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Subject: Press Releases concerning Political Assassinations of Alex Rorke & company

Assassination Records Review Board was established by The President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act, which was signed into law by President George Bush. The five members of the Board were appointed by President Clinton, confirmed by the U.S. Senate, and sworn in on April 11, 1994. The law gives the Review Board the mandate and the authority to identify, secure, and make available all records related to the assassination of President Kennedy. It is the responsibility of the Board to determine which records are to be made public immediately and which ones will have postponed release dates.>> The following information contains the names of Board members and senior staff:>> Board>> The Honorable John R. Tunheim; Chair United States District Court Judge, District of Minnesota>> Dr. Henry F. Graff; Professor Emeritus of History at Columbia University>> Dr. Kermit L. Hall; Dean, College of Humanities, and Professor of History and Law at Ohio State University>> Dr. William L. Joyce; Associate University Librarian for Rare Books and Special Collections at Princeton University>> Dr. Anna K. Nelson; Adjunct Professor of History at American University>> Senior Staff>> Jeremy Gunn, Executive Director>> Thomas Samoluk, Associate Director for Research and Analysis>> Eileen Sullivan, Associate Director for Communications>> Tracy Shycoff, Associate Director for Administration>> The Law>> The President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act was enacted by the Congress and signed into law by President George Bush on October 26, 1992. The law states, "All government records concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy should carry a presumption of immediate disclosure.">> The law mandates that all assassination-related materials be housed in a single collection in the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).>> The Act defines five categories of information for which disclosure may be postponed, including national security, intelligence gathering, and privacy--provided there is "clear and convincing evidence" of some harm which outweighs public disclosure.>> The law requires all federal agencies to make an initial assessment of whether they possess records relating to the assassination. The agencies themselves will conduct an initial review to determine whether their records may be disclosed immediately, or whether disclosure should be postponed. They agencies must then give all records that are not disclosed to the Review Board. The Review Board will then evaluate all agency decisions to postpone the release of records. Once the Board completes its review of an agency's recommendation for postponement, all records, including those that have a postponed release date, will be transferred to NARA. The Act requires that all assassination records must be opened by 2017, with the exception of records certified for continued postponement by the President.>> Authority of the

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