

7/13/83
SML

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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HAROLD WEISBERG,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
v.	:	Civil Actions Nos.
	:	78-0322/0420
FEDERAL BUREAU INVESTIGATION,	:	Consolidated
	:	
Defendant.	:	
.....	:	

AFFIDAVIT

My name is Harold Weisberg. I am the plaintiff and am fully identified in previous affidavits.

1. An inquiry from a well-known and widely respected investigative reporter caused me to check the inventories of FBI field office holdings pertaining to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., his family, close associates and his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), disclosed to me in C.A. 75-1996. (FBIHQ supervisor in this litigation, SA John N. Phillips, also is supervisor in that case. Whether pertinent, coincidence or irrelevant, the name "Phillips" is written on some of these inventories provided to me, from FBIHQ 100-106670.) FBIHQ directed all 59 field offices to provide this information for an internal Department of Justice investigation described as all inclusive. But FBIHQ also directed which files be included. This also means, and was interpreted as meaning, which files to exclude. Only those files listed by FBIHQ were inventoried. Each of the field offices responded promptly. All responses are said by the FBI to be included in 404 pages provided to me.

2. Examination of these inventories discloses that, despite the enormous volume of records reflected in the responses, they are far from complete and, for all the great number of tapes made during the extensive electronic surveillances of him (ELSURs), they are not accounted for in these responses that were to include them.

3. Examination of these inventories reveals what I have attested to in this litigation, including how the FBI can claim to comply completely with requests while not complying and knowing it has not; how FBIHQ can and does control and limit what the field offices disclose and thereby avoid full disclosure; how electronic surveillance records exist and do not surface in a supposedly complete search; how tapes exist and their existence is not disclosed at all when selective searches are made and when they are not physically in the files to which they pertain; and that the FBI can attest to a "general indices" search while knowing that it has avoided the complete search it claims by avoiding - and not mentioning - its other existing indices which it does not search (and in this litigation did not search).

4. The FBI inadequate searching and withholding practices to which I have attested in this litigation, without refutation, were not invented to avoid compliance in this litigation. They are standard FBI practices designed not to disclose what the FBI does not want to disclose, even if disclosure is directed by the attorney general, as it was in the matter of the internal investigation of the FBI's "actions" against Dr. King. (My affidavits and appeals report other such illustrations. The more recent of these involve cases of nondisclosure to the Deputy Attorney General of pertinent information about David Ferrie and Ronnie Caire. This information also was not disclosed to the Warren Commission.)

5. These FBI field office inventory records are among the many I have read that have informed me of these and similar FBI practices. However, I had no

independent recollection of them as one of my sources until making this check for this reporter. I would have had no reason to recall them if I had agreed to comply with the FBI's discovery demands. These records, including some of the statements by some of the field offices, also reflect the fact that discovery was not necessary and still is not for proper searches to be made. They also disclose that the field offices are well aware when they make improper and inadequate searches, and that no discovery of any kind is required for such defects in searching to be eliminated.

6. The matter of these King inventories also illustrates that FBI stonewalling and untruthfulness, extending to overt lying, are not uncommon FBI practices in FOIA litigation. I learned of their existence by a single honest filing in a main King FBIHQ file in which the other 58 field office inventories belong but were not filed. I requested the other 58 inventories and was told by Phillips' predecessor, SA John Hartingh, that they do not exist. Even when I pointed out that the directive was sent to all field offices, he persisted in the obvious lie that only that one field office had been asked to supply its inventory. Finally, I took up the matter with the Court and, after prolonged additional stonewalling, with numerous untruths presented to that Court by the FBI over a period of about two years, I did receive these inventories - in 1980, five years after filing suit. Examination of them (only partially reported herein) reveals that the requested information was withheld because it can be very embarrassing to the FBI. One of the reasons is that these incomplete inventories are the only disclosure of which I know of the incredible magnitude of the FBI's campaign against Dr. King and its great costs. (After these and other extensive withholdings, which prolonged that litigation considerably, Hartingh was promoted to the FBI's Legal Counsel Division. One of the clerks under him, who also developed considerable expertise in withholding what the appeals office held should not have been withheld, was promoted from clerk to special agent.)

7. As in this litigation, the FBIHQ directive eliminated what was pertinent and was requested that FBIHQ did not want to provide. At the same time, FBIHQ included what was not requested, its propaganda and propagandistic filings, which it made up to cover its illicit actions against Dr. King. Some field offices also included files not requested when they could make it appear that the FBI looked out for Dr. King's interests.

8. All the FBI, HQ and field offices, also had King records filed in other separate but similar main files titled "Communist Influence In Racial Movement," or CIRM, classified "Internal Security - Russia." One subfile of this CIRM file contains King information that is not in any of the files in which, if it properly belongs anywhere, it does belong. (The FBI's excuse for what this inventory discloses, its simply enormous campaign against the black preacher/leader, is that he was Communist-dominated. When former Assistant Director William C. Sullivan, head of the FBI's intelligence division, reported after a very large number of investigative reports were received that there just was no evidence of this at all, J. Edgar Hoover ostracized and humiliated him and in the end forced him first to eat crow and then to retire.)

9. These inventories disclose how the FBI can avoid disclosure by how it files and then by how it restricts disclosure to main files that do not include all its known information. One example is its having King information in its CIRM file that it does not have in its main King "subversive" file. (Other examples follow below.)

10. This is precisely what I have stated the FBI did in this litigation, and I have not been refuted. Of the many examples in the case record I cite two below (paragraph 53), one for each field office, that find an exact parallel in the nonsearches represented by these inventories. Both of these examples have to do with tapes.

11. Representing how the FBI classifies for its filing, all the files on King, his associates and his organization of preachers, are classified 100, which means subversive, and all with a nonexistent Communist connection, "Internal Security - Russia."

12. In these inventories the FBI was supposed to be complying with the directive of the Attorney General of the United States, not an information request from a private citizen. Yet it avoided providing all he requested, as it did with me, while covering itself with general language it could later quote. Its December 12, 1975, teletype to all field offices begins by stating, "THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAS INITIATED AN INTENSIVE EFFORT TO LOOK AT ALL ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE FBI WITH RESPECT TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. IT HAS INSTRUCTED BUREAU TO MAKE AVAILABLE FOR DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW ALL MATERIALS CONCERNING KING, HIS FAMILY, RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES, AND THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIPS CONFERENCE... MATERIAL TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO INCLUDE ... TAPES, TRANSCRIPTS AND LOGS OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES, WHETHER WIRETAP, MICROPHONE OR OTHERWISE."

13. Then at the end of this two pages of general and self-serving statement FBIHQ stated, "FOLLOWING ARE INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF INVENTORIES BY ALL FIELD OFFICES."

14. What the field offices were instructed to inventory is under seven numbered headings and, with the exception of the main King assassination file, all are 100 classification, or allegedly subversive. In this, as FBIHQ knew and as the field offices understood, in the words of one, FBIHQ was "circumscribing" their searches and guaranteeing incompleteness and avoidance of the tapes specifically asked for, as the field office responses make clear.

15. The Department's investigation was not to be of Dr. King as a "subversive" but of what the FBI did to him. Yet the FBIHQ "instructions," which

are really orders, limits the records to be inventoried to these so-called subversive files.

16. The Department's request also includes "all other material in your files relating to the same individuals and organizations, either directly or indirectly ..." Any such files were eliminated by FBIHQ's specifications in its instructions, its limitation to its King "subversive" files. Not a single field office, for example, cites a single "see" reference.

17. FBIHQ's "instructions" also did not include any records related to its surveillances of Dr. King other than "tapes, transcripts and logs of electronic surveillances." These electronic surveillances generated a very large number of other records, such as extensive notes and its checkings on those to whom Dr. King spoke. The great volume of these notes is indicated below under the Atlanta Field Office. (The logs are extremely brief chronological summaries on a printed form.) The FBI also conducted physical surveillances of him, which some field offices did report when they are in the files listed by FBIHQ.

18. The FBI knew that by "instructing" its field offices to limit themselves to the listed files it was also telling them not to search to comply with the request for "all other material in" its files, directly or indirectly relating to the other persons and organizations. Its field offices correctly understood that they were being limited to the listed main files. Thus not a single field office inventoried records responsive to this part of the Department's request, which requires "see" references as well as any main files.

19. Moreover, there is no directive in the FBIHQ teletyped "instructions" for any searches relating to FBI actions against Dr. King, the supposed subject of the Department's investigation. What was included within the listed main files is what the Department was limited to. This did not include the tapes, for example, which are not in those files, according to the inventories.

20. The Washington Field Office (WFO), which is most accessible to the Department and knows Washington best, had itself to protect and did in its response. (As I stated in an earlier affidavit, the first law of the FBI is "cover the Bureau's ass" and the second is "cover your own ass.") WFO knew very well that it had tapes and other pertinent information not called for by FBIHQ "instructions." It also knew that this was well known in Washington and that the Department and the press were well aware of the electronic surveillances on King in its jurisdiction.

21. WFO followed directives literally and thus listed no tapes. However, it also covered itself with this opening language: "In view of the above circumscribed delineations of the survey, some main files in this office ... were not located (meaning included in the limited search) in the main file general indices search. Likewise, no Elsur material was located in this main file general indices search." (Emphasis added)

22. These repeated references to "main file" and "general indices search" have significance because they disclose that WFO knew it had other pertinent main files, which were not included in FBIHQ's directive, and it knew it had other indices to search if "all" was to be inventoried and made accessible. It therefore added, nothing omitted in quotation, "however, this would not preclude such material being located in a subsequent general and special indices search for references." (Emphasis added)

23. The WFO had little choice in disclosing that it had a little-known subsidiary or "auxiliary" office identified by the initials "WF" because WF conducted at least some of WFO's investigations, including its physical surveillances of Dr. King and an associate, Attorney Stanley Levison of New York. If WFO had taken the FBIHQ instructions literally, as in this regard the other field offices did, it would have had nothing to report, and that would have been scandalous. (The

existence of WF was disclosed to me in a Dallas record provided in this litigation before I obtained these inventories. I am not aware of any earlier disclosure of this.)

24. FBI field offices have auxiliary offices which they never, within my extensive experience, search to comply with requests, based on the fiction that these auxiliary offices have no records. That this is false is disclosed by the raid on the Media, Pennsylvania, auxiliary of the Philadelphia Field Office. Those Media political records were widely published. (The Frederick, Maryland, auxiliary office of the Baltimore Field Office had duties that included sending Baltimore copies of my letters to the editor of the local papers. FBI counsel scoffs at my accurate reporting of the FBI's interest in me but he can confirm this for himself in the FBI's copies of the Baltimore records disclosed to me.)

25. Aside from this WFO listing of WF records as its records, no field office referred to any records of any field auxiliary offices.

26. Because the auxiliary offices are designed to provide the field offices with bases elsewhere in their territories, which sometimes are geographically extensive, it is exceptional that the Washington Field Office, which is limited to the District of Columbia, has an auxiliary office. This cannot be for reasons of efficiency and economy in covering a large territory because WFO's is limited to the District of Columbia. The FBI has separate field offices in Alexandria and Baltimore, which cover nearby Virginia and Maryland, and as of my last knowledge, Baltimore had an auxiliary office in Hyattsville.

27. In this litigation, no searches in any auxiliary offices are reported and none were made. Yet at least the Baton Rouge auxiliary of the New Orleans Field Office and the Fort Worth auxiliary of the Dallas Field Office were extensively involved in their investigations.

28. With regard to limiting searches to "general indices," as I have attested without refutation and this WFO response confirms, that is to make a knowingly and deliberately incomplete search. With regard to Elsur material, the FBI admitted to me in C.A. 75-1996 that a separate search, which includes its (incomplete) Elsur indices, is required in searching related to electronic surveillances. Despite this Court's instructions, there still has not been any real Elsur search and none is attested to.

29. WFO recognized that the "survey" ordered by FBIHQ was "circumscribed" and that if it so limited itself it could be hurt, so it passed the buck to FBIHQ in its response and stated that it had pertinent records not included in FBIHQ's "instructions."

30. What is remarkable, and what reflects the ease and speed with which field offices can make searches if they want to is the fact that they responded in such detail the very same day. Atlanta, for example, filed a 25-page inventory that day.

31. Atlanta is where Dr. King lived and where his SCLC was headquartered. The Atlanta Field Office had and kept and reported an enormous accumulation of information eight and a half years after Dr. King was dead. One main "subversive" file on King, 100-5586, consisted of 80 volumes totaling 8,321 serials and an unreported number of pages. The main "subversive" file on the SCLC, 100-5718, held 115 volumes and 12,647 serials. Another King file with the Orwellian title "Communist Influence in Racial Movements" (CIRM) is of 30 volumes and 1805 serials, but this is small compared to the amount of records in its five subfiles. They total 37 volumes of 2781 serials, not including 11 volumes of surveillance logs that are not serialized.

32. Atlanta acknowledged that these and other main files contain Elsur

logs and information. But in not a single instance did Atlanta report that any of these files contain a single tape, the first item in the FBIHQ teletype. The magnitude of the records generated reflects the fact that there were many tapes of these surveillances. But in each instance Atlanta stated that the file does not contain any tapes. Without doubt, Atlanta had many tapes - but not in the files FBIHQ listed.

33. FBIHQ refused to accept those tapes. Once, when was sent to FBIHQ by Atlanta, as was disclosed to me in other litigation, it was criticized and had the tape returned to it, with a sharp reprimand.

34. Retired FBI SA Arthur Murtagh, professor of law at a New York university, was called as a witness by the House Select Committee on Assassinations. After he retired from the FBI (Atlanta), he was critical of it regarding its operations against Dr. King. His testimony was telecast and I watched it. I did not read all his testimony to be able to assist the reporter who asked for help and I therefore cannot be entirely certain that he did testify as I recall, to the existence of a special FBI room in which all those tapes were stored. With regard to other information I did check and quote his testimony.

35. He testified, of personal knowledge, that the Atlanta FBI rented a plush apartment at a posh address and "instituted a separate filing section for the wiretap information." (Emphasis added. Volume VI, page 99) About 15 agents were assigned to this Atlanta electronic surveillance, he testified, "and the wiretap information on Dr. King got to the point where it had, I would estimate, 40 or 50 file cabinets packed full of handwritten accounts of all phone calls. ... there must have been thousands of peoples' names in those records..." All these people were identified and indexed.

36. This is not reflected in the Atlanta inventory, which makes no

reference to these "handwritten accounts" and limits its wiretap information to the brief summaries of them listed in the chronological logs. Its inventory also does not refer to the persons with whom Dr. King spoke, although at least some were included in the section of the Department's request the FBI omitted from its "instructions." There is no reference to this indexing of those persons and there is no reference to tapes at all.

37. Although the New York Field Office had tapes, it reported none except for one it referred to as "obscene" and thus damaging to Dr. King, but this prejudicial selection was in error and was retracted three days later.

38. New York's inventory (one of those on which the name "Phillips" is written) begins with the assassination file. It mentions no electronic surveillances in this file and it could not have held any such surveillances of the victim because the file was not established until he was assassinated. However, assassination records disclosed to me in C.A. 75-1996 indicate that the New York assassination file should contain other tapes and records based on tapes and that these are included in the part of the Department's request FBIHQ ignored.

39. New York's "subversive" file on Dr. King contains "LOGS AND TRANSCRIPTS OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES" but "NO BULKY EXHIBITS," which is what tapes are. The extent of this taping and surveillance is indicated by the fact that the "LOGS AND TRANSCRIPTS OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES" fill six volumes. But there is no mention of any tapes.

40. In another "subversive" file, titled "The Committee to Defend Martin Luther King," a file not included in the FBIHQ "instructions," New York "notes" that it "IS IN POSSESSION OF A TAPE OBTAINED FROM ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.," and that "THE SUBSTANCE OF THIS TAPE, WHICH IS MARKED 'OBSCENE' WAS FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU AND THEN RETURNED TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE." So, New York was

able to come up with a smear, a single tape that is in an irrelevant file, one not requested, and it refers to Dr. King in connection with alleged obscenity.

41. However, FBIHQ had reviewed that "substance" contemporaneously and returned it and was aware of its content. Thus, three days later, New York teletyped a correction of this maligning entry that was outside its "instructions." This correction concludes, "FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THIS TAPE REVEALED THAT IT WAS NOT THE RESULT OF ANY ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE OF KING AND IN FACT, IS CONCERNED WITH AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT MATTER."

42. Its "subversive" file on the SCLC contains "NO ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS AND/OR TRANSCRIPTS. HOWEVER, IN A RELATED CASE, CLARENCE BENJAMIN JONES ... ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LOGS CONSISTING OF 2610 LOGS ARE MAINTAINED." With this extensive surveillance, and the 2610 logs are merely short and selective summaries of it, there still is no reference to a single tape.

43. There is no reference to any tapes in New York's CIRM file and if there are any tapes referred to elsewhere that information is withheld under a (b)(1) claim, which is not appropriate for the fact of the existence of tapes after the surveillance (also covered by a trumped-up "national security" claim) is disclosed. There are several files whose titles include "Communist," which is not included in the Department's request. One of these does include surveillance logs but again there is no mention of any tapes.

44. With all this admitted electronic surveillance and with the directive from FBIHQ including all tapes, except for the prejudicial error, made by going outside the directive and entirely irrelevant and unrelated, New York did not acknowledge the existence of a single tape in the files included in the FBIHQ directive. Clearly, however, they existed, as did those of Atlanta, which had an enormous collection of them, and Washington, whose surveillances were well publicized.

45. A clue to where these many unreported tapes were hidden - and avoided - evolved from FBIHQ's dissatisfaction with the Savannah inventory. After a phone call from FBIHQ, Savannah sent an additional teletype. It then disclosed that its "subversive" SCLC file and its CIRM file both involve an additional file not included in the "instructions." It is "SV FILE 66-634," titled "CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS AND SIMILAR TYPES OF COVERAGE." It holds the investigation for the two other files and it is described as a "P and C" file. (The initials correspond with the SACs' "Personal and Confidential" files I identified as unsearched early in this litigation.) It also is the file in which Savannah included its bugging of Dr. King. Savannah did not do a very good bugging job and its recordings were "unintelligible." So, and this is reported by Savannah only, it reported "TAPES DESTROYED."

46. This again underscores the known avoidance of the proper searches required by my requests in the FBI's arbitrary and capricious substitution of a few main files for searches and for my requests. The "investigations" for these two Savannah "subversive" files and "CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS AND SIMILAR TYPES OF COVERAGE" are not "Administrative Matters" and that is what the 66 classification means and is supposed to include. Reporting searches limited to the main files would not and did not disclose the pertinent 66 file Savannah - and FBIHQ - knew Savannah had.

47. In this instance, and I cite this as bearing on the FBI's integrity, the request was not by a citizen. It was for an official internal investigation of the FBI itself, by order of the attorney general himself. But the FBI did with the attorney general's directive as it did with me in this (and other) litigation. It deliberately avoided what could be embarrassing to it and it phrased its instructions so they would be taken as - and were taken as - limitations on what would be acknowledged and inventoried.

48. Without doubt the FBI knew that providing what the attorney general requested required including its "admat" files, like this Savannah 66 file. But that is carefully omitted in the "instructions" which, as WFO stated, "circumscribed" what would be inventoried. Yet FBIHQ could profess that it disclosed "all" and could cite the beginning of its directive to show that it requested "all."

49. Here, too, there is an exact parallel in this litigation. FBIHQ directed Dallas to avoid the Marina Oswald electronic surveillance files, which it knew existed and are pertinent. They, too, are "admat" or 66-classification files, and the FBI still had the tapes. In that instance, I declined them because of their extremely personal content, which had been disclosed to me outside this litigation.

50. Savannah already had the main files for the results of its investigations. It had no need for the additional "admat" file to include its "investigative" results. They belong in the existing appropriate main file. Filing this information elsewhere was to hide it on searches, to be able to search the two so-called "subversive" main files and state that they do not contain what Savannah knew very well that it had - and hid - in its "admat" file.

51. From its subject matter, the excuse made to get permission to wiretap Marina Oswald (it never asked permission to bug her), there was no need for any special files for the results of the electronic surveillances on her. Those results belong in the main assassination file, which holds some summaries. There also was the existing "subversive" file on her which was also appropriate. But instead Dallas sought to hide its electronic surveillances in a file for "administrative matters" and then, in this litigation, asserted phony "national security" claims to exemption to withhold them from me.

52. In this litigation I have reported the existence of other pertinent electronic surveillances the results of which remain withheld. Neither office has

responded, neither has searched its Elsur and other special indices and neither has searched its "admits" and other similar files. I also included such information, with attachments that include the FBI's own records, in my (ignored) appeals.

53. In paragraph 10 above I state that there is a parallel with this litigation that involves tapes and each field office. This is in the case record. One is the FBI's tapes of the Dallas police radio broadcasts of the time of the assassination. Another is tapes of electronic surveillances of Jim Garrison. Atlanta, New York and Washington, having many tapes of their surveillances of Dr. King, did not include any in their inventories, FBIHQ's "instructions" for which "circumscribed" them. FBIHQ directives in this litigation also "circumscribe" them (these and others) and neither office has provided any or even attested to any search for them. I have proven their existence beyond question and without question and refuted each untruth about the Dallas police tapes as soon as Phillips made them up and swore to them. (Phillips and New Orleans have been silent with regard to Garrison, me and any other such surveillances.) But FBIHQ did "circumscribe" them and the field offices fear FBIHQ, not FOIA or the courts, and they simply did not search, even when this Court told them to.

54. It is merely by the accident of consulting this inventory disclosed to me three years ago for other purposes that I noted what I had forgotten, this large example of how FBIHQ, while pretending one of its "no stone unturned" searches, as directed by the attorney general, told the field offices exactly what to limit themselves to and how not to provide what could embarrass the FBI. The inventories, as cited above, reflect the fact that all those many tapes and all that relevant information was not inventoried and thus not made accessible to the Department's internal investigation of the FBI. This is exactly what happened in this case and what has prolonged it - without the required initial searches yet being made.

55. It is also by accident that I provided copies of my appeals in the Caire and Hosty matters in two of my recent affidavits. It is the accident of finding pages of a Hosty appeal mixed in with unrelated papers on my desk and the accident of my consulting my Caire appeals after my counsel informed me that FBI counsel stated there would be no Caire compliance that enabled me to attach those appeals and let them reflect the entirely false representation of them by FBI counsel and his entirely false representations a) that they can help the FBI defend the honesty and integrity of its searches; b) that the FBI needs discovery from me to defend itself; and c) that I have not already provided all the information and documentation of which I am aware.

56. This affidavit further exposes the deliberate untruths presented by the FBI and its counsel to this Court to persuade it to order discovery of me and to impose sanctions on me. The FBI requires no discovery from me to be aware of its own tricks in which it has become practiced over the years, as disclosed to me in the hundreds of thousands of pages of its records I have examined. When it practices these deceits on the attorney general and on the Congress, as without refutation I have shown in this litigation, it is no big deal for the FBI to practice them on me. It requires, for example, no discovery from me for the FBI to prove that it provided Dallas police radio tapes (when it did not) or the results of electronic surveillances on Jim Garrison and others (when it did not) and no discovery from me can or would prove that this existing, pertinent and withheld information does not exist. This is the only way the FBI can use such information in its own "defense." What the FBI requires is not discovery. It is searches it has not made and steadfastly refuses to make. It required no discovery from me for the FBI to know that it had the pertinent and withheld Marina Oswald surveillances information. It required only instructions from the appeals office to provide that information because the

FBI had knowingly withheld it improperly. It even withheld identification of them from its inventory of its JFK assassination main files under a spurious "national security" claim so I would not know about those files. It does not require and has not even attested that it requires any discovery from me of any kind, as without refutation I have stated over and over again it does not. It requires only an end to its deliberate violation of the Act and its deliberate abuse of the Court and me, and through me the people who are entitled to the pertinent and withheld information.

57. One of the countless illustrations of how I personally make available all information disclosed to me is what led to this affidavit.

58. This affidavit is still another in which, thus far without refutation, I document the deliberateness of the FBI's false representations, misrepresentations and deceptiveness in this litigation.

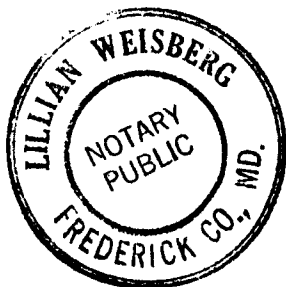



HAROLD WEISBERG

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

Before me this 13th day of July 1983 Deponent Harold Weisberg has appeared and signed this affidavit, first having sworn that the statements made therein are true.

My commission expires July 1, 1986.





NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND