

O. Yes.

B. Mr. Oltmans.

O. Yes, Adams is his usual name.

B. First name?

O. Jim Adams.

B. James Adams.

Jim?

O. Jim, that's the name he introduces himself as and writes into hotels, etc., etc.

So let me quickly leave you, I did what I, what I could to come straight from London to here.

Gallery

99 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016
(212) 986-9600

Tuesday, February 28, 1978

Dear Journalist:

On Wednesday, March 1, at a 10 a.m. news conference, Dutch journalist Willem Oltmans will reveal the identity of a new witness in the John F. Kennedy assassination. This witness is General Donald A. Donaldson, who since his last meeting with Oltmans in September of 1977 has been missing. Donaldson told Oltmans that he knows who ordered the Kennedy assassination. We also refer to a report by a Japanese journalist who claims Dallas was ordered by the Director of the CIA Allen Dulles and that these orders were given with the full understanding and knowledge of President Richard Nixon and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Oltmans' disclosures are made in conjunction with the release of his article, "The Missing General," in the April issue of GALLERY Magazine on sale March 2. In the past, GALLERY, the number three men's magazine in the U.S., has been accused of being just another "skin book." We offer this important article and news conference as proof of GALLERY's commitment to its eighteen-month-old policy of hard-hitting journalism. GALLERY is not just another men's magazine, and Oltmans' article goes a long way in proving that - naked ladies notwithstanding.

The staff of GALLERY has worked many years to earn the respect of the authors who have brought us this important article. Oltmans and the contributors to his article, L. Fletcher Prouty and Richard E. Sprague are assassination specialists with unquestionable credentials. We at GALLERY would appreciate a fair reading of this material.

After a review of the article, documents, biographies, and photo specimens, we are certain that you will be able to draw your own conclusions. Kindly feel free to quote from any of the enclosed material or to use the pictures presented herein. We appreciate a reasonable mention of GALLERY Magazine as the source of your information.

Thanking you for your interest and support, I am

Yours most truly,

Anthony J. Staffieri, Jr.
Anthony J. Staffieri, Jr.
Director, Public Relations

Enc: "The Blood of Conspiracy" - press kit



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

PBH:LL:JRR:jad
T. 6/5/79
Retyped-6/18/79
RLK:mal

129-11

June 19, 1979



7C

Dear  7C

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 13, 1979, which furnished your views, comments, and suggestions regarding inquiry into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. We appreciate the interest and obvious effort you have devoted to this grave matter.

RLK
4/19/79

You must realize that discrepancies in the testimony of witnesses and the interpretation of physical evidence are commonplace in many investigations. Moreover, further investigation even of major discrepancies is often futile. Accordingly, reasonable minds may well differ in drawing conclusions from the available evidence in a given matter. From the plethora of speculations and analyses of evidence regarding the assassination, it is apparent that no single view thereof, whether supported by further investigation or not, will prove satisfactory to all concerned.

No final decision has been made as to what action the Department of Justice can or should take as a result of the Select Committee's investigation. Such a decision will be made after a review of the final report of the Committee.

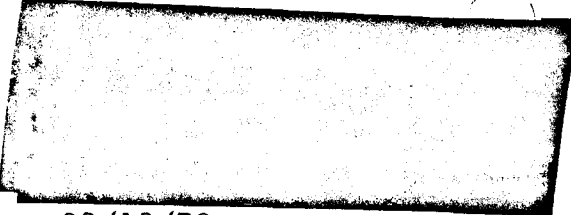
Sincerely,

Robert L. Keuch
Special Counsel to
the Attorney General

✓
Records
Gen. Lit.
Robinson
McNemar
RLK



1495



03/13/79

7C

RECEIVED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

RECEIVED

MAR 20 1979

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Mr. Phillip B. Heymann
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Heymann:

This letter is in response to your letter (by A. L. Hantman) dated 01/23/79 (PBH:ALH:JRR:jad). I apologize for my tardiness in replying. There is some question of continuity between my previous letters to your office and the reply referred to above. Mr. Hantman was evidently not aware of the content of my previous correspondence to the House Assassinations Committee when he responded to the Bolden letter. Since he did express some interest in the letter he received addressed to you, I am sending you copies of all of the letters previously directed to the HSCA.

We are all awaiting the availability of the final report, but there are several points in the Conclusions of the HSCA which are already found in the Final Report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, also called the Church Committee. In Book V of the Report (to which all page references below refer), entitled The Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: Performance of the Intelligence Agencies, the FBI is criticized in that it's "efforts were focused too narrowly to allow for a full investigation" (SEE page 7). The Report also stated that they "developed evidence which impeaches the process by which the intelligence agencies arrived at their own conclusions about the assassination, and by which they provided information to the Warren Commission" (SEE page 6). The CIA was severely criticized for not providing timely information regarding the AMLASH operation which was open at the time of the assassination.

Review 1-7-79

As is further a matter of public record in the Report of the Church Committee, FBI Director J. E. Hoover seemed more intent during the investigation to see that the reputation of the FBI was not tarnished rather than actively pursuing the same by performing a thorough investigation. In a memorandum dated 12/10/63, partially quoted on pages 47-48 of Book V, Church Report, Mr. Hoover stated he "wanted [Assistant Director Alan Belmont] to establish the closest and most amiable working relationship with Mr. Rankin." Rather than to promote interagency felicity, Hoover ordered this of Belmont in order to keep going the strictest possible surveillance of the proceedings of the Commission. If the most senior individual in the Bureau was polarized against the Warren Commission investigation, it is self-evident that the material furnished the Commission was biased and sanitized to any possible degree that would protect the FBI from criticism.

129-11

MAR 21 1979

See last p. in file - legal action section

In light of these facts, known since 1975, the current personnel

at the FBI may or may not be capable of looking at it's employer's actions of the sixties with any better attitude. The Bureau has every right to be proud of it's reputation and may continue to view any further investigation of this vital matter in that light, to the detriment of the truth. There are countless persons who have become polarized in this issue. Some of the conspiracy theorists have abandoned good sense in their various accusations, having studied the incomplete, vague, and sometimes deceiving available material for so long that they have forgotten several evidential points which disprove their theses.

On the other hand, Mark Lane, Richard Sprague, Col. Fletcher Prouty, Edward Epstein, Sylvia Meagher, and countless others have demonstrated a penetrating intent to reveal only theories based on interviews of witnesses and documented evidence. Mark Lane was easily able with his limited individual resources to obtain copies of Jack Ruby's Chicago police records the FBI had told the world did not exist or were not available.

We must be careful. The situations we are dealing with are not matters of petty reptilian pride, but in fact deal with the most fundamental questions of the security of our lives in the United States. For any chance of believability in the proposed further Justice Department investigation, the organizations being investigated should not play any part in the direction of same.

Sincerely,



7C

ENCLOSURES

SYS A
JFK.4

7C

12/17/78

Mr. G. Robert Blakey, Director
Select Committee on Assassinations
U. S. House of Representatives
3369 House Office Building, Annex 2
Washington, D. C. 20215

Dear Sir:

While reading in Edward Jay Epstein's book *Inquest*, particularly pages 73-76, I am reminded of the recent news release concerning the Bronson film. In these pages, Epstein describes the witness of two persons who were present in Dealy Plaza at the time of the assassination.

MRS. ERIC WALTHER told two FBI agents on 12/04/63 what she saw in an upper story window of the TSBD:

In his hands, this man was holding a rifle with the barrel pointed downward, and the man was looking south on Houston Street. The man was wearing a white shirt and had blond or light hair.


She noted the presence of another man, wearing a brown suit coat.

Supporting the deposition of WALTHER is that of ARNOLD ROWLAND, who testified before the Warren Commission. In that testimony, ROWLAND stated he had seen two men on the sixth floor and that one of them had a rifle.

Considering the exposure properties of color transparency film and the tendency of color dyes to change over 15 years, there could be a correlation between the "magenta shirt" of the Bronson film and the "brown suit coat" of the WALTHER deposition in FBI report DL 89-43 (filed 12/05/63; became part of CD 7 12/10/63). This is of course, highly inconclusive, but it is worthy of note. Certainly, any avenue into this, the highly sensitive question of multiple assassins, is of extreme importance to this 15-year epic involvement of so many people with so few un-muddled facts.

Sincerely,

7C

 7C
12/06/78

House Select Committee on Assassinations
Kennedy Subcommittee
3369 House Office Building, Annex 2
Washington, D. C. 20215

Dear Sirs:

This letter concerns the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on 11/22/63. For the record, this is the third letter on this subject I have directed toward the Committee. This letter describes various testimonies before the Warren Commission which are in direct conflict with the conclusions presented in its Report:

MEDICAL TESTIMONIES AND THE "SINGLE BULLET" CE 399

Testimonies by Dr. Robert Shaw, Dr. Charles Gregory, and Dr. George Shires, attending to Governor Connally at Parkland Hospital on 11/22/63, were used by the Warren Commission to support its "single missile" theory. Drs. Shaw and Gregory testified two times before the Commission. At their first appearance on 03/23/64, they testified agreement with the theory that a single bullet caused wounds to Kennedy and Connally. At this time, none of the Parkland doctors had seen the 8-mm movie by Abraham Zapruder, nor had they seen the "magic bullet", Commission Exhibit 399. Usage of this testimony by the Warren Commission to make the following statement on page 95 of its Report is ludicrous in face of later testimony:

All the evidence indicated that the bullet found on the Governor's stretcher could have caused all his wounds. The weight of the whole bullet prior to firing was approximately 160-161 grains and that of the recovered bullet was 158.6 grains ... In their testimony, the three doctors who attended Governor Connally at Parkland Hospital expressed independently their opinion that a single bullet had passed through his chest; tumbled through his wrist with very little exit velocity, leaving small metallic fragments from the rear portion of the bullet; punctured his left thigh after the bullet had virtually lost all of its velocity; and had fallen out of the thigh wound.

The cartridges fired by the Mannlicher-Carcano can vary in size by more than 1 grain. The 158.6 grain weight may very well be the pristine weight of CE 399, and seemingly, it is at least very close. At his second appearance before the Commission, Dr. Shaw stated as

of his testimony:

Dr. Shaw: Mr. Dulles, I thought I knew just how the Governor was wounded until I saw the pictures today, and it becomes a little bit harder to explain. I felt that the wound had been caused by the same bullet that came out through the chest with the Governor's arm held in approximately this position.

Mr. Specter: Indicating the right hand held close to the body?

Dr. Shaw: Yes, and this is still a possibility. But I don't feel that it is the only possibility.

Senator Cooper: Why do you say you don't think it is the only possibility? What causes you now to say that it is the location --

Dr. Shaw: This is again the testimony that I believe Dr. Gregory will be giving, too. It is a matter of whether the wrist wound could be caused by the same bullet, and we felt that it could but we had not seen the bullets until today, and we still do not know which bullet actually inflicted the wound on Governor Connally. (4H109)

Dr. Shaw, after seeing the Zapruder film and seeing CE 399, could not believe that CE 399 had caused Governor Connally's wounds. Despite hearing the much-repeated "hypothetical" facts about CE 399's alleged journey from Oswald's rifle through JFK's scapula, Dr. Shaw was adamant.

Mr. Specter: What is your opinion as to whether bullet 399 could have inflicted all of the wounds on the Governor, then, without respect at this point to the wound of the President's neck?

Dr. Shaw: I feel that there would be some difficulty in explaining all of the wounds as being inflicted by bullet Exhibit 399 without causing more in the way of loss of substance to the bullet or deformation of the bullet.

(Discussion off the record.)

(4H114)

Dr. Gregory was more specific in his doubt that CE 399 was the projectile which caused the wounding of Connally. In his testimony, Gregory noted that a flake had been removed from CE 399 (for "purpose of analysis" he was told), and commented about the otherwise smoothness of the slug.

Mr. Specter: Is there any indication from the extent of the damage to the wrist whether the bullet was pristine, that is: was the wrist struck first in flight or whether there had been some reduction in the velocity of the missile prior

to striking the wrist?

Dr. Gregory: I would offer this opinion about a high velocity rifle bullet striking a forearm.

Mr. Specter: Permit me to inject factors which we have not put on the record although it has been brought to your attention previously: Assume this is a 6.5-millimeter missile which was shot from a rifle having a muzzle velocity of approximately 2,000 feet per second, with a distance of approximately 160 to 200 feet between the weapon and victim; and answer the prior question, if you would, Dr. Gregory, with those factors in mind?

Dr. Gregory: I would fully expect the first object struck by that missile to be very badly damaged, and especially if it were a rigid bone such as the wrist bone is, to literally blow it apart. I have had some experience with rifle wound injuries of the forearm produced by this type of missile, and the last two which I attended myself have culminated in amputation of the limb because of the extensive damage produced by the missile as it passed through the arm. Considerably more than was evidenced in the Governor's case either by examination of the limb itself or an examination of these X-rays. (4H122)

. . . .

Dr. Gregory: The wound of entrance [in Governor Connally's wrist] is characteristic in my view of an irregular missile in this case, an irregular missile which has tipped itself off as being irregular by the nature of itself.

Mr. Dulles: What do you mean by irregular?

Dr. Gregory: I mean one that has been distorted. It is in some way angular, it has edges or sharp edges or something of this sort. It is not rounded or pointed in the fashion of an ordinary missile. The irregularity of it also, I submit, tends to pick up organic material and carry it into the limb, and this is a very significant takeoff, in my opinion. (4H124)

There was one additional flaw in the "single missile" theory pointed out by the two doctors. Dr. Shaw was asked when in the Zapruder time reference he felt Governor Connally had received his wounds. After carefully viewing the film, Dr. Shaw stated that Connally was shot at 2236 (frame # 236 of the 8-mm movie), "give or take 1 or 2 frames" (4H114). Dr. Gregory was not specifically asked when he would place the time of Connally's wounding, but testified that in "frames 234, 235, and 236, Governor Connally was in a position such that a single missile entered his back, could have passed through his chest, through his right forearm, and struck his thigh. That is a

possibility." (4H128). The serious point raised by Drs. Shaw and Gregory is that it is very simple to see that Kennedy is already holding his throat in his hands when he emerges from behind the Stemmons Freeway sign at the time of Z224. At a rate of 18.3 Z-frames/second, this means that Connally probably was not shot until at least 0.75 seconds after the neck wound occurred to JFK, accepting the somewhat late estimate of the time of the first shot fired of Z210. Other theories which do not accept the single missile contend that Kennedy received the first wound at Z189, fired from the grassy knoll (e. g., see Computers and Automation, November, 1973, pages 28-31 for a listing of informative articles whose bibliographies are invaluable in researching such theories).

The testimonies of these two men stipulates that CE 399 was not the projectile which struck Governor Connally on 11/22/63. This one point casts serious doubt on the Commission's "single bullet" theory, which requires that CE 399 struck both men. If the opinions of these doctors is correct, then where is the origin of Governor Connally's wounds? Where did CE 399 come from, if it is rejected as able to have caused the wounds to Governor Connally's body? If CE 399 had only traversed the body of JFK in the alleged scapula area, then surely it would have impacted metallic parts of the automobile and hence suffered greater damage. Rather than having been fired from an assassination weapon downward on these two men, the idea would seem much more likely that CE 399 was removed from its unfired cartridge case and was placed on the stretcher at Parkland by a conspirator.

FBI INVESTIGATIONS -- SOME NOTES

The record of the Warren Commission is strewn with inconsistencies. Gross perjury, as in the case of Helen Markham, was summarily overlooked, since she was granted immunity during her testimony by Commission counsel. A statement by W. W. Litchfield before the Commission suggesting that he saw Oswald at Ruby's night club caused him to receive implied threats from FBI agents of perjury proceedings against him if his charge was inaccurate. This seeming dichotomy between the treatment of Markham and Litchfield would tend to display bias on part of the Commission's investigative arms, agencies under investigation themselves, thus also showing bias on the part of the Commission conclusions. Litchfield, a resident of Houston, Texas, reported to FBI agents that he had seen Oswald in Jack Ruby's Carousel Club. He was repeatedly asked if he was sure, and was reminded that it is a federal crime to make an exact statement if you were not sure. Litchfield, having previously been convicted of a felony, retracted his statement after being reminded more than once of the possibilities (14H108).

The FBI, according to Marina Oswald, had a flair for dealing with persons who were on the underside of governmental consideration:

Mr. Rankin: After the assassination, did the police and FBI and the Secret Service ask you many questions?

Mrs. Oswald: In the police station ... [I was asked many

questions by the police, the Secret Service, and the FBI]. Sometimes the FBI agents asked me questions which had no bearing or relationship, and if I didn't want to answer they told me that if I wanted to live in this country, I would have to help in this matter, even though they were often irrelevant. That is the FBI.

Mr. Harkin: Do you know who said that to you?

Mrs. Oswald: Mr. Heltman and Bogoslav, who was an interpreter for the FBI.

. . .
Mrs. Oswald: I think that the FBI agents knew that I was afraid that after everything had happened I could not remain to live in this country, and they somewhat exploited that for their own purposes, in a very polite form, so that you could not say anything after that. They cannot be accused of anything. They approached it in a very clever, contrived way. (4H79-80)

Alfred Hodge, Dallas gunsmith and liquor store owner, testified before the Commission on 06/26/64. In that testimony he stated that immediately prior to the of Oswald, he had gone down to the basement of the police building on an elevator with Jack Ruby and two detectives. The FBI failed to include this statement by Hodge in its report to the Commission of their interview of him to the Commission, and he testifies as to having made the statement. (15H500-502).

JACK RUBY -- MAN ON THE SCENE

Jack Ruby was at an alarming number of places during important assassination events not to have gained official recognition of involvement before he jumped out of the crowd of press and shot Oswald.

According to Jim Garrison (Heritage of Stone, page 171), Julia Ann Mercer saw at around 09:30 AM 11/22/63 a truck beside the grassy knoll in Dealy Plaza on Elm Street. She saw a man walk to the rear of the truck, remove several "tool boxes" and also what was unmistakably a rifle wrapped tightly. This information is corroborated by Mark Lane in his book Rush to Judgment (page 29-30). Of course, the best reference is her deposition to the Sheriff's Department in Dallas (Decker Exhibit 5323, 19H483). She does not name Ruby in her deposition of 11/22/63, but when shown pictures by FBI agents on 11/23/63, she recognized the driver of the truck as being in one of the photos. Turning over the photo, she saw the name "Jack Ruby" (Heritage of Stone, p.171).

As the assassination occurred, an alibi places Ruby in a newspaper office only blocks away from the assassination. Very

Shortly thereafter, Seth Kantor and Wilma Tice saw him at Parkland hospital. Kantor says that Ruby spoke to him, called him by name, and discussed Ruby's personal affairs. Kantor also remembered Ruby discussing whether or not to close his clubs for three days (Kantor Exhibit 7). It seems strange that so respected a man as Kantor would be discredited by the Commission. It stands out as an example of the Commission's accepting the testimony of witnesses which agreed with its bias. It was a small matter for the Commission to reject the considered testimony of a newspaperman who had been in Dallas for decades. Kantor is positive that it was at the hospital, and not the later press conference that he saw Ruby.

Mr. Kantor: ...the thing that gave me pause was that Jack Ruby had specifically said to me, or asked me my opinion about closing his places for three nights, and it occurred to me later on that no announcement of the President's death had been made... (15H81)

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Mr. Griffin: Well, do you have any question in your mind that you did see Ruby out at Parkland Hospital?

Mr. Kantor: If it was a matter of just seeing him, I would have long ago been full of doubt. But I did talk to the man, and he did stop me, and I just can't have any doubt about it.

.

Mr. Kantor: As a matter of fact, I didn't give it much thought, or any thought, perhaps, again, concrete thought at least, until the following night, Saturday night, when things quieted down enough so that I could take a walk in downtown Dallas, somewhere around 10 o'clock in the evening. And I passed by Ruby's place, the Carousel, and saw a sign on the door stating that it was closed. And I recalled this wierd conversation I had had with him at the hospital. (15H82)

Wilma Tice told authorities she saw Ruby at Parkland, and two days before her scheduled appearance before the Warren Commission, she heard prowlers outside her house. Subsequent investigation revealed someone had moved a ladder from another part of the house to under a second story window and had prepared to enter the house. Jack Ruby's sisters met with Tice on 04/30/64. On 07/20/64, she received a telephone call as follows, per the FBI report (25H225):

Mrs. Tice: "Hello"

Unknown Male Caller: "Mrs. Tice?"

Mrs. Tice: "Hello"

Unknown Male Caller: "It would pay you to keep your mouth shut."

On 07/22/64, the prowlers struck her house at around 01:30 AM. On 07/24/64 she testified before the Warren Commission. In her testimony she admitted that only if Jack Ruby had an exact look-a-like and that look-a-like was named "Jack" could the man she saw at Parkland not be Ruby. Ruby denied being at the hospital at the alleged time on 11/22/63.

Later that Friday night, Jack Ruby attended the press conferences held in Dallas. Lieutenant James. R. Gilmore, Platoon Supervisor for Dallas Police Department, recalled seeing Ruby at the press conference held by District Attorney Henry Wade at midnight. In his speaking, Wade was unable to remember the name of the organization Oswald had been promoting. Gilmore recalls Ruby spoke up and said "the Fair Play for Cuba." (25H229, CE2295: FBI report 'JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD'). Ruby knew a remarkable amount about Oswald's activities.

The next evening, 11/23/63, at around 06:00 PM, according to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Hart Odum, FBI agent, came to her home in Irving and showed her a man's picture she later identified as that of Jack Ruby. Mrs. Oswald said Odum was interested in whether or not Mrs. Oswald knew the man. She told him that she did not know him, but in her testimony related that after the interview with Odum she saw Ruby on TV, and then associated the face with the one of Odum's photo (1H152-153). Odum, in an affidavit dated 07/10/64, furnished the Commission with copies of the photo (1H468). The Commission subsequently denied that the photo was of Ruby (Report, p. 364). In view of various facts concerning FBI actions after the assassination, as described above and elsewhere, the photos furnished the Commission do not prove that these were the photos seen by Mrs. Oswald.

Two articles in the Atlanta Constitution dated 12/06/78 remind us of the practical implications of an exhaustive investigation of the JFK affair. In an article on page 1, FBI Director William Webster was reported as having announced the termination of several supervisors for misusing their positions. Webster also made reference to a "do not file" filing system, one presumed to keep certain files out of the hands of non-FBI personnel. Webster stated that this system has been discontinued, but no doubt it was in effect in 1963-1964. On page 2, an unnamed retired FBI agent was reported as stating he gave to federal investigators evidence of 25 separate instances of fraud and corruption within the FBI. A specialist in domestic security matters, the unnamed agent stated, "There are a lot of agents who would like to talk if they could because, like me, they want a real FBI and not a paper tiger that puts itself above the law." The FBI has categorically done an excellent job of coordinated law enforcement in the United States, but its intentions are dwarfed if individuals are corrupted or lax. It is interesting to note that the FBI, particularly in the person of Director J. E. Hoover, assumed a highly defensive posture from the beginning of the investigation. There were nearly more reports written in defense of FBI actions than those written as part of the true investigative effort.

The problem is twofold. First, the higher echelon of law

enforcement seldom has the opportunity to accurately know the actions of it's agents. With 8000 agents now working for the FBI, only the strictest and honest chain of command can expect to know to what ends the FBI's influence and power is being used. Second, third or base level agents that do gain information concerning illegal or unethical proceedings are frequently unable to present the knowledge to the public, fearing reprisals from peers or second level management, or even from extra-FBI involvement.

In short, we may design the penultimate system for ensuring the public security, but the success of the system will count on the integrity of the base level. Should it ever come to light that individuals in our government participated in the assassination, it is evident that the American people are charged with embracing the facts and considering the individuals at fault, not his position.

All of the information related above, with perhaps the reference to Ms. Mercer's identification of Jack Ruby has been taken directly from FBI reports and Warren Commission published documents, complete with cited references available to anyone. My reason to bring them forward is to call attention to the fact these glaring and vital questions were not answered by the Warren Commission, and judging from televised excerpts from the proceedings on the autopsy evidence by the HSCA, at least the medical questions will remain unresolved.

I would appreciate any response you can give me on this presentation. I hope that everything I have sent to you is accurate, but as I have stated before, the information available to non-privileged citizens is hopelessly unsorted and mixed in with outright fabrications. Thank you for your attention. I have received a prompt reply from Counsel Blakey to my second letter, and I appreciate the time he spent replying.

Sincerely,

 7c

7C

09/20/76

Hon. Louis Stokes, Chairman
House Select Committee on Assassinations
3309 House Office Bldg., Annex 2
Washington, D. C. 20215

Dear Sir:

This letter concerns the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on 11/22/63 at 12:30 1/2 P. M. in Dallas, Texas. Although some existing evidence to the effect has not been allowed to reach the public record, there are strong indications of a conspiracy and resulting coverup.

The official record of the Warren Commission shows admission into consideration a startlingly small amount of the photographic evidence taken at Dealey Plaza on 11/22/63. Several photographs have been published which were not officially considered by the Warren Commission.

Several photographs of vital importance taken by Jack Beers around 3:30 P. M. to 4:30 P. M. on 11/22/63 were published in the May, 1970 and October, 1973 issues of Computers and Automation (Berkeley Free Press). Some of Beers' photographs show that physical evidence in the southeast corner room of the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository building was manipulated and changed between 4:30 P. M. and 6:00 P. M. These photographs indicate that the arrangement of boxes near the alleged assassin's position at around 4:00 P. M. was very different than the arrangement when Studebaker took the photos officially accepted into public record of the Warren

Commission. Other beers photographs indicate the location of the three cartridges changed from being relatively neatly arranged in a row to being scattered around.

Photographs by others demonstrate evidence which disqualifies the theory known as the "single bullet theory". As shown in the movie by Matthew Zapruder, the reaction time of Connally to his allegedly being hit milliseconds after JFK with the same "single bullet" is on the order of seconds. The Warren Commission speculation of a "delayed reaction" on the part of Connally is considered unlikely by many physicians.

Also, not published in the Commission's report are the movies taken by Nix and Hughes, and the Polaroid photo by Moorman. These three photos are in the hands of the Federal Government and show the side of JFK's car opposite Zapruder. Some of these also show the TSEB 6th floor window during the shooting. It seems unlikely the Commission would fail to publish these photos if they supported their conclusions on the assassin's position.

Suspiciously, medical information released by physicians at Parkland Hospital on 11/22/63 is dichotomous with information released later by government agencies. Granted, the furious confusion at Parkland Hospital would give rise to many partial statements, conjecture and misinterpretation. However, physicians such as those who attended President Kennedy are accustomed to traumatic conditions involving human life, and they were not in the press room when they examined the President. These physicians were in their own element, and based on their experience, they determined certain facts which have been later disputed. No doubt, when surgeons were re-interviewed

by the Secret Service and briefed on the "findings" of the Bethesda autopsy, they reacted in a well-defined manner. The Parkland doctors no doubt deferred to what they felt was surely more competent and extended examination. This attitude of deference is explained by Dr. Malcolm Perry near the beginning of his testimony before the Commission when he stated that it is customary to give the authority of decision-making and opinion-delivering to senior physicians.

The President's physician, RADM. George G. Berkley, in a statement dated 11/23/63, contradicted the testimony of Commander James J. Humes before the Commission on 4/16/64 (see 2 H 361). Commander Humes' testimony states that the lowermost posterior wound found on JFK's body was near the lower neck area. However, Admiral Berkley's statement directed "to the White House, Washington, D. C." states that in addition to the finding of a mortal head wound, there was found a "second wound ... in the posterior back at about the level of the third thoracic vertebra." The position of the lower posterior wound to the President's body as reported by the Admiral is in keeping with the physical evidence of the grey suit coat and the striped shirt and with the autopsy work sheets used by Commander Humes. Supporting the statement of Admiral Berkley is a statement before the Commission by Secret Service agent Hill (2 H 143). In this testimony, Hill states that while he was at the Bethesda hospital awaiting the end of the autopsy, he saw an "opening in the back, about 6 inches below the neckline to the right hand side of the spinal column." In view of the above considerations, testimony by Commander Humes locating the wound at the base of the neck and slightly to the right of the spine must be considered highly suspect.

*Also photos taken of SS re-enactment
show circle on victim's back, carefully
drawn to provide exact placement; this
circle is well below scapula*

Additionally, an analysis was made by the FBI of a concrete curb section (labelled "C321" by the FBI crime laboratory) removed from the south side of Main Street near the triple overpass. This analysis indicates that a missile had struck the curb. An eyewitness, James Tague, suffered head injuries from flying fragments resulting from the collision of the missile with the curb. FBI spectrographic analysis of the missile particles deposited on the curb indicate the missile was composed of lead, with a trace of antimony. The lack of copper in the missile particles found on the curb strongly suggests another weapon (besides the .65 Mannlicher-Carcano) was fired during the fatal volley of shots. This conclusion is based upon the following considerations:

1). The missile particles were deposited on the curb prior to the last shot fired, but during the volley fired at President Kennedy. This fact is verified by the testimony of witness Tague who stated that he was struck by flying particles and that he heard another shot after sustaining his injuries. The above establishes beyond reasonable doubt the lead-antimony missile struck the curb around 12:30 1/2 on 11/22/63 and not prior to that time.

2). The Warren Commission speculated that the missile striking the curb could have been a fragment from the collision of a missile with JFK's head. However, at no time during the volley was JFK's head in a path with the curb impact point which was not interrupted by the limosine windshield. Other findings of the Commission demonstrate the windshield was not punctured at any place. Any parabolic path sufficient in positive slope to clear the windshield would pass over the actual point of impact. Similar speculations that a missile

fragment ricocheted from some other collision prior to impact at the curb near Tague are not so easily disposed. However, this seems unlikely considering the alleged position and intent of the assassin, the position of Tague, and the various positions of the JFK limosine. No analysis was made of the depth of impact and most probable angle of trajectory of the lead-antimony missile.

3). Contrary to statements made in the Commission's report, the Western Cartridge Company discontinued in 1944 production of the only cartridge manufactured for the Mannlicher-Carcano. This fact is stated by Western in a letter written to Mark Lane, appearing in his book Rush to Judgment. The company also states in said letter that the only ammunition available in 1963 for the Mannlicher-Carcano was from war surplus sources. These cartridges contain copper jackets, because high velocity projectiles made without jackets will cause excessive lead deposits in the barrel of the rifle when fired. Also, the smoke output of the available cartridge is considerable, yet witness Brennan did not report any such smoke visible during his alleged observation of the assassin's actions. However, witnesses do report a puff of smoke from near the "grassy knoll." If the Mannlicher-Carcano was fired on 11/22/63 at 12:30 in Dealy Plaza, it must have been fired from the grassy knoll.

4). A sworn, notarized statement by Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman stated he found a 7.65 Mauser on the 6th floor of the TSBD. He later capitulated, based on his "glance" at rather than careful examination of the discovered rifle. However, he attempted to stand by his opinion that the scope on the rifle was a "Weaver 2.5", a point seemingly glossed over by the Commission counsel. This testimony may

be another case of deference to the more extended examination of evidence performed at a later time, but Constable Weitzman still had his doubts at the time of his deposition to the Warren Commission.

5) No evidence indicated that Oswald reloaded his own cartridges with slugs not having a copper jacket. All reports fail to state any findings of homemade ammunition.

Indubitably, the decision of the HSCA not to investigate persons in the Dallas Police Department is ludicrous. The internal investigation carried on by the Department could be entirely biased and incorrect should the internal investigators have been in complicity with a conspiracy or the resulting coverup. Your committee should reconsider all statements made by any agency based on its own actions. The potential for coverup is too great and the penalty too large.

We have seen choreography after choreography performed by individuals in official government positions in a manner which insults the intelligence of the American people. Allen Dulles has stated that the American public does not read. This is a fallacy. We are reading, at least the evidence which is not classified and out of our reach until September, 2039. We cannot see the stolen brain, or know why LBJ told Walter Cronkite he knew of a conspiracy.

The American public in 1963-1964 was unaware of the extent of the misuse of government authority that has been brought to light under the Freedom of Information Act, and by investigations by the Congress such as your committee and the Watergate hearings. Even the Warren Commission accepted without question statements made by various public agencies concerning their operation in Dallas on 11/22/63 and


co
Concerning their relationship with individuals and actions who were being examined by the Commission. Some views expressed in this letter are undoubtedly slightly inaccurate because of this researcher's inability to obtain the necessary access to the unprocessed, original information recorded during the fateful moments in Dealy Plaza.

Now is the time for all available expertise and technology to be applied to the evidence (such as the recent acoustic analysis in Dealy Plaza). Your committee might begin by (1) securing the release of documents classified by the executive order of President L. B. Johnson for a period of 75 years, (2) digging up photographic evidence not expressed in the Warren Commission's public report, and (3) making available to the public the valuable Hughes, Nix, and Moorman photos already in the possession of the Federal Government. I would like very much to hear your views on these proposed actions.

Many people have expressed interest in this letter. They have offered constructive criticism and have pointed out that they too are worried that the proceedings of the HSCA will be terminated with no real new findings. The belief in government of the people, by the people, and for the people cannot be reinstated if we do not determine the answer to the Kennedy assassination and dispose of it in its proper resting place, the past.

Sincerely,

7C



LOUIS STOKES, OHIO, CHAIRMAN
RICHARDSON PREYER, N.C.
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(202) 225-4824

Select Committee on Assassinations

U.S. House of Representatives

2388 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, ANNEX 2
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

November 29, 1978



7C

Dear [Redacted] 7C

I am writing in response to your recent letter concerning the work of the Select Committee on Assassinations.

Let me assure you that your letter and the information you enclosed has been brought to the attention of our investigators and researchers for their use.

The Committee is grateful for your comments and suggestions as well as those of the many other concerned citizens who have taken the time to write.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "G. Robert Blakey".

G. Robert Blakey
Chief Counsel and Director

GRB:jl

[REDACTED] 7C
11/04/78

House Select Committee on Assassinations
3369 House Office Bldg., Annex 2
Washington, D. C. 20215

Dear Sirs:

This letter concerns the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on 11/22/63. I wrote a letter to Rep. Louis Stokes on 09/20/78 asking the Committee to consider certain points of evidence which lend credibility to a deliberate effort on the part of individuals in various government capacities to subvert and shunt any real investigation into the assassination. In particular, my letter noted distinct and important disfeasances in the procedure used on 11/22/63 to obtain medical evidence and in the transmittal of that evidence into an environment suitable for subsequent research by individuals not present at the autopsy.

As of today, I have not heard from Rep. Stokes, but have received two form letters of acknowledgment from Rep. Richardson Preyer and Chief Counsel Robert Blakey. Both letters suggest I await the Committee's formal report to the American people. This is an unsatisfactory response. When the report is filed, it would seem the inertia against restarting any public investigation would in reality doom the same. I also received a personally written letter from Rep. Stewart McKinney which went into some detail about the current work of the committee.

I was not aware on 09/20/78 that on 09/07/78, Dr. James J. Humes appeared before the Committee. Dr. Humes was a most important witness, possessing vital information which has never been discussed at a length suitable to critical review. However, Dr. Humes was asked no questions concerning these points by either counsel or committee members. For example, consider the following two excerpts from Dr. Humes testimony before the Warren Commission 03/14/64:

Q: Is the taking of photographs and X-rays routine or is this something out of the ordinary?

Humes: No sir; this is quite routine in cases of this sort of violent death in our training. In the field of forensic pathology we have found that the photographs and X-rays are of most value, the X-rays particularly in finding missiles which have a way of going in different directions sometimes, and particularly as documentary evidence these are considered invaluable in the field of forensic

pathology. (2H350)

. . .

Humes: The photographs, to go back a moment, the photographs and the X-rays were exposed in the morgue of the Naval Medical Center on this night, and they were not developed, neither the X-rays or the photographs. They were submitted to me, and here, if I make a mistake I am not certain, to either the Federal Bureau of Investigation or to the Secret Service, I am not sure of those.

Q: Did you submit those yourself immediately after they were taken, Dr. Humes?

Humes: Again, one of the senior people present, I believe my own Commanding Officer, Captain Stover, took care of turning this material over to these authorities... (2H351)

Dr. Humes was not asked why he considers X-rays and photographs so valuable, yet did not have the X-rays or photos developed to assist in the autopsy. It is very important to determine if the autopsy doctors were hindered in their professional duties, and several facts hint that indeed such an obstruction did occur. Dr. Pierre Finck, present and assisting at the JFK autopsy, testified at the Shaw trial in New Orleans in 1968. Dr Finck stated under oath that he had been "told not to" examine the trajectories of the missiles, but he didn't "remember by whom..."

Dr. Finck is an expert in forensic ballistics, but he did not get a chance on 11/22/63 to apply that expertise. However, Dr. Humes probed the back wound with his finger and noted it's trajectory was downward, away from the alleged exit throat wound. This difference from Warren Commission stance is supported by a line from the AP book *Ike Loch Has Passed* stating the first projectile "struck him in the back, penetrating two to three inches" (page 13). It is extremely unfortunate no one took the golden opportunity to question Dr. Humes at length about the instructions given him to bypass almost all of a standard professional forensic procedure, which is full analysis of all missile paths, including dissection and examination of organs in the missile paths. In light of this lack of information, it would seem in fact no real autopsy occurred.

As for the Committee's investigation of the missing brain and other autopsy material, if the material was in as secure a storage area as was intimated to the American public, "heads should roll", as they say, with the individuals charged with it's safety. Perhaps this would convince them to release any information they have about who had the unfortunate access to the precious medical evidence.

The theft of the autopsy material is one of the freshest leads in the events of the last 14+ years. There is a superb chance that diligent investigation would prove enlightening. Assumptions by Counsel Blakey that the brain was stolen to avoid embarrassing photos

of JFK being distributed are without foundation. The only people who can cast light on why the brain, X-rays, and other photos were stolen are those who stole them. There will be a serious deficiency in the HSCA report if a full investigation is not made of this issue.

Of course, I have not read your as-yet unpublished report, but the example of the examination of Dr. Humes, whose sometimes contradictory statements went unchallenged on public record is a discouraging one. There are very few remaining instances of first hand testimony available, with the many mysterious deaths of witnesses since 1963. The many coincidental omissions of investigation and subsequent disappearance of raw material during 1963-1977 suggests a great and dangerous effort on part of some individual(s) to see that honest investigators would never see the evidence. Evidence is found that newspaper articles in the New York Times as late as December 1, 1970 were modified to reduce any widely distributed criticism of the Warren Commission conclusions. George DeMonrenschildt died of gunshot wounds to the head hours before his first contact with the formal proceedings of your committee. De Mohrenschildt was active in CIA and other intelligence activities for 20 years at the time of JFK's death. The circumstances surrounding his death have been called by one author "like a Columbo plot without a Columbo ending." The supposed suicide is in fact unlikely such. These considerations present a strong case that the citizens of the United States are still being deceived by the powerful and somewhat transparent efforts of individuals intent on keeping secret at any cost the identity of the the real perpetrators and reasons for the death of President Kennedy.

Sincerely,

 K

STEWART C. KINNEY
5th DISTRICT, CONNECTICUT

106 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

COMMITTEES:
BANKING, FINANCE AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TELEPHONE: (202) 225-5341

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

October 23, 1978

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TELEPHONE: (203) 866-8469

[REDACTED]

7C

Dear [REDACTED] 7C

I appreciated receiving your comments regarding the work of the Select Committee on Assassinations and I will continue to forward all substantive suggestions to the committee staff for consideration. As you know, the public hearings on the assassination of President Kennedy have been completed; quite successfully I believe. And, important new evidence in both investigations has been uncovered.

In all, 66 witnesses were called before the committee. Some witnesses voluntarily cooperated, others reluctantly appeared pursuant to subpoenas. Among those called before the committee were the nation's leading ballistics, photographic, handwriting, acoustics and pathologic experts. The committee also took testimony from FBI, CIA and Justice Department officials who were in office at the time of the assassination. Members of the Warren Commission and witnesses allegedly associated with conspiracies involving Cuban groups and organized crime appeared before the committee as well. The corroboration of much of that testimony cleared up many of the suspicions lingering in the minds of the American public. For instance, the committee identified (after 14 years), located and interviewed the mysterious "umbrella man", thought by conspiracy theorists to have participated in the assassination of the President. As a result of the committee's work in this area, any suspicions regarding the "umbrella man's" activities on November 22, 1963 have been defused. —

Perhaps more important, the committee was able to utilize significant advances in acoustical, photographic and handwriting technology in order to confirm or dispell here-to-fore unanswered questions regarding the President's death. For the first time, an acoustical analysis was conducted on the sounds of the November 22 gunfire which were recorded on a police radio operating at the scene. A study of Lee Harvey Oswald's handwriting provided evidence which exonerated certain other individuals who were the subjects of suspicion by Warren Commission critics. The specific conclusions of these and other technological analyses (including new photographic work and a bullet trajectory study undertaken by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) will be detailed in the final report of the committee.

Given the time constraints placed on the committee, not every area of investigation will yield a conclusion. The alleged involvement of organized crime in the Kennedy assassination can be neither confirmed nor denied by the evidence

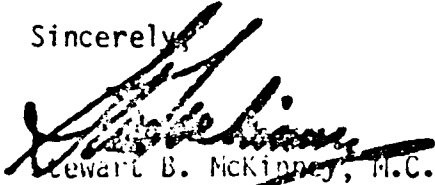
1978

presented thus far. However, it is important for the public to remember that the committee was not created to "produce the smoking gun". In fact, the committee was mandated to collect, evaluate and publically record the reams of new information which have come to light since the issuance of the Warren Commission report. Clearly, the committee has successfully fulfilled that mandate and put to rest, with new information, the suspicions which people have harbored since the President's death.

I am confident that when the final report of the committee is issued, the concerned public will have at its fingertips the results of one of the most important, and successful evidentiary investigations undertaken by the House of Representatives. That is not to say that every question will be answered. But the contribution of this committee will be to provide the public with a thorough, chronological publication of all the facts, old and new, regarding the assassination of President John Kennedy.

At the conclusion of the committee's business I will again contact you with information on the full set of committee findings. Until that time if I can be of further assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,


Stewart B. McKinney, M.C.

SBM:hs

1-1-79

Retyped: 1-29-79
PBH:RLK:GMCN:jkw
129-11

January 31, 1979

Honorable Don H. Clausen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Clausen:

7C Your communication transmitting a letter from one of your constituents, [redacted] has been referred to me. [redacted] 7C
feels that there has been insufficient investigation into the motives for the assassinations of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King. He believes that "extreme Rightist activity" was present in each of these cases, possibly because of an interest in sexual discrimination in the "oldtime 'Establishment' dress codes" as reflected in what he perceives as Rightist opposition of the Equal Rights Amendment.

As you know, the Special Committee on Assassinations has issued its final report which is presently under review by this Department. You may assure [redacted] that if the Department of Justice undertakes further investigations in either of these cases, his suggestions will be given appropriate consideration. 7C

Thank you for bringing [redacted] 7C views to our attention. Your enclosure is returned as requested.

Sincerely,

Philip B. Heymann
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

BY:

Robert L. Keuch
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

FILE

Files
McNemar
Keuch
OLA Room 1609

RLK
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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

January 15, 19 79

Justice Department
Congressional Liaison

Sir:

The attached communication
is sent for your consideration.

Please investigate the statements
contained therein and forward me
the necessary information for re-
ply, returning the enclosed corre-
spondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

INDEXED

M. C.

DON H. CLAUSEN

2nd, California

RECEIVED
JAN 23 1979
CRIMINAL DIVISION

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME SEC.

200
1079
[REDACTED] 7C
January 1, 1979

Hon. Don Clauson
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clauson;

Concerning the House Assassinations Committee's statements concerning the murders of the late President John F. Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King;

When you finish with this letter, I would request that you convey its contents to the members of the committee, or to some other appropriate authority which might be interested for purposes of conducting a further investigation of this matter.

Where the Kennedy assassination is concerned, nobody has even tried to find a motive, to my knowledge, and this is most interesting and mystifying.

Obviously, the Russian government would not have become involved in such espionage. That might have brought a declaration of war when detected, and the Russian government would obviously know as much. The fact that the Russian government would not have become involved in such an undertaking would automatically let out the Cuban government, also, since Cuba is a Russian satellite. There might be the possibility that some of the anti-Castro people could have been involved, but these people seem to have worked mostly with elements of the extreme Far Right at the time, and there might thus be the further possibility that this element, also, could be involved.

I would believe that the motives for this crime were domestic in nature, and probably involved the civil rights movement. One of the best indications that someone might have suspected as much can be found, I believe, in the horribly lax security in Dallas which followed the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald, and which eventually led to Oswald's murder by Jack Ruby as he was about to be transferred to maximum security facilities.

To my knowledge, there never was a decent attempt to investigate the circumstances surrounding this lax security, including the public announcement of the time Oswald would be transferred, or was there any attempt made to find out why the Dallas authorities did not immediately place Oswald in maximum security facilities upon his arrest.

I would believe that it is now time to find out what went on in Dallas from the time Oswald was arrested until he was murdered in police headquarters by Ruby. I have always believed that if this point had been investigated previously, it might well have been that a motive for this treasonable crime might have been produced, since it seems clear enough to me that the crime was committed over domestic issues. And in light of Walker's presence in Dallas at the time, activity by the extreme Far Right cannot be ruled out.

The committee says it will not, and can not, rule out the possibility that individuals connected with the FBI and CIA might have been involved, although it made it clear that there was no activity on the part of these two agencies, per se.

This is a most interesting point because it would indicate the possibility of further activity by the Far Right, some of which might still be with us today, and, if so, should be stopped.

The suggestion might well be that there were -- and perhaps are -- some elements of the law-enforcement and intelligence communities which have become involved in some political activities in which they have no business participating, and that this situation could have led a few cooks in the lower levels of the FBI and CIA to perhaps become involved in a conspiracy to kill Kennedy because they did not like his political views.

Here, keep in mind that the extreme Rightists filled the country with propaganda during this period, much of it circulated through "newspapers" with "editors" of dubious competence. One such was published in Massachusetts, and it was this publication on which an Army officer named Rogers -- I don't remember his rank off hand -- who had been affiliated with Walker based his allegations that then-Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles, who had been an intelligence officer during World War II, was at least a fellow-traveler, if not an outright Communist.

The former House Un-American Activities Committee thereupon released a file on Yorty which totally and completely refuted Rogers' claims. Mr. Yorty did not sue, however, saying the Army would take good care of Rogers, and since nothing further was ever heard from the man, I must assume that it did.

Now, whenever you have situations like this, it would figure that some elements of the law-enforcement and intelligence communities would become involved in activities beyond their competence if they became too politicized. In view of this situation, I must say that the Assassinations Committee was much, much too kind when it simply said that those conducting the investigation of this case, including the Warren Commission, did not do a good job.

It is obvious that they did not. And there is the suggestion here that they simply did not WANT to. To do that would probably have shattered the extreme Far Right for good, and the investigators simply didn't have the guts to do that.

The King assassination appears to me to be more of the same. The two deceased St. Luis businessmen the committee says could have paid James Earl Ray to murder King probably had Rightist connections, and former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark's claim of "no conspiracy" shortly after the murder occurred probably was aimed only at avoiding, if not trying to cover up, the facts. If Clark is still alive, and I don't know for certain whether he is or not, I would believe he should be called as a witness and made to explain his actions in this case, and if I was the member of a grand jury hearing such testimony, be assured that I would think seriously of indicting this man as an accessory after the fact, if there was reasonable evidence that these allegations were knowingly and willfully made to try and cover up a possible conspiracy.

It is clear enough to me that both of these assassinations must now be reinvestigated, even if no further arrests are made, since I believe that a complete investigation would prove that we do; in fact,

face a serious threat from the Far Right, and that part of the problem involves the suspected Rightist political activities of some elements of the law-enforcement and intelligence communities.

The Rightists don't go out and demonstrate in the street as the Leftists do, and thus they aren't as noticeable. The extreme Leftist movement in this country does not have support from any legitimate source, including the working or middle classes, or the university community, and if it hadn't been for the fact that many of our colleges were full of people who did not belong there, and who went to school to avoid the draft in the 1950s, because Mom and Pop couldn't deal with them and sent them there to get rid of them, or because they couldn't stand the thought of having a plumber or electrician in the family and sent them to college for this reason, it is doubtful if there would have been as much trouble with Leftist activity on the campus as there was during the 1960s.

The Rightist element comes mostly from the lunatic fringe of Protestantism -- the fringe responsible for Prop. 6 at our last election -- and it has already given us a number of notorious organizations which were anti-Catholic, anti-foreign, anti-Semitic and un-American over the last 150 years, approximately.

They include the Native American Party, (NAP) founded about 1830, the Know-Nothing^Us, founded about ten years later, and into which the NAP later merged; the American Protective Association, (APA) founded in 1887, and, of course, the Ku Klux Klan when it was revived in 1915, which group is, unfortunately, still with us today.

What our history has taught us is that the extreme Rightists have a history of reappearing from time to time, using different issues and forming different organizations through which they work. The best known of these in recent times has been the John Birch Society, (JBS) which deflated itself when it accused former President Dwight D. Eisenhower of being a fellow-traveler, if not a whole lot worse, because its founder, Robert Welch, didn't like his political views.

At this time, there would seem to be some evidence that the Rightists have surfaced again. Almost all of the opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the U. S. Constitution is coming from Rightist sources and without any particular reason. There have been some stories circulated that the Rightists believe that ERA would, if it becomes part of the Constitution, abrogate the last of the oldtime "Establishment" dress codes because they discriminate by sex, and perhaps that might well be. One of the reasons I would be inclined to believe that these people have this as a reason for opposing ERA is because the news media down in Los Angeles where I was born and raised made a horrible issue out of stories that the Oakland Raider football team might wear panty hose for a playoff game some years back at Baltimore, when it is no secret that probably all of the professional players have been doing so for cold weather games for a long time. And I've got to believe, also, that quite a few men who work out doors do so, as well.

Now, Los Angeles isn't nearly as liberal as San Francisco, and both Los Angeles and Southern California have been noted for many, many years as havens for Bible-pounding religious fanatics of the Far Right. Thus, it might not be coincidental that the Oakland Raiders were singled out for attack over the panty hose issue by the "Smogville" news media.

Maybe you can find out. And maybe you can find out, also if Houston and Notre Dame wore panty hose in the Cotton Bowl in Dallas today. It was nice and cold down there -- way colder than it usually is in Dallas

on New Year's Day -- which would mean that t's is entirely possible.

Now, what does this have to do with the Kennedy and King assassinations you ask? Just this;

The Rightists who would do such things as make an issue out of something that has been going on probably for fifteen years, if not since panty hose first came on the market, are the kind who would be rabid enough to take part in a conspiracy to murder the President of the United States or a minister of King's reputation, because they did not agree with their views. Remember, these are the people who have circulated stories that ERA is "Communist-inspired," which it is not, and that, if it becomes part of the Constitution, it would force public buildings to install "unisex" lavatories available to both sexes. The latter yarn is, of course, too insane to dignify with comment.

I would hope that there would be something come out of a reinvestigation of the Kennedy and King assassinations which would expose these cooks for what they are -- extreme diehards who believe that anything that does not conform to their version of "Americanism" is both Communist-inspired and un-American -- and thereby put an end to their campaign against ERA. It is a relatively simple amendment, and I, for one, would not shed any tears if it did, in fact, abrogate the oldtime "Establishment" dress codes. Very possibly College of Marin student Bill Cushing and his men's skirt movement might do that, anyway, if Cushing wins his civil rights lawsuit against certain employers who have denied him work because of his dress. And if the ERAers aren't helping out Cushing already, they most certainly should now, because this man might well pull the rug out from under these Rightists should he win, (as I believe he is going to) regardless of whether his movement starts a trend or turns into a total dud.

It is obvious to me that there would be much good come from a re-investigation of the Kennedy and King assassinations, even if it should produce no further arrests, if it documents the fact of extreme Rightist activity in both of these murders, which seems extremely likely to me.

There is nothing wrong with liberalism or conservatism, and there is nothing wrong with peaceful demonstrations and other methods of expressing a wide variety of political views. But there is quite a bit wrong with murder, especially when it involves the President of the United States, or a minister, like King, and when it is committed simply because the murderers did not like the political views of the person, or persons, killed. And there can be no doubt that this latter situation is a menace to the national security and will continue to be as long as we continue to tolerate it.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

7c

VAM

1-5-78

129-11

FEB 27 1979

Honorable Harold L. Brown
House of Representatives
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Dear Mr. Brown:

Your letter to the Attorney General concerning the findings of the House Select Committee on Assassinations and the need to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy through a citizens' commission has been referred to me for response. I served as the Department of Justice liaison with the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

As you may be aware, at the present time the only results that have been published by the Committee are summary findings. The full report of the Committee is to be published over the next few months. The Attorney General has announced that when the full report is published, it will be carefully studied to determine what, if any, action is available to the Department of Justice and what action and response would be appropriate.

Your interest in writing to express your views is very much appreciated. Please accept my apology for delay in acknowledging your letter.

Very truly yours,

Robert L. Keuch
Special Counsel to
the Attorney General

cc: Records
RLK
Chron

RLK:mal (2/22/79)

RLK
2/27/79
—

1497

Handwritten note in the top right corner, possibly a date or initials.

HAPOLD LEE BROWN, MEMBER
1220 LINDEN STREET
READING, PENNSYLVANIA 19604
PHONE: (215) 372-5935

P. O. BOX 114
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120
PHONE: (717) 783-1267



COMMITTEES
AGRICULTURE
CONSUMER AFFAIRS
STATE GOVERNMENT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
HARRISBURG

January 5, 1978

Honorable Griffin Bell
Attorney General
Justice Department
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Bell:

As a teenager I remember most vividly Friday afternoon, November 22, 1963. When I heard that President Kennedy was gunned down in Dallas my thoughts were mixed but my overriding feeling was, how could this happen in America. Now we know! For years the American people felt cheated and now we demand justice.

When the electoral process is perverted by bullets, no cost is too great to find the criminals responsible for such an act. I urge you to set up a new Blue Ribbon Commission comprised of several citizens who have been active in trying to reopen the Kennedy assassination inquiry. With their help and the help of the FBI the American people would feel secure no matter what their findings.

I hope you realize, that even though fifteen years has past, we will not tolerate indifference from Washington. We want the investigation to continue and we will be satisfied with nothing less.

Sincerely yours,

Harold L. Brown

HLB:jbw

Handwritten date: 129. 11
Handwritten initials: HLB

RECORDED
SERIALIZED
JAN 12 1979
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL