
Chapter Nine Wrapup Comments about “Grooviness”

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In conclusion, the JFK Act provided a unique vehicle, for the first time since the assassination of President Kennedy, for a single government entity to search for, identify, and assemble donations from individual citizens and local government bodies---and then place them in one central location for access by all interested citizens.

Almost without exception, it was research leads related to records received *from private citizens* that resulted in Review Board staff efforts to locate the records of either individuals or local governments. Not all attempts were successful (such as attempts to obtain the cooperation of the Burkley family executor in waiving attorney-client privilege, attempts to obtain donations of various assassination or assassination-related films from individuals known to possess them, and the fruitless search for local records pertaining to the “Weitzman” bone fragment), but the mere fact that the searches were made, and in an open and documented fashion, should help to restore trust in government’s desire and ability to be responsive to the concerns of citizens. Public hearings held in several cities by the Review Board, and independent researcher “expert’s conferences” and working luncheons held with Review Board staff and Board Members¹, were instrumental in providing leads that proved most useful to the search for records; all citizens who participated in such events are commended for their sincere interest and their efforts.

¹The Review Board staff met with independent researchers and former Government officials from the Warren Commission staff and HSCA staff in May, 1995; Review Board staff and Board Chair Tunheim met with members of the medical “research community” at a working luncheon in the autumn of 1995; and Chair Tunheim, Executive Director Marwell, and Public Relations Officer Samoluk appeared at JFK Assassination research symposia in 1995 and 1996.
