

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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HAROLD WEISBERG,

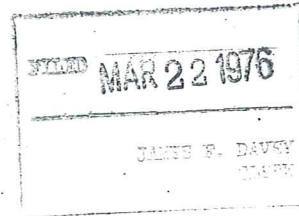
Plaintiff,

v.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINIS-  
TRATION,

Defendant  
.....

Civil Action No. 75-1448



STIPULATION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR AN  
EXTENSION OF TIME TO RESPOND TO MOTION  
TO COMPEL ANSWERS TO INTERROGATORIES

Defendant has moved for an extension of fourteen days of the time within which to respond to plaintiff's motion to compel answers to interrogatories. In support of this motion defendant states that "plaintiff has made numerous allegations which purport to call into question the credibility of defendant in answering plaintiff's interrogatories" and asks additional time in order to research these allegations and "file a proper response by way of affidavit."

Plaintiff agrees that he has challenged the credibility of Dr. Rhoads' answers to his interrogatories and that the defendant's attorney should be granted the time needed to investigate this. Accordingly, plaintiff hereby stipulates to the extension of time sought by the defendant.

In order that the investigation of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia into Dr. Rhoads' credibility not miscarry, plaintiff wishes to direct attention to the discrepancy between Dr. Rhoads' sworn statements in plaintiff's Freedom of In-

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formation lawsuits and his testimony before the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights of the Committee on Government Operations.

As the attorney for the defendant should recall, in Weisberg v. General Services Administration, Civil Action No. 2052-73, in which plaintiff sued for disclosure of the January 27, 1964, Warren Commission executive session transcript, Dr. Rhoads answered plaintiff's second interrogatory as follows:

2. The transcript was originally classified under the provisions of Executive Order 10501, as amended (3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp.) It is presently classified under the provisions of Executive Order 11652.

Dr. Rhoads' swore that this answer was made "upon his personal knowledge and belief". [See attached Exhibit H, which contains both the questions and the answers to plaintiff's first set of interrogatories in Civil Action 2052-73]

However, in his November 11, 1975, testimony before the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights, Dr. Rhoads testified that he had "assumed" that the January 27 transcript had been classified under the authority of Executive Order 10501. [See pp. 71 and 80 of hearing transcript, attached hereto as part of Exhibit I] As Mr. Steven Garfinkel, Counsel, Office of the General Counsel of the General Services Administration put it at that same hearing:

It also appears from the record that the President, and of course, his advisers, were the perpetrators of an oversight in that they never made a specific amendment to Executive Order 10501, which was in effect at that time, to include the Warren Commission among those agencies that had original classifying authority. [Hearing transcript, p. 69, a copy of which is attached hereto as part of Exhibit I]

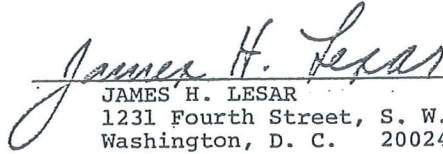
In short, Dr. Rhoads, according to his own testimony, simply "assumed" what he swore he personally knew was true, and what he

swore to be true turns out to have had no basis in fact whatsoever.

Plaintiff also wishes to call attention to the testimony of Mr. David Belin, formerly Assistant Counsel to the Warren Commission, at the November 11, 1975, hearing before the House Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights. There Mr. Belin testified that nearly everything the Warren Commission had was marked "Top Secret", even though "most of the matters before the Commission really had nothing to do with what you would ordinarily think of as Top Secret information"; that he did not know of any independent classifying authority that the Warren Commission had; that the court reporting firm of Ward & Paul marked the Warren Commission transcripts "Top Secret" but that he did not know upon what authority they did so; and that "It was a standard joke within the members of the staff that we were having access to documents that were marked Top Secret at a time when none of us had security clearances." [See pp. 5-9 of the hearing transcript, copies of which are attached hereto as part of Exhibit I]

Finally, plaintiff notes that defendant's motion for an extension of time speaks of filing an affidavit on this question of Dr. Rhoads' credibility. Plaintiff welcomes such an affidavit. However, plaintiff also notes that on February 27, 1975, he filed a request for the production of documents which asked, among other things, for a copy of the November 5, 1975, affidavit of Mr. Charles A. Briggs, Chief of Services Staff, Directorate of Operations, Central Intelligence Agency, which is referred to in the answer to plaintiff's interrogatory No. 25. Although this affidavit is presumably relevant to this case and is presumably not classified, plaintiff has not yet been provided a copy of it. Plaintiff would appreciate a copy of it at the government's earliest possible convenience.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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JAMES H. LESAR  
1231 Fourth Street, S. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20024

Attorney for Plaintiff

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of March, 1976, mailed a copy of the foregoing Stipulation to Defendant's Motion for an Extension of Time to Mr. Michael J. Ryan, Esq., Assistant United States Attorney, Room 3421, United States Court-house, Washington, D. C. 20001.

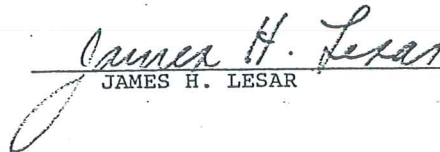
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JAMES H. LESAR

EXHIBIT H

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FILED NOV 29 1973

HAROLD WEISBERG,

Plaintiff

v.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 2052-73

UNITED STATES GENERAL SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION,

Defendant

PLAINTIFF'S INTERROGATORIES

Under Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff addresses the following interrogatories to the Defendant:

1. Is there any Executive Order which specifically requires the transcript of the January 27, 1964, Warren Commission Executive Session to be kept secret in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy?
2. What is the number of any Executive Order cited in response to Plaintiff's interrogatory No. 1?
3. On what date was any Executive Order cited in response to Plaintiff's interrogatory No. 1 published in the Federal Register?
4. Has any Attorney General of the United States ever made a determination that it is not in the national interest to disclose the transcript of any Warren Commission Executive Session or the report of any interview or scientific test made by or for the Federal Bureau of Investigation during its investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy?
5. If the answer to Plaintiff's interrogatory No. 4 is yes, when and by whom was this determination made?

6. Is the January 27 transcript being withheld from research on the grounds that it is part of an investigatory file compiled for law enforcement purposes?

7. If the answer to Plaintiff's interrogatory No. 6 is yes, what is the specific law enforcement purpose for which the January 27 transcript is being withheld?

8. Have any court proceedings been initiated relevant to any law enforcement purpose cited in response to Plaintiff's interrogatory No. 7?

9. If the answer to Plaintiff's interrogatory No. 8 is yes, what are the titles of these court cases and in what courts were they initiated?

10. Are any future court proceedings contemplated with respect to any law enforcement purpose cited in response to Plaintiff's interrogatory No. 7?

11. With respect to any court proceedings cited in response to Plaintiff's interrogatories No. 8 and No. 10, what harm or prejudice would the government suffer if the January 27 transcript were to be disclosed to Plaintiff Weisberg?

12. Has the disclosure of parts of the January 27 transcript by Representative Gerald Ford harmed the government in any of the court proceedings cited in response to Plaintiff's interrogatory No. 8?

13. Has the disclosure of parts of the January 27 transcript by Representative Gerald Ford prejudiced any future court proceedings cited in response to Plaintiff's interrogatory No. 10?

14. If Representative Gerald Ford's disclosure of parts of the January 27 transcript has harmed the government in any law enforcement proceeding cited in response to Plaintiff's interrogatories No. 8 or No. 10, what is the nature of that harm?

15. Has the Department of Justice or the General Services Administration recommended that any action be taken against Representative Gerald Ford for publicly disclosing parts of the January 27, 1964, transcript stated by the General Services Administration to be classified?

16. Has the Department of Justice or the General Services Administration communicated to the Senate Rules Committee or any other congressional committee the fact that Representative Gerald Ford publicly disclosed parts of the purportedly classified January 27 transcript?

17. Has the Department of Justice or the General Services Administration recommended that any action be taken against Representative Gerald Ford for testifying that he did not reveal any classified information in his book Portrait of the Assassin?

18. Was the January 27 transcript ever given to any law enforcement officer of the State of Texas, including:

- a) Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade?
- b) Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr?
- c) Special Assistant to the Texas Attorney General Leon

Jaworski?

19. Was the January 27 transcript ever given to any court or law enforcement agency in the State of Texas?

20. Was the January 27 transcript ever given to any federal agency, including, but not limited to, the following:

- a) The Central Intelligence Agency?
- b) The Federal Bureau of Investigation?
- c) The Office of Naval Intelligence?
- d) The Defense Intelligence Agency?
- e) The National Security Agency?

21. To what "recent developments in the state of the law" was Mr. Richard Q. Vawter, Director of Information, General Services Administration, referring in his February 8, 1972, letter (See Complaint, Exhibit D) to Mr. Harold Weisberg?

Please note that under Rule 33 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure you are required to serve upon the undersigned, within 30 days after service of this notice, your answers in writing and under oath to the above interrogatories.

JAMES HIRAM LESAR  
Attorney for Plaintiff  
1231 Fourth Street, S. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20024

DATED: November 29, 1973

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this 29th day of November, 1973, served copies of the foregoing interrogatories upon the attorneys for the Defendant, the General Services Administration, by mailing them to the Attorney General for the United States, Mr. Robert Bork, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., and Mr. Michael Ryan, Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, Civil Division, United States Courthouse, 3rd and Constitution, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20001.

JAMES HIRAM LESAR



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HAROLD WEISBERG,

Plaintiff

v.

UNITED STATES GENERAL SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION,

Defendant

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) CIVIL ACTION NO. 2052-73  
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ANSWERS TO INTERROGATORIES

JAMES B. RHOADS, Archivist of the United States, having been first duly sworn, under oath, deposes and says that it is upon his personal knowledge and belief that he gives the following information in answer to interrogatories propounded by plaintiff:

1. Yes.
2. The transcript was originally classified under the provisions of Executive Order 10501, as amended (3CFR, 1949-1953 Comp.) It is presently classified under the provisions of Executive Order 11652.
3. 37 F.R. 5209, March 10, 1972.
4. Defendant objects to this interrogatory on the grounds that it is not relevant to the subject matter involved in the instant action, and divulgence of the information sought would be contrary to the jurisdictional requisites set forth at 5 USC 552.
5. Not applicable (N/A) in light of previous answer.
6. The transcript is withheld as falling within certain exemptions from mandatory disclosure cited at 5 U.S.C. 552(b) (1970).
7. The Warren Commission was established under Executive Order and recognized by statute to investigate the assassinations of President Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald.

8. The defendant is not aware of any such proceedings.

9. Not applicable (N/A) in light of previous answer.

10. The defendant is not aware of any contemplated future proceedings in this respect.

11. N/A

12. N/A

13. N/A

14. N/A

15. Defendant objects to this interrogatory on the grounds that it is not relevant to the subject matter involved in the instant action. The General Services Administration has made no such recommendation.

16. Defendant objects to this interrogatory on the grounds that it is not relevant to the subject matter involved in the instant action. The General Services Administration has made no such recommendation.


17. Defendant objects to this interrogatory on the grounds that it is not relevant to the subject matter involved in the instant action. The General Services Administration has made no such recommendation.

18. No.

19. No.

20. The only Federal agencies which have examined a copy of the transcript other than the defendant General Services Administration are the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

21. Mr. Vawter's comment to "recent developments in the state of the law" in his letter of February 8, 1972, merely refers to an examination of newly issued judicial decisions on the Freedom of Information Act and the anticipated issuance of Executive Order 11652.

  
JAMES B. RHOADS  
Archivist of the United States

Subscribed and sworn to me before this 10<sup>th</sup> day of January, 1974.

My Commission expires the 31<sup>st</sup> day of August, 1974.

1 STATEMENT OF MR. DAVID W. BELIN, ATTORNEY, FORMER ASSISTANT  
2 COUNSEL, WARREN COMMISSION, AND FORMER EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,  
3 ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION ON DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES, CENTRAL  
4 INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

5 Ms. Abzug. Let us see if we can have some questions  
6 answered which have been raised.

7 How would you characterize the use of classification  
8 markings of Warren Commission documents? Was it over-  
9 extensive?

10 Mr. Belin. Almost everything that we had on the Warren  
11 Commission was marked Top Secret.

12 I would have to say that it was over-extensive to the  
13 extent that most of the matters before the Commission really  
14 had nothing to do with what you would ordinarily think of as  
15 Top Secret information.

16 When I took the testimony of Johnny Calvin Brewer of  
17 Texas, who told how he heard police sirens coming down the  
18 street and saw a man duck in a shoe store after the shooting  
19 of Officer Tippett, he became suspicious of the man because  
20 when the police sirens ebbed away, Brewer saw the man leave and  
21 then Brewer followed him into the Texas Theater and the man  
22 turned out to be Oswald; the fact that that was classified as  
23 Top Secret was really, so far as I was concerned, not a proper  
24 use of classification.

25 I think perhaps the reason it was classified Top Secret  
was that they did not want things to leak out of the Warren

1 Commission hearing rooms.

2 But basically all of the testimony we took of witnesses  
3 to the events in Dallas had the stamp of Top Secret on them.

4 Ms. Abzug. Are you aware as to whether the Warren  
5 Commission was given any authority by the President in an  
6 Executive Order to originally classify the documents?

7 Mr. Belin. I do not purport to be a classification  
8 expert, but to the best of my knowledge I knew of no such  
9 independent classifying authority that the Warren Commission  
10 had.

11 Ms. Abzug. In other words, as far as you know, the  
12 markings of Top Secret on Executive Session transcripts of the  
13 Warren Commission and of its Staff Memos, for example, were  
14 really for a mixture of purposes?

15 Mr. Belin. To the best of my knowledge I know of no  
16 other reason other than the administrative purposes, because  
17 I know of no independent classification authority, although  
18 there might be some indirect authority and I do not purport  
19 to be an expert at that. I know that on many memoranda I  
20 prepared myself, I did not put anything of a classification  
21 nature on it.

22 Ms. Abzug. Assuming that nobody had the authority,  
23 that is, to classify the Commission's documents, what is your  
24 view as to whether they - let me say this. Do you think they  
25 had been properly withheld or do you think they should be

1 withheld under some other concept?

2 Mr. Belin. I will exclude those Commission documents  
3 which were prepared out of classified information that was  
4 received, let us say, from the CIA because it is my understand-  
5 ing that when you receive information from a classified docu-  
6 ment, that theoretically that memorandum that you prepared,  
7 which quotes from the classified source, must remain classified.

8 But I must candidly state to you that there has been an  
9 over-classification, I believe, of Warren Commission documents  
10 in general.

11 The one that stands out most in my mind, and that has  
12 caused the most widespread public concern, related to the  
13 autopsy photographs and x-rays of President Kennedy.

14 Ms. Abzug. This is a very interesting question. Would  
15 you say it was a question of Ward and Paul marking the  
16 transcripts Top Secret?

17 Mr. Belin. I think that Ward and Paul did mark every  
18 transcript Top Secret and upon what authority I do not know.

19 Ms. Abzug. You do not know?

20 Mr. Belin. No, I do not know what authority they had, if  
21 any.

22 Ms. Abzug. I am trying to get at, as to how it came  
23 about. Do you think it was an administrative device?

24 Mr. Belin. I do not know whether they did it of their  
25 own volition or whether they were directed to by the General

1 Counsel, Lee Rankin. All I can tell you is that every trans-  
2 cript, including every witness whom we interrogated, was marked  
3 or stamped Top Secret.

4 Ms. Abzug. Let me ask this then. What was generally  
5 the staff's attitude toward the so-called classification  
6 markings?

7 Mr. Belin. The general attitude of the staff was this.  
8 I do not want to use the word 'ridiculous', but we thought  
9 that it was over-classification, to say the least. In fact,  
10 it was so classified that even though our building was under  
11 a 24-hour a day security guard, we were directed to put all of  
12 these transcripts in safes at night, and they were marked Top  
13 Secret when they really were not Top Secret.

14 I am excluding the transcripts related to CIA matters or  
15 what have you. I am talking about the general transcripts of  
16 the area in which I was involved. I was one of the two  
17 lawyers in Area 2 which was involved in analysis of all the  
18 evidence to determine who killed President Kennedy and Officer  
19 Tippett.

20 Ms. Abzug. Do you have any recollection of Mr. J. Lee  
21 Rankin, the Counsel, claiming the Commission had authority to  
22 classify its own information?

23 Mr. Belin. I do not remember a conversation with General  
24 Counsel Lee Rankin. I do not think any of us really raised any  
25 issue at the time.

1 Ms. Abzug. Did you have any difficulty getting informa-  
2 tion?

3 Mr. Belin. None.

4 Ms. Abzug. Did any of the staff people have any difficul-  
5 ty getting information?

6 Mr. Belin. Not to the best of my recollection.

7 Ms. Abzug. Did they require security clearance, that is,  
8 staff members?

9 Mr. Belin. All of us had to go through a security  
10 clearance. That perhaps relates to an earlier question you  
11 asked. It was a standard joke within the members of the staff  
12 that we were having access to documents that were marked Top  
13 Secret at a time when none of us had security clearances.  
14 Even after some of us had security clearances, there were one  
15 or two that took a month, or two, or more to get security  
16 clearances. It was an inside joke about the fact that what  
17 would the Warren Commission do if one of the members of the  
18 staff had not gotten the security clearance by the time the  
19 Warren Commission had completed its investigation, and you  
20 would have all of these hundreds of secret documents.

21 It would have been embarrassing to a lot of people.

22 I believe eventually all staff people were cleared.

23 Ms. Abzug. As Executive Director of the Rockefeller  
24 Commission, do you recall any specific provisions which  
25 authorized that Commission to classify documents?

1 consultation with the National Archives and other agencies,  
2 and the recommendations resulting from the study were approved.

3 They called for immediate review of the material with-  
4 held by the originating agencies. The purpose was disclosure  
5 of as much of the material as possible. A key provision of  
6 the guidelines prepared by the Department of Justice held that  
7 originating agencies should review their classified and un-  
8 classified withheld material 5 years and 10 years after the  
9 initial review, and thereafter every 10 years.

10 The Attorney General dispatched the first review letters  
11 to agencies in 1965, and the National Archives in 1970 sent  
12 out similar letters seeking review of withheld material.

13 The regular 5-year reviews continue. The National  
14 Archives wrote last July to the various agencies involved,  
15 asking them to examine their withheld documents again with a  
16 view to disclosure.

17 The reviews of 1955 and 1970 were not the only ones made  
18 to speed disclosure. When the President's Commission on the  
19 Assassination of President Kennedy went out of existence, the  
20 status of previously undisclosed internal records and corres-  
21 pondence of the Commission was uncertain.

22 With the assent of the Department of Justice, the National  
23 Archives in 1967-68 serpened this material and opened most of  
24 it. However, some correspondence between the agencies and the  
25 Commission and other records relating to the agencies remained



1 closed.

2 The National Archives, therefore, went back again to the  
3 agencies in 1972-73 for a further review of this type of  
4 record. On the latter occasion the agencies were reminded  
5 that Executive Order 11652 had been issued in the interim, with  
6 provisions for declassifying or downgrading any classified  
7 documents among those withheld.

8 More recently, in our letters to agencies relating to the  
9 1975 review, we have asked them to keep in mind the provisions  
10 of the Freedom of Information Act, as amended in 1974, and  
11 Executive Order 11652 when making their determinations as to  
12 what now can be opened in the material which is still with-  
13 held.

14 As the result of the various reviews under the Department  
15 of Justice guidelines, additional material in the Warren  
16 Commission records has been disclosed by originating agencies  
17 since that first general review in 1965. Moreover, researchers  
18 now have recourse to mandatory review procedures of the Freedom  
19 of Information Act and Executive Order 11652, both of which  
20 have been effective in opening other withheld materials in the  
21 Warren Commission records. They provide workable means for  
22 researchers to challenge nondisclosure of material which they  
23 believe should be opened.

24 I thank the Committee again for this opportunity to  
25 discuss the policies and practices of the National Archives with

1 Can you put this in some order for this simple mind?  
2 Sometimes I have to spend weeks getting a document that is  
3 marked Classified, and I have to put it in my safe and change  
4 the combination and so on. I am so concerned about maintaining  
5 classified secrets of this nation.

6 But suddenly I found out that in this whole maze of the  
7 Archives there are documents which a stenotypist decided were  
8 Top Secret. One day the Commission Counsel says "do not  
9 bother to make it Top Secret. Let us make it Confidential."

10 Then I find there are a series of documents out there  
11 running around in the libraries. However, we cannot get to  
12 them in the Archives because they are marked Classified by  
13 some unknown handwriting on the wall.

14 Mr. Garfinkel. I think if we examine every document of  
15 the Commission which remains Classified, or has been classified  
16 at some time in the past, we will discover that the original  
17 classifier was either an agency which specifically had the  
18 authority to classify the records, or was the Commission  
19 itself.

20 We will find that it was never the Archives on its own  
21 authority.

22 What happened, apparently, is that the Warren Commission  
23 naturally assumed, because it was handling a great deal of  
24 security classified information, that it had the authority to  
25 mark these documents as security classified.

1 It also appears from the record that the President, and  
2 of course, his advisers, were the perpetrators of an oversight  
3 in that they never made a specific amendment to Executive  
4 Order 10501, which was in effect at that time, to include the  
5 Warren Commission among those agencies that had original  
6 classifying authority.

7 The Commission assumed it had that authority, and acted  
8 under that assumption. We have an affidavit of its General  
9 Counsel that the Commission had that authority, and that,  
10 pursuant to that authority as delegated to him by the  
11 Commissioners, he instructed the reporters of the Commission  
12 transcripts and other Commission documents to mark documents  
13 as classified.

14 We also had indirect evidence that it was the assumption  
15 of the President that the Commission had that authority;  
16 although we do not have a specific amendment to Executive  
17 Order 10501, we have a letter from President Johnson to Chief  
18 Justice Warren in his capacity as chairman of the Commission,  
19 stating that the Commission was waived from a particular  
20 provision of the Executive Order.

21 We can assume that the President --

22 Ms. Abzug. The Commission was what?

23 Mr. Garfinkel. Those were waived from a particular  
24 provision of the Executive Order. I can be more specific.

25 When the Commission's report came out, many of the

1 Ms. Abzug. Congressman Gerald Ford, as opposed to  
2 President Gerald Ford, published this book called "Portrait  
3 of the Assassin" in 1965. He quoted in it extensively from  
4 the January 27th transcript.

5 For nine years after Mr. Ford had published parts of it,  
6 the Archives continue to suppress the entire transcript on the  
7 grounds that it had been classified Top Secret pursuant to  
8 Executive Order 10501.

9 How did that happen?

10 Dr. Rhoads. I think we were not aware until fairly  
11 recently of the fact that there was not a completely  
12 regularized grant of authority to the Warren Commission to  
13 classify. We assumed they had the authority, and for a number  
14 of years proceeded on that basis.

15 Ms. Abzug. I find that fascinating.

16 We are entrusting to the Archives our whole history.  
17 This is important to know about. This is part of knowledge.  
18 We are almost in a situation where we have to have an archaeolo-  
19 gical expedition to discover the writings on the walls.

20 I find this remarkable that you do not know anything, or  
21 you did not know for how many years?

22 Mr. Johnson. Nine years.

23 Ms. Abzug. Nine years.

24 You did not know for nine years by what authority, if  
25 any authority, the documents of the Warren Commission were

1 to that effect.

2 When did you find that out?

3 Mr. Johnson. When the Weissberg case came up.

4 Ms. Abzug. That was three years ago.

5 You continue to testify, and just this year you released  
6 that transcript. You are in a bad habit. We all know what  
7 happens. You get a habit, it is hard to kick it. But the  
8 point is you have got to get out of this habit.

9 This Committee is dealing with this issue because,  
10 frankly, we have got to deal with this craziness which has  
11 been going on in this Government for so long. We classify so  
12 much we do not know the difference between secret and not  
13 secret any more.

14 That stenotypist incident grabs me. For that stenotypist  
15 to classify the notes --

16 Dr. Rhoads. The stenotypist did not classify the notes.

17 Ms. Abzug. It is my way of making the point. We do not  
18 know anything about it. There was no authority. There really  
19 was no person who had the right. It is a paranoia.

20 Dr. Rhoads. Under Executive Order 10501 there was a  
21 great deal of looseness. There was a great deal of over-  
22 classification, there was a great deal of improper classifica-  
23 tion, there was no central control over it. I agree with you,  
24 it was a bad a chaotic situation.

25 With the Order 11652 I do not claim that we have come into