"Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgement".

- Defendants refused to comply with Public Law 89-487; 5 U.S.C. 555, because Plaintiff Department of Justice felsely alleged it did not have the public documents Plaintiff properly sought, because of a firm ruling by the Deputy Attfrney General made earlier end in this instance repeated, that the documents sought was rare exempt from disclosure under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(7), which Defendant Department of Justice quoted incompletely and inadequately. (Plaintiff's Exhibits C.E and G).
- 2. Defendent Department of Justice, in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the law ignored Plaintiff's request for these documents until almost three months. Plaintiff engaged counsel. Defendent thereafter delayed inordinately in making any response at all.
- 3. Plaintiff, through counsel, appealed to the attorney General, under date of February 2, 1970. When the Attorney General did not respond to the Plaintiff's appeal by March 11, 1970, on that date Plaintiff filed Civil Action No. 718-70.
- 4. Anticomposition Thereafter Defendant Department of Justice Claum sought and was granted delay in hearing this case based on its allegation it required time for the collection of affidevits.
- 5. With the filing of this action, made necessary by the failure of the Defendent Department of Justice to act upon or even acknowledge Plaintiff's appeal, there is no besis for belated pretense the appeal is being acted upon. The only basis remaining is under the law under which this action was need to be brought.

  Any 6,1970 attached to Defendant's March he American
- 6. The latter of the Attorney General to Plaintiff's counsel pretends to be what it cannot be end pretends this suit does not exist. It imakes makes no reference to this action, is not addressed to Plaintiff, is not addressed to Plaintiff's counsel as counsel for Plaintiff, but pretends the action was

## renumber paragrams when rejyping

6A What purpose is served by pretending there is no Civil Action 718-70 under the "Freedom of Information" law? Surely a men as well versused in the law and as eminent as the Attorney General of the United States knows when his Department is Defendent in a cause at action, as do those so well and experies and rounded in the law as to qualify as his deputies and trusted essistents. One purpose slone, in Flaintiff's believe is served, and that is to pretend the Government is not yielding to the will of Congress and the people embodied in this law. Plaintiff's long experience with the verious agencies of government concerned with varying aspects of the lamentable assessinations that have recently become tragically common in the United States is that suppression of wast is inconsistent with that which officials want believed is not accidental. With all such agriculture is never less than extreme reluctance and usually refusal to comply with# this law except under threat of court action under this law. Defendent has made numberous requests for information of Defendant going back to May 23, 1966, and where there has been response of any kind, which is rare, there has been misrepresentation, almost with exception, and there has not once, as of this moment, been the production of any one of the documents Plaintiff has aveilable requested. Defendent has cerried his refusel to make what should be the right of every citizens, note bly that of a writer in a society such as ours to an incredible extreme. For a year Defendent has not responded to in an extrem request to be able to examine the transcript of a court action in the city of Washington, where the decision was adverse to Defendant. Plaintiff, in same sincere and diligent effort to discharge the responsibilities of a writer, sought to study that part of the transcript in which Defendant presented his side of this case. Even the Defendant has neither done nor even, by remotest indirection, ecknolwedged. In short, Defendent, in Plaintiff's belief, besed on long and unpleasant experience, is that Defendant wilfully, as a matter of policy, violates the Freedom of Information law so that it may suppress that which it desires not to be known to the people. Plaintiff respectfully calls this

6A, continued

honorable court's attention to the gross and bald misrepresentation and mistatement a bodied in the second persgrpeh of Exhibit C, that the documents sought in this action to are not in Defendant's files. When, knowing this to be utterly and completely false, defendant having been the driginator of said documents, and in an excess of caution and kindness Plaintiff directed his counsel to correct Degendant/ (Exhibit D), Defendant curtly and brazenly persisted in this misrepresentation end tais felsehood, declaring, "we adhere to the views expressed in our previous communication" (Exhibit E). Plaintiff believes this represents wherestaristic callous disregard of end contempt for ime law that characterizes Defendant's every attitude toward it in Pleintiff's long experience. It is obvious that were Defendant's statements under oath they would be of criminal nature. In thes connection, and intiff respectfully asks twee this honorable court Ato note the care with which the "ttorney General, in his letter of May 6, 1970, avoids the dalse statement by in infinite his Deputy that would be criminal, were it under oath. In said letter, the tum by Attorney General Limself misrepresents the basis for Defendant's action, embodied DUP 41 th and communicated by this false statement, to wit, the false claim that Reference there are "No such documents in the files of the Department". Defendant's motions to which response is hero made, this is openly acknowledged to be a false statement, although any alluison to its character is studiously avoided; wa Any apology for or regret over it is conspicuously missing.

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what's untime, But

branghix by zeumselx ferzz counsel was acting pro se, not on behalf of his client.

It offers counsel, not Plaintiff, "access" to the documents.

7. Moreover, thesextive Defendant's "Motion to Dismiss" and "Defendant's the Attorney Gen's Opposition to Motion For Summary Judgement" are inconsistent with assaurational for May 0, 1970

and are not responsive to Civil action No 718-79, wherein Plaintiff prayed "this honorable Court for the following relief: that Defendants be ordered to produce and copy or make available for copying the original or copies of all documents filed by the United States with the Bow Stree Megistrate's Court in London,

England, in June-July, 1968..."

"plaintiff will be given access to the papers sought herein (emphasis added)
and "plaintiff will be given access to the documents sought by this action,"
whereas said latter pretends this action is none-existent, pretends counsel
is plaintiff, not his managed client, makes no acknowledgement of Plaintiff's
existence or the fact that he brough this action, says that it is counsel who

"requested access" and says to counsel. "you shall be granted access to them",

(Emphasis added.) and that Tin response to counsel's letter, all right to
act upon which Defendant derfeited by refusing to respond to it or even
scknolwedge it.

9. Plaintiff cannot ignore the presistent misquotation of his prayer remark to this honorable ourt any more than he can ignore the endless delaying tectics of Defendant, which he cannot view as accidental, it now being a year since he made his initial and unanswered request. This misquotation is identical in all three cited documents, which emply the words: "access to" instead of the language of the complaint, quoted in Paragraph 7, above.

10. RACK It is conspicuous that none of these documents makes or suggests any arrangements or meens by which Plaintiff will be given "access", whetever Defendant means by this expression. It is also conspicuous that when Plaintiff, through counsel, attempted to effectuate this, Defendant,

through David J. Anderson, who signed the certificate of service, neither responded to Plaintiff's counsel's phone calls nor left any message, thus Plaintiff the additional causing Plaintiff and counsel the weste of a day and Plaintiff the cost of a trip to Washington.

ll. Defendent's plea that this action becomes most on the allegation that "access" will be given is in error first, because it is not access that is involved in this action but what is quoted in Paragraph 7, above, and second that is relevant, because it is only performance, not promises, som many of which have been made to Plaintiff by the government, including the Defenadant, and thereafter were not kept.

wrongfully

12. It is the Defendent, not the Flaintiff, who forced resort to

resulting in Flaintiff's

this action under the law and territe needless and wrongful cost, trouble

as well as the

and weste of time, which seems to be Defendent's unvarying intent, needless burdening of this honorable Court.

13. However, Flaintiff does not wish to force this issue to

unnecessary

presidess litigation, has no desire to burden this honorable Court with a case

that need not be tried. \*\*Example 10.00\*\*

the law are the president that honorable court with a case

that need not be tried.\*\*Example 10.00\*\*

\*\*Example 20.00\*\*

\*\*Example 20.

14. But it is Plaintiff's position that having been forced to resort to the law and the courts in an effort to get what was, without question, always right his under the law, he wants this-neither more nor less what he seeks by this action and inx as a result of this action.

prompt
15. He therefore assures this honorable court that upon/performence
by Hefendant of that for which Plaintiff prayed this monorable Court, quoted in
Paragraph 7, above, not evasive and meaningless promises and the pretense
Plaintiff was not forced to file this action under the law, Plaintiff will
wither withdraw toe action himself, are for it will then and only then be moot.

16. Plaintiff also prays this court to order Defendant to cease and delays, and desist all/evasions, equivocations, pretenses and to promptly comply with ragher than histendant's misrepresentation of it Plaintiff's prayer/or to set the case for immediate trial.

preys

17. Plaintiff axis this honorable Court to take judicial note of these uncontested facts: fact that it is the clear intent of Congress that the Government act promptly and expeditiously on all requests for information to which the people are entitled; that had Defendant complied with the law this matter would have been emicably a year ago Defendant settled/in the way Defendant wants this honorable Court to believe has is now willing to settle it; that the consequent waste of the texpayer's money and the Plaintiff's time of his employees as well as the denial of him rights and the wrongful imposition of cost and trouble upon Defendent are solely the responsibility of Defendent, as is the needless cluttering of the docket of this monorable Court; that it is inappropriate and wrong for the Defendant to ellege what Defendant knew was (Exhibit C, Paragraph 2); not true, that Defendent did not have that which Plaintiff seeks/ and that it is inappropriate and wrong for the attorney General of the "nited States not to act upon a proper and required appeal within a reasonable time, to/offer to another what Plaintiff alone seeks, to pretend that this action does not exist, and to ignore and pretend the non-existence of his Deputy's misstatement of fact that cannot possibly be accidental. Plaintiff believes these impositions upon ire honorable Court and Plaintiff and the serious misconduct in migrepresentation should not go unnoted.