

Photo 5. Jack Beers Photo — *Dallas Morning News*, view of the Texas School Book Depository

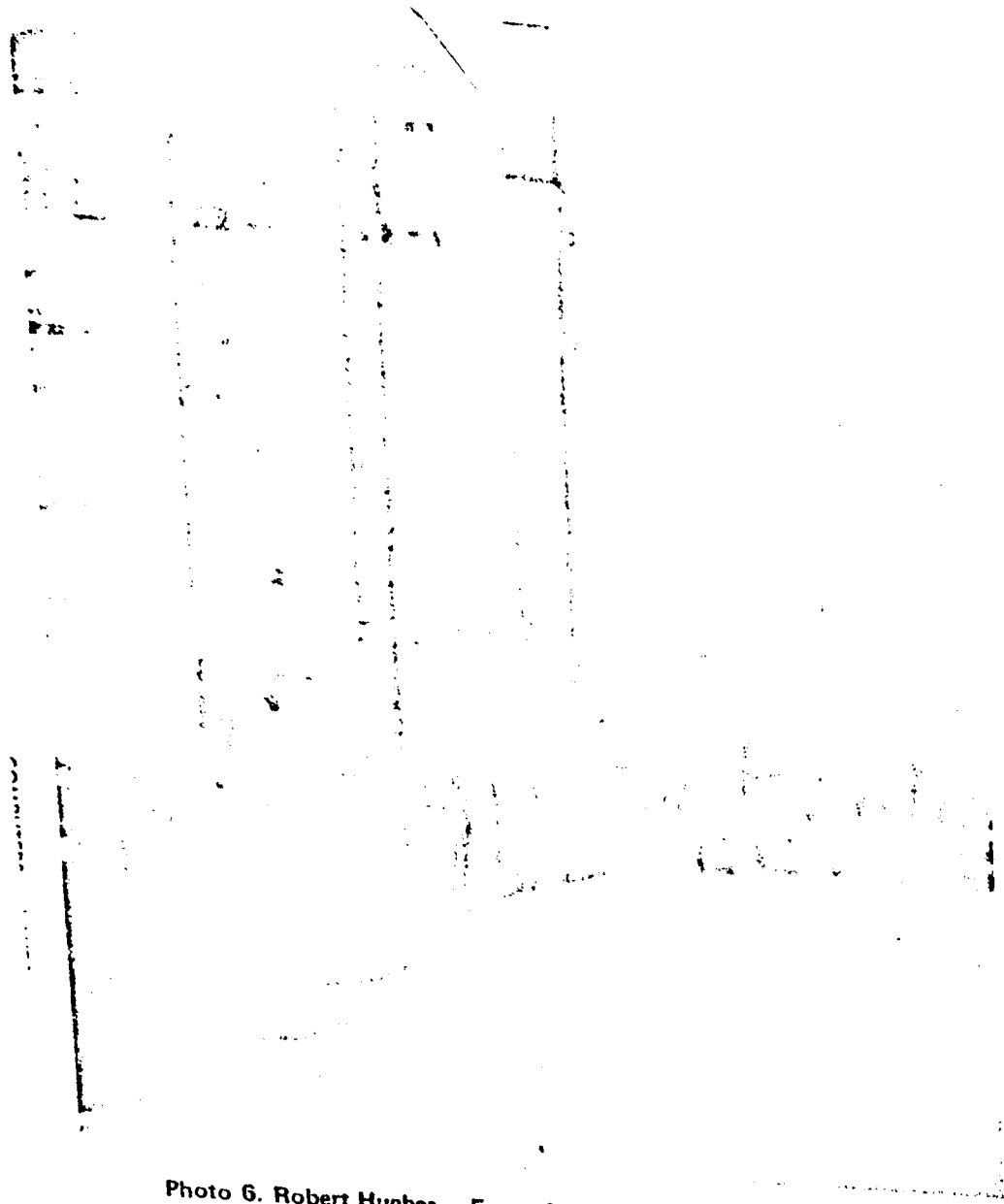


Photo 6. Robert Hughes — Frame from movie, *Dallas Amateur*, President Kennedy and the Texas School Book Depository, 12:30 p.m.

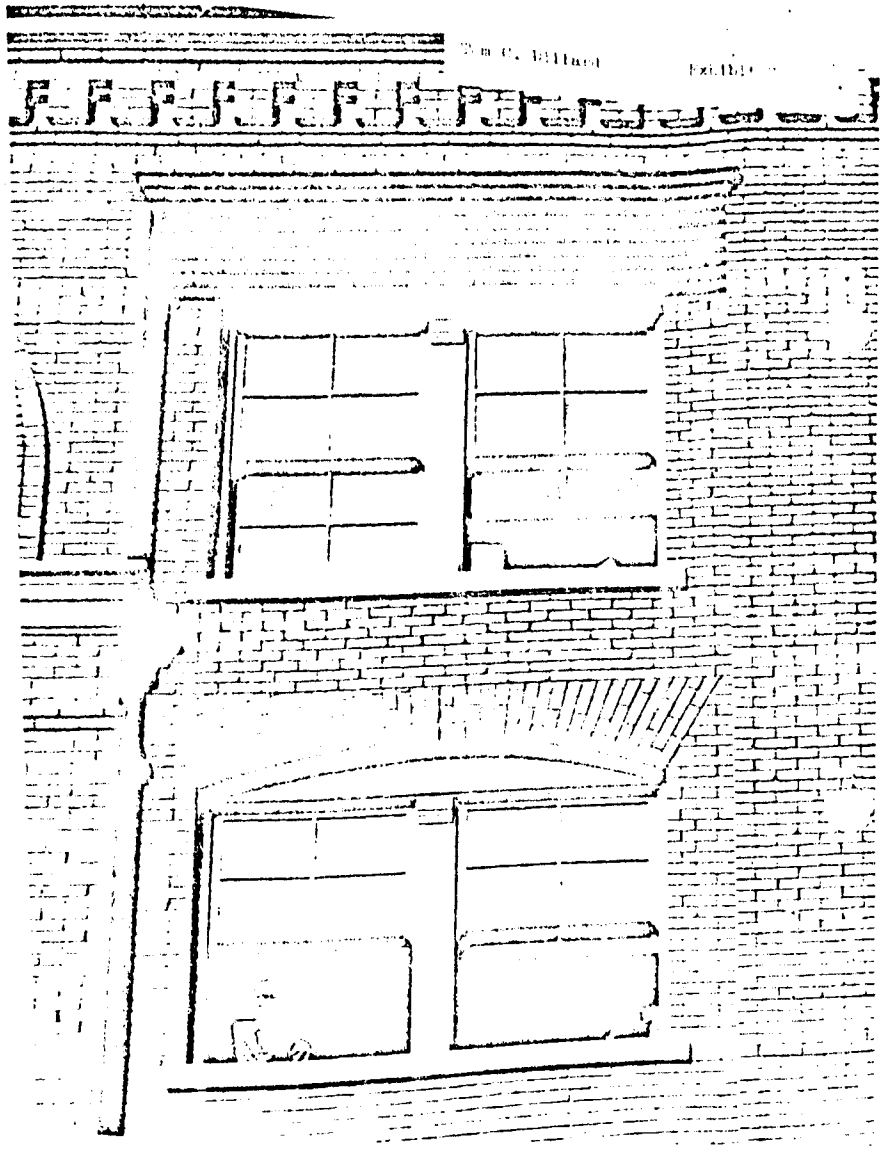
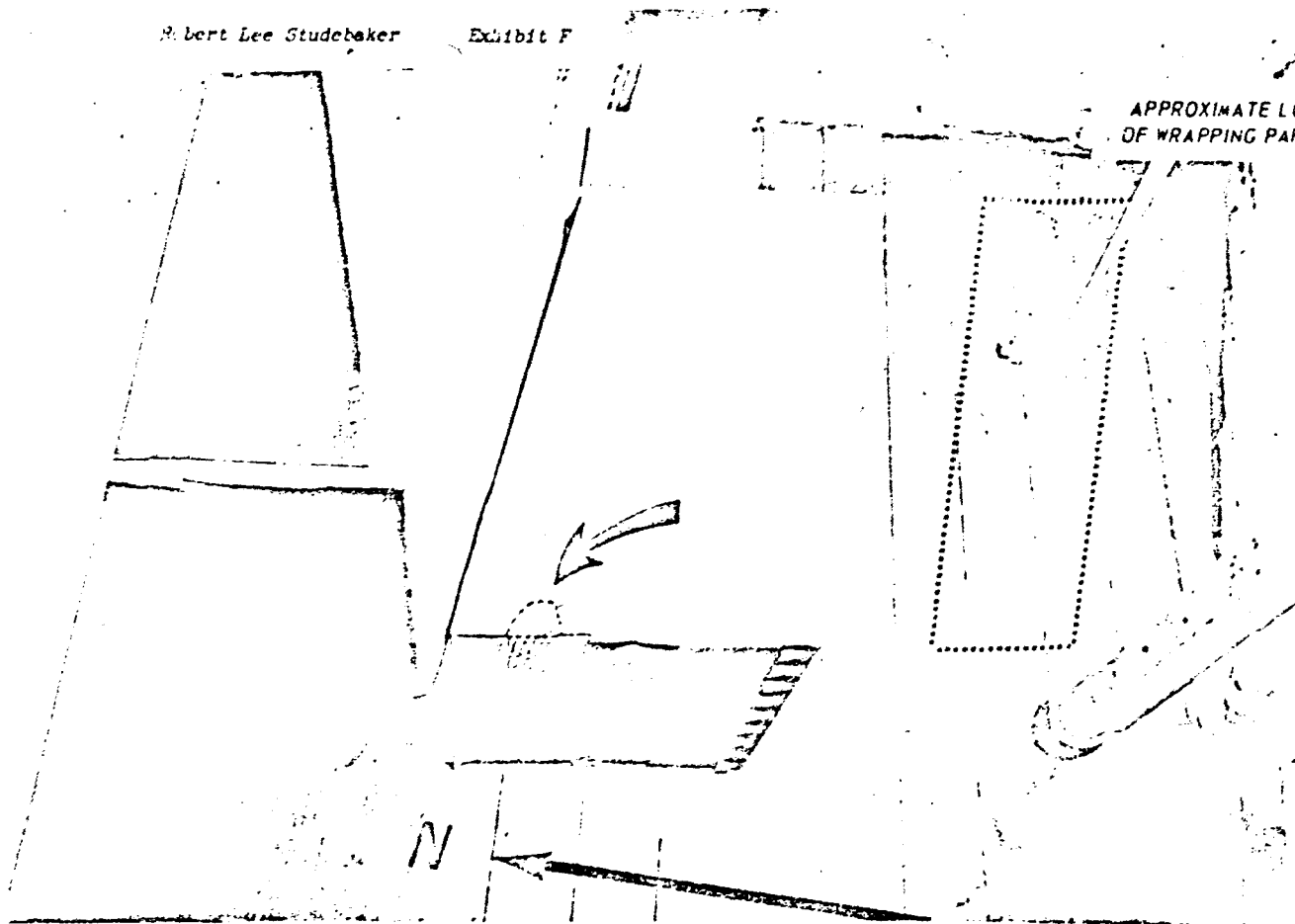


Photo 7. Tom Dillard Photo — *Dallas Times Herald*, view of the Texas School Book Depository, 12:30 p.m.

Robert Lee Studebaker

Exhibit F



33. APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF WRAPPING-PAPER BAG AND LOCATION OF PALM PRINT ON CARTON NEAR WINDOW IN SOUTHEAST CORNER (HAND POSITION SHOWN BY DOTTED LINE ON BOX)

Photo 8. Studebaker Exhibit F, Vol. XXI, Page 647, Photo of spot where paper bag was

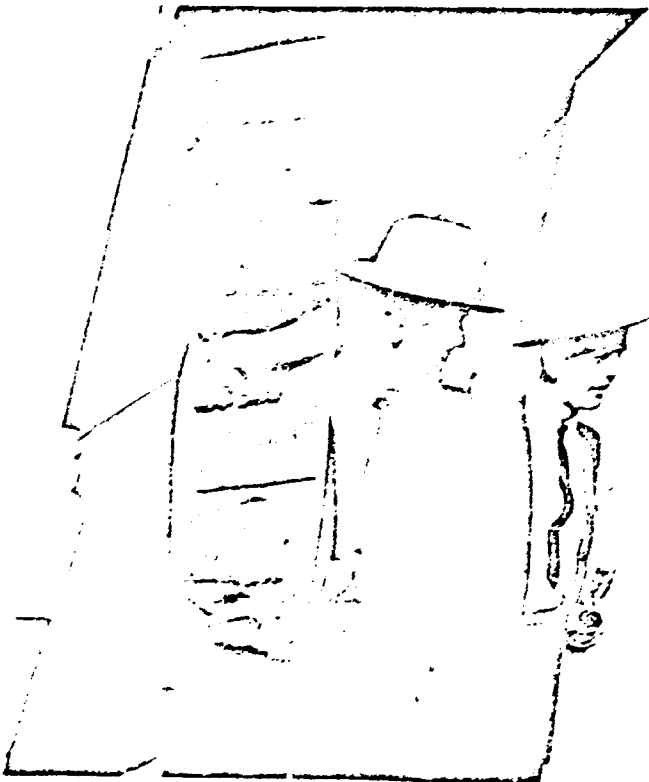


Photo 9. Jack Beers Photo - Dallas Morning News, Bag supposedly used by Oswald to carry rifle

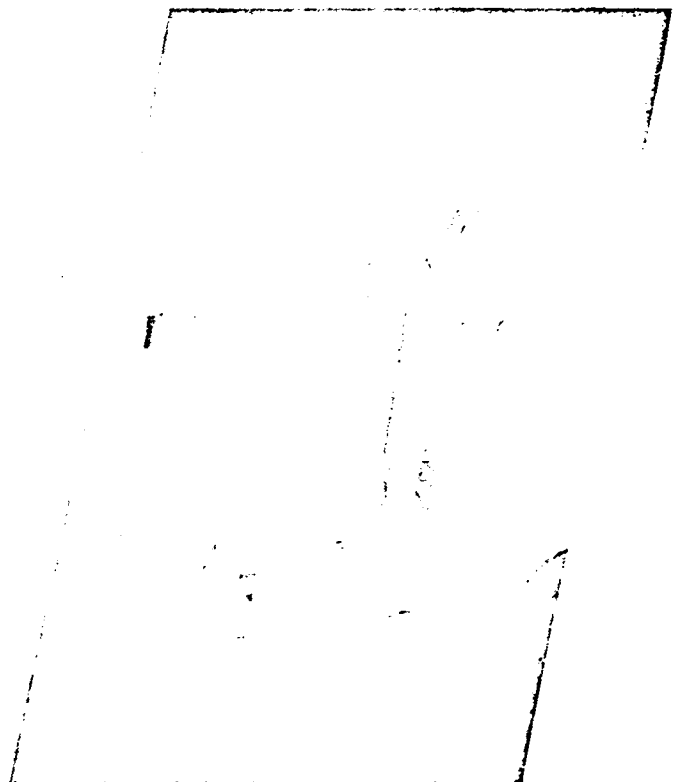
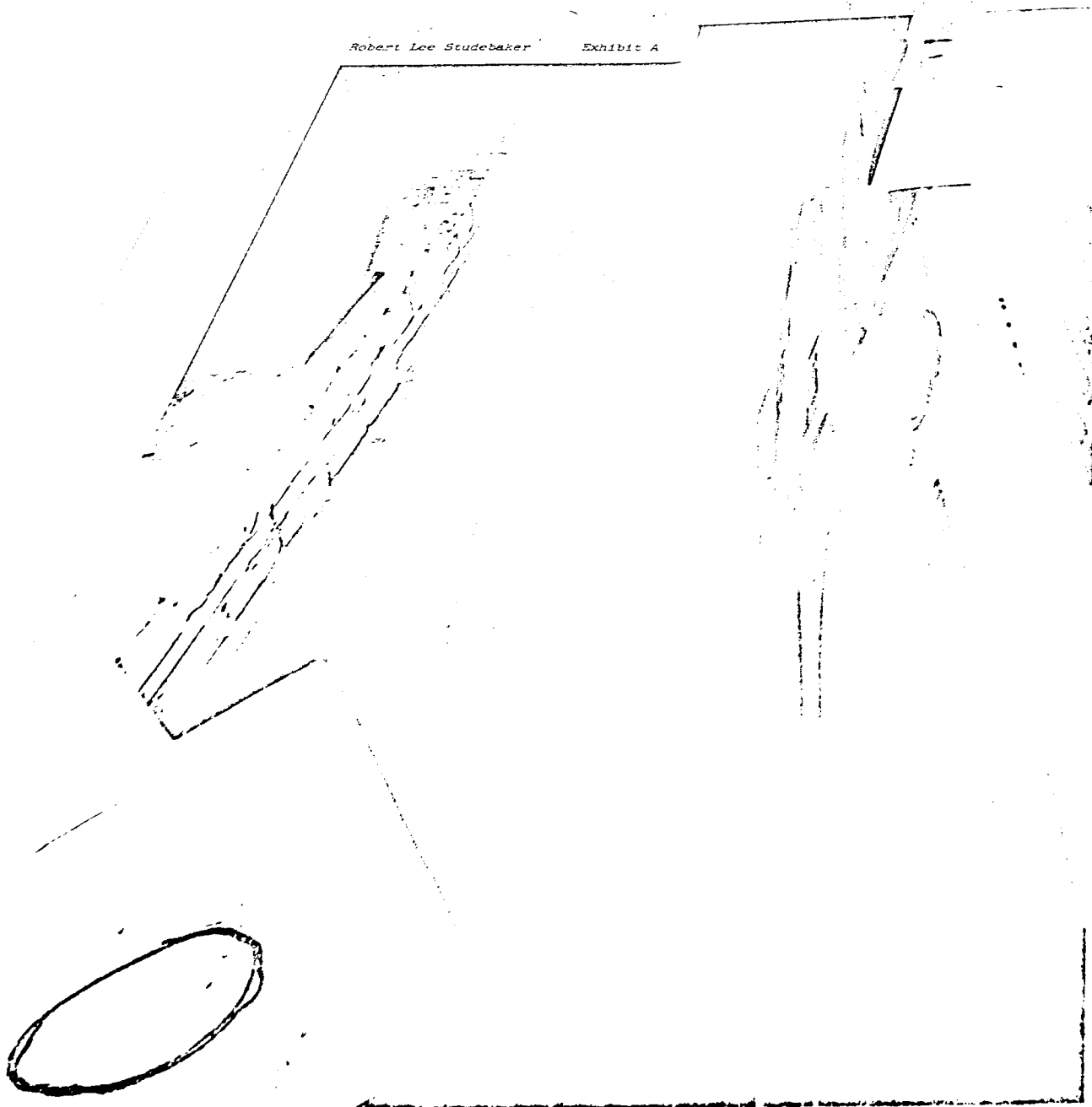


Photo 10. Gene Daniels Photo - Black Star, shows Oswald's landlady putting up curtains

Robert Lee Studebaker Exhibit A



*Photo 11. Studebaker Exhibit A – shows three shells on floor (each pointed to by an arrowhead)*

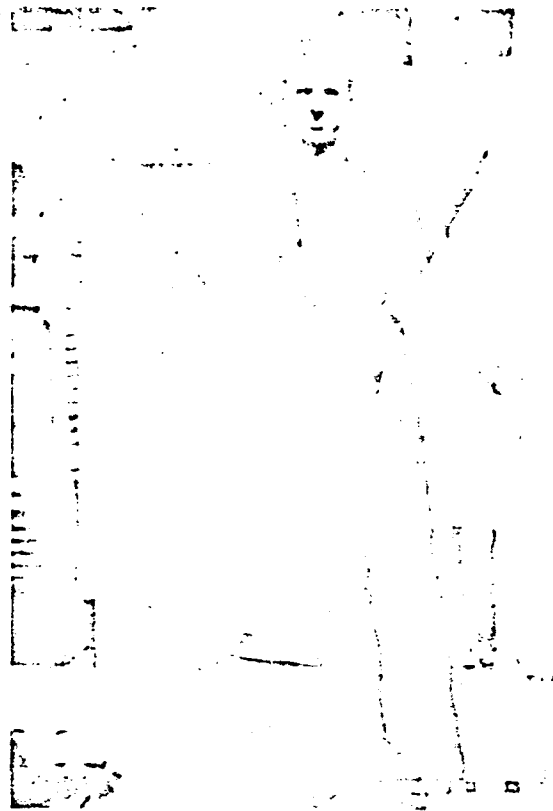


Photo 12. Fred Newcomb Slide Series — reprints of two photos of Oswald's head and another body

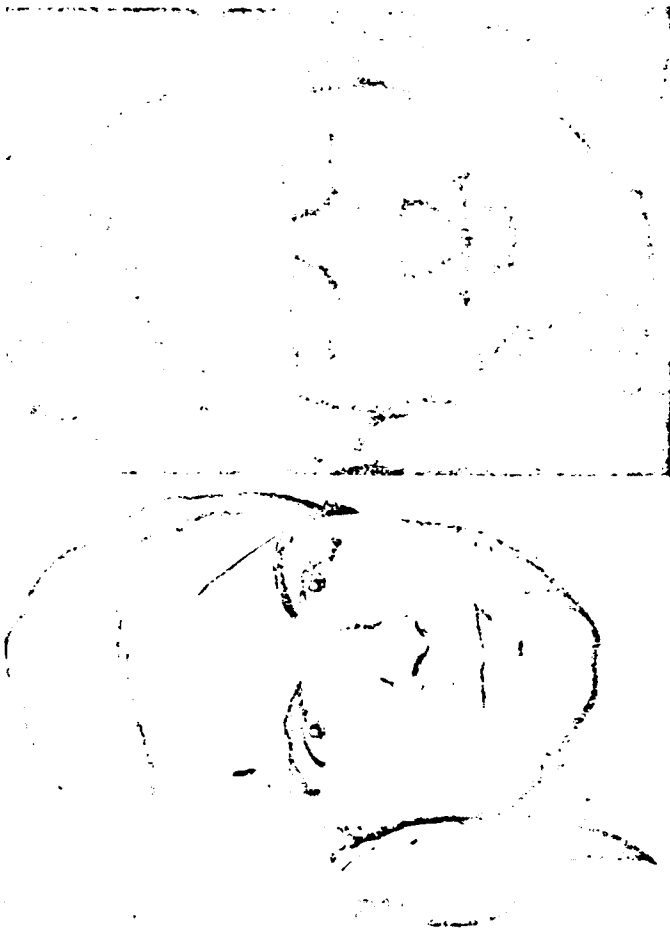


Photo 13. Fred Newcomb Slide Series — Oswald's chin, compared to chin in fake photo

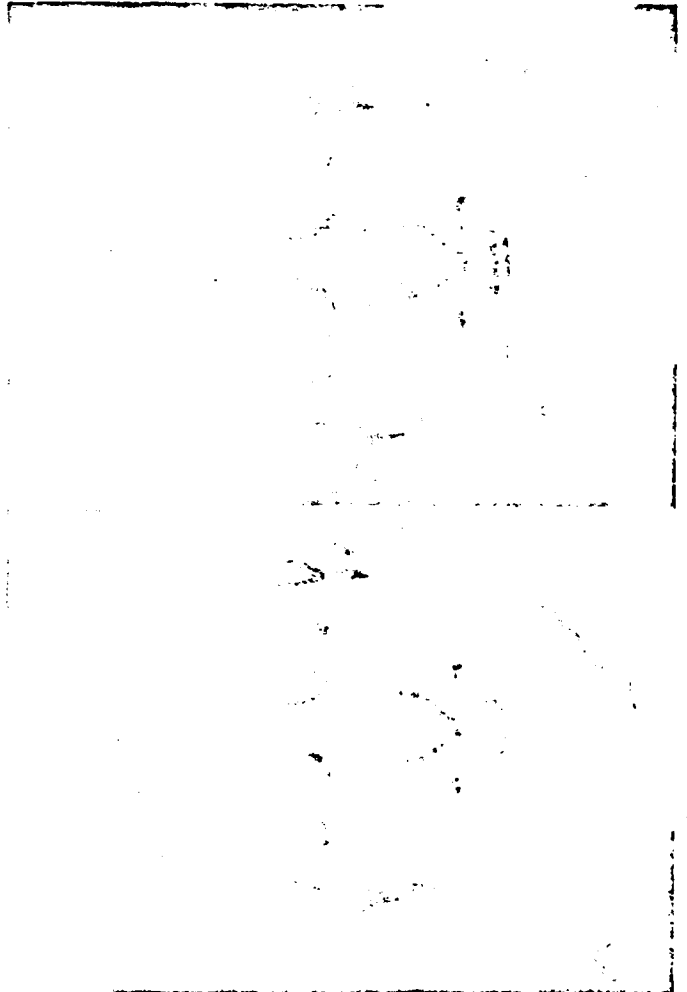


Photo 14. Fred Newcomb Slide Series — Blowups of both fake chins and Oswald's head

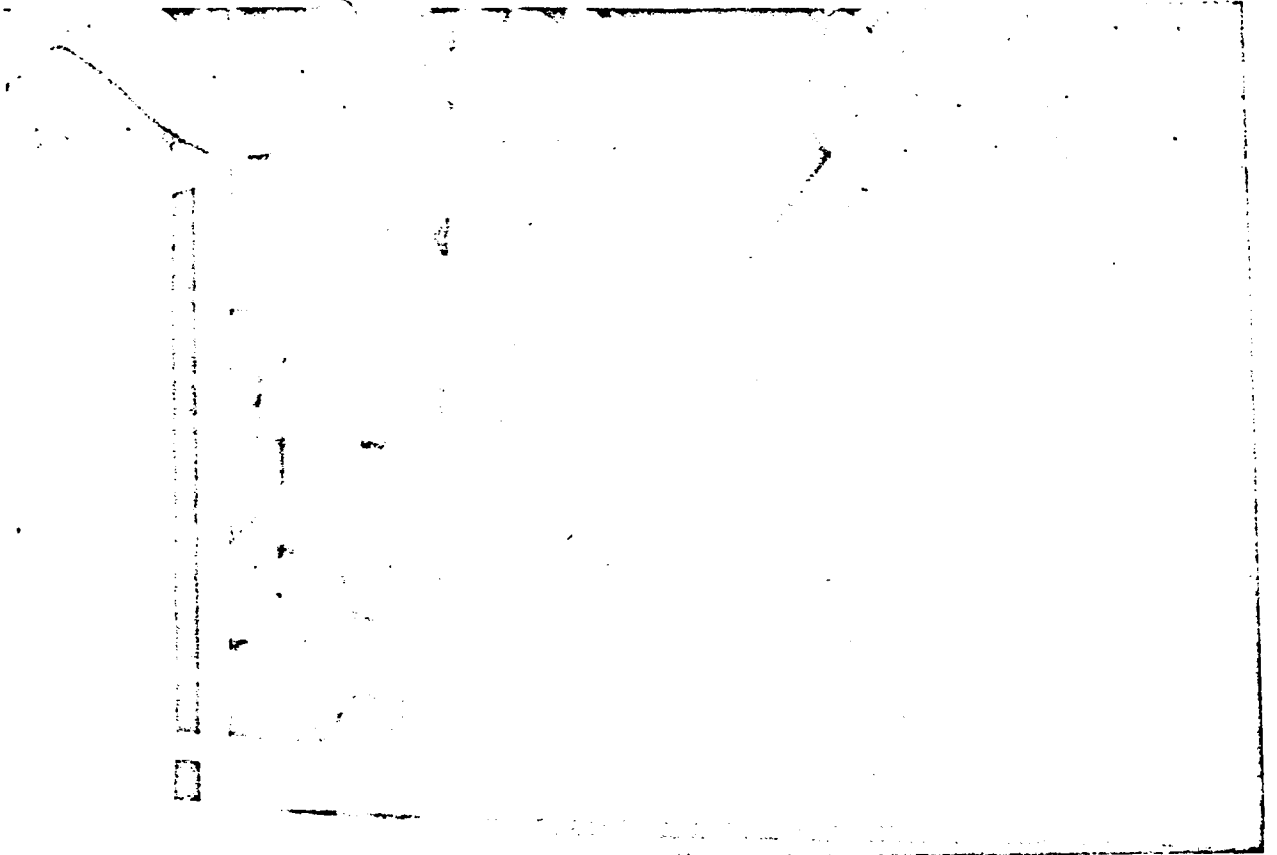


Photo 15. Fred Newcomb Slide Series – Body from one fake photo

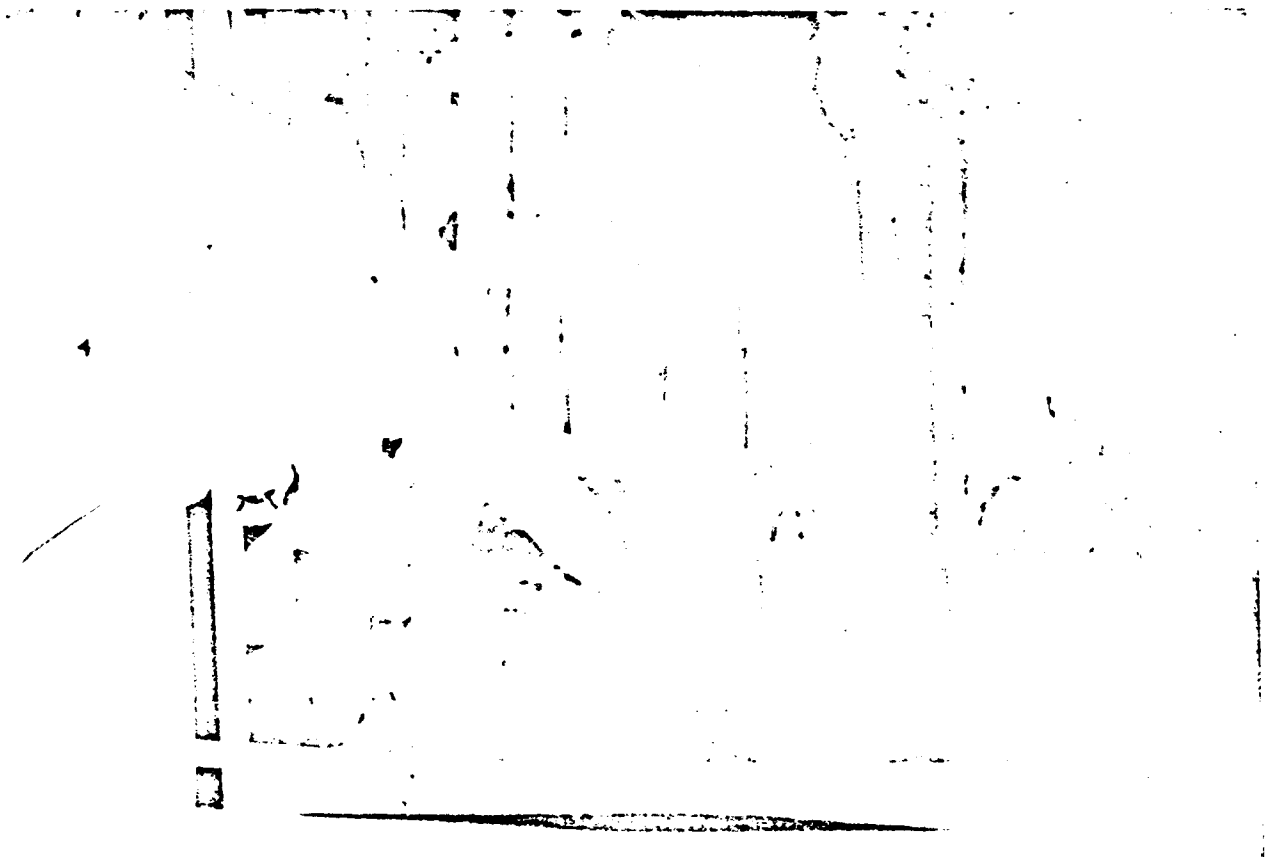


Photo 16. Fred Newcomb Slide Series – Bodies from both fake photos, overlaid



Photo 17. Murray

PHOTO

Photo - Black Star, Howard Brennan in front of Dal-Tex Building

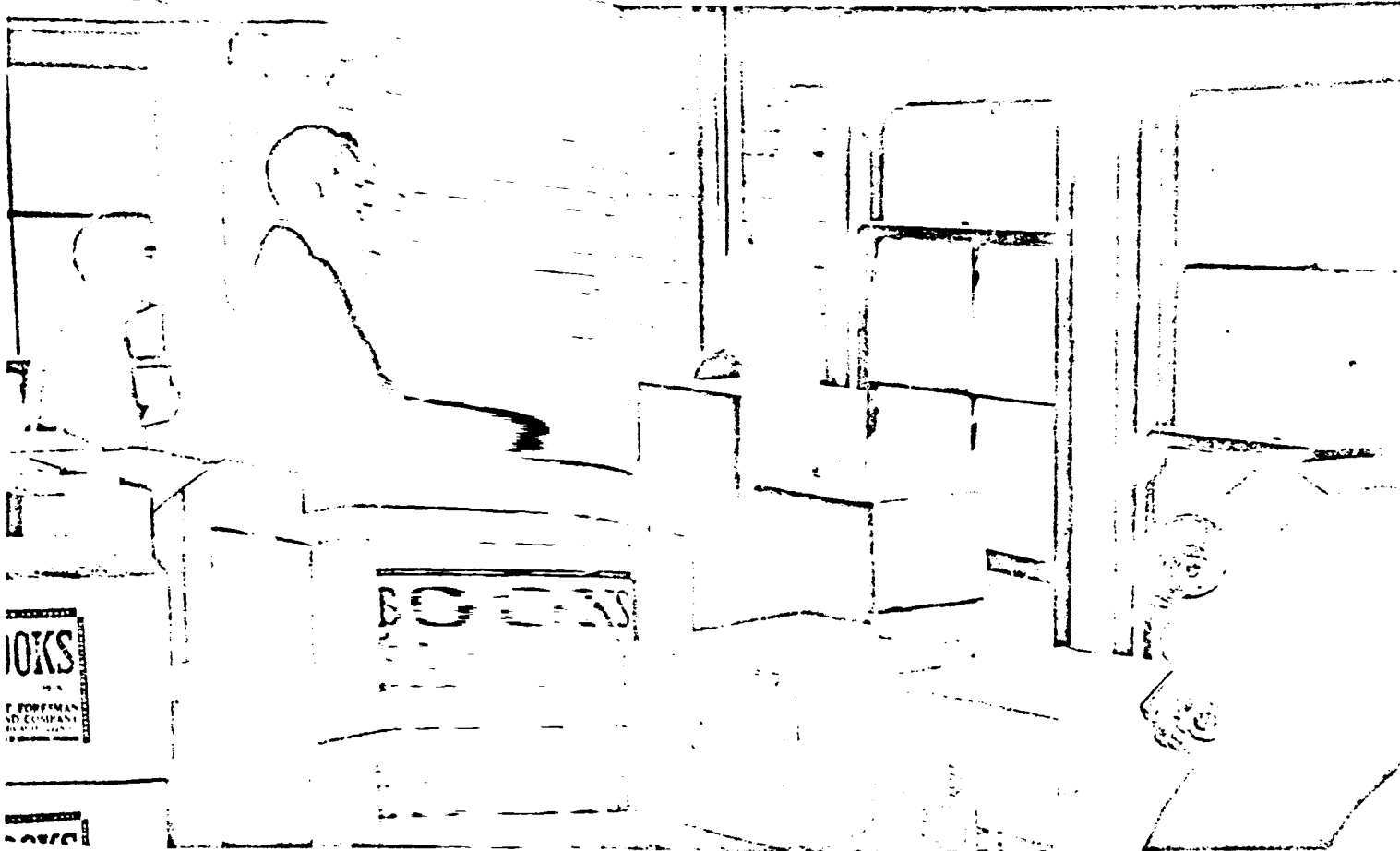


Photo 18. Jack Beers

Photo - Dallas Morning News, Newsmen observing "sniper's nest"

prior to the afternoon of November 23. Since the above actions would certainly have required more than twenty-four hours, it would seem that the framing arrangements using the photos were made well ahead of the assassination. It is possible that the police planted the photos when they searched the Paine house on Friday, November 22, but the photographic work had to have been accomplished some time before that.

#### Howard Brennan

The Warren Commission's star witness against the dead Oswald was Howard Brennan, who was a construction worker sitting on a wall near a reflecting pool across Elm St. from the TSBD. Brennan testified that he looked up from his position and saw a man fire the shots from the sixth floor window, pause after the last shot and slowly withdraw the rifle. Later he identified Oswald as the man after some difficulty.

Three photos prove Brennan was lying. The first one is the Dillard photo #7 showing no one and no rifle in the window at 3.5 seconds after the last shot. The second photo, #17, shows Brennan in front of the Dal Tex building at 12:34 p.m., four minutes after the shots were fired. He is the construction worker in the background talking to some officials and looking up at the Dal Tex building. The fact that he is not looking at the TSBD after four minutes is not conclusive by itself. However, the third photo, the Zapruder film (which cannot be reproduced here), shows Brennan sitting on the wall wearing his helmet.

Brennan looks at President Kennedy all during the Zapruder film and never looks up. His helmet is always horizontal. From his position almost directly below the sixth floor window, he could not have seen the window, unless he tilted his head back, because of the helmet. He is also looking down Elm following the President rather than looking directly across to the TSBD.

While Brennan may not have been directly involved in the frame-up, his fabrication of the story and subsequent "identification" of Oswald certainly seem suspicious.

#### The Paper Bag

This piece of evidence has been sufficiently proven to be a planted fake in previous paragraphs.

#### Oswald's Palm Print

The palm print of Oswald shown circled in photo #1 need not have been planted. Oswald worked on the sixth floor and undoubtedly handled and touched most of the boxes on that floor.

#### The Bullet Fragments

Of all the physical evidence linking Oswald's rifle to the assassination, the strongest are the bullet fragments found on the floor of the limousine. The FBI tests reviewed by the Warren Commission were not completely conclusive as to whether all of these fragments had come from Oswald's gun. However, the FBI experts testified that the two largest fragments had been fired from the rifle, "to the exclusion of all other weapons".

The lack of mention by the FBI of spectrographic and neutron activation analyses of the fragments, the rifle and bullet 399, seemed suspicious at the time the Warren Report was issued. In 1973, the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations (NCTIA) discovered that both types of tests had actually been conducted by the FBI and the results suppressed. Freedom of information suits were in-

itiated by Harold Weisberg, the NCTIA, and others, to make public the results of those suits.

If neutron activation tests confirm that the two large bullet fragments were fired from Oswald's rifle, the case for planting them in the limousine must be examined. The only opportunity for planting the fragments was just after the arrival at Parkland Hospital, unless one permits the possibility that they were planted by the Secret Service or the FBI.

#### The Dal-Tex Building and Oswald's Rifle

A second explanation of how the rifle, shells, bullet 399, and bullet fragments might have wound up where they did was suggested in late 1972 by some of Dr. Cyril Wecht's findings when he examined the autopsy materials. The wounds in President Kennedy's back, head and throat, including a possible exit wound at the central base of the skull, suggest the following scenario, when coupled to other known facts:

The assassination team stole Oswald's rifle from his garage and positioned one of the shooters in the second floor window of the Dal-Tex Building with the rifle. This rifleman got off three of the six shots fired. The first was at Z226, the second at Z269 and the last at Z312.

The first shot hit President Kennedy in the upper back, penetrating to finger depth, creating the back shot phenomenon seen in the Zapruder film between Z226 and Z227. This was bullet 399 which fell out of President Kennedy's back into his clothing, and later fell out of his clothing onto a stretcher at the hospital.

The second shot missed and struck the curb near Tague. The third shot struck President Kennedy in the head driving him forward for 1/18 of a second, when the final shot struck from the grassy knoll driving him backward.

The third shot from Oswald's rifle shattered into many pieces, two large fragments landing on the floor of the car. Immediately following the shots, the Dal Tex rifleman or an associate picked up the three shells ejected by the shots and took them with the rifle down the rear stairwell, out the freight entrance, across Houston St., in the rear freight entrance of the Depository Building and up the elevator or the rear stairs to the sixth floor. He planted the three shells by the sixth floor window and the rifle in the northwest corner and left.

The man would have had plenty of time to do this since the first officials to reach the sixth floor, Roger Craig and Weitzman, did not arrive up there for about fifteen minutes.

This explanation accounts for all of the matching of bullet shells, fragments and bullet 399 with Oswald's rifle.

#### Summary of Frame-Up

After examining the evidence of frame-up, it seems obvious that many people were involved and that careful advanced planning and work was involved. Here is what the framers did:

1. Obtained Oswald's photo
2. Obtained Oswald's rifle
3. Took photos of a man in Oswald's back yard
4. Created two fake composite photos of Oswald and another man prior to the assassination
5. Fired at least two shells and one bullet from Oswald's gun prior to the assassination or during the assassination from the Dal Tex Building; they fired three shots



Planted the fired bullets at Parkland Hospital (under explanation one)  
 Planted the two or three shells from the Dal Tex Building on the sixth floor of the TSBD Building  
 Planted Oswald's rifle on the sixth floor  
 Moved boxes to look like a "sniper's nest"  
 Made a large paper bag out of TSBD materials  
 Arranged for Brennan to falsely identify Oswald and to lie about seeing a man with a rifle in the window  
 Arranged for Marina Oswald to lie about taking the two fake photos of Oswald. (She told the Commission she could only remember taking one photo at first.)

#### Who Framed Oswald

By now the reader is sure to have obtained some ideas about who framed Lee Harvey Oswald. It is obvious that selected members, if not all of the Dallas police force, faked, planted, rearranged and staged some of the framing evidence. This does not mean that the Dallas police members were the assassins of the President, or the sole framers of Oswald.

Marina Oswald obviously lied about taking the fake photo. Either she was involved in the frame-up or coerced or bribed to lie. Howard Brennan is a subject to some suspicion. The Cuban in the Parkland Hospital may have been involved. Oswald's associates in the assassination team were also no doubt involved in framing him.

Oswald was informing on the team to the FBI, prior to the murder. He was quite surprised when the assassination took place in front of the TSBD, as evidenced by his change in behavior from calmly smoking a coke to a fast exit and trip to his room to pick up his pistol.

His dual role as an informer for the CIA and the FBI led him to a point where he had infiltrated the assassination group and was considered by them to be part of the team. It is conceivable that they made him the patsy after discovering he was reporting their activities to the FBI. At any rate, he did not seem to realize he had been made the patsy until after his arrest and being charged with the assassination.

Because of this dual role situation and because of the necessity for gaining access to Oswald's apartments and his house, the people closest to him must also come under suspicion. Michael and Ruth Frazier, his landlord and landlady, Marina Oswald herself, Jeanne and George DeMohrenschildt, his close friends from Russia, and his friend Buell Wesley Frazier, must all be viewed with skeptical attitudes as possible framers.

Marina especially, after Lee's death, did more to damage him and hang him in effigy in the minds of many than anyone else. Her testimony before the Commission was packed with provable lies and innuendoes helping to convict him in death.<sup>15</sup> The witnesses could have known about or participated in providing the framers with his rifle, and in planting the fake photographs, perhaps even in taking the body shots. Frazier was in the unique position of gaining access to the rifle and also in a position to have seen Oswald carry a package into the building. Frazier owned a British 303 rifle, was a crack shot, disappeared for several hours after the assassination, and when finally located at his father's house, said he hadn't heard the news.

Early reports on TV and radio described the assassin's rifle as a British 303. The police raided Frazier's house while he had disappeared and con-

fiscated his 303 rifle and many rounds of 303 ammunition.

George DeMohrenschildt was obviously involved in Soviet and possibly CIA espionage activities. Several authors (notably Sauvage,<sup>17</sup> Flammonde,<sup>18</sup> and Joesten<sup>19</sup>) have postulated his participation in the assassination and framing of Oswald.

As for the individuals within the Dallas police department, those most immediately involved with the planted evidence and those who were "on the scene," so to speak, must be viewed with suspicion.

Robert Studebaker, the official Dallas police photographer, was either the world's greatest foil for a frame-up, or else he was deeply involved. Certainly no professional, by the time Studebaker testified (April 1964) before the Warren Commission, could have failed to notice the photographic discrepancies pointed out in this article.

The police officers who "found" the fake photographs, the rifle, the shells, the paper bag, and the "sniper's nest" are logical suspects. The people who moved the boxes around to look like a "sniper's nest" were either Dallas police officers or Dallas County Sheriffs. There were no other possible suspects on that sixth floor prior to 6 p.m. Newsmen and photographers who were there were tightly controlled at the entrance to the TSBD and on the sixth floor.

Finally, there had to be a photographic expert, equipped with delicate enlarging and developing equipment, to make the fake composite photos. The evidence for framing is strong indeed and points to infiltration and recruiting by the conspirators of the Dallas police and perhaps other Dallas authorities.

#### Mother in History

One person has stoutly maintained since November 24, 1963, that Lee Harvey Oswald was innocent and was framed. Lee's mother, Marguerite Oswald, has not only believed and stated this contention, but has also conducted extensive research on her own initiative into the assassination. She has been criticized, ridiculed, and berated by many. Through the years she has been proven right about a number of things.

Marguerite Oswald was the first person to obtain a lawyer (Mark Lane) to defend her son and to arrive at a just hearing for him. She was the first person to maintain that her son was working for the CIA. She was right about that. She is right about his innocence and about his being framed. And finally, she has much yet to contribute to the solution of this century's greatest crime. After all, she was Lee's mother and does know a great deal about his habits and personality.

#### Congressional Investigation

If a Congressional Investigation is ever brought into being, it would do well to begin with the framers of Lee Harvey Oswald in pursuing the assassins and conspirators who murdered our President.

#### List of Photographs and Exhibits

1. Studebaker Exhibit — Warren Commission Exhibits Vol. XXI, Page 619, "Sniper's Window"
2. Jack Beers Photo — Dallas Morning News, "Sniper's Window"
3. Jack Beers Photo — Dallas Morning News, "View Out of Window"

4. James Murray Photo — Black Star, view of TSBD 12:42 p.m.
5. Jack Beers Photo — Dallas Morning News, view of TSBD 12:45 p.m.
6. Robert Hughes — Frame from movie, Dallas Amateur, President Kennedy and TSBD 12:30 p.m.
7. Tom Billard Photo — Dallas Times Herald, view of TSBD 12:30 p.m.
8. Studebaker Exhibit F, Vol. XXI, Page 647, Photo of spot where paper bag was
9. Jack Beers Photo — Dallas Morning News, Bag supposedly used by Oswald to carry rifle
10. Gene Daniels Photo — Black Star, shows Oswald's landlady putting up curtains
11. Studebaker Exhibit A — shows three shells on floor
12. Fred Newcomb Slide Series — reprints of two photos of Oswald's head and another body
13. Ibid. — Oswald's chin, compared to chin in fake photo
14. Ibid. — Blowups of both fake chins and Oswald's head
15. Ibid. — Body from one fake photo
16. Ibid. — Bodies from both fake photos, overlaid
17. Murray photo — Black Star, Howard Brennan in front of Dal Tex Building
18. Jack Beers photo — DMN, Newsmen observing "sniper's nest"

#### Footnotes

1. Richard E. Sprague. "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence." Computers and Automation, May, 1970
2. Hearings and Exhibits of the Warren Commission, Vol. XXI, p. 649.

3. Ibid., Vol. VII, p. 142.
4. Photos 2 & 3 were published in a book, Destiny in Dallas by Jack Beers and H. B. Denson. The photos have not been and are not available from the Dallas Morning News.
5. Mark Lane. Rush to Judgement. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1966.
6. Sylvia Weagher. Accessories After the Fact. New York: Bobbs Merrill, 1967.
7. Hearings and Exhibits of the Warren Commission, Vol. IX, p. 425.
8. Reference, Craig's statement.
9. Reference, new document.
10. Ray Marcus. The Bastard Bullet. Privately published, 1966.
11. Josiah Thompson. Six Seconds in Dallas. New York: Bernard Geis, 1967.
12. Robert Cutler. The Flight Path of Bullet 399. Privately published.
13. Harold Weisberg. Oswald in New Orleans. New York: Canyon Books, 1967.
14. Fred Newcomb. Slide series on fake Oswald, photos and text. Sherman Oaks, Calif.: Privately published.
15. For evidence of Oswald as paid informer, see: Paris Flammonde. The Kennedy Conspiracy, New York, Meredith Press, 1969.
16. See Joachim Joesten, Marina Oswald, London, Peter Dawnay, 1967.
17. Leo Sauvage. The Oswald Affair. Cleveland: World Publishing Co., 1960.
18. Paris Flammonde. The Kennedy Conspiracy. New York: Meredith Press, 1969.
19. Joachim Joesten. Marina Oswald. London: Peter Dawnay, 1967. Joachim Joesten. Oswald: The Truth. London: Peter Dawnay, 1967. □

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Computers and Automation, established 1951 and therefore the oldest magazine in the field of computers and data processing, believes that the profession of information engineer includes not only competence in handling information using computers and other means, but also a broad responsibility, in a professional and engineering sense, for:

- The reliability and social significance of pertinent input data;
- The social value and truth of the output results.

In the same way, a bridge engineer takes a professional responsibility for the reliability and significance of the data he uses, and the safety and efficiency of the bridge he builds, for human beings to risk their lives on.

Accordingly, Computers and Automation publishes from time to time articles and other information related to socially useful input and output of data systems in a broad sense. To this end we seek to publish what is unsettling, disturbing, critical — but productive of thought and an improved and safer "house" for all humanity, an earth in which our children and later generations may have a future, instead of facing extinction.

The professional information engineer needs to relate his engineering to the most important and most serious problems in the world today: war, nuclear weapons, pollution, the population explosion, and many more.

2-18

Retyped: 3/11/75  
JCK:RLG:GMCN:LTR:rlh  
129-11

March 17, 1975

Honorable James A. Burke  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Congressman:

Your communication transmitting a letter from [REDACTED] concerning the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy has been referred to me. 7c

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

It has been publicly reported that Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Clarence Kelley stated that the Bureau had reviewed all the evidence which is being currently discussed and had no intention of reopening the investigation. The Warren Commission findings were confirmed.

JOH  
3/12

I hope that this information will be of assistance to you in responding to your constituent. Your enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. KEENEY  
Acting Assistant Attorney General

MEM

Files  
Rigdon  
Keeney  
OLA Room 1339

February 25, 1975

129-11

D. A. K.

Honorable James A. Burke  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Burke:

Your correspondence of February 18, 1975, has been received by the Office of Legislative Affairs. This inquiry pertains to the letter of

 7C

Because of its specific nature, I have referred your request to John C. Keeney, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., and asked that office to reply directly to you.

If I can be of additional assistance in this matter, please call upon me.

Sincerely,

A. Mitchell McConnell, Jr.  
Acting Assistant Attorney General

AMM:lm:jmg

JAMES A. BURKE  
ELEVENTH DISTRICT  
MASSACHUSETTS

241 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

RECEIVED 2

FEB 23

12 55 PM '75

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
MAIL ROOM  
FROM

MEMBER:  
COMMITTEE ON  
WAYS AND MEANS  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON  
INTERNAL REVENUE  
TAXATION  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON  
BUDGET CONTROL

February 18, 1975

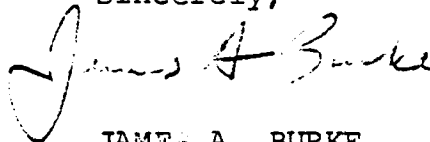
Congressional Liaison  
Department of Justice  
Constitution Avenue and 10th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you today on behalf of one of my constituents who is very concerned over the events surrounding the death of our late President, John F. Kennedy. I would appreciate your reviewing the enclosed letter and returning to me with your comments as soon as possible as this is a matter of great importance to my constituent and myself.

Looking forward to hearing from you in the near future and with all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,



JAMES A. BURKE  
Member of Congress

JAB:sr  
Enclosure X

129-11

8

2/27  
2-758

Feb. 7, 1975

7C

U.S. House  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Rep. Burke:

I am writing to you in regards to what I feel has been the most tragic event in our recent history. I am speaking of the conspiracy to murder our late President, John F. Kennedy.

Let me preface my remarks by saying that I am no "crackpot". I am a student at UMass Boston, and I recently had the opportunity to view the only known record of the assassination, a bootleg copy of the home movie shot by Abraham Zapruder that day in Dallas.\* What I saw there horrified me and moved me to write this letter. The film was accompanied by a slide lecture by a member of the Cambridge based Assassination Information Bureau. I saw this presentation at Northeastern University.

The lecture centered on refuting the Warren Commission's "lone assassin theory". One claim of the Commission was that one bullet, fired from the sixth floor of the Book Depository, entered J.F.K.'s back on a downward slant, then somehow reversed its path, flying upward to pierce then-Governor Connally's shoulder, emerge from his rib cage, thoroughly shattering his wrist, and finally lodge in Connally's leg. ONE BULLET! Furthermore, according to the Commission, this bullet took 2/3 of a second to go from J.F.K. to Connally!!

But I am not asking you to take my word for it-- see the film yourself! I would hope you will initiate a bill to reopen the Warren Commission Report or support any similar bills before the House. This is a matter of paramount importance. We must reopen the Warren Commission's

\*The original copy was bought for \$5 million by Time-Life Inc., and incredibly has never been publicly shown!

Report. In the past you have been sincere, courteous and swift in answering all my letters, whether on Watergate, energy or cutting off all aid to South Viet Nam. I hope you will give this matter swift attention. Eleven years is long enough for a cover-up.

Thank You, -

[REDACTED]

7C

[REDACTED]

7C

2-15

Typed: 3/19/75  
JCK:RLG:GMCN:LTR:rlh  
129-11

March 25, 1975

Honorable Jacob K. Javits  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

7C Your communication transmitting a letter from [redacted] 7C  
[redacted] requesting that the investigation of the assassination  
of the late President John F. Kennedy be reopened has been  
referred to me.

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.

Handwritten notes on the left margin:  
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It has been publicly reported that Federal Bureau of  
Investigation Director Clarence Kelley stated that the Bureau  
had reviewed all the evidence which is being currently dis-  
cussed and has no intention of reopening the investigation.  
The Warren Commission findings were confirmed.

I hope that this information will be of assistance to  
you in responding to your constituent. Your enclosure is  
returned as requested.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. KEENEY  
Acting Assistant Attorney General

Handwritten notes on the bottom left:  
Jmen.  
JCK  
RLG  
3/25

Files  
Rigdon  
Keeney  
OLA Room 1339



United States Senate

Respectfully referred to

.....

for such consideration as the communication  
herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report  
thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of  
inclosure.

157-11  
By direction of

RECEIVED

RP

U. S. S.

WFO 15-7167-2

RECEIVED  
MAR 1 1975  
CRIMINAL DIVISION

ATTN  
SCOTT SKLAR

3/18  
KSP

Back Justice - PS

NO CASE

February 15, 1975



7C

Senator Jacob Javits  
Senate Office Building  
Washington D.C.  
Dear Sir or Ms. :

FEB 18 1975

For more than eleven years, ever since the death of John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963, many dedicated people have been researching the background of that crime and attempting to put their findings before the public. Recently, a convention of the AIB (Assassination Investigation Bureau) was sponsored in Boston by WBUR, a radio station of that city, where investigators such as Mae Brussell, Donald Freed, Penn Jones, Wayne Chastain, Mark Lane, Sherman Skolnik and many others just as courageous and dedicated as those named held workshops to disseminate information. That information is explosive to say the least.

Because of my own researches and resultant knowledge of the subject I can say that I contend with absolute moral certitude that there exists a conspiracy involved in the killings of John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King and in the attempted assassination of George Wallace, that this conspiracy includes people who presently hold very high offices in this government and that the powers of the CIA and the FBI, and those of many other government agencies have been abominably abused.

The time for a reckoning has come. Legally sound evidence exists, (and has been in the hands of various Congressional investigating committees for some time). Therefore, ~~I urge you to press for the reopening of the Warren Commission investigation~~ (the mandate exists as you will see if you refer to the testimony of J. Edgar Hoover before that body) without any restrictions owing to spurious claims of national security. Whatever you do, you should know that a large segment of the voting public knows the truth about the assassinations. They understand the vicious forces that operate at the highest levels of the political and they will not stand for corrupt politicians who do not bow before the commands of duty and decency.



7C

Typed: 2/4/75  
JCK:RLG:GMCN:rlh  
129-11

February 6, 1975

Honorable Edward W. Brooke  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

Your communication transmitting a letter and attached article from [redacted], concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy has been referred to me. 7C

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.

Absent a demonstrable basis for a new inquiry into the Kennedy assassination, the Department of Justice has not undertaken to investigate all of the many allegations that have since been made. Consequently, we are unable to supply specific answers to the questions asked by [redacted] 7C

I hope that this information is of assistance. Your enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. KEENEY  
Acting Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure

Files  
McNemar  
Keeney  
OLA Room 1339

RLG  
By  
[initials]  
[initials]  
2/4

January 20, 1975

129-11

D. A. K.

Honorable Edward W. Brooke  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Brooke:

Your correspondence of recent date has been received by the Office of Legislative Affairs. This inquiry pertains to the letter of [REDACTED] 7C

7C [REDACTED]

Because of its specific nature, I have referred your request to John Keeney, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., and asked that office to reply directly to you.

If I can be of additional assistance in this matter, please call upon me.

Sincerely,

W. Vincent Rakestraw  
Assistant Attorney General

WVR:lm:jmg



7C

December 22, 1974

Senator Edward W. Brooke  
United States Senate  
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Brooke,

May I again say that I approve your actions in the Senate. But now, may I respectfully request your help? Please ask Prosecutor Ruth or the F B I or other agency that might know or be able to find out three questions.

The questions are:

(1) Was Richard M. Nixon in Dallas, Texas on Nov. 20, Nov. 21, and Nov. 22, 1963?

(2) Was Howard Hunt seen at or near the sight of the Kennedy assassination on the day the President was shot? Are there news photos to support this?

(3) Where or from whom did Rose Mary Woods obtain approx. \$200,000 worth of jewelry?

These questions are prompted by a serio-comic article in a paper called "ROLLING STONE" by an author named Timothy Grouse. I know nothing about the paper or the author. The clipping came to me from a boy-friend of one of my grand-daughters. A Xerox copy of the article is included herewith.

Best Rega

7C



RECEIVED

JAN 20 1975

CRIMINAL DIVISION

BY TIMOTHY CROUSE

After three weeks of constant exposure to White House tapes and transcripts, I have begun to succumb to a strange and humiliating disease. The technical term for this affliction is "Mark Lane's Syndrome," but psychiatrists privately refer to it as "Dingbat Paranoia." In its most virulent form, it totally decimates the victim's faculties of skepticism and disbelief, leaving him helplessly in the grip of a conviction that the government is controlled by an unassailable coalition of Teamsters, hoods, millionaire fascists and the CIA. Research into this disease is still in the infant stage, and the most successful cure thus discovered consists of sending the victim to France, where the sight of an entire nation thriving on conspiracy theories is so repugnant that it sometimes shocks him to his senses.

Of course, one always thinks: "D.P. will never strike me." I considered myself to be particularly immune. After all, I am the guy who, not quite two years ago, sat in a hotel dining room and told Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein that, much as I trusted their skill as reporters, I found their stuff a little far out. Yes, I said, their stories were undoubtedly correct—and yet I could not bring myself to believe that crimes were ordered, paid for and then covered up out of the West Wing of the White House, any more than I could believe that the Pope was running the Inquisition in the basement of the Vatican.

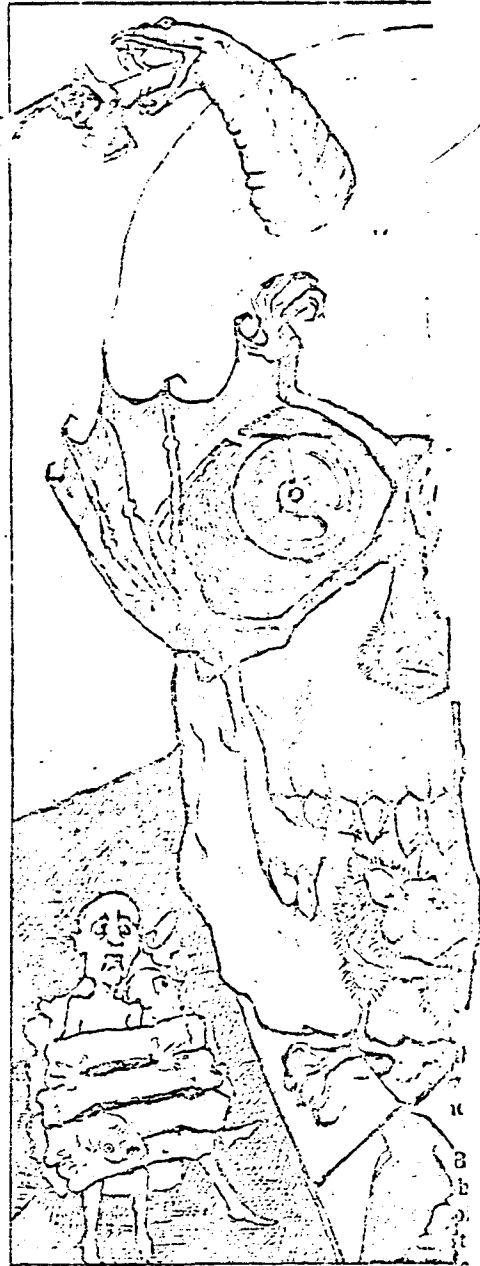
Now I am convinced that it was a steady dosage of lies flowing into my brain through those courtroom earphones that weakened my defenses. At first, I felt nothing more than a queasy sense that there was something weirdly exotic about Nixon's lying. His lies seemed to spring from the standard politician's conceit: "By keeping these poor bastards in the dark, you are doing them a favor; the truth would only hurt them." But there was something else. The elliptical, hesitant, stop-and-start pattern of Nixon's speech gave the impression that his brain censored every sentence that came out of his mouth, that some gray cell never stopped flashing a warning. The warning said: "If you ever for a moment cease to be cautious, you will let slip your Unspeakable Secret."

It was while I was trying to imagine the nature of Nixon's secret that a random, irrational thought crept into my mind: The assassination of John Kennedy was no more a third-rate murder than Watergate was a third-rate burglary. Once that germ was implanted, I succumbed to Dingbat Paranoia. The first identifiable symptom was a constant feeling of profound eeriness which hung on like a low-grade fever. Before long, no theory seemed impossible. Reading over the transcripts of the tapes, I found myself zeroing in on queer little slips of the tongue that never would have bothered me in the past.

On the April 25th tape, for instance, Haldeman is talking to Nixon about the cash paid to the Watergate burglars. "Some of it went to Hunt's lawyer," says Haldeman. "His wife was taking money to a Cuban when her plane was shot down." Why does Haldeman choose the expression "shot down" when the language is full of perfectly

good words like "crashed"? Is he simply indulging his penchant for macho hyperbole, or does he know something that the National Transportation Safety Board was never allowed to find out?

I alarm myself by asking questions like that. I am haunted by a vision of some wild-eyed, illiterate little creep, wearing combat fatigues that he never got in the Army—I can see him sitting in my office, leering at me and asking these same questions in unbearably smug tones. And I can see myself seething with such impatience that I finally get up and throw him out. I have thrown more than one such dingbat out



of my office. The thought of becoming like these people so terrifies me that I have recently sought medical advice—only to be warned that all Washington physicians are under orders to consign every D.P. case they diagnose to ten-year quarantine in the Ezra Pound Memorial Ward at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Naturally, this news only served to exacerbate my condition.

Still, I like to think that there is a difference between myself and other dingbats. Your run-of-the-mill dingbat sees a Mastermind behind every conspiracy, a Controlling Hand that pulls all the strings. My own theory is that the source of serious mischief is precisely a lack of control. As I see it, the man at the top does not construct any

12/19  
9 PM

plans and does not know many specifics. But he happens to be the kind of man who hires men who hire fruitcakes. In this case, Nixon hires people like Colson, Krogh and Chapin who go out and engage the services of men like Hunt, Liddy, Segretti, maybe even Arthur Bremer. Once on the payroll, the fruitcakes find themselves underemployed. They sit around thinking up things to do. Every so often, one of the second-level men imagines out loud some wild idea—confident that no one would ever be crazy enough to carry it out. The stray idea may sometimes filter down to the fruitcakes. One way or



another, the eventually conceive an expensive scheme. Then they go back to the second-level men and ask for cash. The second-level men hand over the cash without asking too many questions—any thing to get the fruitcake off their backs. One day many weeks later, the top man wakes up and sees an ugly headline in the newspaper. He starts to ask questions and gets frightening answers. That is when the top man gets scared and starts to plan the coverup.

The flashpoint of any conspiracy is the moment when the fruitcakes get their hands on some cash—! At that moment is almost inevitable when fruitcakes are allowed to join organizations that possess enormous funds. That is what makes the CIA and Intertel such

scary institutions. The really interesting question is how much the top man knows about his fruitcakes. One way to measure Nixon's criminal irresponsibility is to determine just how much he knew about Howard Hunt.

At the Watergate trial, Hunt came off as an incompetent adventurer, the sort of bumbling spy that Peter Sellers might play in a movie. But anyone who has read Hunt's book, *Undercover: Memoirs of an American Secret Agent*,\* knows that he was a dangerous adolescent whom the CIA had trained and encouraged to play the foulest kind of dirty tricks. Having read the book, one can believe that it was someone very similar to Howard Hunt who engineered the assassination of Malende.

If Richard Nixon knew only two or three facts about Hunt, then he was simply a fool to allow him anywhere near the White House. But if Nixon was well-acquainted with Hunt's record, then there is something very troubling about the fact that he let Hunt roam around the fringes of his administration. I suspect that Richard Nixon knew quite a bit about Hunt, knew precisely the kind of man he was. They had met as far back as the Fifties, as Hunt recounts in his book:

"When then vice-president Richard Nixon and Mrs. Nixon came to Montevideo on the first leg of their action-packed South American swing, I took occasion to recall to the vice-president an earlier meeting with the two of them at a restaurant in Washington. Nixon had been addressing the Society of Former FBI Agents and was lingering over coffee in the restaurant when Dorothy and I arrived for after-theater supper and found ourselves seated next to the Nixons. Impulsively, I went over to his table, introduced myself and congratulated him on his pursuit of Alger Hiss. They invited us to join them, and the four of us spent, what was for me, at least, a pleasurable half-hour discussing the foreign and domestic political scene. In Montevideo [where Hunt was CIA station chief at the American Embassy], Nixon remembered the incident, as did his wife. Their interpreter was Colonel Vernon Walters [later to become deputy director of the CIA], whom both Dorothy and I had known well in Paris."

A few years later, Hunt became the CIA's political action chief for the Bay of Pigs invasion; he was assigned to organize a Cuban government-in-exile that would take over in Havana once Castro was overthrown. He found that he had a friend in the Eisenhower White House. "Secretly," writes Hunt, Richard Nixon was "White House" action officer for our covert project and some months before, his senior military aide, Marine General Robert Cushman, had urged me to inform him of any project difficulties the vice-president might be able to resolve. For Nixon was, Cushman told me, determined that the effort should not fail."

Reading these passages, I began to think about Nixon saying on one of the tapes: "This fellow Hunt. He knows too damn much. Hunt will uncover a lot of things." Nixon has a hard time saying Hunt's name on these [Cont. on 38]

\**Undercover: Memoirs of an American Secret Agent* by E. Howard Hunt, ©1974 by E. Howard Hunt (Berkeley) Putnam Publishers.

# Evil Lurks

(Cont. from 34) tapes, he chokes and stammers on it. It is as if his little sentry gray cell is beeping wildly. "Careful, Dick! Now we are getting very warm."

All of this makes me want to ask a raft of questions about Nixon's relationship with Hunt. Honest to God, I sincerely want to know the answer to these questions and the only thing that bothers me is that learning the truth might be a hundred times more terrible than any sense of stymied curiosity. I would like to know just how closely Hunt worked with Nixon on the Bay of Pigs plan. I would like to know why, on June 23rd, 1972, Nixon thought that he could scare CIA Director Richard Helms into cooperating with the cover-up by having Bob Haldeman tell Helms that an investigation into the break-in might "open up the whole Bay of Pigs thing again." What do Helms and Hunt know about the Bay of Pigs that we don't know?

I would also like to know whether Nixon followed Hunt's career after the Bay of Pigs, whether he knew of rumors which held that Hunt kept proposing assassination schemes to the CIA all during the last decade, including one against the president of Panama. And I wonder if Nixon knows anything about the ugly story that immediately after the assassination attempt on Wallace, Chuck Colson ordered Hunt to fly to Milwaukee and retrieve something from Arthur Bremer's apartment.

For the first time in my life, I find myself extremely interested in the persistent story that Dallas police picked up a man who looked very much like Howard Hunt only a few blocks away from the textbook depository on the morning of the Kennedy assassination. And I would especially like to find out

just what Richard Nixon was doing in Dallas from November 20th to November 22nd, 1963.

Can there be any doubt as to the nature of his mission there? Can anyone question that he was working in cahoots with millionaire Batista Cubans and renegade CIA agents, and that his assignment was to launder the final cash payments to the Cuban before the deal went down?

My God, did I say that! I only get this way when the really wild visions start to swoop in. A terrible blackness fills my brain, and then there are these sudden bursts of red. If only I could divert myself a little, I might be able to regain some sanity. But I am so obsessed with the tapes that the only recreation I can tolerate is to reread the transcripts in search of a few feeble laughs. Every so often, I find a little nugget that amuses me, such as one tantalizing exchange between the president and H.R. Haldeman on a tape of their hour-long chat on the afternoon of April 25th, 1973.

On the president's orders, Haldeman has just spent several hours hunched over a tape machine in a tiny West Wing office, listening to the March 21st tape in which the president assured John Dean that he could raise a million dollars in hard money. Haldeman has had to keep the volume very low, for fear that passers-by in a nearby corridor might find out what he is doing.

Now he is coaching the president, offering ways to explain away that unfortunate million-dollar remark in case Dean should ever repeat it to the prosecutors. At one point, the president seizes on the notion that he and Haldeman have not been directly involved in raising cash for the Watergate burglars. "We didn't furnish any money, thank God," says Nixon.

"Right," says Haldeman, always full of reassurance.

Then Nixon has a guilty thought.

"Remember I told you later that I could get \$100,000?"

"That makes—that rings a bell 'cause you talked about Rose having some money or—something," says Haldeman. "I remember that."

Nixon's response is unintelligible. This snatch of conversation dovetails nicely with a story *denied* in September by Maxine Chesire, the *Washington Post's* society columnist-cum-investigator. Chesire reported that in 1969, Rose Mary Woods's Watergate apartment had been burglarized. The robber made off with everything, and poor Rose Mary did not have a bit of insurance. What was strange, according to Chesire and other sources, was that a prominent jeweler, who appraised Rose Mary Woods's jewels in 1974, put the value of the collection at somewhere between \$150,000 and \$300,000. At the time, Miss Woods was making \$36,000 per annum.

Either Miss Woods had a big day at the track or she had a very generous friend. In all the world (I am told) there are only four people so enamored of Miss Woods that they might have wanted to give her \$300,000 worth of rocks. Three of these people (two beaux and one woman friend), simply do not have the wherewithal to make such a gift. That leaves Rose Mary's boss, a notorious spendthrift who not only showered cloth coats on his wife but also gave at least fifty dollars to charity during the first four years of his administration. How could Mr. Generous have resisted rewarding his secretary with a few trinkets? Somehow one suspects that the gift may have been more like a . . . loan. All the same, there is something Czarist and romantic about the gesture—it is worthy of Nicholas II. "Here, my dear, take these little tokens of my affection, get your passport renewed, and if the worst should come to pass, I'll meet you in Argentina."

What is the real story behind these jewels? The people who know are not about to talk, but the rest of the story may be on one of the hundreds of White House tapes that are stacked in fireproof safes on the fifth floor of the Executive Office Building. Gerald Ford's pardon stipulated that Richard Nixon could repossess his tapes and that after five years he could do with them anything he wanted—including destroy them. A motley crew of litigants—James McCord, Jack Anderson, the Reporters' Committee for Freedom of the Press, the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association—has launched a lawsuit that has temporarily succeeded in preventing Nixon from getting his hands on the tapes. But even if these people finally win their suit—and Nixon's lawyers are fighting them down the line—there is no provision to have any disinterested party listen to the tapes. Even the lawyers in the Special Prosecutor's Office have heard only the 71 tapes which they successfully subpoenaed.

Having lost our political virginity, it is difficult for all of us to remember what it was like to read the first White House tapes. They were literally unbelievable. There is no reason to believe that the unheard tapes are any less incredible. If we are going to avoid another Nixon administration, it is important that we learn everything about the first one. We must know the full extent of the government's corruption before we can really cure it. The proof that those tapes contain other shameful stories, if anybody needs such proof, lies in the fact that Nixon is battling so desperately to get them back. In the past, he did everything in his enormous power to keep from surrendering tapes—and now we know that he had an excellent reason.



REtyped 1/2/75  
HEP:RLG:GMCN:ght  
129-11

January 8 1975

Honorable George Mahon  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman:

*7C*  
I have received your communication transmitting a letter from [redacted] requesting a complete investigation of the "two Kennedy murders, Chappaquiddick, and the shooting of Wallace".

With respect to 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.

*See  
3/2/75  
113*

With respect to the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, that crime was local, rather than Federal in nature, and its investigation was the responsibility of local authorities in California. Subsequent to Senator Kennedy's assassination, Public Law 91-644 was passed making it a Federal crime to kill, kidnap or assault a member of Congress. That law now appears as 18 U.S.C. 351.

With respect to the Chappaquiddick incident, that was a matter which came within the primary jurisdiction of the law of the State of Massachusetts. The Department of Justice, a Federal executive agency, could not intervene in this matter.

*GMCN  
1/2/75  
26*

With respect to the attempted assassination of Governor George C. Wallace, Arthur Bremer was convicted and given a 53-year sentence by a Maryland state court for assault with intent to kill Governor Wallace. Bremer is presently incarcerated in the Maryland State Penitentiary.

Files  
McNemar  
Keeney  
OLA Room 1139

✓

- 2 -

Brewer was indicted by a Federal grand jury for interfering with a presidential candidate, assaulting a Federal officer, use of a firearm to commit a violation of Federal law, and using interstate commerce to transport a firearm. The Federal charges were dropped pursuant to long-standing policy of the Department of Justice against successive state and Federal prosecution of a person for substantially the same act or acts.

I hope that this information is of assistance in responding to [REDACTED] 7C

Sincerely,

JOHN C. KEENEY  
Acting Assistant Attorney General

GEORGE MAHON  
19TH DIST., TEXAS

CHAIRMAN  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
CHAIRMAN  
JOINT HOUSE-SENATE COMMITTEE ON  
REDUCTION OF FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 11, 1974

Mr. Hugh M. Durham  
Chief, Legislative and Legal Section  
Office of Legislative Affairs  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Durham:

Please note the attached letter which I have received  
from [REDACTED]

7C [REDACTED] I would appreciate your sending me  
a report which I can appropriately forward to her re-  
garding the suggestions she makes. 7C

Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

George Mahon

M:nr

Attachment ✓

12/12/74  
all

12-11-74

12-11-74  
[Handwritten signature]

7C  
December 1, 1974

Honorable George Mahon,  
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Mahon;  
After all the disclosures of the Watergate Hearings, why can't there be complete investigations of the two Kennedy murders, Chappaquidick, and the shooting of Wallace?

Last week I heard Penn Jones and May Brussels on KRLD, Dallas. And some time ago, a guest on KOA, Denver, who had been in college with the man who shot Wallace, voiced many reasons for doubting the official report. He said he was not allowed to testify in court. Also, Penn Jones said he could not get a Grand Jury hearing for his witnesses to the J. F. K. assassination.

At one time, Governor Connally said he would write a book giving his version, showing he could not have been wounded by the same bullet which killed the President. What does Connally say now? Why has he been silenced?

Why can't a Grand Jury inquiry be arranged for all these people who disagree with the Warren Report and other government reports? These questions are more disturbing since Watergate.

Yours truly,

7C

December 6, 1974

129-11  
P.A.B.

Honorable Alan Steelman  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Steelman:

The Attorney General has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your correspondence of December 4, 1974, pertaining to the letter of [REDACTED] 7C

Because of its specific nature, I have referred your request to Henry E. Petersen, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., and have asked that office to reply directly to you.

If I can be of additional assistance in this matter, please call upon me.

Sincerely,

W. Vincent Rakestraw  
Assistant Attorney General

WVR: lm: jmg

12-4

Typed 12/16/74  
HEP:RLG:LTR:ght  
129-11

December 26, 1974

Honorable Alan Steelman  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman:

Your letter transmitting a letter from [redacted] <sup>TC</sup> concerning the theories of Mr. Pen Jones about the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy has been referred to me.

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.

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.

You may want to tell [redacted] <sup>TC</sup> that Mr. Jones can present any evidence he has to any United States Attorney in the country.

I hope that this information is of assistance.

Sincerely,

Files  
Rfgdon  
Petersen  
OLA Room 1139

HENRY E. PETERSEN  
Assistant Attorney General

*[Handwritten notes and signatures on the left margin, including "RFP", "12/28/74", and a signature]*

ALAN STEELMAN  
5TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

COMMITTEES:  
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

Dec 5 8 40 AM '74  
DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
MAIL ROOM  
OROV

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
437 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-2231

DALLAS OFFICE  
1100 COMMERCE STREET, SUITE 9C60  
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202  
(214) 749-7277

December 4, 1974

Honorable William Saxbe  
Attorney General of the  
United States  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I am enclosing a letter from [REDACTED] 7C

Please note his concern that Mr. Pen Jones has been given the opportunity to discuss on the radio his thoughts regarding the assassination of President Kennedy, and yet he has not been given the chance to bring whatever evidence he may have to the attention of federal authorities.

I would appreciate having your comments so I can reply to [REDACTED] 7C

Sincerely,

ALAN STEELMAN  
Member of Congress  
5th District, Texas

AS:akm

Enclosure ✓

~~INDEXED~~

129-11	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	R E C
10 DEC 4 1974	
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS	

CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME SEC.

Alan ①

NOV 30 1974

MC ②

K

November 26, 1974

Honorable Alan Steelman  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington DC 20515

Dear Congressman Steelman:

On Tuesday, November 19, 1974, Mr. Pen Jones was heard on the Lou Staples talk show on KRLD radio here in Dallas. Mr. Jones was discussing the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and set forth several interesting theories, among them that Mr. J. Edgar Hoover was responsible for the death of President Kennedy. He further asserted in his interview that former President Nixon and Mr. Hoover were at the home of Mr. Clint Murchison in Dallas the evening before the assassination of President Kennedy. He strongly hinted that the final plans for President Kennedy's assassination were gone over at that time and that it was possible, although he could not prove it, that Mr. Nixon may have been involved.

Mr. Jones further stated that he had tried unsuccessfully in the past to be taken seriously by a federal attorney and has only been able to talk to one who promised to get back to him and has never done so. Mr. Jones stated that he and hundreds of other volunteers have definite information that they would present before a federal grand jury if one were convened into the death of President Kennedy.

I strongly urge you to give Mr. Jones his request and put him in contact with a federal attorney that will go over his story with a fine tooth comb; and if he is correct in his statements, he should be given the public acclaim for which he is due. If, on the other hand, however, he is proven to be incorrect, then he should be exposed, and the theories he has spouted should be corrected.

I am not in a position to judge whether any or all of Mr. Jones' theories are correct or not, but when the allegations are made against men like J. Edgar Hoover and former President Nixon (and free air time given to these theories), I believe they should be investigated to the fullest.




November 26, 1974

Mr. Jones also stated that only 8,000 copies of the full twenty-six volume text of the Warren Commission Hearings have been printed at the government expense and that more need to be available so that we, the citizens, can become fully aware if we desire as to the information that is available. I would also suggest that you introduce a bill into the House calling for the immediate release of all the government data that is stored in secret so that the American people will have all the facts before them.

We are just in the process of concluding a messy Watergate coverup that has been exposed and should have been exposed for what it was; therefore, I can see no reason why we, the American people, should not also be given all the facts that are being held regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

It is my understanding Mr. Jones can be reached through the Midlothian Mirror, Midlothian, Texas 76065.

Sincerely yours,



7C

cc: Mr. Lou Staples  
KRLD Radio  
7901 John W. Carpenter Fwy.  
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Pen Jones  
Midlothian Mirror  
Midlothian, Texas 76065

Typed 12/16/74  
HEP:RLG: [redacted]:ght  
129-11 G#00

December 23, 1974

11-26

Honorable John Tower  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

Your communication transmitting a letter from [redacted] concerning the theories of Mr. Pen Jones about the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy has been referred to me. 7C

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.

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.

You may want to tell [redacted] that Mr. Jones can present any evidence he has to any United States Attorney in the country. 7C

I hope that this information is of assistance. Your enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

Files  
~~Mc~~ Mc, HEMAR  
Petersen  
OLA Room 1139

HENRY E. PETERSEN  
Assistant Attorney General

Gmch  
12/16  
[initials]

RECEIVED  
Dec 10 9 22 AM '74  
United States Senate  
DEPT OF JUSTICE  
December 9, 1974

Respectfully referred to:

Department of Justice

RETURN ATTN:GEORGIA GRAHAM

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, ~~11R 1974~~ duplicate form, along with ~~return of the~~ enclosure, will be appreciated by **CRIMINAL DIVISION**

*enc 12/21/74*  
*cc*

Form #2

INDEXED

129-11  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
*John A. ...*  
DEC 19 1974  
RAG.  
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

F-02 Just

Dec 2 11 32 AM '74



7

November 26, 1974

Honorable John Tower  
United States Senate  
Washington DC 20515

Dear Senator Tower:

On Tuesday, November 19, 1974, Mr. Pen Jones was heard on the Lou Staples talk show on KRLD radio here in Dallas. Mr. Jones was discussing the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and set forth several interesting theories, among them that Mr. J. Edgar Hoover was responsible for the death of President Kennedy. He further asserted in his interview that former President Nixon and Mr. Hoover were at the home of Mr. Clint Murchison in Dallas the evening before the assassination of President Kennedy. He strongly hinted that the final plans for President Kennedy's assassination were gone over at that time and that it was possible, although he could not prove it, that Mr. Nixon may have been involved.

Mr. Jones further stated that he had tried unsuccessfully in the past to be taken seriously by a federal attorney and has only been able to talk to one who promised to get back to him and has never done so. Mr. Jones stated that he and hundreds of other volunteers have definite information that they would present before a federal grand jury if one were convened into the death of President Kennedy.

I strongly urge you to give Mr. Jones his request and put him in contact with a federal attorney that will go over his story with a fine tooth comb; and if he is correct in his statements, he should be given the public acclaim for which he is due. If, on the other hand, however, he is proven to be incorrect, then he should be exposed, and the theories he has spouted should be corrected.

I am not in a position to judge whether any or all of Mr. Jones' theories are correct or not, but when the allegations are made against men like J. Edgar Hoover and former President Nixon (and free air time given to these theories), I believe they should be investigated to the fullest.

Honorable John Tower

-2-

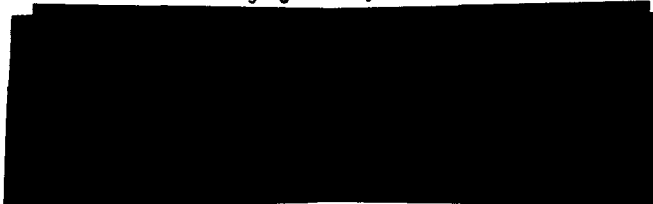
November 26, 1974

Mr. Jones also stated that only 8,000 copies of the full twenty-six volume text of the Warren Commission Hearings have been printed at the government expense and that more need to be available so that we, the citizens, can become fully aware if we desire as to the information that is available. I would also suggest that you introduce a bill into the Senate calling for the immediate release of all the government data that is stored in secret so that the American people will have all the facts before them.

We are just in the process of concluding a messy Watergate coverup that has been exposed and should have been exposed for what it was; therefore, I can see no reason why we, the American people, should not also be given all the facts that are being held regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

It is my understanding Mr. Jones can be reached through the Midlothian Mirror, Midlothian, Texas 76065.

Sincerely yours,



7C

cc: Mr. Lou Staples  
KRLD Radio  
7901 John W. Carpenter Fwy.  
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Pen Jones  
Midlothian Mirror  
Midlothian, Texas 76065

Typed 11/13/74  
HEP:RLG:LTR:ght  
129-11

November 13, 1974

Honorable George Mahon  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman:

I have received your letter in which you state that two of your constituents would like the investigation of the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy reopened.

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 this information is of assistance in responding to your constituents.

Sincerely,

HENRY E. PETERSEN  
Assistant Attorney General

Files  
Rigdon  
Petersen  
OLA Room 1139

AP  
11/13

HEP

11/13

November 4, 1974

129-11

D. A. K.

Honorable George Mahon  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mahon:

Your correspondence of October 22, 1974, has been received by the Office of Legislative Affairs. This inquiry pertains to the letter of

 7C

Because of its specific nature, I have referred your request to Henry E. Petersen, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., and asked that office to reply directly to you.

If I can be of additional assistance in this matter, please call upon me.

Sincerely,

W. Vincent Rakestraw  
Assistant Attorney General

WVR:lm:jmg

GEORGE MAHON  
19TH DIST., TEXAS

CHAIRMAN  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
CHAIRMAN  
JOINT HOUSE-SENATE COMMITTEE ON  
REDUCTION OF FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

October 22, 1974

Mr. Patrick M. McSweeney  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Legislative Affairs  
Department of Justice  
Constitution Avenue between  
Ninth and Tenth Streets  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. McSweeney:

**TC** [REDACTED] **TC** have written the following in a recent letter to me:

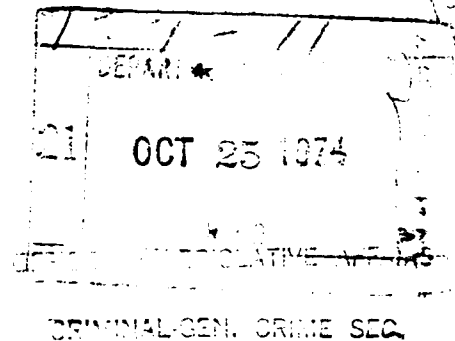
First, we wish to see the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy reopened. After research, it is our contention that the Warren Commission was negligent in their investigation. We feel that a new, more extensive investigation is in order.

I would appreciate your commenting on their request. Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

George Mahon

M:pw





AF

December 11, 1974

129-11

Honorable Floyd Bentsen  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bentsen:

Your correspondence of December 3, 1974, has been received by the Office of Legislative Affairs. This inquiry pertains to the letter of

[REDACTED] 7C

Because of its specific nature, I have referred your request to Henry E. Petersen, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., and asked that office to reply directly to you.

If I can be of additional assistance in this matter, please call upon me.

Sincerely,

W. Vincent Rakestraw  
Assistant Attorney General

WVR:lm:jmg

Retyped 12/19/74  
JCK:MER:RLG:LTR:ght  
129-11

January 3 1975

Honorable Lloyd Bentsen  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

7C Your communication transmitting a letter from [redacted] 7C  
[redacted] requesting that the investigation of the assassination  
of former President John F. Kennedy be reopened and that the Watergate  
affair be thoroughly investigated has been referred to me.

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.

7C With regard to the Watergate affair, you may want to inform  
[redacted] that that situation has been investigated by the  
Senate Watergate Committee under the Chairmanship of Senator Sam  
Ervin, the Office of the Special Prosecutor, a Federal grand jury and  
various state and local prosecuting attorneys in Florida and  
California. Most of the results of these investigations have  
been made public through reports, indictments, and public trials.

I hope that this information is of assistance. Your  
enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

Fiels  
Rigdon  
Rm Keeney  
OLA Room 1139

JOHN C. KEENEY  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Dec 9 8 45 AM '74

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS  
00004  
**United States Senate**

December 3, 1974

Respectfully referred to:

Justice Department  
Constitution Avenue  
Between 9 & 10 Street  
Washington, D.C. 20530

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, in duplicate form, along with return of the enclosure, will be appreciated by

129-11		RECEIVED	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		R	DEC 11 1974
23	DEC 9 1974	Lloyd Bentsen	CRIMINAL DIVISION
171	R.A.O.	Attention Tanya Hart	
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS			
CRIMINAL-GEN- CRIME SEC.			

October 16, 1974

7C

Mr. Lloyd Bensen  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Sir:

We would like to go on record as requesting two things:

First, we wish to see the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy reopened. After research, it is our contention that the Warren Commission was negligent in their investigation. We feel that a new, more extensive investigation is in order.

Second, we would like to see a thorough investigation of the Watergate affair. It is widely known that the crime of Watergate was a cover-up, but we do not know what was being covered up. To say that covering up the burglary of a motel room and the forging of a damaging letter were the main concerns of an administration, reeked in corruption and pay-offs is only an insult to the intelligence of the American Public.

We have the right to know.

Very truly yours,

7C

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3 76  
Typed 11/7/74  
HEP:RLG:LTR:ght  
129-11

November 13, 1974

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

Your communication transmitting a letter from [redacted] 7C  
concerning the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy  
has been referred to me.

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.

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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.

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

Sincerely,

HENRY E. PETERSEN  
Assistant Attorney General

Handwritten: MCM  
Handwritten: 14EP:by  
Handwritten: HD ✓  
Handwritten: RLG

REnclosure

Files  
Rigdon  
Petersen  
OLA Room 1139

November 4, 1974

129-11

DTA-21

Honorable Mark O. Hatfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Your correspondence of recent date has been received by the Office of Legislative Affairs. This inquiry pertains to the letter of [REDACTED] 7C  
[REDACTED] 7C

Because of its specific nature, I have referred your request to Henry E. Petersen, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., and asked that office to reply directly to you.

If I can be of additional assistance in this matter, please call upon me.

Sincerely,

W. Vincent Rakestraw  
Assistant Attorney General

WVR:lm:jmg

United States Senate

Respectfully referred to:

Congressional Liaison  
Department of Justice

1-9-11  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OCT 27 1974  
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, in duplicate form, along with a return of the enclosure, will be appreciated.  
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS  
CRIMINAL GEN. CRIME SEC.

11/17/74  
Sen. Mark O. Hatfield  
U.S.S.

Attention: Craig S. Honeyman

Form #2

October 14, 1974

Senator Mark Hatfield  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED

OCT 1 1974

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Last Thursday night I viewed a presentation by Bob Katz entitled "Who Killed J.F.K.?" He provoked a great many questions in my mind as to who was behind the plot to kill our president. We viewed a film which made it apparent that the shot which killed the former president was fired from the front of the motorcade, so the assassination must have involved two and possible three assassins. Is it coincidental that certain names that appear in the Watergate story of the cover up trial also are names that are affiliated with the J.F.K. assassination? Why will it be until 2039 when certain evidence will be released, sealed by President Johnson, to the American public? Why are certain ballistics reports on the shells and bullets found not released by the F.B.I.?

All these questions demand answers. I think it would be in keeping with the spirit of revealing the Watergate cover-up to also reveal the truth of the conspiracy involved in the killing of President Kennedy. I urge you to support Mr. Henry Gonzales, a congressman from Texas, who in the next session will bring forth a bill to reopen the investigation of the Kennedy assassination. I think the public deserves the truth.

Very truly yours,



7C



Typed 10/7/74  
HEP:RLG:LTR:ght  
129-11

October 11, 1974

Honorable James A. Burke  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman:

I have received your communication transmitting a letter from [redacted] concerning the assassination of former President John Kennedy. 7C

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 this information is of assistance in responding to [redacted]

Sincerely,

HENRY E. PETERSEN  
Assistant Attorney General

Files  
Rfgdon  
Petersen  
OLA Room 1139

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7C  
Handwritten notes and initials.

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129-11  
92

October 4, 1974

Honorable James A. Burke  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Burke:

Your correspondence of September 27, 1974, has been received by the Office of Legislative Affairs. This inquiry pertains to the letter of

[REDACTED] 7c

Because of its specific nature, I have referred your request to Henry E. Petersen, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., and asked that office to reply directly to you.

If I can be of additional assistance in this matter, please call upon me.

Sincerely,

W. Vincent Rakestraw  
Assistant Attorney General

WVR: lm: jmg