Supreme Court Actions

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Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—
The Supreme Court took the
following actions today:

APPORTIONMENT

Agreed to decide if the one-man, one-vote doctrine should be relaxed to permit Texas to carve out Congressional districts that contain greater population discreties between district cies between distric' has been permitte

past Supreme (No. 71-16° s trash. anfornia Su-s decision that Weiser). with a rants are required say if its ruling was ad upon the Federal or tate constitution (No. 71-651,

California v. Krivda).

KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

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Let stand a lower court's
refusal to order the United
States Archives to permit a
Kansas pathologist to examine autopsy X-rays and other
items relating to the assassination of President Kennedy
(No. 72-210, Nichols v. United States). Dissenting: Douglas.

KENT STATE
Agreed to decide if the eral courts have just to hear a suit by students whe court order Guar

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COURT BARS PLEA ON KENNEDY DATA

to the material.

Dr. Nichols brought suit to

force the Archives to let him examine the articles and conduct neutron activation tests on some of them.

ON KENNEDY DATA

ON KENNEDY DATA

Materials on Assassination

Denied to Pathologist

Mashington, Oct. 24—
The Supreme Court declined today to hear a challenge to the authority of the United States Archives to keep secret some of the autopsy materials and other items relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

In a brief order the Court declined to review an appeal filed by Dr. John Nichols, a University of Kansas pathologist who contended unsuccessfully in the lower courts that the Freedom of Information Act of 1967 made it illegal to keep the items secret.

Neutron Tests Sought

The 1967 law requires Federal agencies to make all records available to the public, subject to exceptions set out in the statute, Justice William O. Douglas noted that he thought the Court should have heard the case.

Dr. Nichols, who has written articles about the medical aspects of the assassination, sought to examine the articivation activation tests on some of them.

However, the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit held that the Freedom of Information act did not apply to the Kennedy araticles would be preserved subject to rules laid down by the Freedom of Information Act is recording to the court, the Freedom of Information Act is applicable to the assassination items because the General Service Administration's agreement with the Kennedy family provides that the Archives by the Kennedy family provides that the thought the Court should have heard the case.

Dr. Nichols, who has written articles about the medical aspects of the assassination, sought to examine the autopsy X-rays and photographs and other items that were placed in the Archives by the Kennedy family under an agreement that limited public access to the material.

Dr. Nichols brought suit to