Defendants' Opposition of July 22,1985, continues the distortions, misreppresentations and untruths that characterize defendants' filings. The most basic
misrepresentations is that Weisberg merely "regurgitates" and seeks to Frelitigate,"
a canard boilerplated in all his FOIA litigation and this is knowingly false. It
is obvious that with the newness of the new evidence entirely undenied it is not
regurgitated. It likewise is false that Weisberg's Motion from Pelief of From

Judgement is not "unrelated to the final order from which he seeks relief."

defendants'
What Weisberg characterized as perjury, fraud and misrepresentation is the
entire - the exclusive basis for the judgement. There is absolutely nothing else
on which the judgement is based, or could have been based.

nonaccidental untruth and

It is a distortion for the deendants to state that the Weisberg stated that all "the inew evidence' came from the Dallas or New rleans." Although some of and isn't—
it did originate there, what Weisberg stated and what cannot be denied/is that the new evidence establishes the existence of relevant, withheld and lied-about Dallas and News Orleans records. and Nat Nas was twom to Hully Mandant.

It likewise is not true that all Weisberg does is addeess "the adequacy of the search in this case," another standr of defendants' boilerplated misrepresentations.

With virtually all this new evidence consisting of FBI ticklers, it obsviously is not possible to deny, as without dispute Phillips did deny, under oath, that no and that all are routinely destroyed. (These are more than 20 years old!) such ticklers exist. So, defendants are taxasian refer instead to what is not

relevant or in issue, "tickler systems." Ticklers, in fact, are not "systems" of and Windows with the systems." filing. They are made up of records outside the regular files and coming from many different files.

Basedxanzibese and other deliberately untruthful and misrepresentative statement tozoretendzehat this new evidence is not new, the Opposition then interprets Standard DilcGoscoe Cal. v. U.S. to

that the district court could not properly entertain Weisberg's Rule 60(b) motion. Which will be the district court could not properly entertain Weisberg's Rule 60(b) motion. Which will be the all of this men will be to the appeals court, which he did not: "A District Court only has the authority to consider a Rule 60(b) motion after an appellate court has rule on a matter if the motion presents material not before the appellate court and if the motion is not a

Not once having mentioned that Weisberg attributed perjury to SA Phillips and not having produced any evidence at all to refute Weisberg and not having bothered to make even pro forma denial of his allegations, naturally the opposition has no choice but to describe these undisputed and thoroughly documented allegations and the motion itself as "frivolous." (Page 2)

frivolous attempt to relitigate the claim. (Emphasis add, p. 4)

Weisberg used the new evidence only to establish that the judgement was procured by improper means the Oppositions represents that Weisberg's purpose was to state "that Phillips was defrauding this Court by not providing the information to Weisberg which was provided to Allen." This is a complete and knowing fabrication.

(Citing Standard il of Cal. v U.S., 429 U.S. 17,18, 1976.) This amount to arguing that Weisberg could not present his Rule 60(b) until after semand.

The Opposition did not dispute Weisberg's argument of inequitability.

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