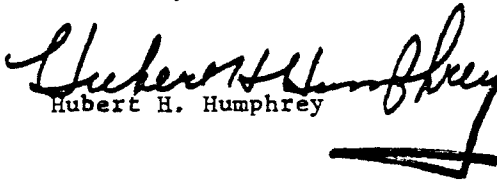
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

February 9, 1970

Dear Mr. Brown:

I appreciate your concern about the assassinations of President Kennedy, Dr. King and Senator Kennedy. However, I honestly feel that the conspiracy theory is without foundation. I am personally convinced that the conclusions of the Warren Commission are correct and that these tragic deaths were the result, in each case, of one man acting alone.

Sincerely,

  
Hubert H. Humphrey

Mr. Jim Brown  
410 Burke Avenue  
Long Beach, Mississippi 39560

1510 H STREET, NORTHWEST • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005 • 202 638-4508

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NO 51

UNION OF  
FOR

18 January 1973  
Washington, D.C.

An editor of a trade journal, whom I first met while on an intelligence assignment in Latin America, has urged me for some time to make public the facts leading to my involvement in a conspiracy to murder the late Chief Executive, John F. Kennedy, in 1963 and the circumstances surrounding my arrest and imprisonment in the United States and East Germany. For reasons that are more personal than advisable I can think of little else that I would like to do so far. But with an enormous amount of documentation and background material on hand, that I feel should be placed to in any valid treatise of the subject, it would require writing no less than a tome, an undertaking for which I am hardly qualified. Then, too, there is a growing skepticism on my part concerning the kind of reception that a topic of this sort would elicit from a society long since inured to violence, corruption, and injustice. Still, after over six years of relative silence, I've decided that I must say something about all this, if only to answer the lies and distortions concocted about me in the press. Thus, I have compiled this small booklet, a throwaway, which may be easily discarded at the whim of the reader. In it I've taken the liberty to set forth a reproduction of one of the least sanitized references to my case that has appeared in the news media, an article printed last summer in the OVERSEAS FRAILY, a weekly tabloid catering to U.S. servicemen in Europe. I have utilized this particular article as a vehicle to tell a bit of my side of the story by way of addendum to it.

R.

# 'I want to find my children'

Ex-Army spy who fingered Oswald claims Kate Sam hides his family in Mexico

UNCLE SAM has given Richard Case Nagell three Purple Hearts — one earned on Christmas Day — and a medal for heroism in combat.

But what this ex-Army counterspy and alleged CIA double agent wants is that Uncle Sam keep its promise to locate his wife and two small children.

The 33-year-old former officer hasn't seen them since 1963.

Officials inside the Federal Government — most likely FBI and CIA agents — know where they are and deliberately isolated him from his family, the tall, lean chain-smoker claims.

Nagell became separated from his Japanese-born wife Mitsuko Takahashi and their children, Teresa, now 9, and Robert, now 8, when he was arrested for robbing an El Paso, Tex., bank in September 1963.

He stayed in solitary and immediately renounced to the police. Nagell claims, because he had refused to kill Kennedy assassin Lee Harvey Oswald and

was afraid he would be killed himself.

The ex-Army captain was convicted of the crime and sent to Leavenworth, but Mrs. Nagell was never told where he was.

Since then Nagell has been written about in national American magazines and has worked his way inside a political spy or counterintelligence company for the CIA.

Two major magazines intimated that Nagell had been insane.

New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison allegedly interviewed Nagell three times in his controversial piece of what he called the plot to kill Kennedy.

However, despite all the publicity about Nagell, no public mention has been made of his charges that:

► FBI special agents who questioned Mrs. Nagell about her husband while he was in prison said they didn't know where he was;

► The CIA used the promise of reuniting Nagell with his family as part of the incentive for him to undertake a one-man

CIA assignment in Cuba.

Nagell came to Europe in January 1969 on a bench that the police allegedly tried to force him to accept, was almost killed, he says in Barcelona, he was watched. And in West Berlin he was attacked on a sidewalk by two thugs, punched and kicked, held down, leaving him for two days — and hit on the top of his head so hard a molar cracked in half.

Fearing that the next attacker would murder him and fearing that the Communist would finally keep him there this time, Nagell flew home to the United States.

Now he's back where he started in 1963 — where he learned that FBI agent Oswald was planning to assassinate President Kennedy.

Working through a confidential source, he contacted the FBI and told the incredible story of the spy who renounced him in front of the world.

## RICHARD CASE

Nagell first went to work for the CIA as an informant in August 1962. Several publications have reported on an ex-CIA agent, the FAMILY source said. "But Nagell never claimed to be a CIA agent. For the year that he worked off and on for the CIA during 1962, he was recruited when he was still in the capacity of an informant."

Nagell has a good track record of loyalty and independence of judgment.

In the winter of 1962 he was a CIA informant working in the office of the Chief of Staff and was assigned to spy on the Cuban Intelligence in Washington.

He was known to inform on the activities of the Cuban Intelligence in Washington, D.C., and was known to inform on the activities of the Cuban Intelligence in Washington, D.C., and was known to inform on the activities of the Cuban Intelligence in Washington, D.C.

During a subsequent tour in the field of work in Cuba and he was recruited as an informant by the CIA in the spring of 1962. He was assigned to spy on the activities of the Cuban Intelligence in Washington, D.C., and was known to inform on the activities of the Cuban Intelligence in Washington, D.C.

For two years he was a California state patrol investigator, working on fraud cases and liquor violations.

In the summer of 1962 he left that job to work for the CIA.

His last assignment was to participate the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, where he met Oswald. Nagell also briefly investigated Oswald's Russian-born wife Maria.

Nagell considered Oswald untrustworthy, that some night wonders were being done by Oswald. He was sure that Oswald was a big name, important, Oswald himself was definitely a left wing, leaning toward Marxist, in the Cuban Revolution.

"And when Oswald told he was going to be in a bank, you know he meant it."

In September Oswald told Nagell, "We will kill him before the month is out."

"The next," according to Nagell, were Oswald and two Cubans — possibly Cubans — who belonged to anti-Castro organizations in the United States. "This" was President Kennedy.

Oswald. He told him he was an informant, not a spy, and he could help Oswald.

"Threats were made to Nagell which he believed were not to be taken too seriously but he had been instructed to do so."

Instead, he wrote about Oswald's assassination plans to FBI director J. Edgar Hoover in Washington, D.C. Hoover replied, but Nagell didn't expect

to be arrested. He expected to be held briefly for a few days, receive an FBI warning, and then be released. He thought he would be held for a few days.

Apparently Nagell did not completely know the truth from the CIA and from the assassin. He feared the CIA because he didn't know what Oswald. He feared the

family," the source said.

The source continued that Nagell was in a state of mind to do anything to get out of there.

Nagell was in a state of mind to do anything to get out of there. He was in a state of mind to do anything to get out of there.

## Richard Nagell: a self-labeled crank or

lunatic. He wanted that letter as a matter of record.

"After Nagell's tip, the FBI questioned Oswald and released him as a matter of course."

Two months later Nagell heard the "communist" news bulletin on the radio. The FBI "checked up" on Oswald. "That was Oswald," he explained. "That was Oswald." It was before there was any public mention of Oswald.

"After the assassination the FBI tried to clean their act," The FAMILY was told. "FBI agents assisted by Nagell had Oswald or that about Oswald. But he had."

By this time Nagell was in Leavenworth penitentiary.

On Sept. 20, 1963, six days before what Nagell thought was to be the execution date, he went into an El Paso bank, shot one bullet into the ceiling and wanted outside to

assess because he might be considered one of them.

But the police held Nagell longer than six days.

He was tried twice in May 1964 and September 1969 for attempted robbery with force and violence and sentenced to the maximum of 30 years.

"I was brain raped," Nagell complained.

"The court instructed that any witnesses returned by his relatives would have to be under the supervision and control of court-appointed attorneys." The FAMILY's source said. "In effect, they ruled him out of his choice all during prison."

As prisoner A-43758-1, Nagell was allowed to write to only his sister and a friend. He couldn't get an explanation why he wasn't allowed mail from or to his wife and children. "They don't explain to you in Leavenworth peni-

tentiary," the source said.

The source continued that Nagell was in a state of mind to do anything to get out of there.

Nagell was in a state of mind to do anything to get out of there. He was in a state of mind to do anything to get out of there.

"We had a letter from Nagell that he had a wife and a child who were being held in a bank in the city of El Paso. The man and his mother were held in a bank in the city of El Paso. The man and his mother were held in a bank in the city of El Paso.

"To this day," the source told The FAMILY, Nagell



**Lowest and Biggest Value at Bad Aibing Baden-Baden**

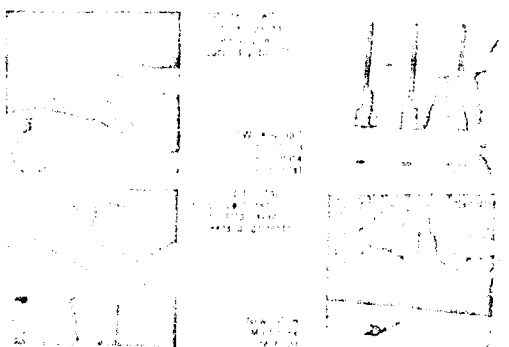
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The SCOTT ANTENNA was designed by a team of experts who have spent years of research in the development of the most advanced receiver in the world. It is the only receiver that can receive all the world's radio stations, including the most difficult to receive stations. It is the only receiver that can receive all the world's radio stations, including the most difficult to receive stations.



As a value, this is a truly newly developed antenna. It is the only antenna that can receive all the world's radio stations, including the most difficult to receive stations. It is the only antenna that can receive all the world's radio stations, including the most difficult to receive stations.

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**The Legal Affairs**

**'You must get out of Berlin!'**

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In this addendum to the OVERSEAS FAMILY article, I have not sought to refute or confirm each and every assertion made by its author, Thomas C. Lucey. Mr. Lucey, despite his citing a substantial number of inaccuracies, has nonetheless depicted a vast area of what may be termed the fundamental truth. With this in mind, I have tried to set the record straight only insofar as it pertains to those inaccuracies - and omissions - which in my opinion reflect adversely on the whole.

In order to view Mr. Lucey's account in a somewhat different perspective, I shall begin by advising that I first went to work for the Central Intelligence Agency much earlier than August 1962. It was during the winter of 1955-56, while assigned as a Case Review Officer with the Counter Intelligence Corps at Los Angeles, that I was initially recruited into the CIA's farflung network of informants and agents, one of a number, I suppose, within the Defense Department's intelligence community who helped the Agency keep an eye on its not always tame competitor. My recruitment was handled by a Herbert Leibacher, an agent of the CIA's Los Angeles office, and a Joe DeVanon, later identified to me through photographs as an official from CIA headquarters, then located on "E" street in Washington, D.C. Motivated by a degree of naivete and the Agency's subtle reminders that I owed a greater duty to my country than to the military establishment, I served as a non-paid, confidential informant off and on until my resignation from the Army in October 1959. A complete description of the information I supplied to the Agency during my military career would only add to what must perforce become a lengthy addendum; may it suffice to say that it did not always seem germane to intelligence affairs, but when it did it consisted mainly of an assortment of data that for so-called discretionary reasons was seldom passed on to the Agency (or for that matter, to our own higher echelons) through regular channels.

Mr. Lucey's statement, "Being married to a foreign national meant an automatic removal from intelligence work so Nagell decided to leave the Army," is misleading and incorrect in its entirety. The only military intelligence organization from which an individual is normally removed subsequent to marrying a foreign national is the CIC - primarily a security type organ - and this rule does not necessarily apply when the agent is an enlisted man or warrant officer. As a commissioned officer, I was declared ineligible for further duty with the CIC effective 14 April 1959, a full year after my marriage to a foreign national. I was not barred from assignment to other, even more sensitive, MI organizations such as Field Operations Intelligence, then the clandestine espionage department of military intelligence. As for the reasons I left the Army, they were clearly if euphemistically explained in my second letter of resignation, dated 31 August 1959, namely: "I desire to tender my resignation because I wish to further my civilian education. It is not possible for me to pursue the curriculum of which I am desirous while on active duty. Also, compassionate reasons of a personal nature exist for desiring to tender my resignation at this time."

My patronage under the CIA did not end with my discharge from the Army and ensuing employment in December 1959 as an investigator for the State of California; in fact, henceforth I was offered remuneration for my services, however nominal it sometimes was. What my new tasks comprised is of no real pertinence to this addendum or to later developments, except perhaps to mention that one of my contacts said he worked out of "Domestic Intelligence," possibly the forerunner of the present-day Domestic Operations Division, which illegally keeps tabs on a wide range of American civilian organizations and activities. I should also point out that I did not quit my position with the State of California "to work for the CIA," as implied by Mr. Lucey. I was dismissed, in June 1962, at my own option and in my opinion for doing my job. (The following month I was shot through the right chest during an altercation with a person whose identity I have never disclosed . . . not through the left chest by myself, my wife, an Alcoholic Beverage Control inspector then under investigation or by a Los Angeles police officer "because of communistic implications," as has been reported at various times by various sources).

For the next year, from approximately the middle of August 1962 until my arrest in

On 30 September 1963, I was employed by the Agency in a capacity which can be accurately described as that of an agent, in every sense of the word. My assignments varied and necessitated travel to three Latin American nations and many states, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. They also necessitated my taking on cover employment for one week in New York and for about ten weeks in Los Angeles, though usually I posed as a tourist, an investigator for the Immigration & Naturalization Service or as a researcher for a private firm, the appropriate credentials being furnished to me by the CIA. To sum it up briefly, I operated in Mexico City at the onset of the Cuban Missile Crisis in an effort aimed chiefly at the Soviet government; I conducted inquiries relative to "dissident" members of several Cuban refugee groups based in the United States; I checked out an alleged connection between a Miami resident named Eladio Del Valle and New Orleans CIA informant Sergio Arcacha-Smith; I investigated an associate of the now deceased right-wing extremist David W. Ferrie of New Orleans, as I did the activities of left-wingers Vaughn L. Snipes and his wife, Priscilla, near Venice, California, and others; I conducted a surveillance on a man, said to have been an ex-CIA employee, observed talking to MRP leader Manuel Artime and former Cuban senator/racketeer Rolando Masferrer; I inquired into an allegation that Marina Oswald intended to divorce her husband and return to the U.S.S.R. (although I never stated that I met her personally, as was reported by the FBI and Secret Service); and I performed courier duties and acted as a cut-out. At the time of my arrest I was operating in an undercover role, having become involved in a domestic-inspired plot to assassinate President Kennedy and, leastwise ostensibly, other highly-placed government officials.

Mr. Lucey goes on to state that my last assignment at the time "was to penetrate the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, where he met Oswald." Such statement is also incorrect. I was never a member, bona-fide or otherwise, of the FPCC. And my conversations with FPCC functionaries like Steve Roberts, an official of the Socialist Workers Party at Los Angeles, could hardly be construed as a penetration. Furthermore, I had been introduced to Mr. Oswald long before the FPCC came into existence, albeit under an assumed name.

As to the allusion that I told "Bob" I was an intelligence man, not a killer, therefore I couldn't kill Mr. Oswald, while the reference is true its connotation is deceptive. I had killed before and I had participated in homicides under the auspices of both MI and the CIA (one instance being the part I played in the February 1958 abduction-interrogation-murder of an FOI agent, a U.S. soldier, MSGT Emmett E. Dugan, from Crafton, Pa., suspected of having defected in place to the Chinese), under the guise that an American variation of the Soviet "wet affair" was the only alternative, that it was either essential to some overall intelligence effort or in the best interests of our national security. And it was a similar-sounding argument, ultimately reduced to a threat, that was advanced to me by Robert Graham as an incentive to dispose of Mr. Oswald in September 1963. But my refusal to do so had absolutely no bearing on the reason for effecting my arrest in the manner I chose, nor did it engender in me fear of reprisal by the CIA.

Pertaining to my arrest and convictions at El Paso, Texas, which the official spokesmen and the press have so neatly labeled as being for "bank robbery," let one of the government's own spurious records, the appellate court decision that finally yawned a judgement of acquittal in my case, give its version: "The charge was then, and is now, entering a federally insured bank with intent to rob." What the record aptly ignores is the fact that two juries, incensed by the prosecution's innuendoes in and out of the courtroom (and by the ramifications of perjured testimony and a false Bureau of Prisons report made available to the jury during its deliberations at the second trial - though never formally admitted into evidence) that I was a Communist, no doubt a very red spy, twice convicted me of having "intended" to take by force and violence one hundred dollars worth of Travelers Cheques from a bank teller.

I shall not herein attempt to list even generally the injustices to which I was subjected by a corrupt judicial system, nor shall I bother to enumerate the cruelties



dicted upon me while confined in sunny Texas jails and at Leavenworth Penitentiary. Most of them are adequately detailed in my 1967 Memorandum in Support of Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, sworn to and subscribed before William R. Martin (a former member of the CIA's Dirty Tricks Division, who by his own admission is still in "the reserves"). But I shall opine that if President Kennedy had not met his demise when and where he did, I would not have been brought to trial on charges of committing a felony.

While my return to the fold of the CIA in May 1968 may have been the only "practical thing" for me to do, it definitely was not predicated on my financial situation, as a few old bank account passbooks will substantiate (I am not quite the mercenary that Mr. Lucey has portrayed). Nor was it because of any peculiar allegiance to those who had tossed me on the scrap heap for the sake of expediency 4½ years earlier, love of country, masochistic tendencies or wont of further intrigue. And while it remains axiomatic in my mind that the sole requisite for one's use by the Agency is his qualification to fit into whatever may happen to be the scheme of things, even this did not apply in my circumstance, not really. I agreed to go back out into the cold, so to speak, strictly for personal reasons and I think the explanation is wisely left at that for now.

My mission inside East Germany - if indeed it was a mission - was neither as well-defined nor as elementary as Mr. Lucey has perceived. I am sure the CIA knows all it needs to know about American defectors in Berlin and the modus operandi of the MfS. In fact, the mission was not directed against East Germany, per se. Preparations bore the trademarks of an authentic, even typical, Agency project targeted in the main to another nation. That I was unable to comprehend the German language, that I had been a recent, unwilling guest of the U.S. Attorney General, branded a Communist in the public records, etc., merely served to strengthen an already plausible cover built up by chance rather than by design. Paradoxically, the chinks in the armor were that the cover was not wholly untrue, the MfS (unlike the FBI) not in the least irresponsible to the laws and policies of its government. In the past I had engaged in certain covert intelligence activities hostile to other socialist states, to which - as an integral part of my cover - I freely confessed. Oddly enough, however, my mentors from Langely had neglected to tell me during the briefings that these previous activities constituted a violation of the criminal statutes of the GDR, warranting a maximum penalty of death upon conviction. By inadvertence or by plan I found myself in a not altogether unfamiliar predicament. If I had confessed to my real mission, assuming that it was genuine, without doubt I would have been spared execution, probably even escaped long-term imprisonment. Instead, I selected what I considered to be a better alternative . . . and gained my freedom. As for my treatment by the MfS, from beginning to end it was far more gentle than that experienced beneath the cudgel of the U.S. Department of Justice.

With regard to my marital status and my children, the foremost area that Mr. Lucey appears to have exploited, I have never claimed that "Uncle Sam hides my family" or stated that FBI and CIA agents deliberately isolated me from my wife and children; nor have I claimed that the Agency used the promise of reuniting me with my family as part of the incentive for accepting the assignment in the GDR. My accusations in this respect centered around my children and they were leveled at the State Department as the result of a promise made to me shortly after my release from the GDR. Since returning to the United States last spring a reliable source has informed me that my wife was granted a final decree of divorce at some period during my imprisonment in the USA and although I have never been served with a copy of the decree or other notification of divorce (or notice of a divorce hearing) I see no cause to dispute the advisement.

Lastly, concerning the aspersions cast on my sanity, at this writing permit me to say only that I have never in my life been certified psychotic by any U.S. medical authority or adjudicated mentally-incompetent in a court of law, notwithstanding the conflicting legal and medical opinions as to my mental condition on the day of my arrest in Texas, over six years ago.

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JULY 5, 1970



Sherman Skolnick, Chicago legal researcher who charges that documents in the National Archives will prove Lee Harvey Oswald didn't get alone in killing Kennedy.

By EVART ALMINE

A black former Secret Service agent was railroaded to jail because he tried to tell the Warren Commission some uncomfortable truths about the assassination of President Kennedy.

The agent was Abraham Bolden, now on parole after serving 30 months in prison on apparently trumped-up charges involving the selling of information to counterfeitters. Bolden had wanted to tell the Warren Commission in 1964 that he knew of a plot to kill the President not in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, but in Chicago during a football game on Nov. 2 of that year.

The story surfaced recently when Sherman Skolnick, a private legal researcher whose investigations of corruption already have led to the resignation of two Illinois judges, sued the National Archives in Washington, charging it with withholding charges pointing to the Chicago plot on JFK's life.

Except for ever-so-brief mention in the daily press, Skolnick, a cripple confined to a wheelchair, says he has evidence leading to a Chicago plot against Kennedy which goes unmentioned in the now-battered Warren Report.



Legal whiz Skolnick is trying to get Lyndon Johnson to testify about certain misgivings the ex-president harbors about the Warren Report, hoping to throw more light on the possibility of Oswald having one or more accomplices.

HAS NOT APPEARED IN THE DAILY PRESS