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July 23, 1982

David Otis Puller, Jr., Esq.
The Reader's Digest Association, Inc.
200 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10166

Re: RDA v. FBI et al.

Dear Dave:

Enclosed is a copy of the latest proceedings before Judge Ward, which you attended with me. I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this directly to Henry Hurt. The transcript is poor quality, but I think the essence of the proceeding shines through.

Sincerely,

David W. Cohen

DWC/1b Encl.

cc: Henry Hurt

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2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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5	THE READERS DIGEST ASSOCIATION,
6	Plaintiff,
7	v. 79 Civ. 4812
8	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, et al.,
9	Defendants.
10	x
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12	Before: HON. ROBERT J. WARD, District Judge
13	
14	New York, N. Y. June 9, 1982 - 3:20 p.m.
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16	APPEARANCES:
17	WARSHAVASKY, HOFFMAN & COHEN, ESQS., Attorneys for Plaintiff
18	BY: DAVID COHEN, ESQ.,
19	DAVID OTIS FULLER, JR., ESQ., of Counsel
20	JOHN S. MARTIN, JR., ESQ.,
21	United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York
22	BY: JANE FARRELL, ESQ., Assistant United States Attorney
23	Assistant united states Actorney
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(Case called)

MR. COHEN: Good afternoon, your Honor.

The plaintiff is ready.

MS. FARRELL: Ready.

THE COURT: This conference was scheduled following receipt by the Court of letters from Ms. Farrell together with an enclosure from Mr. Sporkin and an opinion from the Court of Appeals of this circuit. The letter from Ms. Farrell dated May 26, which is a follow-up to matters which we discussed at the May 13, 1982 hearing. As often happens when a letter is submitted to the Court, there was an initial response from Mr. Cohen, a letter dated June 2. In that letter, which has to do with the question of in-camera review of numerous documents, Mr. Cohen indicated that the Readers Digest was prepared to either have the Court make the review itself, or consent to have a magistrate make the review.

That letter was followed by a handdelivered letter of -- I guess they were all
hand-delivered, no one trusts the mail anymore -- letter
of June 7, and that letter points out that counsel was
disturbed by the document count. The Court was also,
I may say. And Mr. Cohen concludes his letter with the

following: "Thus it seems that neither the FBI nor the CIA seems competent or willing to provide a realistic document count so that even the magnitude of the problem can be gauged."

We feel strongly that both plaintiff and the Court are entitled to an explanation for the reasons for the glaring misstatements made by the defendant during the course of the litigation, and if the Court so directs, plaintiff would be prepared to undertake appropriate discovery.

At this point, I would call upon Ms. Farrell for comment.

MS. FARRELL: Your Honor, I regret that I have received neither of those two letters from Mr. Cohen.

However, with respect to the document count, I must say that what happened was, my notes reflect those numbers from a telephone conversation with my clients. Following the hearing, after speaking to them, I was told that I was mistaken in those numbers, and, therefore, since I have been told by Mr. Sporkin of the CIA, who has undertaken to make sure that an accurate count has been made, that the numbers reflected in his letter are in fact accurate, and that there was some misunderstanding with the person I had spoken to on the phone, that we

now have the accurate number.

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I can only say, therefore, that I was mistaken in the numbers that I provided to the Court at the last hearing.

THE COURT: What troubles the Court, Ms. Farrell, is that this was not the first mistake made by the government. I'm not trying to cast blame upon you, but I originally attempted to resolve this matter on the basis of affidavits submitted by your Agency client. you were most helpful to the Court during the process of attempting to resolve the matter by reference to the affidavits, but there came a point in time, as you know, where the Court lost confidence in the accuracy of the That, of course, has gotten us to this affidavit material. point where, being concerned about the accuracy of the summaries, I felt constrained to review the materials. Then, of course, I received the document count which, if I can suggest it, I found surprising when the number 205,000 pages was presented.

You will recall that I immeidately took pencil to paper and determined that if I were to review all those pages at a fairly fast clip, I would be doing nothing else for a considerable period of time.

It now appears from your report and the materials

submitted by Mr. Sporkin, that I am talking about perhaps 15,000 to 16,000 pages in the aggregate, as opposed, of course, to in excess of 200,000.

Now, next question is, if I am to receive approximately 15,000 pages, and I'm not holding us now to a single number, I said "approximately," it would seem to me that it would still take a fair amount of review. I am prepared to undertake the review in my chambers. However, the first caveat I put on it is this: Prior documents which I have seen, and I would think I would see them again, are frequently poor copies. I'm sure you have had the same problem. A carbon, for example, then Xeroxed a couple of times, comes out rather difficult to read. I think I could make my way through 15,000 pages of originals, which would be easily read.

There is just something that gets very difficult continuing to concentrate on a mass of documents which are poor copies. My first question to you, without getting into the contents of these documents is, in what share are they, if you know?

MS. FARRELL: Your Honor, I have not seen the originals, but it is my understanding that they do have the originals of most of the documents. Some of them are newspaper articles and also copies of letter where they

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were CC'd onto it. But for the most part, they are original documents.

We may have some of the documents that they have maybe in carbon form, but they would be legible if they weren't when they sent it to you in the Xerox.

THE COURT: Let me stop you based on something you just said.

As I was visualizing essentially memoranda such as I have seen on prior occasions or in other cases, internal Bureau documents, et cetera, you just mentioned newspaper articles. I have a lot of difficulty in visualizing how showing newspaper articles could compromise national security. They obviously have already seen the light of day. I suppose the argument is that you take a certain small sampling of articles, they will perhaps direct the attention of the reader more specifically in some areas which might be sensitive. If you have some other argument on matters such as that, I'd like to hear about it, because I am trying to visualize what my job should be.

MS. FARRELL: Your Honor, with respect to something such as an article, the article itself is not redacted. It has been -- they have a Xerox copy and then they may have an internal document, stapled to that article, explaining somebody in the organization sees

reaction to the article. It's not the article itself.

The article is merely attached for reference to the

comments that are made. It's much like the letter that

I sent to your Honor with the copy of the Court opinion

attached.

In such a situation, the article itself has already been released, but not the memorandum that is attached to it.

THE COURT: Let me put this question to you.

Would I be able, over a period of some weeks,

perhaps to have some one on call, because I'd have to work

on it from time to time, to explain the documents and

their significance as I get to them?

MS. FARRELL: Yes, your Honor. Both agencies have assured me that they will have someone fully familiar with the documents prepared to explain any -- answer any questions raised by your Honor.

THE COURT: Also I would need the previously submitted affidavits, theones I looked at and returned to the government, together with the underlying documents. And I think under the circumstances, if I am going to do it in chambers, I would request security clearance for at least one law clerk, which is what I did several years ago with regard to another phase of this litigation, or

perhaps it was another litigation. I think it was another case, now that I think of it.

I would think that that would require security clearance for the law clerk I would have coming in September, since I want this to be the first and hte last time we went through this exercise. That's what I would need.

My question is a simple one to both of you, and that's one of the reasons I thought a conference was a very good idea. I think all of this will put the Court to a lot of time, it isn't a question of 100 or 200 documents.

In addition, it would put everyone to a certain amount of expense. I know the Digest has certain matters that interests them. They seem to be pretty well on the subject, based on the article that I have seen, at least one book that has been published. If they still have a real and abiding need, and I mean need, for this, I will go through the exercise. But if it's something that is much more a matter of "principle" than a matter of necessity, I would suggest they save their requests for matters of necessity. I am not enthusiastic about going through this exercise unless I have to. It's very simple. We do have much to do around here. The liability of

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people and rights, and I recognize the Digest has certain rights.

But I tell you frankly, though I do many things with enthusiasm, I do not look forward, with the few moments that I may have available, to plodding my way through 15,000 documents.

Mr. Cohen?

MR. COHEN: Well, your Honor, I can represent to the Court that there is still a need --

THE COURT: You better spell it out for me, then, because I have had enough dealings over these last several years with the Readers Digest to know generally what they want and what they are looking for.

I also see on the horizon some legislation which may well shut the door on this whole thing when I am halfway down the road. Because I assure you, this is going to take time. It has to. You think about that for a moment. If your need is immediate, I can't deliver. The government has put some restrictions on me. I attempted to take a practical approach. The government has said no, I'm not in a position to overrule the government. They generally say, "Judge, you've got to look at this." I am not a censor and I'm not an editor. That is what you are asking me to be, both of you. I am not unsympathetic to the needs

of the Digest, but at the same time, I assure the Digest that there better be a mighty need for this before you ask a federal court basically to wade through 15,000 pages of material with which the Court has a modest background where I will have to have someone on call to explain to me this jargon that usually appears when you are trying to decipher records of these two agencies.

It's not like picking up a book. And lots of this can get by me, and possibly on appellate review where they are just as busy, and maybe more so, get by them.

And they are not to have the advantage, I would think, of having someone sitting at their elbow.

MR. COHEN: First, your Honor, the matter is still under active pursuit at the Digest. That I can represent. There's never been a suggestion on the part of the Digest other than before the first book and article came out that there was any immediacy to the attention, and of course, I think -- no one from the Digest is suggesting that the Court drop all its matters and look at this thing right away, before the legislation passes or whatever legislation passes or for tomorrow' newspapers.

But I will say this, your Honor, that initially this matter was brought in 1980, the requests of the Digest were preceded by the requests of Mrs. Shadlon for years

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When we consented to have the Court look at the in-camera documents, the government didn't submit

proper document counts, the Court had questions about it.

We reluctantly asked, at the Court's suggestion, we agreed to the in-camera, then we agreed to have the Court look at the documents, then we agreed that it was too many for the Court to look at and we'd look at it, and then we were told that the documents were not what the government said they were, they were one-tenth of it.

We are agreed again to let'a magistrate look at it. I realize it's an imposition on the Court, and believe me, neither the Readers Digest nor any individual editor or writer up there wants to do it.

But my goodness, if you look at the record, all we have done is ask. I think we have been as patient and lenient with the government on this. We are willing to take discovery. Maybe it's only 3,000 documents, maybe it's 50,000. So far as we are concerned, we think we haven't gotten a really straight answer. You remember the affidavits filed originally. I think the Court itself was led to remark on how the convoy moves at the pace of the slowest horse. I think the history of this litigation is pretty well written in terms of the Readers Digest attitude

and indulgence towards both the government and the Court.

We have bent over and we are still willing to do just about anything. This is a personal thing. I wasn't looking forward to looking at those documents myself, and

Mr. Fuller knows that. So we said, "We will accommodate the Court." I can represent to you it's a good faith act on the part of the Digest. We don't bring it up if it wasn't. We are still willing to compromise on that.

as you jog my memory, I can think of a lot of time and effort that we have put into this case when we thought we could dispose of it on affidavits, where we could have, if the government had leveled with the Court, had been straight with the Court. It must be said that not only has the government led the Readers Digest a merry chase, but I am going to add, the Court has been led to a merry chase.

I have put in time in reliance on the accuracy of those affidavits, my confidence in the government was damaged, and now it's been totally shattered. And I said so in a decision which I filed. I make a suggestion to try to avoid problems such as this, and I am turned down.

I will tellyou, I cannot remember a case where I wrote a whole opinion and then I couldn't use it because the material

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on which it was based proved to be inaccurate and unreliable.

I would like to note that a lot of time has been put in by this Court, and by my law clerk, Mr. Meal, in an attempt to resolve this judicial dispute in a judicial fashion. I cannot think of a case, going back over the last 10 years, in which I have had a more helpless feeling of being put at the mercy of the bureaucracy in the name of national security. The bureaucracy do not believe that the federal courts are as concerned with the national interest as they are. I suggest that they are sadly mistaken. In my own view, it's been judges of the federal courts, and I exclude myself, who have served this country's interest when the Constitution was violated in the name of national security; internal security. I do not take kindly to the government's performance up to this point. If we are to go forward, the government's performance, their responsibility will have to improve.

I would ask Ms. Farrell, how long do you believe that it would take for security clearance to be obtained for the law clerk who will be coming on board in September?

MS. FARRELL: Your Honor, I am told it takes approximately six weeks.

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THE COURT: Very well.

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We will furnish you with his name and address, warn

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him what is to come and get that process started.

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also necessary for the government to have his Social Security number.

MS. FARRELL: Your Honor, I believe it's

THE COURT: I believe we should be able to obtain his name, his address and his Social Security number and furnish it to you.

Mr. Cohen, I propose that the in-camera review be carried on in my chambers. I would prefer not to delegate the matter to a magistrate. I appreciate, as a matter of fact, your indulgence in that regard, but I do believe it is essentially and primarily my responsibility. If I must do it, and I say I don't enter upon the job gladly, I will do it. It will take some time, I think you can appreciate that. But what I propose to do is furnish Miss Farrell with the name of my law clerk who will be coming on board at the beginning of September. It would seem to me we ought to be able to coordinate the security check and clearance with his coming on board so that probably very close to the time he begins work he will be handed this chore. I fear that if he hears too much about it, he may never report. But he is a good

fellow and I think that we can count on doing a good job.

I know the last time around, it was very inhibiting to me, despite the cooperation of Miss Farrell, and I know it was good faith cooperation on her part to work around the problem of not compromising security.

So if it's agreeable to you, I will proceed to the task.

Is there anything you wish to add or to say?

MR. COHEN: Good luck, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Miss Farrell, Mr. Meal will furnish you with the name and as soon as we have it, the Social Security number of the law clerk who will be coming on board in September, and we can start the process. We will advise him that he is about to be checked out, not because we believe he is a security risk, but rather it will be a part of his job.

And I think that will then bring us within the ambit of my friend Mr. Sporkin's letter and needless to say, I recognize his concern and will attempt to allay any fears that he has that the national security will be breached at this end.

May I inquire as a last matter, if there is any legislation which is in process which would make my effort

here futile and academic? I read little bits and pieces in the newspaper about legislation cutting back on freedom of information access to certain governmental files, and every once in a while I think, will this moot our case.

I would ask Miss Farrell and Mr. Cohen and Mr. Fuller if you know about any legislation that is actually active which stands a reasonable chance of making this an exercise in futility?

MS. FARRELL: Your Honor, I personally know of none, but I can't speak for the Agencies on that.

MR. COHEN: Your Honor, I personally know of none, either.

I know of proposals which would provide severe penalties for release by former agents, but I know of nothing that would affect this. If it comes to my attention, I will certainly let the Court know.

THE COURT: I would ask Miss Farrell, who is probably in the best position, being in the Justice Department, to make an inquiry. If you ascertain that there is some legislation, Miss Farrell, which is in an active state, perhaps has been reported out of committee or is the subject of present or very-shortly-to-be-commenced hearing which would impact, as I say, adversely on this,

 I would ask that you bring that to the attention of the Court and counsel, because I wouldn't want to be halfway through the job, as we were through these opinions, and we were longer than halfway through, and find that the exercise had been one in futility.

So if you would let us know if there is anything actively before the Congress that would impact adversely on this situation, I'd appreciate it. At this point, I am going to close this afternoon's proceeding, thanking you all for coming. You have an expression of my views.

None of them are personally directed; at the same time, at times things get frustrating and I'd rather tell it to you as I have, than not tell it to you and just think about it.

I think the best way to leave it is that we will proceed with the security clearance and then proceed with our review of the documents. Just so the matter doesn't go completely away, I am going to request that the government submit a brief status letter by November 30.

In other words, just so I have a control date on it. I don't want to bring you in for a conference, but just indicate, Miss Farrell, at that time that perhaps it is my understanding that the Court is in the process of reviewing the documents. You can check with us before you write the letter, but I want to have some holding date, I

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just don't want to leave it sine die.

And finally, I suppose that, Mr. Meal has reminded me, motion for summary judgment will probably be made by the government at some point in time.

Did you think about when you intended to make that motion?

MS. FARRELL: Your Honor, I talked about it with the Agencies, but we thought it would be fruitless to do so until at some point after the Court has reviewed the documents.

THE COURT: I have no quarrel with that at this point.

I am going to put on you the onus of just furnishing a general status letter by November 30, 1982. It may be that action by me in the interim will moot that and make it unnecessary to furnish. I have may done something that asked for something else from you people which will make it moot. But if there is total silence, I would just like you to note where we are, and then I may ask someone to furnish another status letter a month or two beyond that.

Is there anything further? Thank you. (Time noted: 4:10 p.m.)