

8/26/82

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HAROLD WEISBERG,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action Nos.
78-322 and 78-420
(Consolidated)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION, et al.,

Defendants.

EIGHTH DECLARATION OF JOHN N. PHILLIPS

I, John N. Phillips, make the following declaration:

1. I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), assigned in a supervisory capacity to the Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts (FOIPA) Section, Records Management Division, FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ), Washington, D.C. As I have indicated in the seven previous declarations that were filed in these consolidated cases, I am familiar, due to the nature of my official duties, with the procedures followed in processing Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests received by the FBI, including plaintiff's requests for records on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy (JFK assassination) contained in the FBI's Dallas and New Orleans Field Offices.

2. Government counsel asked that I read Plaintiff's Amended Statement of Genuine Issues of Material Fact in Dispute. Having read that pleading, I make the following statements in response to the fourteen issues of fact which plaintiff claims are in dispute in these cases.

(a) Whether the Dallas and New Orleans Field Offices maintain "ticklers."

In paragraph 4 of my fifth declaration filed on July 2, 1982, in support of the Defendant's Reply to the Plaintiff's Opposition to the Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, I explained that "ticklers" -- as that term is used to refer to potentially retrievable records -- are photostatic or carbon copies of documents and that these copies are prepared for the information and temporary use of individuals who need to follow the progress

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declaration. He
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when they
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static or
"x copy"
copies

Ticklers include notations &
copies of records from other
than case "main" files

Exhibit A

of a certain matter. I also stated that not all FBI divisions maintain "ticklers" and that indeed most FBI field offices, including the Dallas and New Orleans Offices, do not produce or maintain these types of records.

In response to those statements, plaintiff produced a document (i.e., Exhibit 2 attached to Harold Weisberg's affidavit of July 21, 1982) ("Weisberg Affidavit"), which he claims demonstrates that the Dallas Field Office does produce and maintain ticklers. That document indicates that a file on Marina Nikolaevna Porter was being closed on March 6, 1978, but that the agent wanted to reopen the case in six months "for verification of the address of subject and family." To remind him of the reopening, the agent directed a rotor clerk, per a notation at the end of the memorandum, to prepare a "six (6) months tickler for reopening."

This is not a copy of the Weisberg Affidavit as it is a copy of the original document.

In this context, it is clear that the agent was not requesting the production of a photostatic or carbon copy (i.e., a "tickler" copy) of the memorandum in question. He was instead directing a clerk to prepare a 3 x 5 card indicating the action that was to be taken six months hence. This card, in turn, would have been placed in a chronologically arranged system of other such cards which contained similar types of reminders. As each time period elapsed, the noted action would be taken and the "tickler" card would be thrown away.

Conclusive with me

Exhibit 2 attached to Weisberg's Affidavit thus does not refute the statement in paragraph 4 of my fifth declaration that most FBI field offices, including the Dallas and New Orleans Offices, do not produce or maintain "tickler" copies of the documents that they generate. Rather, it merely demonstrates that FBI agents often utilize an informal card system to remind them of certain actions that should be taken in the future.

This "future" is now more than 2 years in a continuing case that according to the above will be "open" soon

(b) Whether the FBI searched for "ticklers."

In paragraph 4 of my fifth declaration, I stated that, because the Dallas and New Orleans Field offices did not produce or maintain "tickler" copies of documents, the FBI did not undertake a search for such records. I also explained that even if those field offices had maintained "tickler" copies, it would have been virtually impossible to search for the ones responsive to plaintiff's FOIA requests inasmuch as their maintenance varies among the employees who use them. Moreover, I noted that it would have been a duplication of effort to search for "ticklers" (again assuming their existence) since they would have been merely carbon copies of documents that were already processed in response to plaintiff's requests.

He said that but he has no personal knowledge, it is not true that there are FO agents who have personal knowledge and notes admits no search

(c) Whether the FBI searched "June files."

"June files" are what the FBI sometimes calls the files that encompasses the electronic surveillance conducted by a field office. These files, consistent with the FBI's filing system,^{*/} are index according to who or what organization or company was under surveillance. Information in the "June files," like all other FBI files, is thus retrievable through a search of a field office's general indices.

not done

In the instant cases, the FBI utilized its general indices to identify material responsive to plaintiff's FOIA requests. If any of that material was located in a "June file," that file was searched and the releasable material pertinent to plaintiff's requests was furnished to him. However, not all of the "June files" in the Dallas and New Orleans Field Offices were searched for, as can be readily imagined, most of them have absolutely nothing to do with the JFK assassination.

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^{*/} For a detailed explanation of the FBI's filing system, see paragraphs 3 and 4 of my fourth declaration attached to Defendant's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, filed on May 3, 1982.

(d) Whether the FBI searched for records referenced in a Dallas memorandum dated October 23, 1975, attached as Exhibit 11 to Weisberg's Affidavit.

As I indicated in paragraph 18(e) of my fourth declaration attached to Defendant's Motion for Partial Summary, filed on May 3, 1982, the FBI's search in these cases did locate records concerning the allegations of Mr. William Walter. By letter dated May 15, 1981, plaintiff was provided with the records pertaining to Mr. Walter's allegations that had not been previously processed in the FBIHQ files.*/

does not say "all" and not all

(e) Whether the FBI searched for all films and tapes.

As I have stated several times in these cases,**/ plaintiff has been furnished all releasable films and tapes in the Dallas and New Orleans Field Offices which pertain to the JFK assassination. Furthermore, as I indicated in paragraph 3(g) of my third declaration, some tapes and films (this includes the "Thomas Aleya film") were sent to FBIHQ during the investigation and thus are involved in the pending administrative appeal of plaintiff's separate FOIA request for FBIHQ material. Lastly, there are no tapes of "the recorded police radio broadcasts" in either the Dallas or New Orleans Field Offices.***/

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*/ Most of the records surrounding Mr. Walter's allegations were previously processed pursuant to a separate FOIA request by plaintiff. That processing of the FBIHQ Kennedy files was explained in paragraph 6 of my second declaration attached to Defendant's Reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to the Motion Concerning the Adjudication of Certain Exemption Claims, filed on March 22, 1982.

**/ See Second Declaration of John N. Phillips, ¶ 5, attached to Defendant's Reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to the Motion Concerning the Adjudication of Certain Exemption Claims, filed on March 22, 1982; Third Declaration of John N. Phillips, ¶ 3(g), attached to Defendant's Response to Plaintiff's Settlement Proposal, filed on April 15, 1982; Fourth Declaration of John N. Phillips, ¶¶ 20 and 24, attached to Defendant's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, filed on May 3, 1982; Fifth Declaration of John N. Phillips, ¶ 5, attached to Defendant's Reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to the Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, filed on July 2, 1982; and Seventh Declaration of John N. Phillips, ¶ 3, attached to Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Order Compelling Photographic Copies of All Movie Films and Still Photographs in the FBI's Dallas and New Orleans Field Offices, filed on August 19, 1982.

***/ It should be noted that a tape of the recorded Dallas police radio broadcasts was made by an FBI official for use by the Warren Commission. However, a copy of that tape was not maintained by the Bureau in its files on the assassination.

a file in every particular

(f) Whether the FBI searched for all records

"pertaining to persons and organizations who figured in the investigation of President Kennedy's murder," as well as for New Orleans records "pertaining to Clay Shaw, David Ferrie and any other person or organization who figured in District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation into President Kennedy's assassination."

As I spelled out in great detail in my fourth declaration and reiterated in paragraph 6 of my fifth declaration, all records on or pertaining to organizations or persons who figured in the FBI's investigation of the Kennedy assassination -- as far as those records related to that investigation -- were processed and, where appropriate, released to plaintiff. With respect to New Orleans records on David Ferrie, Clay Shaw or Jim Garrison's investigation, the FBI could find no main files or material on those subjects other than what was merged into the main files on the Bureau's investigation of the assassination. Those files, in turn, were processed and the nonexempt material was furnished to plaintiff.

As I indicated in my fifth declaration, the FBI was not involved in or connected with Mr. Garrison's investigation of the JFK assassination and thus maintained no main files on his investigation. Rather, as I explained above, any information or documents concerning Mr. Garrison's investigation was channelled into the New Orleans main files on the assassination. Notwithstanding this fact, plaintiff apparently believes that the FBI should have reviewed the documents in its Kennedy files which pertained to Mr. Garrison's investigation and then conducted new searches on the organizations and persons whose names appeared in those documents. According to plaintiff's counsel, those persons and organizations "include[d] but [are] are not limited to the following: the Free Cuba Committee, Double Check, Alpha 66, DRE, JURE, MNR, Sylvia Odio, Carlos Bringuier, Ronnie Caire, Dean Andrews, and Perry Russo."

The FBI acknowledges that it did not undertake new and independent searches on the organizations and persons whose names appeared in those Kennedy records which pertained in some

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fashion to Jim Garrison or his investigation. The FBI believes that it was and is not required under the FOIA to do so. As Mr. Quinlan Shea, the former director of the Justice Department's Office of Privacy and Information and Appeals (OPIA), indicated to plaintiff's counsel, the FOIA does not contemplate "an open-ended, never-ending process of search, locate, review and then search again based on what is contained in the reviewed records."*/ This is precisely what plaintiff desires of

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the FBI in this case. If plaintiff wants a search conducted for records on the above detailed persons and organizations, he can file new FOIA requests with the agency and pay for any search and copying fees associated with the search for that material.

(g) Whether the FBI searched for files on "critics" or "criticism" of its assassination investigation.

In passing on plaintiff's administrative appeals in these cases, former Associate Attorney General John Shenefield decided that, "as a matter of agency discretion, the Bureau will conduct all-reference searches on George DeMohrenshildt and former Special Agent James P. Hosty, and will also attempt to determine whether there are any other official or unofficial administrative files which pertain to the Kennedy case, with particular emphasis on seeking files on 'critics' or 'criticism' of the FBI's assassination investigation."**/ Per this directive, the FBI conducted a search for files on "critics" or "criticism" of its investigation. It did not attempt, however, to search for names of unspecified individuals. At no time did the Associate Attorney General or his staff in OPIA indicate to the FBI that it should search for records on any individuals, including those

*has
letter
done*

*/ Letter of June 16, 1980, from Quinlan J. Shea to James H. Lesar, attached as Exhibit A(2) to Defendant's Reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to the Motion Concerning the Adjudication of Certain Exemption Claims, filed on March 22, 1982.

**/ See page 3 of Associate Attorney General Shenefield's decision of December 16, 1980, which is attached as Exhibit A(3) to Defendant's Reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to the Motion Concerning the Adjudication of Certain Exemption Claims, filed on March 22, 1982.

listed by plaintiff in his Amended Statement of Genuine Issues of Material Fact in Dispute. Rather, by putting the words critics and criticism in quotes, it seems clear that former Associate Attorney General Shenefield meant that those were the topics for which the FBI was to search. This conclusion is buttressed by the fact that in the same paragraph of his decision Mr. Shenefield specifically listed the names of several individuals on whom he wanted new searches conducted. Thus, if the Associate Attorney General wanted the FBI to search for records on specific individuals who were critical of the assassination investigation, it seems apparent that he would have listed their names in his decision.

They are not critics, even if using a no opinion of know- ledge

Some way no person would be known

(h) Whether the FBI searched for records referenced in Exhibit 4 attached to Weisberg's Affidavit.

Apparently, by this question, plaintiff is asking whether the FBI searched for the documents which Raymond Comstock provided to Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy. The answer is no. Inasmuch as these documents per se do not fall within plaintiff's FOIA requests in these cases, the FBI did not conduct an independent search for the material. As explained in paragraph 2(f) above, the FBI does not believe that the FOIA requires an agency to make additional searches based on what is contained in the records located as a result of the search conducted in response to a FOIA request. If plaintiff desires the "Comstock" records, he can file a new FOIA request and pay the fees associated with the search for that material.

They are further records & they are with in request. also in exhibit records

Does he have to be what FBI? Does he? and should I file with the at in this - about records

(i) Whether the FBI searched for the record quoted in Exhibit 6 attached to Weisberg's Affidavit.

Although it is uncertain which record in Exhibit 6 plaintiff is referring to, the FBI acknowledges that it did not conduct an independent search for any of the records referenced in Exhibit 6 of Weisberg's Affidavit. Again, the reason is that none of those records per se fall within plaintiff's FOIA requests in these cases.

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(j) Whether the FBI searched for records on Carlos Marcello.

Inasmuch as plaintiff's FOIA requests did not specify Mr. Marcello as someone on whom he wanted records, the FBI did not conduct an independent search for material on Mr. Marcello.

(k) Whether the FBI searched for records on former Special Agent James P. Hosty.

As I have stated before in these cases,^{*/} indices searches were made in the Dallas Field Office to locate material on Special Agent Hosty. No main files on Mr. Hosty were located; however, there was a general personnel matters file (67-425) containing documents on Mr. Hosty relative to the JFK assassination which were processed and, if nonexempt, were released to plaintiff.

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There is a "67" personnel file in FBIHQ on every FBI employee, including Mr. Hosty. Since the "67" FBIHQ file on Mr. Hosty was clearly not within the scope of the instant FOIA requests by plaintiff, it was not processed. At best, that file would be within the scope of plaintiff's separate FOIA request for FBIHQ documents, the administrative appeal of which is presently pending with the Justice Department's Office of Information and Privacy.^{**/}

(l) Whether the FBI searched for records on Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

The FBI acknowledges that it did not conduct an independent search for records on Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. Plaintiff's FOIA request in these cases did not specify her as someone on whom he wanted records. Nor did Associate Attorney General Shenefield direct the FBI, as a matter of agency discretion, to conduct a search for material pertaining to Mrs. Oswald.

*she was
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K. M. W. E. T.*

^{*/} See Second Declaration of John N. Phillips, ¶ 4, attached to Defendant's Reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to Motion Concerning the Adjudication of Certain Exemption Claims, filed on March 22, 1982; and Third Declaration of John N. Phillips, ¶ 3(c), attached to Defendant's Response to Plaintiff's Settlement Proposals, filed on April 15, 1982.

^{**/} Nothing in plaintiff's submissions contradict these facts. Instead, even plaintiff admits that the "Hosty records" he presently desires are contained in the FBIHQ files.

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(m) Whether the FBI has searched SAC confidential files and safes.

The FBI is unsure what plaintiff is referring to when he talks about SAC (i.e., Special Agent in Charge) confidential files. Plaintiff may be referring to materials on highly sensitive investigations and personnel matters which are maintained in the offices of the SACs. Those materials are kept in safes for security purposes.

In the instant cases, the FBI did undertake a search of the SAC safes in both the Dallas and New Orleans Field Offices. Any records that were located therein which pertained to the JFK assassination or which were responsive to the Associate Attorney General decision of December 16, 1980, were processed and, if nonexempt, were provided to plaintiff.

Then why is the attribution by those who have personal knowledge?

(n) Whether all records identified on "see" references have been provided.

As I have stated before in these cases,^{*/} all releasable information pertinent to plaintiff's FOIA request has been provided to him. This includes records identified by way of "see" references. Furthermore, as I stated in paragraphs 21 and 24 of my fourth declaration, plaintiff was provided -- by agreement of the FBI -- with copies of all the indices search slips prepared by the Dallas and New Orleans Field Offices. Plaintiff thus has the capability for determining what files (including those identified by way of "see" references) were searched and processed by the FBI in these cases.

*Call re N.C. search slips & some DL
again he lacks personal knowledge but I did under oath*

^{*/} See, e.g., Fifth Declaration of John N. Phillips, ¶ 3, attached to Defendant's Reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to the Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, filed on July 2, 1982.

3. In conclusion, I would like to note that the FBI's search in these cases was exhaustive. The agency not only undertook a systematic approach to locating records directly responsive to plaintiff's FOIA request, it also conducted, pursuant to the discretion exercised by former Associate Attorney General John Shenefield, a search for records on subjects which were, at best, remotely related to plaintiff's requests. As a result of the FBI multi-tiered search in these cases, nearly 12,000 documents and 53,000 index cards, together consisting of over 100,000 pages, were processed and the releasable information furnished to plaintiff.

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I have read the foregoing statement consisting of 10 pages and fully understand its contents. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated this 26 day of August, 1982.

John N. Phillips
JOHN N. PHILLIPS
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Phillips SA

8/21/82

02

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^{*}/ See, e.g., Fifth Declaration of John N. Phillips, ¶ 3, attached to Defendant's Reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to the Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, filed on July 2, 1982.

Extra copies - not
in other set?

03

It was assumed that some kind of statistical sample of FBI records would ultimately be made permanent and transferred to the National Archives. To assure that historically important records, which might be missed by such a sample, were preserved, a list of approximately 4,000 Exceptional Cases was developed. Contributions to the list were sought from the research communities through their journals and newsletters and through letters sent to some 600 scholars. In addition, the team members provided Exceptional Cases from their research and their work with the case files. (Section 3.)

Based upon the proportional sampling technique employed nearly one-half of the case files examined came from 33 classifications. Case files from two classifications — 100 (Domestic Security) and 105 (Foreign Counterintelligence) — comprise more than 10% of the 18,000 case files. Although it is commonly assumed that FBI case files are bulging dossiers, two-thirds of the sample are less than one-fourth inch thick. Another common assumption that most FBI case files are rich historical sources is not supported by the 18,000 case files in the data base. Indeed, only 26.5% of the sample have any research potential. (Section 4.)

Information on the case files in the data base was used to generate "classification profiles" that formed part of the background material relied upon in making appraisal recommendations. (Section 5 and Appendix A.) The data base also was used to test several hypotheses about FBI case files. Contrary to what one might expect, more criminal related case files are opened than security related ones, although it is clear the latter tend to have greater research potential. An analysis of the data base revealed only one time period — the 1940s for security related classifications — when research potential was significantly greater than any other time period. Another analysis disclosed that Field Office/Office of Origin case files tend to have more research potential than Field Office/Auxiliary Office case files, and that the research potential of Field Office/Office of Origin case files is identical to Headquarters. A comparison of selected Field Office/Office of Origin case files with Headquarter counterparts shows that 60% had identical research potential ratings; and where the research potential rating differed, a higher research potential was marked for Headquarters case files. Finally, "fat files" clearly had greater research potential than "thin files", and proved to be the best single predictor of research potential. This analysis also suggested that a "fat file" or multi-section file should consist of two or more sections. (Section 4.)

Several studies of special topics such as indices, abstracts, non-textual records, and the like were conducted. The permanent value of main subject index cards is determined by the disposition instructions for related case files. A variety of other indices, including some relating to electronic surveillance activities, have research potential and should be retained. Generally, the value of non-textual records derives from whether or not the related case file is to be permanently retained. With few exceptions, disposal of computer tapes is not authorized at this time, although in some areas they are of permanent value. A review of the Bureau's abstract system indicated that only abstracts arranged by "source" and those related to the SIS program in Latin America should be permanently retained. (Appendix A.)

Based upon analyses of the case files in the data base, examination of other

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2.3 Records maintained separately from main file room

Some records are maintained separately from the related case file or are maintained as a separate series outside the main file room. They include records in Special File Rooms, H.SUR materials, personnel and budget records, FBI National Academy records, public inquiries, automated and audiovisual materials, and materials maintained under the personal control of the Special Agents in Charge.

In 1948, a Headquarters Special File Room was established to hold "all files that have an unusually confidential or peculiar background . . . including all obscene enclosures." Until recently there were several rooms considered special records rooms. The criteria for records to be placed in the Special File Room have changed through the years, but the following categories have usually been in a special file room: June mail, electronic surveillance materials (H.SUR), informant files, sensitive materials on Bureau employees and prominent people, undercover operations records, foreign source records, and several small sensitive series of records. Access to the room and the records is limited to a small number of employees. The Field Offices have special file rooms for informant files and H.SUR materials. The records in special file rooms are controlled through the central records system.

Two Bureau record keeping practices, "June Mail" and "Do Not File" memoranda, have received widespread attention. The SAC Letter no. 69 of June 29, 1949, established a separate filing procedure for information from or relating to the Bureau's "most sensitive sources" to ensure that such information would not appear in the case file. Such mail was to be sealed in an envelope marked "June" (a codeword used because the program began in June). The envelope in turn was placed in another envelope addressed to the Director, Personal and Confidential. The same SAC Letter specified that "June Mail" was "to be used only for the most secretive sources, such as Governors, secretaries to high officials who may be discussing such officials and their attitudes, or when referring to highly controversial or unusual investigative techniques." The latter refers to electronic surveillance or surreptitious entries and was used as a euphemism to conceal the existence of such activities.

From the beginning most of the June mail procedures related to information from techniques (especially electronic surveillance) used in security cases. In 1964 some information relating to criminal intelligence, such as ~~LeSec~~ ~~Mostra~~ and Top Echelon Criminal Informants, was also authorized to be handled under June procedures. A May 26, 1970, SAC Letter further broadened the definition of June mail by leaving to the discretion of each SAC what should be considered June mail. FBI Headquarters Memo 52-70, dated November 7, 1978, discontinued the June designation but required continued special handling and separate filing of sensitive material. In 1976 extant June mail was indexed into the Central Records System.

"Do Not File" procedures began with a Hoover memorandum dated April 11, 1940. He instructed that memoranda "written merely for informative purposes" would be prepared on blue forms, would not be filed, nor would carbons or abstracts be prepared for those documents. Later, the Do Not File memoranda were typed on pink paper with various annotations indicating that the document should be destroyed after appropriate action, should be returned to the writer, or should be retained in the Director's office.

Do Not File documents were used in sensitive matters, such as illegal break-ins and political gossip, but they were used also for policy making and administrative documents in which restricted circulation and filing was desired by the Bureau. Sometimes Do Not File restrictions were struck out by the writer or an Assistant Director, and the documents were in fact serialized and filed in a regular case file.

Hoover and the Executive Conference of the Bureau (composed of Assistant Directors who regularly reviewed FBI policies and procedures, recommended appropriate action, and forwarded the recommendations to Mr. Hoover) attempted to control the growth and filing of the Do Not File materials, and after February 1950, the colored Do Not File memoranda procedure was stopped. However, the procedure was still used on occasion, particularly by L. Patrick Gray, after the discontinuance of the colored forms. As has been the case from the earliest days of the Bureau, documentation of very routine administrative business is not serialized or filed in case files.

Electronic surveillance (ELSUR) refers to both telephone surveillance (wiretap or technical surveillance) and microphone surveillance (bug or electronic listening device). Both techniques have been used by the Bureau since the 1930's, though the legal bases for them changed through the years. The Bureau always considered ELSUR records as sensitive materials. Until recently they were filed in special file rooms, SAC safes, in special drawers in the operational divisions, and with the Do Not File and June mail procedures. In fact most of the records handled as June mail were ELSUR materials.

In the FBI Headquarters Memo 52-78 dated November 7, 1978, the June designation was discontinued, but the memorandum required continued special handling and separate filing of sensitive ELSUR materials. At present, ELSUR records are filed in regular case files (many times as sub-files), indexed in the ELSUR Index, and if the materials are placed in the Headquarters Special File Room, there are cross reference sheets in the case files.

The ELSUR Index maintained in all Field Offices and at Headquarters, was begun in 1966 and includes the names of people who were monitored by the Bureau or were the proprietors of premises in which an ELSUR was conducted since January 1, 1960. There is no procedural cross referencing between the ELSUR Index and the General Index, but it is likely that the subjects of ELSUR operations appear in the General Index as a result of investigative operations.

The personnel records of the FBI are classification 67, but they are maintained separately from the main file room by a unit of the Records Management Division in Headquarters or by the SAC in the Field Offices. There are three categories of files identified numerically by a classification 67 number. The first are the Official Personnel Folders for both out-of-service and in-service personnel. The second category is employment applications, and the third is Special and General Files. The latter include personnel policy matters such as training, overtime, and performance ratings.

Headquarters budget records are maintained in and outside the Central Records System. Approximately 300 feet of budget records, that date from 1939 to the present, are maintained outside of the Central Records System. Some of these records are duplicates of documents included in classification 66 but these

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Exhibit 1A

Form DJ-119
(Ed. 7-1-67)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530



REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO OFFICIAL RECORD
UNDER 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 28 CFR PART 16

See instructions for payment and delivery of this form at bottom of page

NAME OF REQUESTER Harold Weisberg		ADDRESS (street, city, state and zip code) Rt 8, Frederick, Md. 21701	
DATE 12/2/70			
DO YOU WISH TO RECEIVE COPIES? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO IF YES, SO INDICATE (no more than 10 copies of any document will be furnished).		NUMBER OF COPIES REQUESTED 1 each	OFFICE AND CITY WHERE RECORD IS LOCATED (if known) Washington

DESCRIPTION OF RECORD REQUESTED (Include any information which may be helpful in locating record)

All reports on, of or about and interviews with James Powell, Army Intelligence, who took a picture or pictures in Donley Plaza at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy other than Warren Commission Files CD206, pp. 19 and 20, and an 8x10 black-and-white print of the film referred to therein. I would also like to have access to any other such picture letter attached with further details.

LITIGATION: DOES THIS REQUEST RELATE TO A MATTER IN PENDING OR PROSPECTIVE LITIGATION? YES NO

FILL IN IF IN PENDING LITIGATION →	COURT (check one)	DISTRICT	NAME OF CASE	DOCKET NUMBER
	<input type="checkbox"/> FEDERAL <input type="checkbox"/> STATE			

Harold Weisberg
SIGNATURE

<p>FOR USE BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ONLY</p> <p>THIS REQUEST IS:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> DENIED</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REFERRED</p>	<p>A MINIMUM FEE OF \$3.00 MUST ACCOMPANY THIS REQUEST. OTHER CHARGES ARE AS FOLLOWS. (do not write in this box)</p> <p>FOR SECOND AND EACH ADDITIONAL ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN SEARCHING FOR OR IDENTIFYING REQUESTED RECORD \$ 1.00 _____</p> <p>FOR EACH ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN MONITORING REQUESTER'S EXAMINATION OF MATERIAL \$ 1.00 _____</p> <p>COPIES OF DOCUMENTS: 50¢ FIRST PAGE, 25¢ EACH ADDITIONAL PAGE _____</p> <p>FOR CERTIFICATION OF TRUE COPY \$ 1.00 EACH _____</p> <p>FOR ATTESTATION UNDER THE SEAL OF THE DEPARTMENT \$ 3.00 EACH _____</p> <p>GSA CHARGE _____</p> <p>TOTAL CHARGE - _____</p>
--	--

Payment under this section shall be made in cash, or by United States money order, or by check payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

This form may be delivered to any of the offices listed in 28 C. F. R. 16.2 or mailed to: Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530

DJ-118
7-4-67

C.A. 78-322 & 78-420
Consolidated

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530

Exhibit *1B*



REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO OFFICIAL RECORD
UNDER 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 28 CFR PART 16

See instructions for payment and delivery of this form at bottom of page

NAME OF REQUESTER <i>Harold Weisberg</i>		ADDRESS (street, city, state and zip code) <i>Rt. 8, Frederick, Md. 21701</i>	
DATE <i>12/2/70</i>			
DO YOU WISH TO RECEIVE COPIES? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO IF YES, SO INDICATE (no more than 10 copies of any document will be furnished).		NUMBER OF COPIES REQUESTED <i>1 each</i>	OFFICE AND CITY WHERE RECORD IS LOCATED (if known) <i>Washington</i>

DESCRIPTION OF RECORD REQUESTED (include any information which may be helpful in locating record)
Film and relevant reports of L.H. Oswald's literature distribution and arrest in New Orleans 8/63, taken by Jim Doyle, John Martin, WDSU-TV and WWL-TV photographers and by an unknown person, prints of WDSU film made to show third man assisting Oswald, as further described in attached letter.

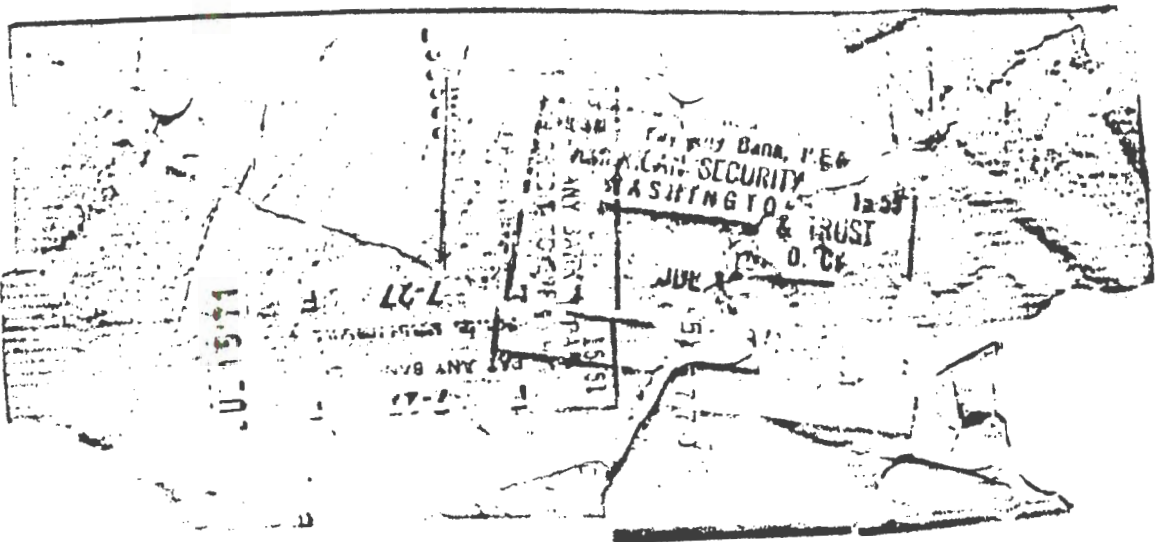
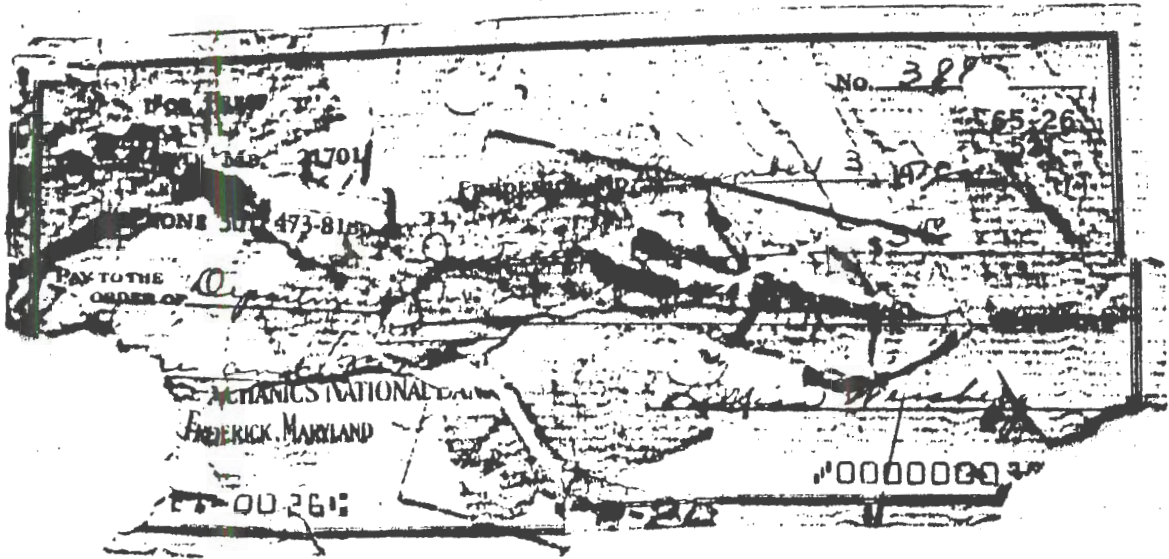
LITIGATION: DOES THIS REQUEST RELATE TO A MATTER IN PENDING OR PROSPECTIVE LITIGATION? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO			
FILL IN IF IN PENDING LITIGATION →	COURT (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> FEDERAL <input type="checkbox"/> STATE	DISTRICT	NAME OF CASE
			DOCKET NUMBER

Harold Weisberg
SIGNATURE

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ONLY	A MINIMUM FEE OF \$3.00 MUST ACCOMPANY THIS REQUEST. OTHER CHARGES ARE AS FOLLOWS. (do not write in this box)
THIS REQUEST IS:	
<input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED	FOR SECOND AND EACH ADDITIONAL ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN SEARCHING FOR OR IDENTIFYING REQUESTED RECORD \$ 1.00
<input type="checkbox"/> DENIED	FOR EACH ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN MONITORING REQUESTER'S EXAMINATION OF MATERIAL \$ 1.00
<input type="checkbox"/> REFERRED	COPIES OF DOCUMENTS: 50¢ FIRST PAGE, 25¢ EACH ADDITIONAL PAGE
	FOR CERTIFICATION OF TRUE COPY \$ 1.00 EACH
	FOR ATTESTATION UNDER THE SEAL OF THE DEPARTMENT \$ 3.00 EACH
	GSA CHARGE
	TOTAL CHARGE

Payment under this section shall be made in cash, or by United States money order, or by check payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

This form may be delivered to any of the offices listed in 28 C. F. R. 16.2 or mailed to: Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530





U.S. Department of Exhibit 3

Office of Legal Policy

Office of Information and Privacy

Washington, D.C. 20530

DEC 31 1984

Mr. Harold Weisberg
7627 Old Receiver Road
Frederick, MD. 21701

Re: Appeal Nos. 80-1644
and 81-0533
RLH:PLH

Dear Mr. Weisberg:

This letter is to advise you that we have located certain records that appear to be responsive to your requests to the Criminal Division for records relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Those requests are the subject of Appeal Nos. 80-1644 and 81-0533. These records contain the original dictabelt provided to the HSCA by the Dallas Police Office. We have also located unindexed working copies of portions of that tape in the Technical Services Division of Bureau Headquarters. These records are now being reviewed and a release determination will be made as soon as possible.

You will be interested to know that these records were located as a result of a lead uncovered by Ms. Hubbell during the processing of certain documents you requested from the Criminal Division that were referred to this Office. The dictabelt and related documents have been stored for the last several years in the office safe of Roger Cabbage, a Criminal Division attorney, who was an assistant to Robert Keuch.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Richard L. Huff".

Richard L. Huff, Co-Director
Office of Information and
Privacy

Mr. Richard L. Huff, Co-Director
OIP

Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

1/3/85

Re: Appeals Nos. 80-1644, 81-0533

Dear Mr. Huff,

In your 12/31 you are correct, I am indeed interested in both the working excerpts and whatever portion of the transcripts of JFK assassination broadcasts by the Dallas police Ms. Hubbell has located. I believe I provided much more than the two appeals you cite, but because nothing was done contemporaneously it may not now be practical for you to retrieve it, certainly not without a great effort that from memory I can save your office.

Each of the two Dallas police channels was monitored continuously, one by dictabelt and the other by a Gray Audiograph, which makes a disc-type recording. The existence of these recording has presented the FBI with serious problems because about five minutes were obliterated at just the time of the assassination and it did nothing at all about the untoward business. I recall no record even suggesting an investigation by it to determine the cause, nor any report about the matter to the Warren Commission. This incident is of continuing scholarly and scientific interest, was of great interest to HSCA and in response to its request the attorney General promised to have an impartial scientific study made. It was arranged for this to be done under conditions that preclude use of FOIA to obtain any information that was not then published.

What the FBI was careful to keep outside its main assassination files is the fact that it made tape recordings from the police recordings. I believe it used its own equipment (Wollensak) in this, that it was done in the police radio room, and without question the FBI transcribed portions for the Warren Commission, which published them. And I tell you, there are omissions in its transcription as published. Which may give the FBI additional problems.

You refer to the "original distabelt," in the singular. There were more than one dictabelt and there is an existing question of originality, dubs having been made earlier. You do not refer to the Gray discs, also plural, and not to any taped copies other than for Lab use. These exist, the FBI has them, and I've been trying to get them for years. There should be coverage of the chain of possession on paper and that, of course, also is of interest. However, it is not where you'd expect to find it, in the assassination records. No other search is claimed to have been made.

It ought be a relatively simple matter if you ask the Dallas FBI office to search its indices other than the special one it made to have control over the information it sent to Washington for possible forwarding to the Commission. An obvious search is under the police, another under known ^{police} names, such as Bowles, whose full name I've forgotten but provided frequently. And above all, all references must be reported because the FBI has a built-in evasion, filing records relating to local police as Classification 80, which actually represents "Laboratory Research matters" and in the field offices isn't that at all.

As of my last knowledge, SA Udo H. Specht was the Dallas case agent, and as of my last knowledge it had been approved to use the original and retired case agent, Robert P. Gemberling, who ought have personal knowledge.

There was a time when Dallas kept such matters in a special cabinet, one I identified earlier. I have no way of knowing what, if any, of its contents were not sent to FBIHQ in 1978.

There ought be no problem in disclosing the records Ms. Hubbell located and

I am confident there are no privacy considerations whatever the time of the records. The FBI disclosed the list of its Dallas employees and those on TD there, with home addresses and phones and those involved through ISCA have also been publicly identified. I tell you this because it is possible that when I can go over those records I may be able to save you time and effort.

The original tape recordings are quite important because the distabelts have deteriorated, through time and repeated uses, which, with a needle, do damage the belts. This is also, at least to a degree, true of belt duplicates.

When dubs are made for me, I would appreciate a second set, for which I will pay. This also will be economical for the FBI because there is another researcher who will, without question, want a set. I will provide him with xeroxes of the records you send me and save you and the FBI that time and trouble.

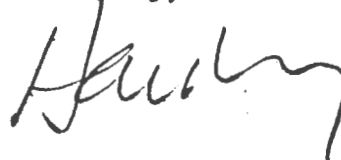
Are you aware that I was to have received all relevant records of the Criminal Division? That I filed appeals directly with it (Mr. Buckley, as I recall) and with Mr. Shea and never received a word in return?

For your and Ms. Hubbell's information, the five minutes of obliterated conversation were analyzed for both ISCA and the attorney General, with contradictory interpretations. ISCA's experts detected what the FBI claims there was not, a fourth shot. The AG's panel disputes this.

Unofficial and poor copies of the tapes have been available for years. For your additional information, what I refer to above as omitted by the FBI relates to Officer J.D. Tippit, who also was killed.

As I think you can see, this is a matter of continuing interest, so if there is any way in which I may be able to help, please let me know. and my thanks to Ms. Hubbell, please.

Sincerely,

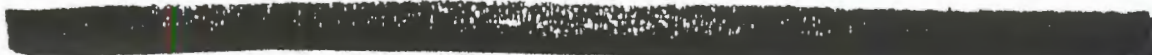


Harold Weisberg
7627 Old Receiver Rd.
Frederick, MD 21701

B. Assistance To Warren Commission

1. Basic scope of official relationship
2. Early friction over informant allegation (LHO)
3. Withholding of Hosty name from Oswald notebook
4. Hoover instructions to agents not to volunteer info. to WC
5. Destruction of Hosty notes: implications
6. Withholding of secret "Cala Report" on Bureau mistakes in earlier Oswald probe; disciplining of officials
7. Hoover instructions ordering that no Bureau official attend earliest WC session, despite Katzenbach request
8. Delay in sending information to Commission regarding Bureau's past nine contacts with Ruby
9. Apparent withholding of "Oswald imposter" names of 1960-1961

Preferred



11. Handling of Ruby polygraph

C. Related Bureau Actions and Activities

1. Preparation of dossiers on WC staff after the Report was out SEPT. 24 1964
2. Hoover's leaking of early FBI report (Sullivan statement)
3. Hoover views on Communism and Oswald (Kronheim letter)
4. Sullivan relationship with Angleton: pre-arranging of answers to Commission questions.
5. Secret plan to distribute Oswald-Marxist posters in Bureau plan to discredit Communist Party; prejudicial aspects
6. Hoover reaction to Warren Report
7. Subsequent preparation of sex dossiers on critics of probe
8. Questions regarding FBI's continual pledge that "case will remain open for all time;" actual designation of it as "closed" in internal Bureau files.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

C.A. 78-322 & 78-420

Consolidated

Exhibit 6

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71285)

DATE: 3/20/68

FROM : SA RICHARD H. BLOESER

SUBJECT: KENNEDY ASSASSINATION TRUTH COMMITTEE
IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	2/29/68	3/12/68	IC BERNARD P. BLAIS	[REDACTED] (WR)

Informant's report has been Xeroxed and is attached.

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX: LALYNN (phonetic)

CC: 1 - NEW ORLEANS (REGISTERED)
100- (JIM GARRISON)

1 - DALLAS (REGISTERED) 89-43
100- (ROGER CRAIG)

7-512-8 NY
47-4017-111
87-1160-11

- 100-DEAD (PENN JOHNS)
- 100-67795 (MIKE FARRELL)
- 100-71286 (MIKE RAVEN)
- 100-DEAD (JERRY LUCAS)
- 100-DEAD (STEVE JAFFEE)
- 100-DEAD (STEVE BURTON)
- 100-62251 (FREE PRESS BOOK STORE)
- 100-68937 (LALYNN)(phonetic)

RHB/lch
(12)

Read by _____

(112)

89-43-8161

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 29 1968	
FBI-DALLAS	

b2
b7

The attorney representing Mr. Bradley was at this meeting and it was actually mentioned by the people that he was in the audience. It was also mentioned that he was taping the meeting and that is why JAFFE said he would have to watch what he said.

Following the recess, about 125 people came back and joined those who had stayed. When source came back into the room there were little clusters of people gathered together. Quite a large group was at the front where the speakers were and there were about 20 people gathered around Bradley's attorney, wanting to know his views on the investigation.

Little bits of conversation were overheard - mostly the people were just trying to find out exactly what these people were after. While source was waiting in line before the meeting started, he picked up the name of a woman who seemed to know quite a few important people. Her name was LALYON (ph); she was heavyset, short, about 50 years old, with gray hair, and she knew enough important people to be called out of line and given a seat in the room before anyone else was allowed in. She was a friend of JAFFE.

Quite a few of the people at this meeting were seen by source at the meeting the previous night. They were right up in front.

No literature was passed out.

Folder

9/26/66

MR. TOLSON:

RE: BIASED BOOKS RE
ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

[redacted] called me from New York this morning. He asked that his best regards be given to you and the Director. (b)(7)(C)

[redacted] is fed up with the rash of distorted, biased books currently on the market concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He particularly is incensed at the books by Epstein and Mark Lane. (b)(7)(C)

I told [redacted] briefly of the background of both Epstein and Lane. He asked if there was something he could do to set the record straight. He stated the FBI had not come off very good in either of those books. I told him we knew this; however, the Director could not be placed in the position of making a public statement inasmuch as we were the investigative agency with responsibilities of not only investigating but also running down considerable leads for the Warren Commission; consequently, it would be presumptuous for the FBI to speak out. (b)(7)(C)

[redacted] asked if we could not possibly furnish him some off-the-record information [redacted] told him I would check with the Director and let him know. (b)(7)(C)

It is suggested we take the analysis prepared here at the Bureau on Mark Lane's book and work up a blind memorandum which can be used by [redacted] in making Mark Lane's book look ridiculous. We, of course, would not furnish any information which is confidential or which has not been released to the American public. We are, however, in a position to furnish information that will make Lane's book look stupid. The said blind memorandum, if this plan is approved, will be sent to you and the Director for approval prior to being given to [redacted]. (b)(7)(C)

Respectfully,

cc - Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Wick

C. D. DeLoach

RUSE TO JUDGMENT

FILE (80-879)

11/28/67

SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN

JIM BISHOP
AUTHOR

On Monday, 11/20/67, Mr. JIM BISHOP and his wife KELLY appeared at the office and discussed with me the book he is going to write about the day President KENNEDY died. He was most appreciative of the accommodations he had had at the Hotel Texas, Ft. Worth, stating that the suite that the late President KENNEDY had used the night before his death had been made available to him gratis by the management.

80-879
12

He then furnished me with a list, which is attached, of various people that he stated he was going to try to see in Dallas. He stated he did want to talk to SA VINCENT B. DRAIN and me about what we did on the day of the assassination, with particular reference to the securing of the evidence from the Dallas Police Department by SA DRAIN, the time, how it was taken to Washington, and when it arrived in Washington.

On Nov. 22, 1967, Mr. BISHOP and his wife came back to the office and stated they had been having quite a bit of success with everyone they had contacted with the exception of the Dallas Police Department, who had told them they would not give them anything. Mr. BISHOP was furnished information concerning the evidence he requested, which was in pages 159, 160 and 161 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 11/30/63 at Dallas, Texas, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. 22, 1963." The only other information which I furnished was: He wanted to know how I learned that President KENNEDY was shot, and I told him that I had an employee monitoring the police radio. He wanted to know then what I did with the information, and I told him I immediately furnished it to Mr. HOOVER. I also told him that upon receipt of information concerning KENNEDY's death being definitely determined, I furnished this information to Mr. HOOVER.

It is noted he stated that this book would be submitted to Assistant Director DE LOACH prior to publication.

89-43-7646

On the morning of 11/24/67, BISHOP called and stated that he and his wife were returning to Florida. He was most appreciative of the assistance which he had received from the Dallas Office.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 28 1967	
FBI-DALLAS	

2 - Dallas (80-879) (80-879)

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

October 10, 1968

MR. TOLSON:

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY;
MEETING WITH JUSTICE FORTAS, 2 p.m. 10/7/68
AND REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR TO WRITE BOOK

I saw Justice Fortas at 2:45 p.m. this afternoon at his chambers at the Supreme Court Building. Pursuant to the Director's instructions, I outlined to Justice Fortas the many reasons why the Director could not accede to the President's and Justice Fortas' request that a lengthy article, series of articles or book be written by the Director concerning captioned matter. I told Justice Fortas the Director wanted to be of all possible assistance to the President and him, however, in this particular instance the Director would appreciate consideration be given to the above reasons why it would not be logical for him to undertake this project.

Without any hesitation, Justice Fortas told me he agreed with the Director. He stated he could not indicate this previously, however, he had argued with the President that it was not logical for the Director to prepare this book inasmuch as the Director in doing so would necessarily have to substantiate the investigative efforts of many other agencies other than those of the FBI.

Justice Fortas indicated he had no argument whatsoever with the Director's thoughts. In reply, I told him the Director had suggested that Chief Justice Warren might undertake such a project inasmuch as he, the Chief Justice, would be acting in his capacity as Chairman of the Warren Commission rather than in the capacity of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Justice Fortas stated he doubted Chief Justice Warren would agree to this assumption. He added, however, that Lee Rankin, the Chief Counsel of the Warren Commission, had agreed to write a book; however, Rankin's book would not be ready for publication for approximately one year.

Justice Fortas stated he and the President would appreciate the Director giving consideration to issuing a statement or writing one brief article restricted solely to the controversy.

CDJ:hmm
(2)

1 - DeLoach

CONTINUED - OVER

MEMO TO: MR. TOLSON

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY;
MEETING WITH JUSTICE FORTAS, 2 p.m. 10/7/66
AND REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR TO WRITE BOOK

raised by critics with respect to the differences as shown in the autopsy between the FBI reports and the final conclusion of the Warren Commission. I told Justice Fortas this would be brought to the Director's attention and I felt certain the Director would be agreeable to the issuance of a statement in this regard so long as the statement pertains to this one point.

I brought up the subject of Harold Reis with Justice Fortas. After outlining to him the fact that Reis was undoubtedly responsible for any misunderstanding which had arisen between the Department and the FBI, Justice Fortas interrupted me and said he had known Reis for many years and disliked him intensely ever since he, Justice Fortas, had represented the Puerto Rican Government in dealings for the United States. He stated Reis had stuck a knife in his back on more than one occasion. Justice Fortas stated in one instance he had told former Attorney General Katzenbach in President Johnson's presence of the fact that Reis had a very brazen, undesirable personality and that Katzenbach should get rid of him. Fortas asked me to tell this fact to Ramsey Clark the next time I see Clark. I will, of course, do that this afternoon.

Pursuant to the Director's instructions, we are preparing a statement in line with the President's and Justice Fortas' request.

Respectfully,

V. P.
C. D. DeLoach

Sent me via D.

*Sent through
by memo
10/10/66
5*

9/8, 1970

- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. C. D. Brennan
- Mr. D. E. Moore
- Mr. [Redacted]
- Mr. [Redacted]
- Mr. D. J. Brennan
- Mr. R. D. Cotter
- Mr. A. W. Gray
- Mr. G. C. Moore
- Mr. Shackelford
- Mr. Wannall

- (b)(6)
- Open/Close
- Steno Pool
- Correct
- Please Call Me
- Please See Me
- Mail Room, 5531
- Foreign Liaison

- RECORDS BRANCH
- Consolidation Unit
 - Special Mail Room
 - Send File
 - Bring File Up To Date
 - Place on Record & Return
 - Indicate Index Reference
 - Post in File & Destroy
 - 0-1 or FD-205
 - Note File - and Return
 - R S to Rm.

Room _____

SUPERVISORS

- Mr. Cregar
- Mr. Goble
- Mr. Kavanagh
- Mr. Larson
- Mr. Lee
- Mr. Litrento
- Mr. Martin, L.H.
- Mr. Nolan
- Mr. O'Rourke
- Mr. Peterson
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schaefer
- Mr. Smith, A.E.
- Mr. Taylor
- Mr. Whitson

Exhibit //

9-8, 1970

- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Malley
- Mr. Shroder
- Mr. McGowan
- Mr. Bolz
- Mr. Scatterday

- Mr. Marshall
- Mr. Mullery (b)(6)
- [Redacted]
- Mr. Whitaker
- Mr. Parham

M

Room _____

- Mr. Beale
- Mr. Beasley
- Mr. Bounds
- Mr. Colwell
- Mr. B. Cooke
- Mr. Foster
- Mr. Gallagher
- Mr. Gordon
- Mr. Grampp
- Mr. Hanlon
- Mr. Huppert
- Mr. MacFarlane
- Mr. Nehrbass
- Mr. O'Keefe
- Mr. Perrine
- Mr. Raupach
- Mr. Rowse
- Mr. Schutz

- [Redacted]
- [Redacted] 4535
- [Redacted] 5736
- [Redacted] 4722
- Extra Duty Supv., 8710
- [Redacted] 1500
- Foreign Liaison
- Ident Division
- Laboratory
- Mechanical Section
- Records Branch
- Stat. Section
- Steno Pool, 2704
- [Redacted] 6523
- (NSPD)
- [Redacted] 500 13th & K

- Please See Me
- Please Call Me
- Note & Return
- Please Handle
- Please Initial

- Place on Record and Return
- Please Redate
- For Information

Rec - Per our conversation earlier today - for your information. Raupach is on A.L. this week.

You know - I am assigned to the book writing detail and Bert Taylor has been my alternate on Osward.

JHG

T. N. GOBLE
RM. 818 94D, EXT. 438

Feb - I checked for info in case you get involved. I have arranged for Raupach to meet with Steven Lockman of the Dept. AM, 9-14-70.

Room 2258

JHG SUPERVISOR
J.D. Huppert

Exhibit 12

(1) - Mr. Leiben

SAC, Dallas

11/20/63

Director, FBI

MARGHERITE CLAVERIE OSWALD
IS - R

Captioned individual is the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. Inasmuch as it appears subject will be of interest to the U.S. Government in the future due to her voluminous contacts with individuals of prominence and various U.S. Government agencies in her efforts to "clear her son of responsibility for the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy," Bureau has opened a separate file on subject. Each of the recipient offices should do the same.

[REDACTED]

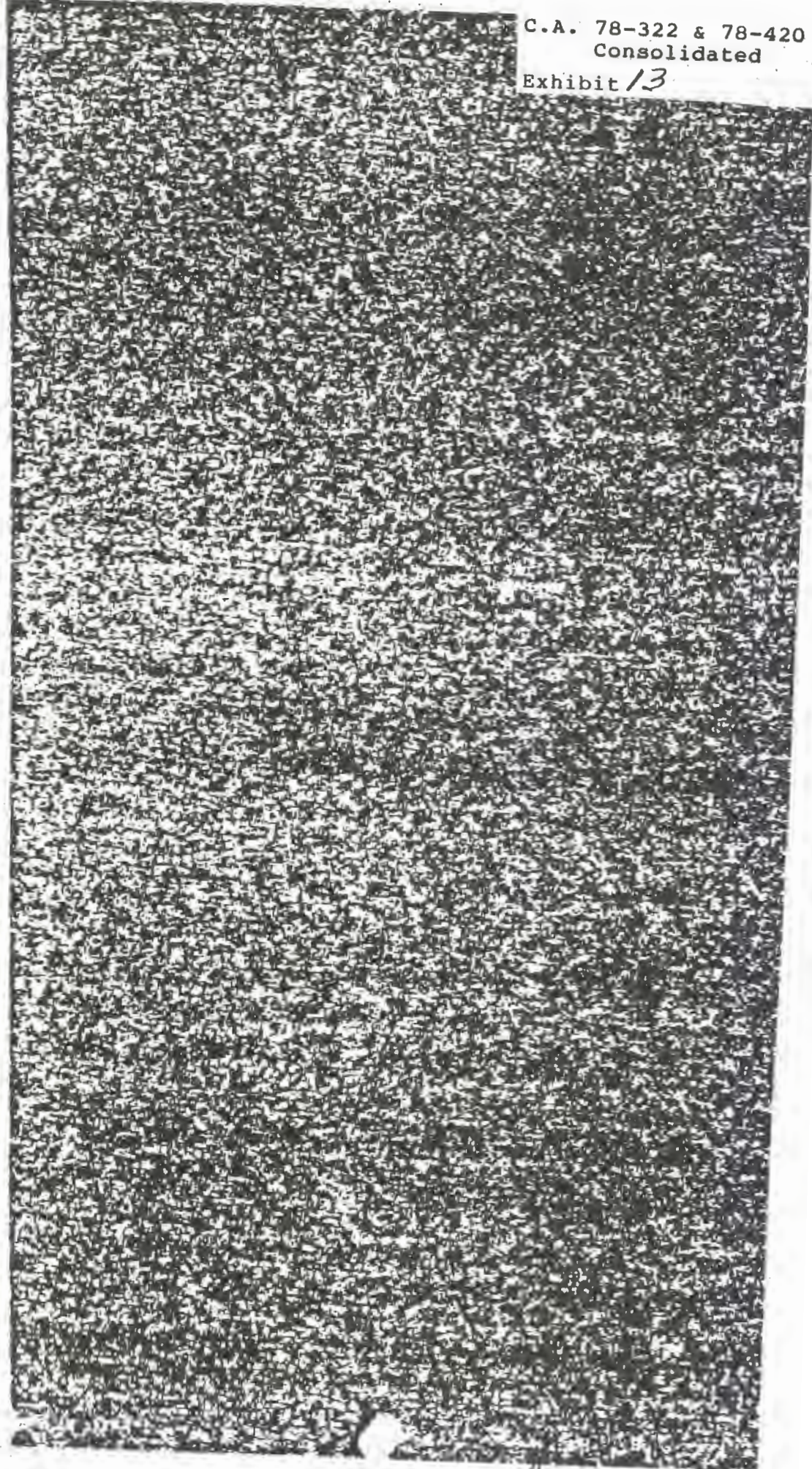
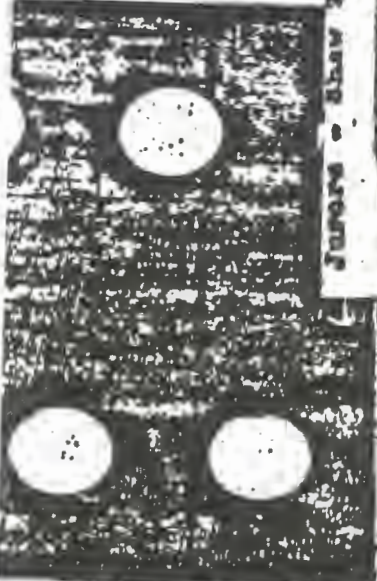
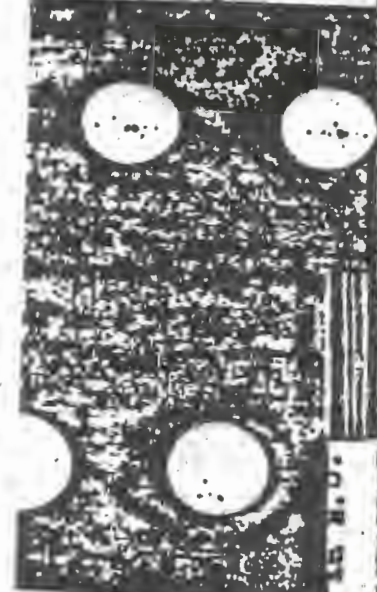
State
Dept.

- 1 - WFO
- 1 - New York
- 1 - New Orleans

REL:llt:lan
(7)

D

C.A. 78-322 & 78-420
Consolidated
Exhibit 13



MH

XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

6 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
CROSS Reference - See 62-107360-6653

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
Garrison's Witnesses - Doc. # 1

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(7)(c) with no segregable material available for release to you.

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
GARRISON'S WITNESSES, DOC # 4

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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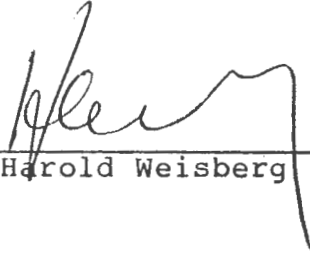
Exhibit 15
Quinn
SM

ANDREWS, DEAN ADAMS (JR)
BANISTER, WILLIAM GUY
BEAUBOUET, ALVIN R.
BERTRAND, CLAY
BLACKMON, ANDREW
BRINGUIER, CARLOS (DR)
BUNDY, VERNON WILLIAM
BUZENERO, JULIO
DALZELL, WILLIAM WAYNE
DAUENHAUER, J. B.
DAVIS, RUDOLPH RICHARD (JR)
DURHAM, GRADY CLIFFORD
FERRIE, DAVID WILLIAM
HALL, GUY HERBERT
LEWALLEN, JAMES RONALD
LEWIS, DAVID FRANKLIN (JR)
MANIX, SIDNEY L.
MANNING, SIDNEY
MARCELLO, CARLOS
MARTENS, LAYTON PATRICK
MARTIN, JACK S.
NAGELL, RICHARD CASE
NOVELL, GORDON D.
ODON, LEE
OSWALD, LEON
QUIROGA, CARLOS
RUSSO, PERRY RAYMOND
SEYMOUR, WILLIAM
SHAW, CLAY
SMITH, SERGIO ARCACHA
STANLEY, CARL JOHN

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that this tenth day of July 1985 I caused copies of the foregoing Rule 60(b) Motion to Vacate Judgment, Reopen Case and for Other Purposes to be mailed first-class, postage prepaid, to

Ms. Renee Wohlenhaus
Department of Justice
Room 3334
10th & Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20530



Harold Weisberg