

JAMES A. BURKE
ELEVENTH DISTRICT
MASSACHUSETTS

241 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

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

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

September 27, 1974

Office of Legislative Affairs
U.S. Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find correspondence I have received
from one of my constituents [REDACTED] 7C

[REDACTED] raises the question
of President Kennedy's assassination.

I would be most appreciative if you would give your
immediate attention to the point raised by [REDACTED] and
advise me of your finding at the earliest possible date. 7C

Thank you in advance for your kind cooperation in
this matter.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Sincerely,

James A. Burke
JAMES A. BURKE
Member of Congress

JAB/maf

RECEIVED
OCT 4 1974
CRIMINAL DIVISION

129-11
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 1 1974
RECEIVED

CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME SEC.

8/25/74

Dear Representative Bush,

REPRESENTATIVE HENRY GONZALEZ
OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, RECENTLY REPLIED
TO A LETTER OF MINE THAT HE IS INDEED
SERIOUS ABOUT A NEW RE-INVESTIGATION
INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY. I HAVE STUDIED THE
CASE FOR TEN YEARS AND ALTHOUGH THERE
ARE MANY UNANSWERED QUESTIONS, THERE
IS ABSOLUTELY AND CATEGORICALLY NO DOUBT
THAT JFK DIED AS A RESULT OF A CONSPIRACY.
I HOPE YOU WILL CONCUR WITH MR. GONZALEZ
AND HIS QUEST FOR THE TRUTH, ALBEIT
TEN YEARS LATE. IF YOU HAVE ANY
QUESTIONS, PLEASE FEEL FREE TO ASK ME

Sincerely,

7C

7C

t. 2/3/75
JCK:PTW:mam
129-11

February 5, 1975

Honorable Birch Bayh
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

This is in response to your recent memorandum requesting our consideration of the comments in a letter you enclosed from [REDACTED] concerning the CIA and its alleged involvement in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. 7c

The Warren Commission made a thorough inquiry and detailed analysis of the facts concerning the assassination and the evidence amply supports the conclusions of the Commission.

As you know, the President has appointed a Commission headed by Vice President Rockefeller to inquire into alleged improper activities on the part of the CIA in the domestic area. Upon the conclusion of its inquiry the Commission will make a report to the President as to the charges including recommendations as to any disciplinary action and as to whether the legislative charter of the CIA ought to be revised. Upon receipt of the report the President will take whatever action is appropriate.

I hope this information is of assistance to you. Your enclosure is returned herewith.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. KEENEY
Acting Assistant Attorney General

X Records
Mr. White
Mr. Keeney

PTW
2/3/75
JK

United States Senate

JAN 25 10 26 AM '75
MEMORANDUM

Please note the attached letter from a constituent forwarded to you for any consideration the correspondence may warrant. I would greatly appreciate your checking into this matter. Upon completion of your investigation, please advise me of the status of this case in duplicate and return the original letter in an envelope marked to the attention of the Legislative Mail Section.

Your assistance in this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Bill Bahr
Bill Bahr
United States Senator

Emf
RECEIVED
JAN 30 1975
CRIMINAL DIVISION

129-11
JAN 27 1975
O.R.C.K.

CRIMINAL GEN. CRIME SEC.

7c

1974

Dear Mr. Bayh,

I am a student at Indiana University. Recently I saw a film and documentary entitled "Who Really Shot JFK?" I was shocked to say the least and even scared at the CIA involvement surrounding President Kennedy's assassination and the cover-up that followed it, in which the Warren Commission played an important role. I was also appalled when I learned that our now President Ford was a member of this commission. Shortly before President Kennedy was killed he was planning a reorganization of the CIA, due to the Bay of Pigs incident. I am truly convinced that the CIA killed President Kennedy. My question is - What can be done about this monster? The CIA has no right to dictate the future of our country. It is nothing more than a legalized mafia. Does the presidency run the CIA or does the CIA run the presidency? As a potential president, I think you should be very concerned about this matter. Also, if this was brought out in the open, President Ford's involvement in the cover-up by the Warren Commission could be a helpful campaign issue in '76. But please be careful, you might get shot by some "nut".

Yours respectfully,

7c

2-12

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

March 21, 1975

Honorable Harrison A. Williams, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

7C Your communication transmitting a letter from [redacted] 7C asking 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.

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 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

Files
Rigdon
Keeney OLA Room 1339

Handwritten notes and signatures on the left margin, including "3/21" and "8/21".

HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., N.J., CHAIRMAN
JENNINGS RANDOLPH, W. VA.
CLAIBORNE PELL, R.I.
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.
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ROBERT E. NAGLE, GENERAL COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Mar 3 11 37 AM '75

TO:

ENCLOSURE FROM:

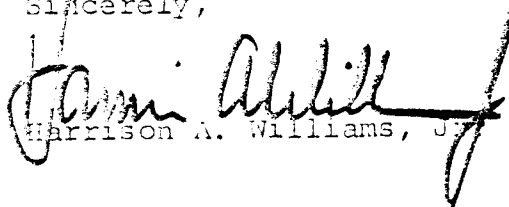
RE:

I am forwarding the attached for your consideration. I would appreciate receiving any information you have available that will enable me to be responsive to my constituent's inquiry.

Please return the enclosed correspondence with your report.

Thank you for your time and effort.

Sincerely,


Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

Reply to:

SENATOR HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.
352 Richard Russell Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

157-11

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1975
CRIMINAL DIVISION

32

3/18
LSP

February 12, 1975

Senator Harrison Williams, Jr.
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20013

Dear Senator Williams:

I am a junior at Haddon Heights High School, Haddon Heights, New Jersey.

The recent charges made by Mr. Dick Gregory regarding both Mr. E. Howard Hunt and Mr. Frank Sturgis and their possible involvement in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy certainly demand your immediate attention.

The part they played in the Watergate break-in is a matter of record.


Each man was identified as "John Doe" who was not only on the scene of the murder in Dallas, Texas, but was picked up by the Dallas police, photographed and then released.

I feel that you and all of your fellow legislators owe it to your entire constituency to not only reopen the investigation of the circumstances surrounding the death of President Kennedy, but to see it through until the truth is known.

This should be done regardless of the strong possibility of CIA involvement.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



7C

8 52 PM '75

2-7

Typed: 3/11/75
JCI:MLG:GMCN:LTR:rlh
129-11

March 17, 1975

Honorable Clifford P. Case
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

7C Your communication transmitting a letter from [redacted] 7C
[redacted] concerning the investigation of the assassination of the
late 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.

100
3/11/75

JOH
3/11

-7C
With particular reference to [redacted] reference to
the allegation by comedian Dick Gregory about a photograph
allegedly showing E. Howard Hunt and others at or near the
scene on November 22, 1963, it has been publicly reported that
Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Clarence Kelley
stated that the photograph was examined by the Federal Bureau
of Investigation and found not to show the persons named by
Gregory. Director Kelley said 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.

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

7C
Sincerely,

JOHN

JOHN C. KEENEY
Acting Assistant Attorney General

Files
Rigdon
Keeney
OLA Room 1339

February 25, 1975

129-11

Honorable Clifford P. Case
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Case:

Your correspondence of February 19, 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.

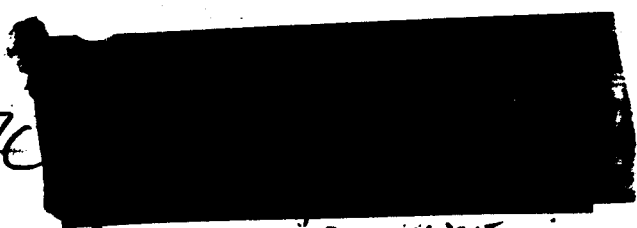
If I can be of additional assistance in this matter, please call upon me.

Sincerely,

A. Mitchell McConnell, Jr.
Acting Assistant Attorney General

AMM:lm:jmg

7C



February 7, 1975

Senator Clifford P. Case
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20543

Dear Sir,

Recently in my history class at school we studied the assassination of John F. Kennedy and we studied it in much detail.

My history teacher, [redacted] 7C made me realize a lot of things like men on the Grassy Knoll may have shot the President, government officials may have been involved in the assassination and that the Warren Commission may not have been correct in its findings and may have covered things up.

Dick Gregory has now just come out with information and evidence showing two men were firing shots from the Grassy Knoll. Frank Sturgess and E. Howard Hunt were on the Grassy Knoll at the time of the shooting, were both arrested by police on the scene, put in jail and later for some reason released; the police never even getting their names.

I'm a student at Hatten Heights High School in Ga. and will soon be a very interested voter. I would like to know what will happen to this information that Dick Gregory has handed into the government; will it be investigated?

and brought out the spot on past made
covered up and forgotten when I grow older
and have children of my own, I would like
to be able to tell them and have them learn
about the assassination of President John F.
Kennedy. I would like to know what you and
all the other Senate members are going to do
about finding out what really happened. There
are some people in the world that still care
about and would like to know what really happened
on November 22, 1963, and I'm
one of them.
Sincerely,

[REDACTED] 7c

Typed 1/20/75
JCK:RLG:GMCN:ght
129-11

January 27, 1975

Honorable Lou Frey, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman:

I have received your communication transmitting a letter and article from [redacted] concerning the assassination of President John F. 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 that this information is of assistance to you. Your enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. KEENEY
Acting Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure

Files
McNemar
Keeney
OLA Room 1139

JCK
3/3/75
1/27

McNemar
1/27
RLG

January 16, 1975

129-11

D J H

Honorable Lou Frey, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Frey:

Your correspondence of January 13, 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 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

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

January 13 1975

Congressional Relations
Department of Justice

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.

Hours 129-511

Lou Frey, Jr. H. C.

ks

RECEIVED

[REDACTED]

7c

December 29, 1974

Honorable Lou Frey, Jr.
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Frey:

As you know, there has long been a controversy concerning the Warren Report and whether Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone or was framed by the Dallas police. An article in the October 1973 issue of Computers and Automation (now Computers and People) provides photographic evidence that the Dallas police tampered with evidence in order to build a more convincing case against Oswald. I call your attention especially to photos 1 and 2 which show the so-called Sniper's Nest. Photo #1 is the official picture from the Warren Report. Photo #2 shows the same location earlier in the day. You can see that the boxes have been rearranged in the official Warren photo. The wall of boxes at the left has been moved back about six inches; one box has been re-located onto the window sill; and the two lower boxes have been changed in orientation. No one could have done this except the Dallas police. It appears that they deliberately falsified evidence as discussed in the article.

Over the years there has been much evidence developed that prove the Warren Report is completely false. Now, at last, there is incontrovertible evidence that the Dallas police were part of a conspiracy to frame Oswald. Certainly, the Congress should reopen the case of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy so that the truth can at last be known.

Sincerely yours,

[REDACTED]

7c

The Framing of Lee Harvey Oswald

Richard E. Sprague
Hartsdale, N.Y. 10530

"That is not a picture of me; it's my face, but my face has been superimposed — the rest of the picture is not me at all. I will prove that it is a fake."

— Lee Harvey Oswald

On November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas, President John F. Kennedy, while riding in an open limousine through Dealey Plaza and waving to the surrounding crowds, was shot to death. Lee Harvey Oswald, an ex-Marine, and former visitor to the Soviet Union, was arrested that afternoon in a movie theatre in another section of Dallas; that night he was charged with shooting President Kennedy from the sixth floor easternmost window of the Texas School Book Depository Building overlooking Dealey Plaza. This act Oswald denied steadily through two days of questioning (no record of questions and answers was ever preserved). Two days later while Oswald was being transferred from one jail to another, he was shot by Jack Ruby, a Dallas night-club owner, in the basement of the Dallas police station, while millions of Americans watched on television. The commission of investigation, appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson, and headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court, published its report in September 1964, and concluded that Oswald was the sole assassin and that there was no conspiracy.

In view of the authority of the Warren Commission, that conclusion was accepted by many Americans for a long time. But the conclusion cannot be considered true by any person who carefully considers the crucial evidence — such as the physics of the shooting, the timing of a number of events, and other important and undeniable facts. In other words, Oswald was not the sole assassin, and there was a conspiracy.

Introduction

On Saturday, November 23, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald said to his captors in his Dallas jail cell, "I'm a patsy". The president had been dead for a little over twenty four hours. Oswald had by then been charged with his murder. Few, if any, people attached much significance to Oswald's remark at that time, or for some period of time afterward. Ten years later many Americans said the statement was typical of the lies Oswald told before his death and after his arrest.

Yet, in that one short phrase Oswald neatly summed up the essence of the most remarkable murder in the history of the United States. It was remarkable not only because Oswald was framed, but also because the truth about who framed him and why

remains hidden from the American public and avoided by the American press after ten years.

This article examines the evidence showing that Oswald was "a patsy"; explores the possibilities of who framed him and why; and deals with his probable role in the assassination of President Kennedy.

"I'm a Patsy"

The Oswald remark is on target. He was a patsy. That is to say, he was unknowingly framed as the lone assassin of the president. Evidence was manufactured, an assassination site was created, and evidence was planted in such a manner that Oswald would be judged to be the assassin. All of this happened without his knowledge, even though he knew there was to be an assassination, and had reported this fact to the FBI.

Early Indications

The earliest indications of framing came from Oswald himself. In the light of ten years of collecting and analyzing evidence, it is now clear that every statement Oswald made in jail was true. Three of his statements are important here. First, he said, "I didn't kill anybody". Second, he said, "I'm a patsy". Third, he said, "That's not a picture of me; it's my face, but my face has been superimposed — the rest of the picture is not me at all. I will prove that it is a fake." The latter statement was made when he was shown a photograph of himself purportedly taken by Marina Oswald in the back yard of their house in Irving, Texas. The photo showed Oswald standing near a fence holding a rifle in one hand, a copy of the Daily Worker in the other hand, and wearing a pistol on his hip.

All three of these statements were true. The second and third statements pointed toward his being framed. Had the Warren Commission cared to look very hard, they could have followed these suggestions by Oswald and discovered evidence of framing. As we shall see, researchers have done just exactly that.

The Evidence Against Oswald

In order to examine evidence of framing, it is first necessary to review the evidence purportedly showing that Oswald assassinated President Kennedy. The evidence cited by the Warren Commission as hard core evidence is as follows:

1. A "sniper's nest" was found near a window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository

- Building (TSDB) where Oswald worked.
2. The sixth floor window of the TSBD had a clear view of the area in front of the building where the shots struck the President.
 3. Oswald was seen on the sixth floor prior to the assassination.
 4. Oswald's rifle was found among some cartons on the sixth floor of the building.
 5. Three shells were found on the floor beside the window. Tests proved the shells had been ejected from Oswald's rifle.
 6. A bullet was found at Parkland Hospital on or near the stretchers of Governor Connally and President Kennedy. Tests proved this bullet had been fired from Oswald's rifle.
 7. Two photographs of Oswald holding rifle and Daily Worker and wearing a pistol were found in a box in the garage at his house in Irving, Texas.
 8. A witness, Howard Brennan, saw a man fire shots from the sixth floor window. Brennan subsequently identified Oswald in a line-up as the man he had seen.
 9. Two witnesses saw Oswald place a paper bag in his friend's car and subsequently one of the two saw him carry the bag into the TSBD. A bag made of paper available in the TSBD was found on the sixth floor. The Commission concluded that Oswald had carried his rifle in the bag.*
 10. Oswald's palm print was found on one of the boxes in the window upon which he presumably rested the butt end of his rifle and his hands and arms.
 11. Bullet fragments found in the President's limousine matched Oswald's rifle.

The Sixth Floor Window

One single fact, proved beyond any reasonable doubt by photographic evidence alone, is enough to start anyone interested in the truth, on the path toward evidence of a frame-up. That fact is: "No one fired any shots from the sixth floor window of the TSBD".

The proof of this fact was largely given in an article by the author on the photographic evidence of the Kennedy assassination.¹ In summary, the proof consists of a series of photographs of the window and of the President taken at the time of the assassination. These photos show that the window was empty at the time the shots were fired and that a large oak tree blocked the view from the window at the time of the first shot. Two of these photos (#6 and #7) are reproduced herein.

Additional proof is offered herein by photographs 1 through 5. Photo #1 is the official police, FBI, and Warren Commission exhibit² showing the "sniper's nest" and the positions of the boxes surrounding the sixth floor window. The photograph was taken by Dallas police photographer, Robert Studebaker at approximately 6 p.m., November 22, 1963. The time can be confirmed not only by Studebaker's testimony³ but also by the lack of shadows in the photo, and the appearance of dusk outside the window in this and other photos taken by Studebaker at the same time.

Photo #2 was taken by Dallas Morning News photographer Jack Beers, of the "sniper's nest" and the

* The expression "Oswald's Rifle" will be used herein to mean the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Depository Building. There is still considerable doubt as to whether it was actually Oswald's rifle and which rifle it was.

boxes at 4 p.m., November 22, 1963.⁴ The time of this photo can be determined, from Jack Beers' testimony and from the shadow angles in this photo and #3⁴ taken at the same time.

A careful examination and comparison of the Beers and Studebaker photos will show that the boxes were all moved between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. The three boxes piled one on top of the other near the window were changed to form two piles with a sloping angle such as would be found if a rifle were to be rested on them and pointed downward out the window. The Commission concluded that Oswald rested the block of the rifle on top of the two boxes and the barrel on the single box.

In the Beers photo, the wall of boxes shown on the left were moved back from the three boxes in the window in order to allow more room for a sniper to stand, kneel or sit. The Commission concluded that Oswald had enough room to sit or stand. One of the boxes in the solid wall was moved out and placed in the position where a sniper could have been sitting on it as he aimed his rifle. The police, FBI and Warren Commission concluded Oswald sat on that box. The circle drawn on the upper of the two boxes piled in the window in the Studebaker photo indicates a palm print of Oswald which the Commission concluded was imprinted when he fired the rifle.

To complete the frame it was necessary to raise the window to the fully open position shown in both photos #1 and #2. Photo #3 by Beers shows the view Oswald would have had looking out of the window toward the spot where the shots struck the President on Elm St. The exception to the real situation in this photo, and the clinching piece of evidence that no one fired any shots from that window, is the relative position of the top of the third box and the bottom of the raised window.

In photo #3 the window is completely open, as it is in photos #1 and #2. However, at the time of the shots, the window was only half way open (i.e., open half as far as it would go). This is proved by photo #4 taken by James Murray, Black Star photographer, less than 15 minutes after the shots were fired. It is also confirmed by photo #5 taken by Jack Beers about 15 minutes after the shots were fired.

Both of these photos were taken before anyone moved the window or the box showing in the window.

Photo #6 taken by Robert Hughes and photo #7 taken by Tom Dillard were reprinted in the May 1970 article, and substantiate the fact that neither box nor window were moved by the time of the Willis and Murray photos. The Hughes photo was taken 5.7 seconds before the first shot and the Dillard photo was taken 3.5 seconds after the last shot.

All four photos prove that the window bottom was too close to the top of the top box in the pile of three boxes to allow a rifle with telescopic sight to extend out of the window in the manner described by the Warren Commission. The dotted line in the Beers photo #3 shows where the bottom of the window was at the time of the shots. The gray silhouette area above the box shows how high the rifle with telescopic sight would have been if it had been resting on top of the box.

The question might arise as to whether the boxes were moved twice; once from their true position into the positions shown in the Beers photo at 4 p.m., and a second time back into their original positions as shown in the Studebaker photo at 6 p.m. For this to have happened, whoever moved the boxes would

have to have moved the entire wall of boxes up closer to the window for Beers, and then moved them back again for Studebaker. This seems highly unlikely since it was known that Beers, a news photographer, would probably publish his photos. If a sniper's nest really had existed at the time of the shots, it seems unlikely that the boxes would have been moved into positions eliminating that sniper's nest so that Beers could take a photo of them.

The clincher on this point is the comparison between the four photos (4, 5, 6 and 7) of the box in the window from the outside, against Beers' two photos (2 and 3) and Studebaker's photo (1). The upper corner of the box is the point on which to focus. Compare the horizontal and vertical position of the corner with respect to the sides and top and bottom of the window, as well as the position with respect to the window sill in the distance from the edge of the sill.

The Beers' photos of the box corner match. The Studebaker photo does not match. Beers' photos show the true position of the box at the time of the shots. Beers photo #18 shows how tight the space was between the wall of boxes and the three boxes in the window. Here there was no room for any of the three newsmen or Beers and the second cameraman to stand between the boxes and the window while the Dallas police official was standing there. In this photo, the window is still only half way open.

The Frame-Up

Once the conclusion has been reached that no one fired shots from the sixth floor window, all of the evidence pointing to Oswald firing shots from the window becomes suspect. It seems logical to carefully examine each piece of evidence to see whether it could have been planted, and to examine other evidence to see whether Oswald was framed and how. The Warren Commission certainly did not do this. There is no indication that the FBI or the Dallas police did either. Each piece of evidence against Oswald will now be examined in this way.

The "Sniper's Nest"

The foregoing section on the photographs of the "sniper's nest" clearly indicates there was no "sniper's nest" at the time the shots were fired. The boxes in the window were randomly stacked from the earlier part of the day. A floor repair crew had moved them over to the southeast corner while working in the southwest corner of the sixth floor.

Someone moved the boxes and rearranged them to look like a "sniper's nest" between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. on November 22, 1963.

The Clear View from the Sixth Floor Window

As has been illustrated, there was no clear view from the sixth floor window of the positions on Elm St. where the President was located when he was hit. At the time of the first shot, a large elm tree blocked the view. At all times during the shots, not enough space existed between the top one of three boxes and the bottom of the half open window for a rifle with telescopic sight to fit through the opening.

Oswald's Presence on the Sixth Floor

Several other authors, notably Mark Lane in Rush to Judgment and Sylvia Meagher in Accessories After the Fact, have destroyed the credibility of any evidence that Oswald was on the sixth floor of the TSB at the time of the shots. In summary, their conclusions based on available evidence from appropriate Commission documents point to Oswald being on

the first floor or second floor in a lunchroom area of the building at the time the shots were fired. No witnesses saw him on the sixth floor for nearly half an hour before the shots, while three witnesses saw him on the first and second floors about 15 minutes before the shots and within a minute or two after the shots. Oswald himself said he was on the first floor when the shots were fired and on the second floor when police officer Baker and Roy Truly of the TSB management met him drinking a coke.

Oswald's Rifle

There is little question in the mind of most researchers that Oswald's rifle was found on the sixth floor almost one hour after the shots were fired. There is considerable doubt, however, about how the rifle got there, who brought it into the building, how it was obtained from Oswald's house, and how and when the bullet and three shells were fired and ejected from it. As was pointed out earlier, if the conclusion is reached that no one fired shots from the sixth floor window, then evidence of planting of the rifle, shells and bullet becomes interesting.

The Commission concluded that Oswald carried the rifle into the building in a brown paper bag which was made of materials available in the TSB. This conclusion is based on testimony from Buell Wesley Frazier, Oswald's associate who drove him to work that morning, and Frazier's sister, Annie May Randle. Both of them saw Oswald put a package about two feet long in the back seat of Frazier's car. Frazier saw Oswald carry the package into the building.

Oswald claimed the package contained curtain rods for his room in Oak Cliff. He lived in a room by himself during the week. The Dallas police claimed that a paper bag was found on the floor near the window and that this was the bag Oswald used to carry in the gun.

The police, FBI, and Warren Commission were unable to produce a photograph of the bag lying on the floor. The best they could do was Studebaker Exhibit F shown in photo #8. It has a dotted line showing where the bag was lying when it was supposedly found.

Photo #9 shows Dallas policeman, Lt. Montgomery, carrying the purported Oswald bag out of the TSB. This photo, taken by Jack Beers, also was snapped at 3:30 p.m. The time can be established by other photos taken by Beers at the same time which show the time of day on the Hertz clock atop the TSB. Also, Beers' statements confirm the time.

Two questions arise: why is the bag more than four feet long when Frazier and his sister said it was no longer than two feet? The second question is why are there no official police photos of the bag inside the building, and why did it take the police so long to remove it (around 3 hours) from the building?

One possible answer to all of these questions is that Oswald carried real curtain rods into the building and someone else carried the rifle in. Someone manufactured the large paper bag from materials in the TSB between 12:30 p.m. when the shots were fired, and 3:30 p.m. when the bag was carried out. Whoever made the bag constructed it long enough to enclose the rifle assembled (19 inches), not realizing that it should be shorter for a disassembled rifle. No photo of the bag on the floor exists because the bag was never there.

Photo #10, taken by Gene Daniels of the TSB, proves that Oswald's room was in need of curtain rods.

It shows his landlady on Saturday morning, November 23, putting up curtains in Oswald's room. Daniel's statement confirms the time and he also stated that the landlady would not let him in. He sneaked in with a reporter and snapped the photo without the landlady's knowledge. There were curtain rods in Oswald's garage and what's more, they were just the right length, 27½ inches long.

The entire episode of the rifle, the bag, the curtain rods, and the official police story smells highly of frame-up. As to how the rifle was removed from Oswald's room and fired, with a whole bullet plus three shells being recovered to be subsequently planted, no evidence has been brought forth. Two possible explanations will be explored. First, that someone did fire the bullet into a recoverable material prior to the assassination. Someone did remove the rifle from the Paine garage where Oswald kept it. Someone did carry the rifle into the building and plant it in the area near the stair well. Someone did plant the shells on the floor near the sixth floor window. Someone did plant the bullet in Parkland Hospital. Someone did manufacture the paper bag.

The second explanation is that someone fired three shots with Oswald's rifle from another location and then planted the rifle and the shells after the assassination. This will be discussed in more detail at the end of this article.

The Three Shells

Photo #11 is the official picture of the police, FBI, and Commission, showing the three shells lying on the floor near the window. There are two pieces of evidence proving this was frame-up planted evidence. The first is the statement of Roger Craig, deputy sheriff of Dallas County.⁸ Craig was with the first group of officials arriving on the sixth floor. He saw the shells lying neatly stacked against the wall of the building, about three inches apart and parallel to each other perpendicular to the wall. In other words, not at all in the positions shown in the Studebaker photo (which was taken at 6 p.m.) and not at all in random positions as they would have been if they had been ejected from a rifle.

The second piece of evidence is a recent Commission document indicating that only two shells were found on the floor.⁹

The indications are that one person or group planted the shells on the floor without realizing they should be scattered randomly. A second person or group scattered them and added a third shell to match the rest of the frame-up story in time for Studebaker to take the photo at 6 p.m.

Bullet 399

The bullet found at Parkland Hospital which was fired from Oswald's rifle has been variously labeled: bullet 399 (because it became Commission Exhibit 399); "The Magic Bullet" (because it would have had to perform magic tricks to have done everything the Warren Commission concluded it did); and the "Bastard Bullet".

The latter title was awarded by Ray Marcus¹⁰ in a thorough scientific analysis proving that it was planted in the hospital. Other authors, Josiah Thompson¹¹ and Robert Cutler,¹² have also shown it was a planted bullet, and Harold Weisberg¹³ has speculated about a Cuban working in Parkland Hospital who may have planted it. A second possible explanation of how that bullet reached Parkland Hospital is given at the end of this article.

The implications of this evidence framing Oswald are widespread. First, someone had to gain access to Oswald's garage in advance of the assassination. Second, someone had to plan the frame-up well enough to fire the bullet and then to recover it and plant it in whatever hospital the President might have been taken for treatment. Parkland was the logical choice with the assassination being executed in Dealey Plaza, since it was directly on the route via the Stemmons Freeway to the Trade Mart where the President was scheduled to speak. The bullet could have been planted elsewhere, however, if plans had changed. The hospital planting was not accomplished with much finesse since the bullet was recovered from an area near Governor Connally's stretcher rather than from President Kennedy's stretcher directly.

The prime reason to believe the bullet was planted is its pristine condition. The Commission concluded the bullet passed through President Kennedy and three parts of Governor Connally, striking bone in several places, and deflecting its trajectory, leaving many more grains of material than were actually missing. Cutler also shows that the bullet would have had to make two nearly right angle turns and have paused for a good fraction of a second in mid-air between Kennedy and Connally.

The second possible explanation of the bullet's pristine condition is that it actually did hit President Kennedy in the back, but penetrated only to finger depth and later fell out of his back or clothing in the hospital.

The Fake Photographs

One of the most blatant portions of the Oswald frame-up were the two photographs of him planted in a box in his garage at the Paine house in Irving sometime before they were "found" by the police on Saturday afternoon, November 23.

A comprehensive study of the two photographs (which were published in Life magazine) has been made by researcher Fred Newcomb¹⁴ in California. A forty slide presentation analyzing many features in the two photos proves conclusively that they were both fakes. Someone superimposed a photo of Oswald's head on two photos of a body of another person who was photographed holding a rifle and a copy of the Daily Worker and wearing a pistol.

Photos #12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 are reprints from Newcomb's slide series. Photo #12 shows the two fake pictures as printed in Life magazine in 1964. Photo #13 shows the real chin of Oswald compared to the chin in the fake pictures. It is obvious that the chin, sans cleft, belongs to someone else. Photo #14 showing the head in both fake pictures, makes it clear that the Oswald head photo was joined to the other body just above the chin.

Photos 15 and 16 show that the two body lengths differ by about a foot when the two heads are made to match exactly. The nose shadows in photo #12 are vertical while the body shadows fall at an angle. The ring on the body in photo 12 is on the wrong hand. Oswald always wore his ring on the other hand.

There are a number of other points indicating that Oswald was right when he said the photos were faked.

Someone photographed a man standing in Oswald's backyard with the two guns and the Daily Worker. Someone obtained a photo of Oswald's garage and using photographic techniques made two composite photos. Someone planted the two photos in Oswald's garage.



Robert Lee Studebaker - Exhibit J
Photo 1. Studebaker, Exhibit J - Warren Commission Exhibits, Vol. XXI, Page 649, "Sniper's Window"

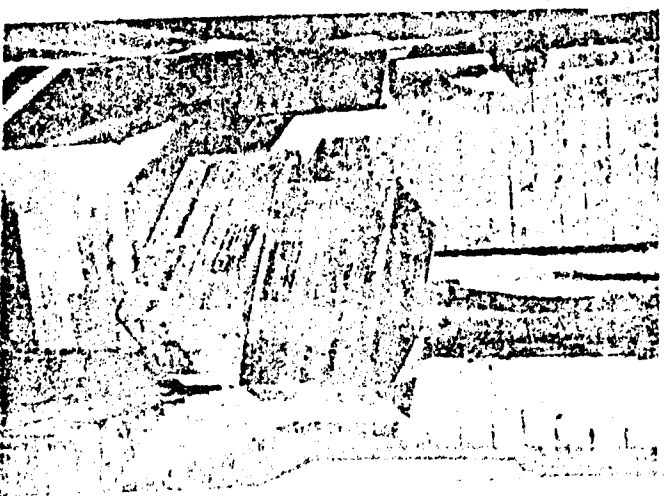


Photo 2. Jack Beers Photo - Dallas Morning News, "Sniper's Window"

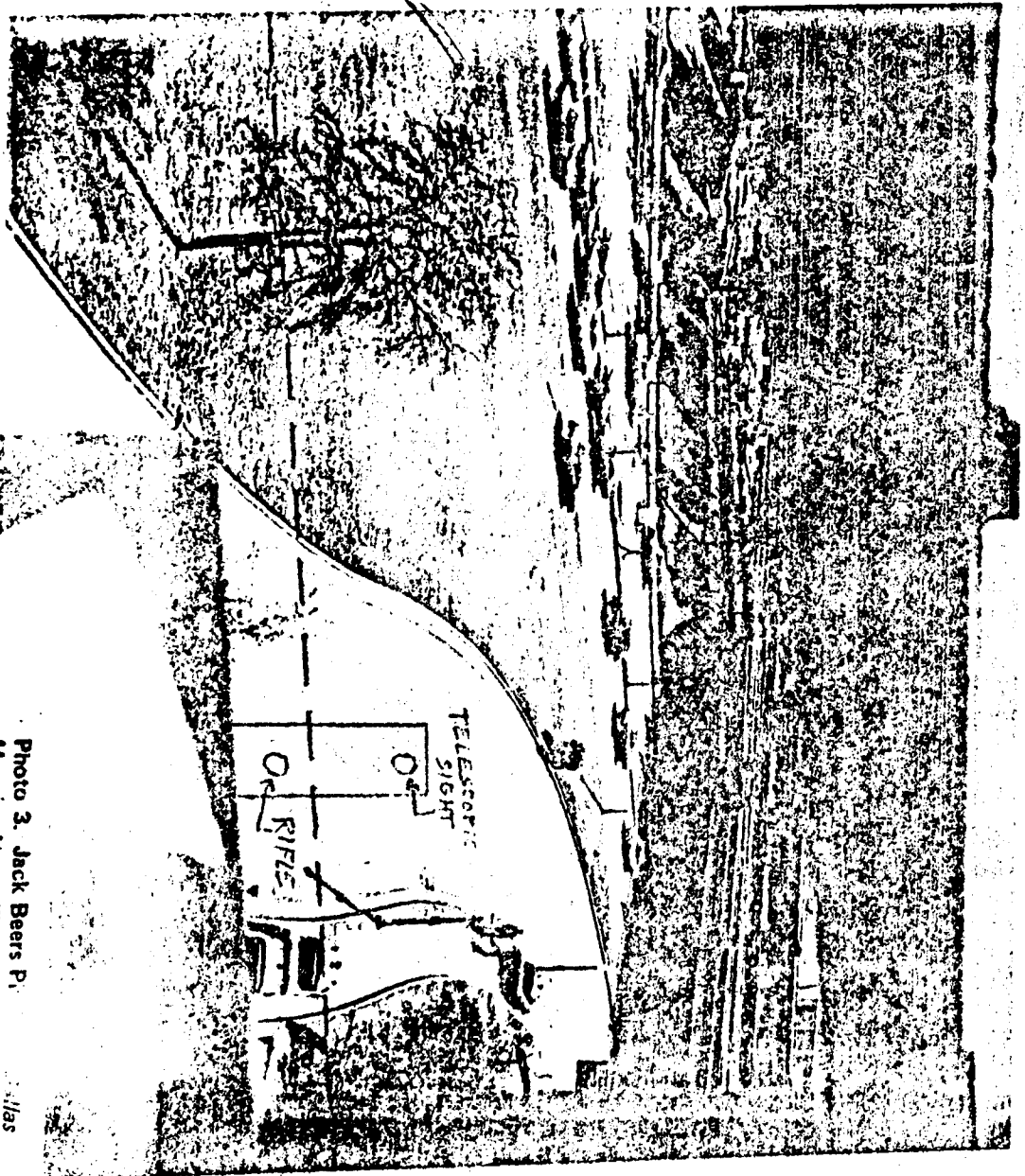


Photo 3. Jack Beers Photo - Dallas Morning News, "View C

Sniper's Window"

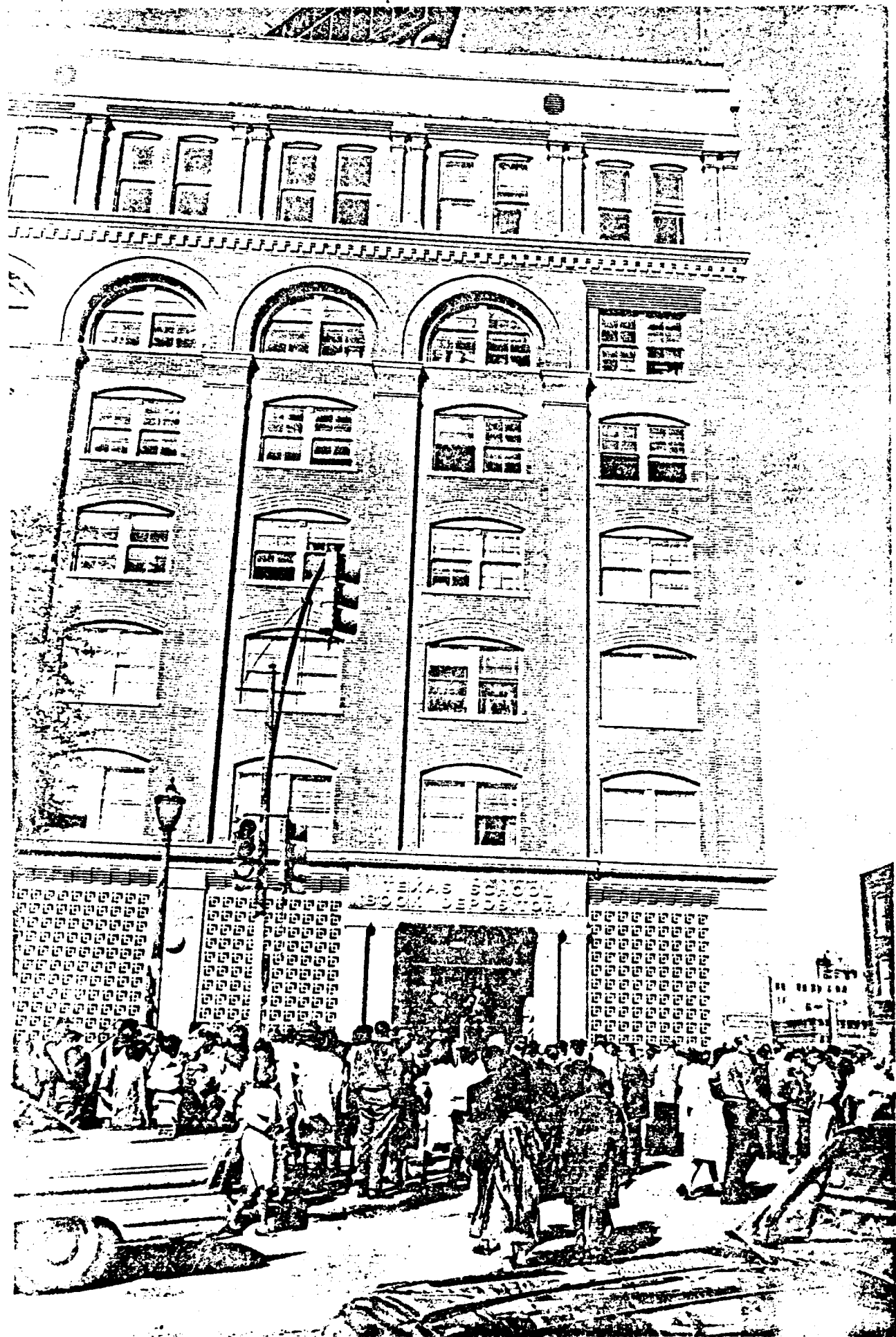


Photo 4. James Murray Photo — Black Star, view of Texas School Book Depository, 12:42 p.m.

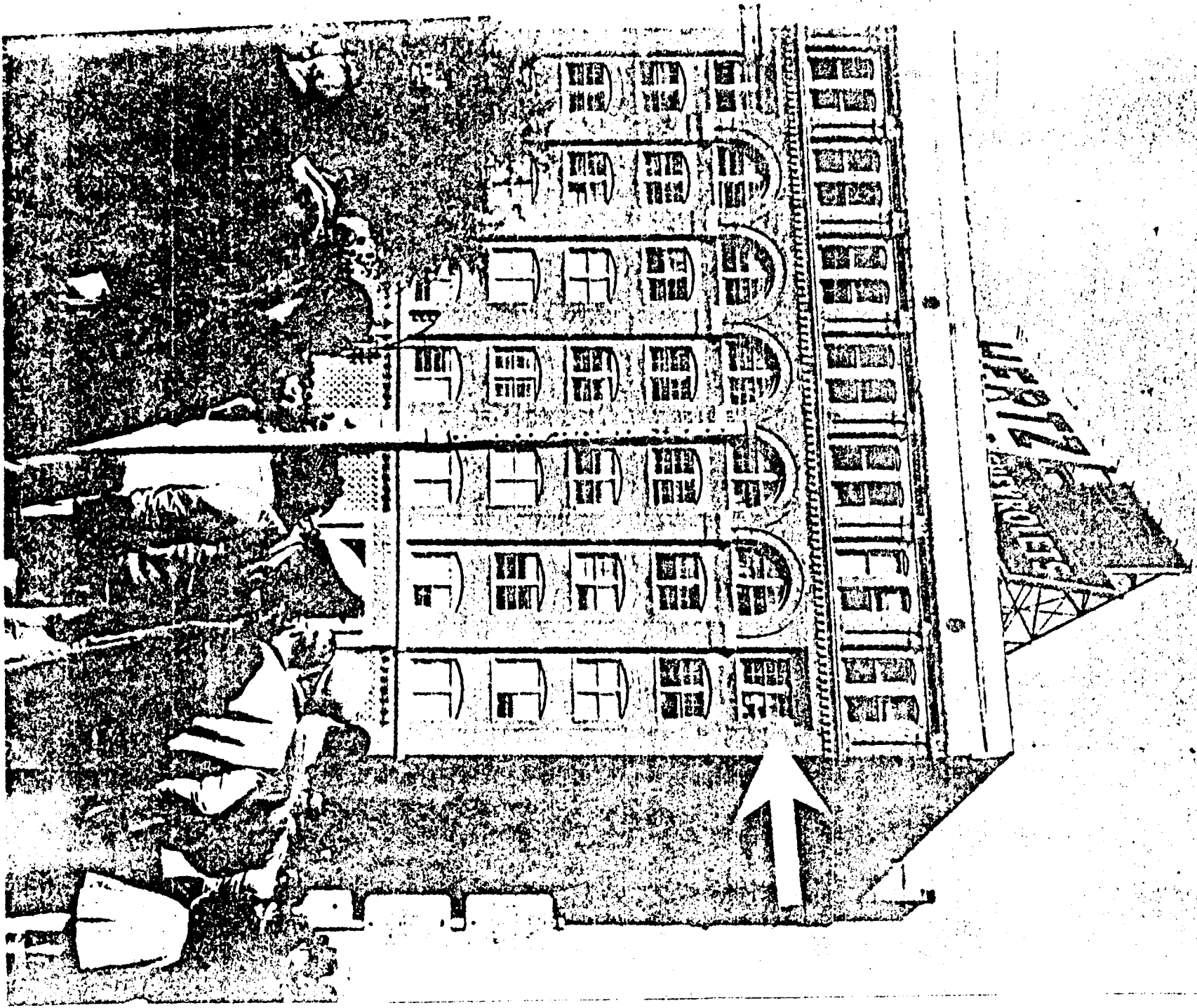


Photo 5. Jack Beers Photo — Dallas Morning News, view of the Texas School Book Co.

APRIL 11, 1975

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1973

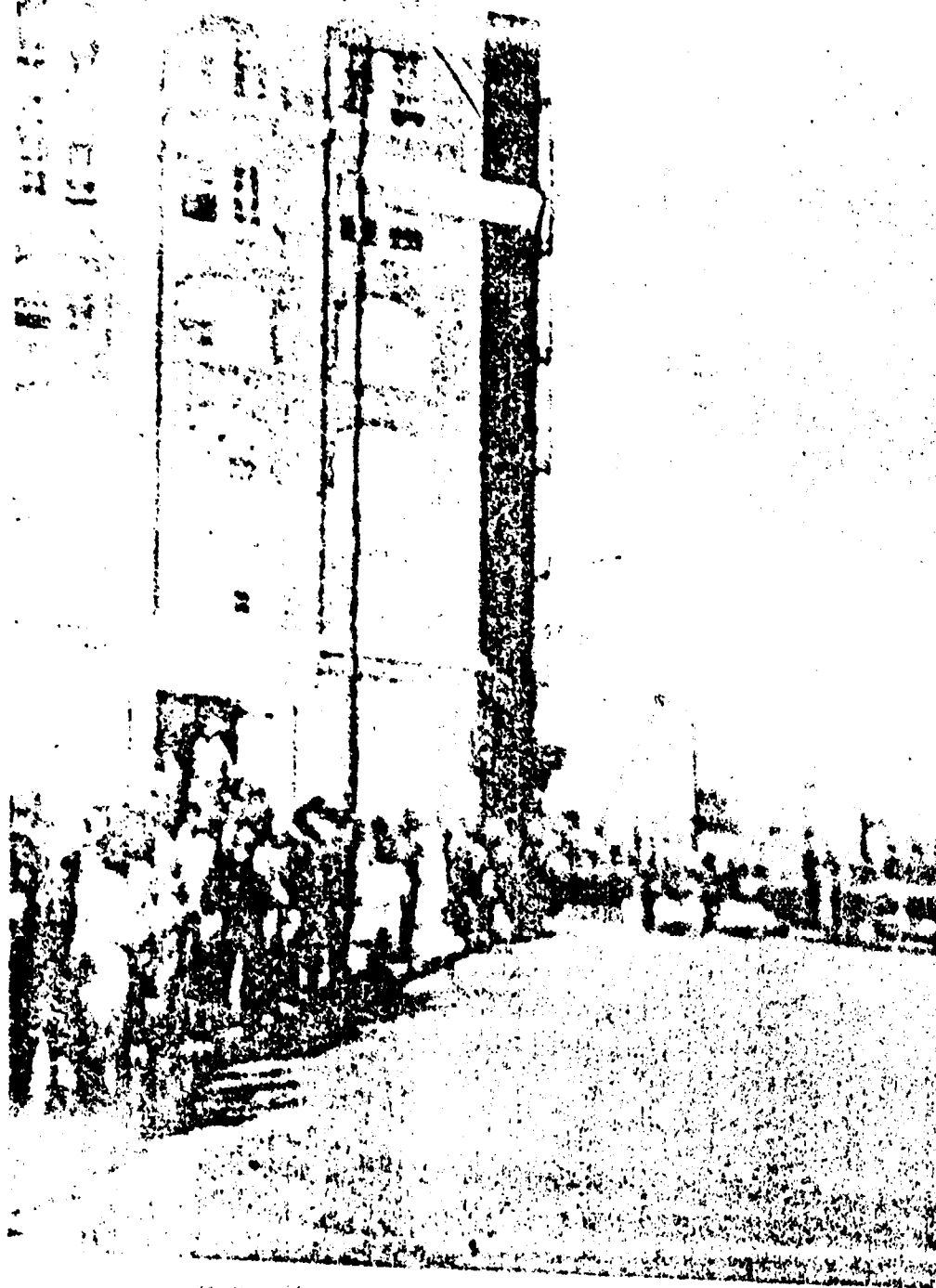


Photo 6. Robert Hughes - Frame from movie, *Dallas Amateur*, President Kennedy and the Texas School Book Depository, 12:30 p.m.

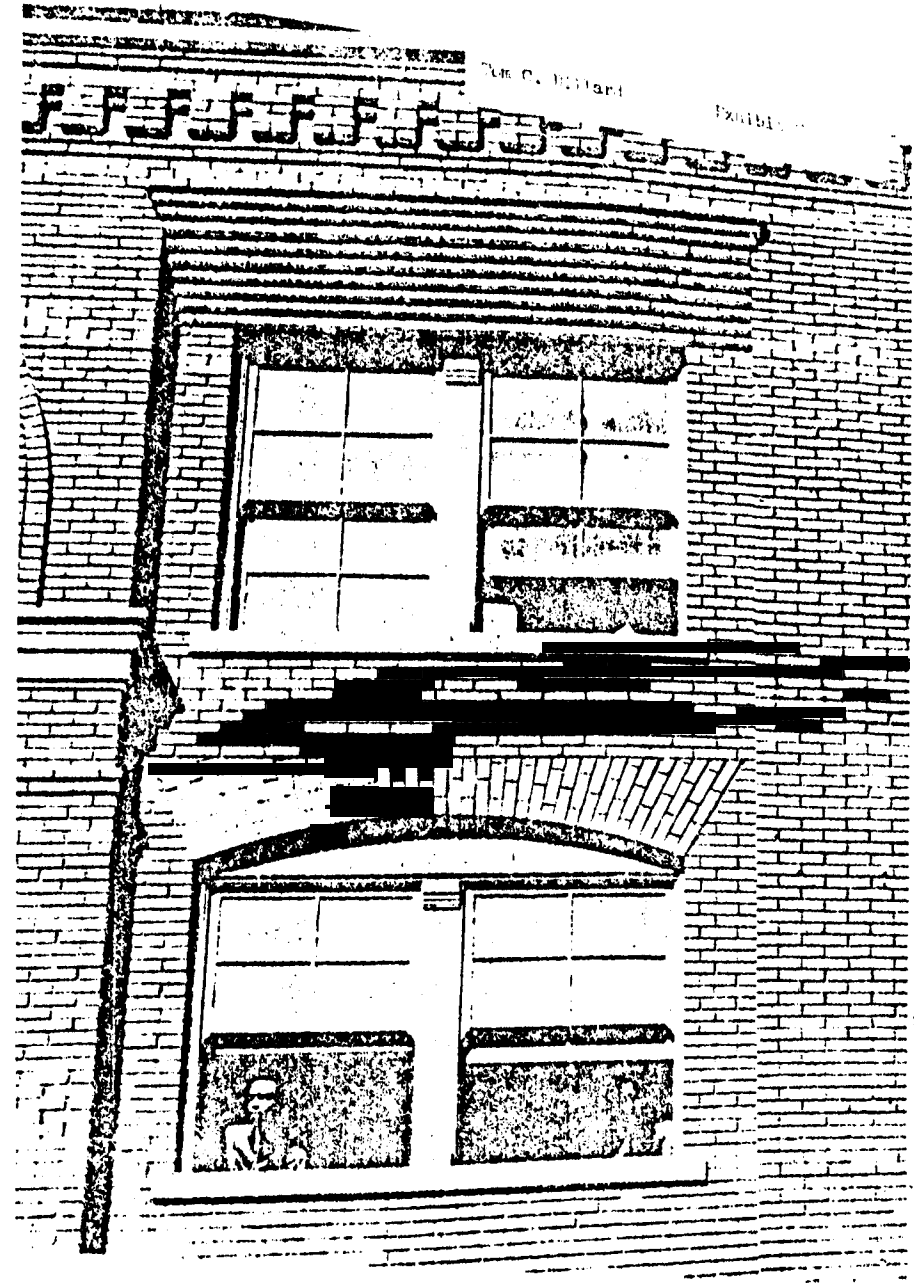
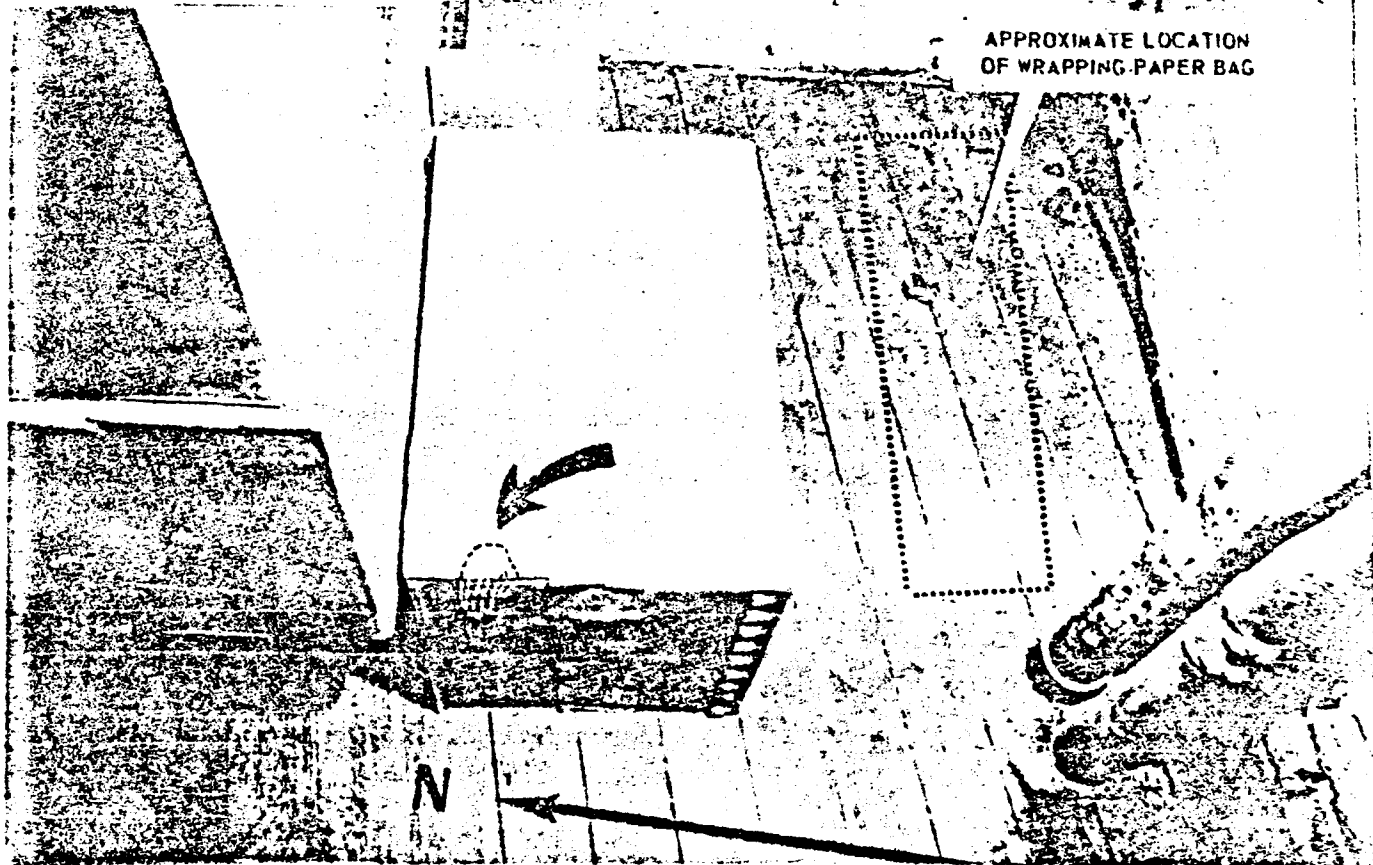


Photo 7. Tom Dillard Photo - *Dallas Times Herald*, view of the Texas School Book Depository, 12:30 p.m.

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

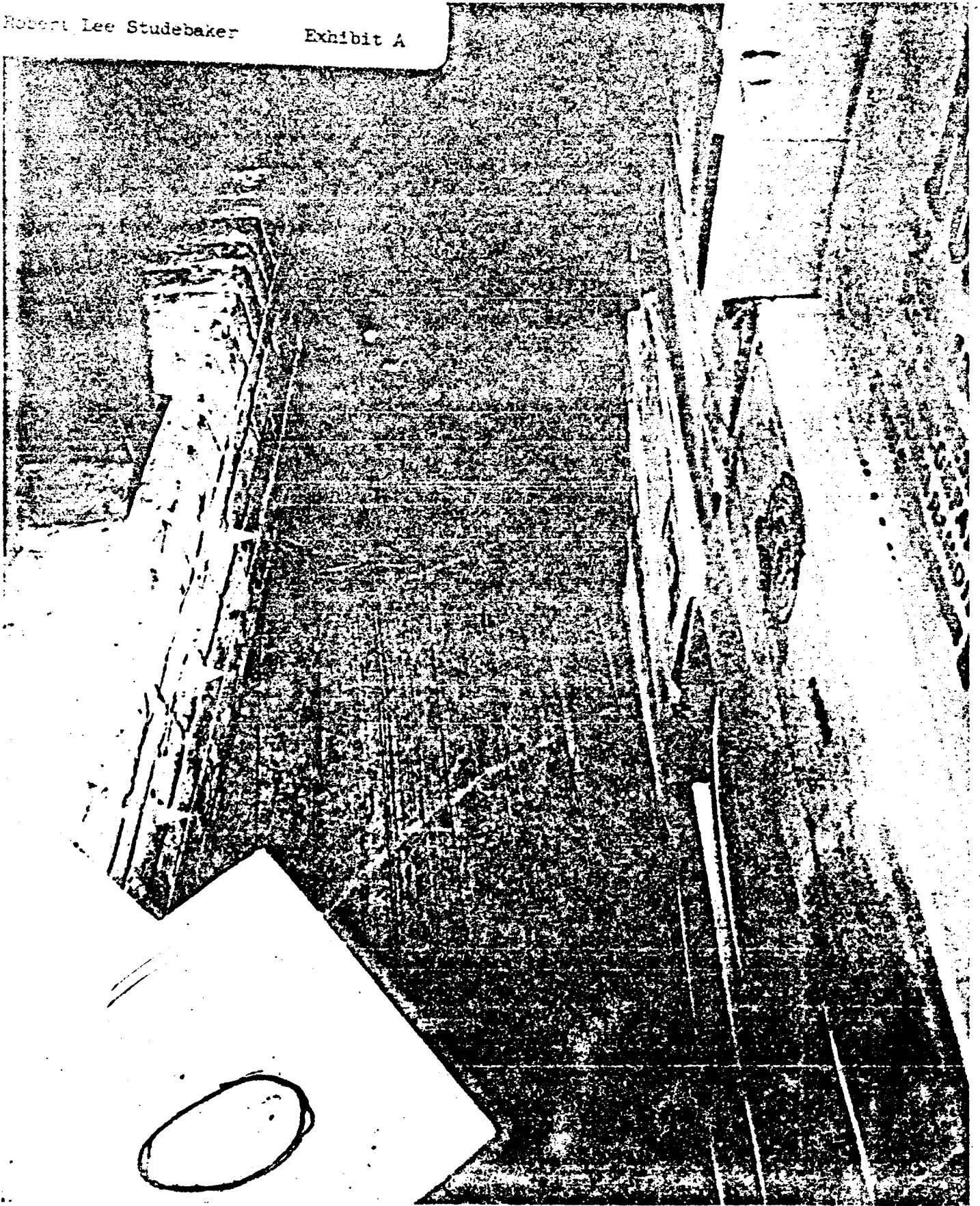


Photo 11. Studebaker Exhibit A — shows three shells on floor (each pointed to by an arrowhead)



Photo 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

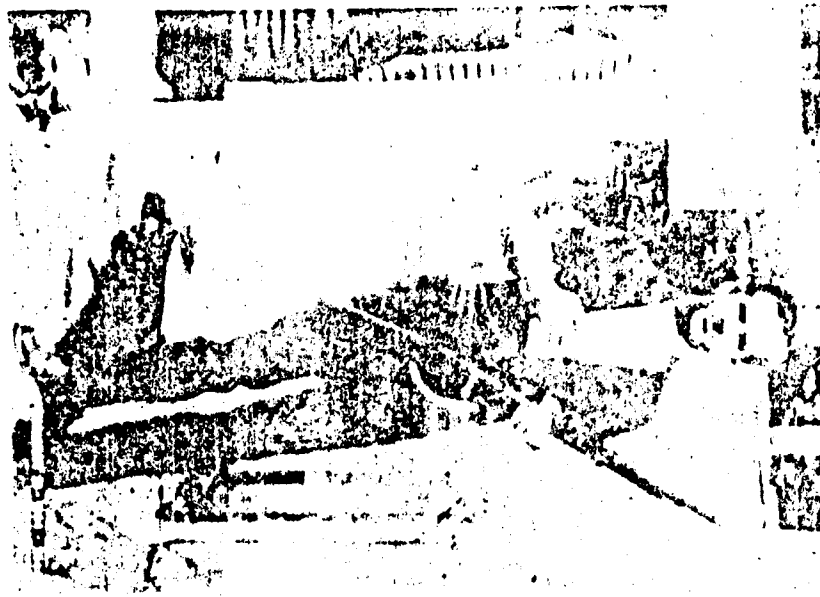


Photo 12. Fred Newcomb Slide Series — reprints of two photos of Oswald's head and another body

CONFIDENTIAL - VA-CONFIDENTIAL - 1972

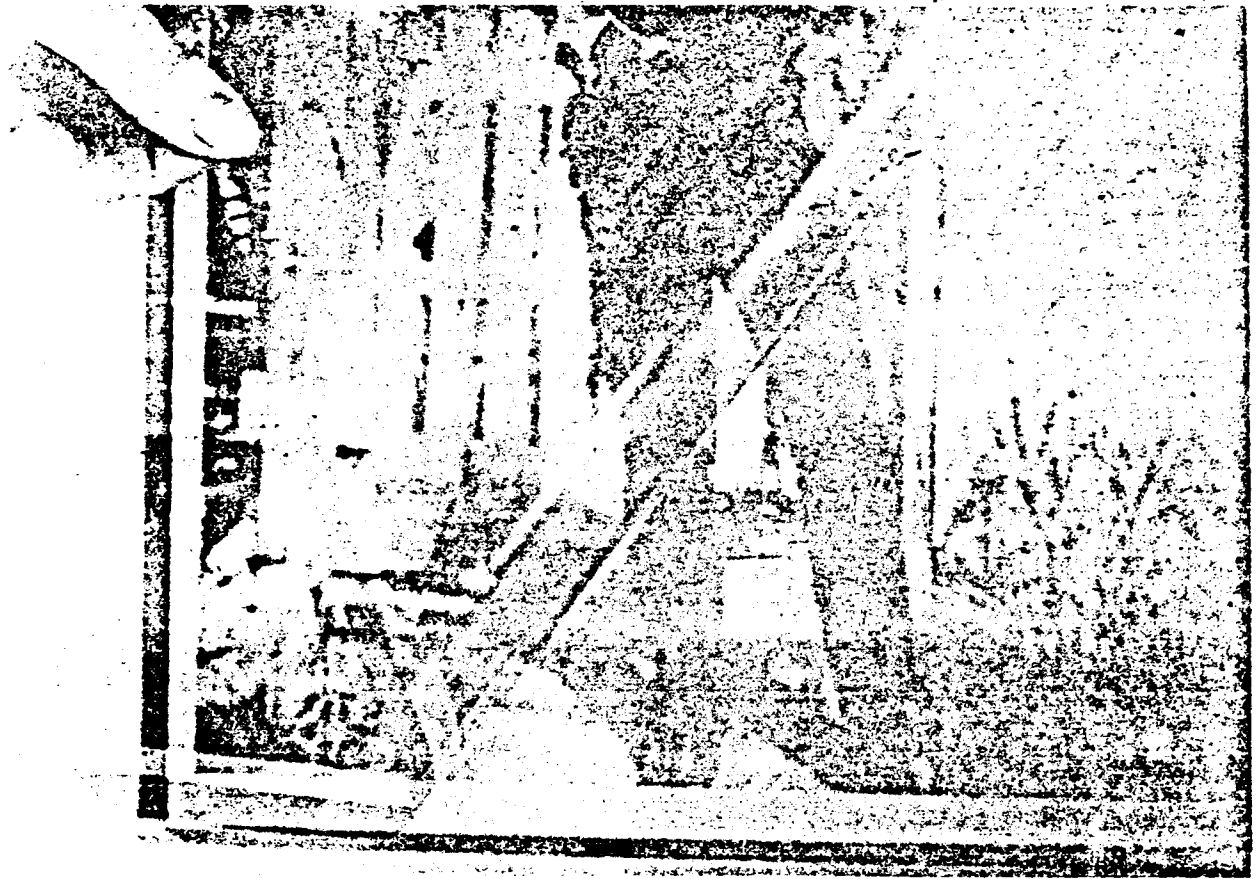


Photo 15. Fred Newcomb Slide Series – Body from one fake photo



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



Photo 17. Murray photo — 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

6. Planted the fired bullets at Parkland Hospital (under explanation one)
7. Planted the two or three shells from the Dal Tex Building on the sixth floor of the TSBD Building
8. Planted Oswald's rifle on the sixth floor
9. Moved boxes to look like a "sniper's nest"
10. Made a large paper bag out of TSBD materials
11. Arranged for Brennan to falsely identify Oswald and to lie about seeing a man with a rifle in the window
12. 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 clues about who framed Lee Harvey Oswald. It is obvious that selected members, if not all of the Dallas police force, faked, planted, rearranged and created 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 subject to some suspicion. The Cuban in the Parkland Hospital may have been involved. Oswald's cohorts 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 drinking 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 FBI¹⁵ 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 possessions and his house, the people closest to him must also come under suspicion. Michael and Ruth Paine, 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 frame 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.¹⁶ The Paines 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,¹⁷ Flammonde,¹⁸ and Joesten¹⁹) 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. News-men 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 try 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 649, "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 Dillard 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 — DNN, 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 and 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 Meagher. 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., 1966.
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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- The reliability and social significance of pertinent input data;
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1.	Mr. Keeney Acting Assistant	Criminal	Main	2101
2.	Attorney General			
3.				
4.				

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| <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION | <input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME | <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE
ON OR BEFORE..... | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR
THE SIGNATURE OF..... | | |

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2/5/75

I recognize that this may be somewhat
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Roger A. Pauley, Dep. Chief
Legis. & Spec. Proj. Section
Criminal Division

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Ross -

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RG

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1.	<i>Mr. Eastwood</i>			
2.	Mr. [unclear]			
3.	<i>Criminal Division</i>			
4.				

- SIGNATURE
- APPROVAL
- SEE ME
- RECOMMENDATION
- ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____
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- COMMENT
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- NOTE AND RETURN
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- AS REQUESTED
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We send Warren Commission letters to Criminal Division, or perhaps this should be handled as a freedom of info request.

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Dear [redacted] 7c

This is in reply to your letter of December 16, 1974, ordering copies of documents relating to the Warren Commission.

Enclosed are copies of all the documents listed in your letter except item (f), the letter of April 5, 1965, from Chief Justice Warren to the Attorney General, which we do not have. We have referred a copy of your letter to the Department of Justice for a separate reply concerning this item.

Item (e) is a memorandum from the Attorney General to the Director of the FBI concerning the review of Warren Commission documents. Similar memoranda or letters were sent to other agencies or departments. Copies of these can be furnished to you if you want them.

There was a balance of \$1.90 in your deposit account. The cost of the copies we are sending you was \$2.55, leaving a balance due of 65 cents. Enclosed is a bill for that amount.

Sincerely,

(MISS) JANE F. SMITH
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1388



7C



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
SCHOOL OF NURSING
SCHOOL OF ALLIED HEALTH
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

December 16, 1974

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

7C

Received NA-N

DEC 18 1974

James B. Rhoads, Ph.D.,
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D. C. 20408

Re: Records of the
Warren Commission

Dear Doctor Rhoads:

I should like to obtain an electrostatic copy of:

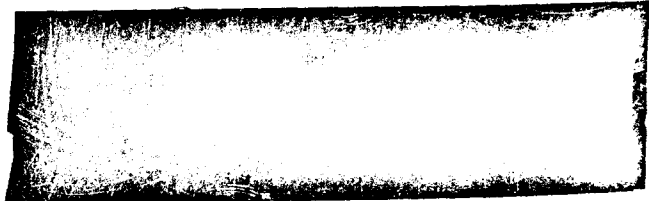
- (a) The letter of March 11, 1964 that Mr. J. Lee Rankin wrote to Senator Javits.
- (b) The April 13, 1965 Memorandum for McGeorge Bundy re "Public Availability of Materials Delivered to the National Archives by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy".
- (c) The April 19, 1965 Memorandum for the Attorney General from McGeorge Bundy in regard to the same subject.
- (d) The McGeorge Bundy memorandum of January 15, 1965 referred to in the first paragraph of the Attorney General's April 13, 1965 Memorandum for McGeorge Bundy.
- (e) The Department of Justice's instructions referred to in the concluding paragraph of the Attorney General's memorandum of April 13, 1965 for Mr. McGeorge Bundy.
- (f) The April 5, 1965 letter from Chief Justice Earl Warren referred to in the third paragraph of the Attorney General's April 13, 1965 memorandum to Mr. McGeorge Bundy.

*Wife don't
have this.*

If my account is inadequate for this I will remit by return post.

3:50

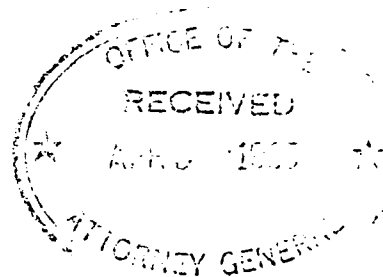
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Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20543

April 5, 1965

MEMBERS OF
CHIEF JUSTICE



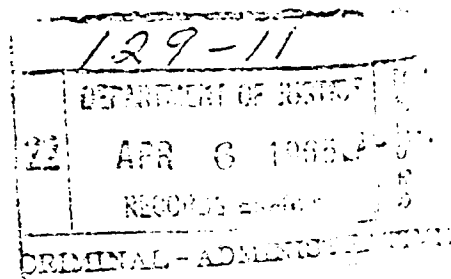
Honorable Nicholas deB. Katzenbach,
Attorney General of the United States,
Justice Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy gave careful consideration to the proper disposition of its records before it delivered them to the National Archives. It wished them to be held there for the benefit of the American people. At that time, it decided that it was in the best interests of all concerned that the policy relating to the Commission's records provide for the fullest possible disclosure.

At the same time, the Commission recognized that its records contained investigative materials which were classified by the originating agencies to protect the security of the United States. Furthermore, among such materials were numerous items in which inhered serious potential for character assassination and other similar misuse to the injury of innocent persons.

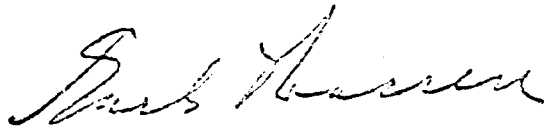
The Commission, after full consideration, concluded that it did not have either the authority or the necessary information to determine the technical questions as to when the classified materials should be released without injury to the security of the country. It decided that the responsibility for that decision must of necessity be left with the originating agencies and the Attorney General, as the chief legal officer, in accordance with established law and policies of the Government. It also concluded that such agencies and the Attorney General could best determine what safeguards were necessary to protect innocent persons in the release of defamatory materials.



In arriving at the foregoing conclusions, however, the Commission assumed that all of the determinations by the agencies and the Attorney General would be made in recognition of the overriding consideration of the fullest possible disclosure, and that all other proper factors, including the disclosures that have been made, would be taken into account. The Commission had no desire to restrict public access to any of its working papers except those classified by other agencies. It was with these thoughts in mind that the Commission, on its dissolution, committed its papers to the National Archives subject to the laws and regulations concerning the release to the public of classified and restricted materials.

We hope that this report of the attitude and conclusions of the Commission concerning the full disclosure of its records will be helpful to you in the formulation of your proposal for making the materials of this Commission now in the National Archives available to the public.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Earl Warren".

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
1.	<i>Mr. Hartman</i>			
2.				
3.				
4.				

SIGNATURE COMMENT PER CONVERSATION
 APPROVAL NECESSARY ACTION AS REQUESTED
 SEE ME NOTE AND RETURN NOTE AND FILE
 RECOMMENDATION CALL ME YOUR INFORMATION
 ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE
 ON OR BEFORE.....
 PREPARE REPLY FOR
 THE SIGNATURE OF.....

REMARKS: *The interchange between myself + CWB on this was gone to file w/ record copy of reply to Lesar. The gist of it was get us out of this + get Civil in.*

FROM:	NAME	BUILDING & ROOM	EXT.	DATE
	<i>[Signature]</i>			<i>9/16/74</i>

T: 9/16/74

September 19, 1974

Carla A. Hills
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

HEP:CWB:JRR:kjf

Henry E. Petersen
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

129-11

Release of Documents From Department Files Relating to
Presidential Assassination

A. K.

[Handwritten initials]
9/16/74

Attached is a copy of our reply to a recent inquiry, subject as above. With the passage of time, it is clear that the primary, if not the sole interest, of the Department as such in requests for access to the various Federal files relating to the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy will be in the context of litigating agency, including FBI, denials of access to such files. Accordingly, it appears appropriate that your Division respond to any such future requests.

Just as the General Crimes Section coordinated the instant response with your Mr. Jeffrey F. Axelrad, so that Section would be the point for any coordination with us you may deem necessary in the course of responding to future requests of this nature.

Records ✓
Gen. Crimes Sec.
Mr. Robinson (2)
Mr. Petersen

[Handwritten notes]
HEP
3/21
9/74

T: 8/29/74

HEP:GMB:JER:mac
129-11

Mr. James H. Lassar
Attorney at Law
1231 Fourth Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lassar:

Although you requested a copy of a letter dated April 3, 1968, from then Chief Justice Earl Warren to the Attorney General, search of our files disclosed the only letter containing your description was dated April 5, 1968. A detailed copy of the April 5 letter is attached.

Sincerely,

LETTY E. WILSON
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

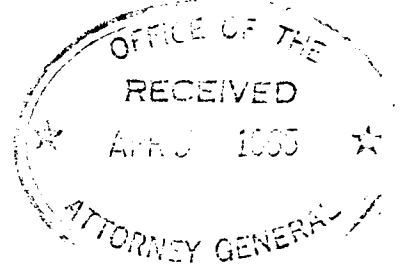
By:

CARL W. HILGNER
Chief, General Crimes Section

Mr. Axelrad

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

April 5, 1965



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

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

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The Commission, after full consideration, concluded that it did not have either the authority or the necessary information to determine the technical questions as to when the classified materials should be released without injury to the security of the country. It decided that the responsibility for that decision must of necessity be left with the originating agencies and the Attorney General, as the chief legal officer, in accordance with established law and policies of the Government. It also concluded that such agencies and the Attorney General could best determine what safeguards were necessary to protect innocent persons in the release of defamatory materials.

129-11

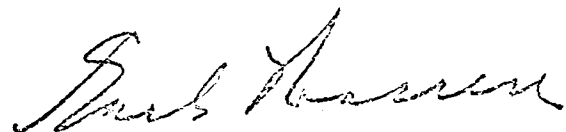
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDS SECTION
22 APR 6 1965	RECORDS SECTION
RECORDS SECTION	RECORDS SECTION

ORIGINAL - ADMINISTRATIVE

In arriving at the foregoing conclusions, however, the Commission assumed that all of the determinations by the agencies and the Attorney General would be made in recognition of the overriding consideration of the fullest possible disclosure, and that all other proper factors, including the disclosures that have been made, would be taken into account. The Commission had no desire to restrict public access to any of its working papers except those classified by other agencies. It was with these thoughts in mind that the Commission, on its dissolution, committed its papers to the National Archives subject to the laws and regulations concerning the release to the public of classified and restricted materials.

We hope that this report of the attitude and conclusions of the Commission concerning the full disclosure of its records will be helpful to you in the formulation of your proposal for making the materials of this Commission now in the National Archives available to the public.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Paul Hassen".

Typed 1/22/75

JCK:RLG:ERB:mb

January 23, 1975

129-1/ade



7c

Dear [redacted] 7c

Your request, dated December 16, 1974, addressed to Mr. James B. Rhoads, Archivist of the United States, for certain records of the Warren Commission has been referred to the Criminal Division with regard to your item (f), April 5, 1965, letter from Chief Justice Earl Warren. Attached is a copy of the letter you requested.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. KEENEY
Acting Assistant Attorney General

JRB
RLB
JCK

Records
Keeney
Buckley (2)
Chron
Hold