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**MINUTES
OPEN BOARDING MEETING
JUNE 4, 1996
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

The meeting was called to order by Chair John Tunheim at 2:10 p.m.

Board Members Present: Henry Graff, Kermit Hall, William Joyce, and Anna Nelson.

Senior Staff Members Present: David G. Marwell, Jeremy Gunn, Tom Samoluk, and Tracy Shycoff.

Judge Tunheim welcomed guests and thanked the ARRB staff for recent efforts, especially activities associated with the release of the film last week.

A motion was made by William Joyce to accept the minutes of the October 23, 1995 Open Board Meeting. The motion was seconded by Henry Graff and passed unanimously.

On a motion by Anna Nelson and second by William Joyce, the Board voted unanimously to close portions of the next Board Meeting.

The proposals to change Board Procedures were discussed. Kermit Hall moved adoption of Option 2, Part I. The motion was seconded by Henry Graff and carried 5-0. On Part II, Kermit Hall moved adoption of Option 3, to include the existing rule in "E" below except to change the wording to majority of "Board," rather than "quorum." Rather than including "E" as part of the wording of Option 3, Dr. Hall accepted Dr. Marwell's suggestion that the order of the items under Option 3 on Part II be changed so that "E" becomes "B" and the other sections relettered accordingly. Dr. Nelson noted that the amended Rules of Procedure remains very close to the original. After second by Dr. Joyce, the motion carried 5-0.

Judge Tunheim read the list of future meetings set tentatively for:

June 25 - 26, 1996

July 9 - 10, 1996

August 5 - 6, 1996

September 16 - 17, 1996

October 15 - 16, 1996

October 29 - 30, 1996

November 13 - 14, 1996

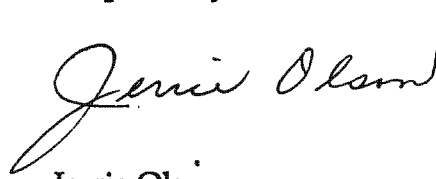
Possibility of a hearing in Los Angeles in September

14-00000

It was noted that the COPA Conference will be held in Washington, D. C. October 18 - 20 and that our schedule might be changed to coincide or that ARRB might schedule an open house, if not an open meeting, during that conference.

There being no further business, Henry Graff's motion to adjourn was seconded by William Joyce, passed unanimously, and the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jerrie Olson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Jerrie Olson

5 August 1996

CIA's HSCA JFK SEQUESTERED RECORDS -- II

BOX 64 MICROFILMED MATERIAL

Box 64 contains 72 reels of microfilm. All but a small percentage of the materials are CIA-originated, and include cables, dispatches, memoranda, reports, and correspondence. Many of the reels contain a mix of subjects and types of material:

Reels 1-20	Individual 201 files, mainly Cubans, some Americans and Soviets
Reels 21-22	Cuban Defector AMMUG-1
Reels 23-25	DO Project Files, Garrison investigation
Reels 25-28	Cuban exile organizations
Reels 28-30	Office of Personnel Files; Mexico City records
Reels 31-44	Oswald files; 201 file is duplicate of hardcopy file
Reels 45-47	Nosenko; Mexico City records
Reels 48-49	CIA-HSCA Correspondence, 1967 IG Report, Cuban Mug Book, miscellaneous
Reels 50-56	Individual 201 Files (includes Cubela)
Reels 57-60	Office of Personnel Files
Reels 61-62	Nosenko, Golitsyn, anti-Castro activities
Reels 62-71	Cuban Revolutionary Council and other Cuban exile organizations.
Reel 71-72	Project Files

5 August 1996

CIA's HSCA JFK SEQUESTERED RECORDS - I

BOXES 1-63 HARDCOPY MATERIAL

The 63 boxes contain copies of material collected or prepared in response to over a thousand individual requests from HSCA. Boxes are grouped by responsible component. With the exception of the security files, there is no general subject grouping or order to the boxes. Individual boxes usually contain a mix of topics and types of documents, and there is much duplication through out the collection.

Boxes 1-34 (Directorate of Operations): contains a mix of CIA, third agency (primarily FBI) and Warren Commission documents plus a significant amount of HSCA originated material*. These records cover a wide range of topics but focus on anti-Cuba/Castro activities and Oswald in USSR, Mexico City and New Orleans. Also included are responses to the large number of names traces requested by the HSCA staff, numerous copies of documents from the Oswald 201, the 1967 IG report, testimony of Richard Helms before HSCA, Nosenko material, CIA cable traffic.

Boxes 35-36 (Inspector General): HSCA reports, Senate Select Committee reports, reports on Cuban operations, Book V of Church Committee final report.

Boxes 37-38 (Office of the General Counsel): Cuban exile activities, Garrison investigation, name files.

Box 39 (Directorate of Science & Technology): Photo comparisons of Hunt, Sturgis and the Dallas tramps; chart of frames from Zapruder film.

Boxes 40-48 (Office of Security): name files.

Boxes 49-63 (Office of Legislative Liaison): HSCA requests, notes, memos, correspondence and final report, plots against Castro, photos of unknown man, defector study, Nosenko, name files, Mexico City station files, FBI reports, Warren Commission reports.

* approximately 30,000 pages of HSCA originated material has been removed from the files and transferred to the National Archives.

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
RELEASE IN FULL

ARRB OPEN MEETING
6 August 1996

2000

HANDOUTS

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Director of Central
Intelligence and the Select Committee on Assassinations

Office of Legislative Counsel Memorandum (OLC 79-2477) dtd
August 1979; Subject: HSCA Records

Request of Records Disposition Authority

CIA's HSCA JFK Sequestered Records - I [Boxes 1-63]

CIA's HSCA JFK Sequestered Records - II [Box 64]



Assassination Records Review Board

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AGENDA

OPEN BOARD MEETING

AUGUST 6, 1996

WASHINGTON, D C

1:00 p.m.

Vote to accept minutes from June 4, 1996 Open Board Meeting

Report by Steve Tilley

CIA Presentation

Staff Presentation

Public Comment

Other Business

(by C/HRG)

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
RELEASE IN FULL
2000

TESTIMONY BEFORE JFK BOARD, 6 AUGUST 1996

INTRODUCTION

Introduce CIA participants

We are pleased to provide information to the Assassination Records Review Board that might assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities under the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act. CIA is committed to full cooperation with the Board.

Before addressing the subject of the sequestered collection directly, I would like to provide some background to help put the sequestered collection into some sort of context.

In the spring of 1992, prior to the enactment of the JFK Assassination Records Act, then Director of Central Intelligence, Bob Gates issued instructions to begin reviewing for declassification all records related to the assassination.

The CIA History Staff was charged with identifying the relevant records. Once this was done, the Historical Review Group took custody of these records and immediately began reviewing them for declassification for release to the National Archives.

Once the Kennedy Assassination Records Act was passed, our goal became to release as many of the records as possible by the 22 August 1993 deadline established by the Act. Approximately 125,000 pages were transferred to the National Archives by that date.

With subsequent releases, CIA has now declassified and transferred some 227,000 pages of material to the National Archives. Based on discussions with the Board, we are continuing to release additional information that had been redacted earlier.

The remaining records are in various stages of review. Some require review by other agencies. Some is congressional material. Final decisions on other records are awaiting discussion with the Review Board.

THE ASSASSINATION RECORDS

In identifying relevant records, we have followed the definitions in the 1992 Act and the related rules which were published in the Federal Register.

The Kennedy assassination records in CIA consist of two major groups of files. One group consists of the documents in the Lee Harvey Oswald file--sometimes referred to as the "Oswald 201 file". These consist mainly of documents collected after the assassination and during the Warren Commission investigation.

There are about 26,000 pages of material in the Oswald file. All but a handful have been declassified and sent to the National Archives.

The second group is comprised of the "sequestered collection". These are the records that were made available to the House Select Committee on Assassinations, and which the Committee asked CIA to hold in safekeeping upon the completion of the Committee's investigation.

Certain additional records, including 400 excerpts from minutes of the Director's morning meetings, and some working files, have been added to the overall collection since 1992.

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SEQUESTERED COLLECTION

First of all, every document in the sequestered collection is available to the Board for review. The documents are available in full, without redactions.

The record shows that the sequestered collection consists of documents compiled in connection with the investigation of the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA).

A portion of the documents were created specifically in response to requests from the HSCA. Other records were already in existence prior to the creation of the Committee. Still other documents were created by the Committee itself. For example, notes of interviews conducted by the Committee's staff.

Within the sequestered collection there are two major categories of records. One category consists of approximately 129,000 pages of hard copy. The second category consists of 72 reels of microfilm, or the equivalent of 163,000 pages of hard copy.

The reason why the documents were sequestered is explained in a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Chairman Louis Stokes of the HSCA and DCI Stansfield Turner in August 1977. The Memorandum provides as follows:

"Upon termination of the Committee, all materials provided by CIA and examined by the Committee will be kept and preserved within a segregated and secure area within CIA for at least 30 years unless the DCI and the House of Representatives agree to a shorter period of time."

In April 1979, Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Staff Director of the HSCA visited CIA Headquarters to complete the process of designating what materials were to be sequestered. All the documents made available to the Committee were included in the sequestered collection.

REVIEW AND DECLASSIFICATION OF THE SEQUESTERED FILES

In 1992, CIA wrote to Speaker of the House Thomas Foley requesting approval to begin declassifying and releasing the records. In October of that year, Mr. Foley wrote a letter to the DCI granting CIA the authority to do so. The Speaker's decision was made in anticipation of passage of the Assassination Records Collection Act.

THE HARDCOPY MATERIAL

The hardcopy part of the sequestered collection includes copies of most of the CIA documents in the Oswald 201 file. Also included are 201 files, personnel files, and security files on persons who are mentioned in documents relevant to the assassination, or who figure in one of the conspiracy theories.

The collection also includes about 30,000 pages of documents, memos, and notes (many handwritten) that were created by the Committee staff during their investigation.

THE MICROFILM PORTION OF THE SEQUESTERED COLLECTION

As I noted earlier, there are approximately 72 reels of microfilm in the sequestered collection. (Incidentally, we have arranged to have all of the microfilm records printed in hard copy.)

The decision to microfilm a portion of the sequestered collection was apparently based on two major considerations:

First, the integrity of the sequestered records had to be maintained.

Second, a number of the files requested by the HSCA were active and had to be available to allow people to continue conducting their normal activities.

The solution was to replace certain records with microfilm versions. These records were microfilmed during 1979-80 with the approval of the Assassinations Committee.

THE CONTENT OF THE MICROFILM

A sizeable portion of the microfilm--approximately 50 percent--duplicates the hard copy files. For example, there are 12 reels of material from the Oswald 201 file.

The bulk of the reels consists of files on individuals and organizations, including personnel files of CIA employees. There are also a number of files on anti-Castro organizations. All but a small percentage of the materials are CIA-originated cables, dispatches, memoranda, reports, and correspondence.

There are questions of privacy that we believe the Board may want to consider in determining what information is to be released to the public. Some of the records contain, for example, medical information on an individual.

There are also questions of relevancy that we suggest the Board consider. For example, many of the documents cover sensitive activities that go far beyond the timeframe of the assassination or investigations into the assassination.

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SUMMARY

--We hope that the Board has found this discussion of the sequestered documents useful.

--We look forward to continuing cooperation with the Board as we all work towards releasing as much information as possible to the American public.

Outline of Presentation to the Board
August 6, 1996

I. Where we are in the process of CIA records

We have almost completed the Oswald 201 file.

Size 17 boxes

Postponements have been reviewed word by word

We are now turning to new areas for CIA records

HSCA collection now housed physically just a few yards from here

To be reviewed word by word

Scelso

Oswald in Mexico City by Hardaway and Lopez

JFK Library

Release this fall of many records related to Cuba

I am pleased to say -- and I offer this as my personal opinion -- that I have seen no example where the Board has postponed any information that bears directly on the assassination. I believe that the story is coming out with the records that are being released.

II. Issue immediately before us is the CIA's sequestered collection.

Mr. Pereira has described it from the perspective of the agency.

The Review Board staff has been reviewing the record and has given the Board its own assessment of the status of the records.

There are a great number of records in the sequestered collection that are highly relevant:

Lee Harvey Oswald
Georges de Mohrenschildt
Elena Garro de Paz
Antonio de Varona (Frente RD)
Silvia Duran
Rolando Cubela
CRC
Bay of Pigs
Castro assassination attempts
Warren Commission
HSCA
Garrison investigation

These types of records need to be reviewed on the same word-to-word basis as the board has reviewed records thus far.

But we have a new problem: how should the Board review records from the sequestered collections where the relevance to the assassination is not clear.

III. Examples where the staff has difficulty finding a nexus to the assassination in certain records.

I will offer a few examples to provide you with a flavor of some of the issues we are confronting. The examples below are hypothetical and are loosely based upon our review of the files in order to illustrate the issues.

A. The "false hit" category

The HSCA requested files from CIA on a great number of persons. In many instances the agency did not know why the files were requested, and accordingly it made available files that it had on the name that had been requested. Because names are not always unique, the agency sometimes made available files on individuals who were of no interest to the HSCA and who had no identifiable relation to the assassination.

1. A very common name --- I will use as an example the name Robert Smith. The HSCA requested Robert Smith files because of an alleged connection between a "Robert Smith" and Lee Harvey Oswald in 1963. The Smith whose file was made available, however, was a CIA officer who died in 1956. The ARRB staff has reviewed the file and has discovered no relevance to the assassination.

B. CIA operational files or 201 files.

2. Cuban now living in the United States. CIA unsuccessfully attempted to recruit her to collect information on Cuba through her family and friends, but ultimately abandoned the effort. Neither she nor any of her hoped for contacts had any identifiable connection to the Oswald story or to the JFK assassination.
3. Cuban cultivated for operational work against Castro in whom CIA lost interest when he was not able to meet operation standards.
4. Soviet official at the Mexico City embassy during Oswald's visit, although he never had any personal contact with him. The Mexico City portion of his file has been reviewed and released in part to NARA. The remainder of

his file covers his subsequent career in a European country, where CIA monitored him closely. This portion of his career - by far the largest part of his file - has no bearing on Oswald or the JFK assassination.

C. CIA officials

There are many personnel files of CIA officers. The files often contain medical records evaluations, recommendations, and postings. They generally do not contain any operational details.

5. CIA employee who was a Headquarters secretary for a major figure in the case. Her file consists of personnel records, medical records, and a polygraph, none of which has any identifiable bearing on the Oswald story of the JFK assassination.

As anyone knowledgeable about the Kennedy assassination can testify, there is a bewildering number of allegations regarding CIA officials who have alleged connections to the assassination. The HSCA investigated some of these leads. Not all leads are successful.

6. A CIA officer was allegedly in Dallas on November 22. An examination of the file suggests that the individual was not in Dallas, but was in Vietnam. There is nothing in the file that contains any apparent connection to the assassination.
7. CIA official in Mexico City who was directly involved in matters related to Oswald's visit. Prior to and subsequent to the Mexico City tour, the officer was stationed at headquarters and at other locations in the world. With the exception of the portion related to Mexico City, the staff can identify no other documents that illuminate the assassination.

D. Summary of problems

First, establishing criteria for relevance

Second, handling different types of records

ex. 1: entire file has no identifiable relevance

ex. 2: some documents in a file have relevance, but others do not

ex. 3: portion of a document has identifiable relevance, but others do not

IV. Selected Statutory Provisions in The President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992, 44 U.S.C. § 2107 (Supp. V 1994)

Definition of Assassination Record

"Assassination record" means a record that is related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, that was created or made available for use by, obtained by, or otherwise came into the possession of [the HSCA]."
Sect. 3(2).

Interpretation 1: All records in segregated collection are assassination records.

Argument: the segregated collection are "assassination records" because a government agency examined them in the course of their investigation of the assassination.

Interpretation 2: Only segregated collection records that actually relate to the assassination of President Kennedy come within the scope of the JFK Act.

Argument: In order for a record to be an "assassination record" it must: (a) relate to the assassination of President Kennedy, *and* (b) have been used by, obtained by, or otherwise came into the possession of a government agency.

Selected CFR Provisions:

"All records collected by or segregated by all Federal, state, and local government agencies in conjunction with any investigation or analysis of or inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy" 36 CFR 1400.1(b)(2)

"An assassination record shall be released in its entirety except for portions specifically postponed pursuant to the grounds for postponement of public disclosure of records established in . . . the JFK Act, and no portion of any assassination record shall be withheld from public disclosure solely on grounds of non-relevance unless, in the Review Board's sole discretion, release of part of a record is sufficient to comply with the intent and purposes of the JFK Act." 36 CFR 1400.5.

V. Staff Preliminary Suggestions to Board

A. Factors suggesting possible relevance to assassination:

Unfortunately, there is no simple, clear, obvious method for determining relevance. Accordingly, rule of thumb guidelines need to be followed. The obvious rules of thumb to assist staff in identifying relevant documents would include:

- documents that obviously are related to assassination
 - CIA internal investigations
 - Oswald records
 - Garrison investigation
 - Castro assassination attempts
- documents falling within certain dates (relevance of dates depends on issue under consideration)
 - dates associated with Oswald
 - dates immediately around assassination
 - dates of Warren Commission
 - dates of Church Committee, HSCA investigations
- individuals of importance
 - CIA officials in Mexico City
 - David Atlee Phillips
 - Win Scott
 - CIA officials in HQ involved in investigation
 - John Scelso
 - JJ Angleton
- geographical relevance (USSR; Cuba; Mexico)

B. Handling of records in sequestered collection

First, ARRB staff reviews all records and files in sequestered collection.

Second, all documents that are found to be relevant will be subjected to word by word review of postponements by the Board. The staff will, over time, work with the Board to establish guiding criteria for identifying relevance. The focus will be on individuals and groups that have been identified as playing a role in the larger story of the assassination. Examples of individuals who have been identified as being a part of the greater story surrounding the assassination include David Atlee Phillips, Win Scott, James Angleton, etc. Groups include Cuban exile groups

(DRE, Alpha 66, etc.), Minutemen, etc.

Third, for a file where no relevance can be found, the staff will write a memorandum identifying the file, describing the review process, and explaining the basis of finding no relevance. The staff memorandum will then be sent to the JFK Collection and be made fully available to the public.

Fourth, for a file containing some relevant records, the relevant records will be subjected to the word by word review. Records for which the staff has been able to identify no relevance, a memorandum will be written to describe generally the type of records and explain the basis for finding no relevance.

Fifth, with regard to the microfilm copy of the Oswald 201 file, the staff will review the entire file in order to determine whether there are any records in the file that are not included in the released version of the 201 file. If such records are identified, they will be subjected to the same word by word review as other records -- but the remainder of the 201 file will not be reviewed again.

Sixth, in rare cases, portions of a document that genuinely have no identifiable relevance to the assassination, may be redacted consistent with the 1400.5.

I recommend that the Board, in the near future, deliberate on the guidance that it wishes to give to the staff regarding these matters.

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ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD

PUBLIC BOARD MEETING

JOHN R. TUNHEIM, CHAIRMAN

Tuesday, August 6, 1996

1:00 p.m.

600 E Street, N.W.
Room 206
Washington, D.C.

MILLER REPORTING CO., INC.
507 C STREET, N.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002
(202) 546-6666

CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Thank you very much, Mr. Tilley. We appreciate your continued help.

MR. TILLEY: My pleasure, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Next, we have two representatives from the Central Intelligence Agency here today, to provide factual testimony for the board on the nature of the sequestered collection, Mr. John Pereira and Mr. Barry Harrelson.

And because this is primarily a factual presentation, we decided that we should put each of you under oath. So, if you would, raise your right hand and repeat after me.

[John Pereira and Barry Harrelson sworn.]

CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Thank you for joining us today.

MR. PEREIRA: A pleasure. We're pleased to try to help and provide information that might help the board understand the sequestered collection. I thought, if the time allows, I might give some background to put the sequestered collection in context for the board.

CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: That would be very helpful.

MR. PEREIRA: In the spring of 1992, prior to the enactment of the Assassination Records Act, the then-Director of Central Intelligence, Robert Gates, issued instructions to begin reviewing for declassification all records related to the assassination.

The CIA history staff was charged with identifying the relevant records, which they did. And once that happened, our group that we represent, the historical review group, took custody of the records and immediately began reviewing them for declassification for release to the National Archives.

Once the Records Act was passed, our goal became to release as many records as possible by the 22 August 1993 deadline established by the Act. And approximately 125,000 pages were transferred to the National Archives by that date.

With subsequent releases, the Agency has now declassified and transferred some 227,000 pages

to the National Archives. And based on discussions with the Board, we're trying to release additional information that had been redacted earlier.

The remaining records are in various stages of review. Some require review by other agencies. Some is congressional material. And final decisions on other records are awaiting discussion with the board, as you know.

The Kennedy assassination records in the CIA consist of two major groups of files.

One group consists of the documents in the Lee Harvey Oswald file, sometimes referred to as the Oswald 201 file. These consist mainly of documents that were collected after the assassination and during the Warren Commission investigation. And there are about 26,000 pages of material in this file. All but a handful have been declassified and sent to the National Archives.

The second group is one of major interest to you today, I think. It's comprised of the sequestered collection. These are records that were made available to the House Select Committee

on Assassination and which the committee asked CIA to hold in safekeeping upon the completion of the committee's investigation.

And there are certain additional records, including 400 excerpts from the minutes of the director of Central Intelligence morning meetings and some working files that have been added since 1992. But that's pretty much the landscape of the records we have.

By going directly to the sequestered collection, I'd like to say that, first of all, every document in the sequestered collection was available to the board for review. Every document is available in full to the board without redactions.

A portion of the documents that were created specifically in response to requests from the House Assassination Committee are in the record. Other records were already in existence prior to the creation of the committee. And still other documents were created by the committee itself. For example, there are notes of interviews

conducted by the committee's staff.

So, these are the three categories: those created for the committee at their request; others that existed that we provided to them at their request; and others that the committee itself created.

Now, within the sequestered collection, there are two major categories of records. This is a simple breakdown. I hope this is helpful. One category consists of about 129,000 pages of hard copy. The second category consists of 72 reels of microfilm or the equivalent of 163,000 pages of hard copy.

Now, the question has come up of why the documents were sequestered. And this is explained in a Memorandum of Understanding, signed by the chairman of the Assassination Committee and the director of Central Intelligence. And I have a copy here to submit to the board.

The memorandum states that, "Upon termination of the Committee, all materials provided by CIA and examined by the Committee will

be kept and preserved within a segregated and secure area within CIA for at least 30 years, unless the DCI and the House of Representatives agree to a shorter period of time."

In April 1979, Robert Blakey, the chief counsel and staff director of the Assassinations Committee, visited CIA headquarters; and he completed the process of designating what materials were to be sequestered. All the documents made available to the Assassination Committee were included in this sequestered collection.

The second question that often comes up is, where did we get authority to start reviewing these records prior to the Assassination Act? And this goes back to my point about Robert Gates wanting to get started as quickly as possible in the review and declassification.

So, the Agency wrote to the Speaker of the House, Thomas Foley, in 1992, requesting approval to begin declassifying and releasing the records. And in October of that year, Speaker Foley wrote a letter to the director, granting CIA the authority

to do so.

The Speaker's decision was clearly made in anticipation of passage of the Assassination Records Collection Act. So, we have the records, and we started processing.

Within the two categories that I mentioned, the hard copy material is one. And we have a page describing that for the board, which I'll leave with you. This includes copies of most of the CIA documents and the Oswald 201 file that I referred to earlier.

Also included in the hard copy are other 201 files, personnel files, security files on persons who are mentioned in documents relevant to the assassination or who figure in one of the conspiracy theories.

This part, the hard copy, also includes about 30,000 pages of documents, memos, and notes -- many of these, handwritten -- that were created by the Assassination Committee itself. So, those are in the hard copy.

Now, the microfilm portion of the

sequestered collection, as I mentioned, contains 72 reels of microfilm. Incidentally, we found very quickly that working with microfilm wasn't all that easy, so we arranged to have all of the microfilm printed out in hard copy. So, we have both; and both of these are available to the board, both the microfilm itself and the printout.

The decision to microfilm was apparently based on two major considerations, as far as we can determine from our records. First, the integrity of the sequestered records had to be maintained. Second, a number of the files that the Assassination Committee requested were active files, and had to be available to allow people to continue conducting their normal activities within the Agency.

So, the solution was to replace certain records with microfilm versions. And these records were microfilmed during 1979 and 1980 with the approval of the Assassinations Committee. And we have memos for the records showing how that happened, so that you will have the history on

that.

Now, looking at the content of the microfilm, a sizeable portion of this -- probably 50 percent -- duplicates the hard copy in the sequestered files. For example, there are 12 reels of material from the Oswald 201 file.

The bulk of the reels consists of files on individuals and organizations, including personnel files of CIA employees. There are also a number of files on anti-Castro organizations. All but a small percentage are CIA-originated cables, or dispatches, or memoranda and other documents.

In looking at the microfilm, we believe there are questions of privacy that the board may want to consider in determining what information is to be released. Some of the records, for example, contain medical information on an individual.

There are also questions of relevancy that we suggest the board consider. For example, many of the documents cover sensitive activities that go far beyond the time frame of the assassination or investigations into the assassination.

That's rather brief; but I hope this is useful to the board in trying to understand the sequestered documents, sometimes called segregated documents. We use those terms interchangeably. And we certainly look forward to continuing cooperating with the board, with the goal of releasing as much information as possible to the American public.

CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Very well. Mr. Harrelson, do have anything to add?

MR. HARRELSON: No.

CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Questions on the part of the board? Dr. Joyce.

DR. JOYCE: Mr. Pereira, you mentioned that 50 percent of the microfilm appears to duplicate what already exists in hard copy. You mentioned the 201 file as an example of that.

Maybe I missed it, but could you characterize perhaps the portion that appears not to be duplicated in hard copy? Do you have any information about that?

MR. PEREIRA: The types of material that

isn't duplicative?

DR. JOYCE: Yes.

MR. HARRELSON: This is where you get into the 201 files which make up the bulk of the microfilm, and ^[these files] ~~it covers the areas of~~ individuals who were not -- or areas of their careers that were not involved in the assassination periods. So, there would not be documents ^{[I [these files]]} from ~~there~~ in the hard copy.

Most of the hard copy, apparently, was created as the HSC staffers asked for particular information. They would look at a file, and ask for copies of it. The ultimate was one cable, ^[the documents] where we found 43 copies. So, most of ~~it~~ -- I would say, every document is duplicated at least once, and used ~~at~~ multiple times throughout the collection.

DR. JOYCE: And it would appear, then, that most of the information within the 201 file --

MR. HARRELSON: The other area of unique information is the Cuban exile activities. Much more in the microfilm than in the hard copy

collection. And most of that was released in August '94.

CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Other questions?

MS. NELSON: How much have you been able to look at this sequestered file? It's enormous. It boggles the mind, going through 72 reels of microfilm. No wonder you printed hard copy. But I would imagine you've only done some sampling.

[Oswald] MR. HARRELSON: With the exception of the 201 file, the duplicate microfilm 201 file, and the -- Well, that's the only exception. We have looked at every page of material.

MS. NELSON: Do you have a sense of what's not, in your view, an assassination record? Are there certain percentages or certain numbers of those?

MR. PEREIRA: I think we need to defer to the board on that. We're suggesting certain --

MS. NELSON: Yes. That's what --

MR. PEREIRA: -- questions that the board may address, but we are deferring completely to you in interpreting the law. And, so, we're assuming

that every piece of paper we have that was sequestered is potentially relevant.

MS. NELSON: Under the statute, we'll have to see what that is.

MR. PEREIRA: Yes, following the statute.

CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Any further questions?

DR. HALL: John, do you know what of these materials the HSCA used and didn't use?

MR. PEREIRA: There's a -- I'll let Barry comment on this, as well. There's a little bit of uncertainty. To go back, every record that we made available to the committee is in the sequestered collection.

Some of the indications are that there was a very thorough review, obviously, by the committee of a lot of records. My impression is that, for other records, the committee staff requested certain files. We provided an entire file -- let's say, on an individual.

But the committee staff may have said, "Well, this really isn't all that relevant to our work, but thank you. We now know who that person

is, because someone suggested this person may have been involved, and we needed to check that name."

And in checking the name, we get the impression very quickly they determined they didn't have to read every single paper in the file. It's that sort of breakdown, I think.

MR. HARRELSON: There are indications, as you go through the microfilm, that some of the files were not reviewed. There is a sheet ~~for~~ ^[in] each ^[to be] ~~those~~ files, signed by the staffers, and the ^[are on the sheet] notations ~~there~~. We have never -- Since we were re-viewing the file as a whole, we never went through ^[files] and calculated which ~~one of them~~ ^[not been] indicated they ^[by the HSCA] had reviewed ~~or not~~.

DR. HALL: And was it the case, or were there instances that you're aware of, where they HSCA staff and/or related individuals marked on these documents or dealt with them in a way other than merely reading them?

MR. HARRELSON: The 30,000 pages, frequently are handwritten notes taken from the documents. Since the hard copy ^[records were] ~~or in~~ copies

[HSCA staffers]

made available today, you sometimes find notations, their names written on them -- different things.

MR. PEREIRA: But they seem to have made very thorough notes on documents that they found were valuable.

DR. HALL: Did the CIA, in providing these materials, put any restrictions on them with regard to copying that could be done?

MR. PEREIRA: By the committee itself, you mean?

DR. HALL: Yes.

MR. PEREIRA: I don't know what the record shows.

MR. HARRELSON: ^[The files] ~~They~~ were held in one central location -- all notes ^[were] ~~for~~ review. The staffers, as I understand it, would come and review these files, make their notes. And the notes would then be reviewed by -- at least, by a ^[CIA] staff person. And their notes could be taken ^[out of building], but the files were held in one location securely.

MR. PEREIRA: There was an arrangement whereby, if they wanted to use a record elsewhere

for some reason or other, there was a means for making that available to them; possibly, by redacting something extremely sensitive, like the name of an agent. But they could --

DR. HALL: I see.

MR. PEREIRA: But they could make the arrangement to have them use the document.

DR. HALL: Congress has less than a distinguished history in handling some documents of a classified nature, and there is this kind of problem. As document hunters, there's sort of an interesting problem -- the extent of which, we get unauthorized copying made; and then those documents are out there somewhere else.

But that's a side show to this. So, thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Anything further?

[No response.]

CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Thank you very much, gentlemen. We appreciate your help today.

MR. PEREIRA: A pleasure.

CHAIRMAN TUNHEIM: Next, I'd like to ask

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
RELEASE IN FULL
2000

CSI-0337/96
12 August 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR: Executive Director

FROM: John F. Pereira
Acting Director, Center for the
Study of Intelligence

SUBJECT: CIA Testimony at JFK Assassination
Board Hearing

1. This memorandum is for your information. On 6 August 1996, the JFK Assassination Records Review Board (ARRB) held an open hearing for purposes of having public discussion about declassification of CIA's files related to the assassination.

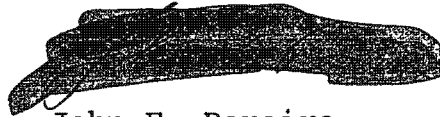
2. The principal issue discussed at the hearing was whether the Board needs to review word-by-word each of the more than 300,000 pages of CIA's "sequestered collection". This collection is comprised of those records that were made available to the House Select Committee on Assassinations during its investigation.

3. The Board's General Counsel, Jeremy Gunn, proposed that the ARRB consider declaring a sizeable portion of the collection as not relevant or duplicative. If the Board agrees, then the irrelevant and duplicative materials would be examined only by the ARRB's staff, thereby speeding up the review process substantially. (The Board's charter expires in October, 1997, but presumably could be extended by Congress.)

4. Two members of the Historical Review Group--Barry Harrelson and I--testified under oath on the Agency's considerable efforts to fulfill its commitment to release as many assassination documents to the public as possible. In a prepared statement, we described how the sequestered collection was compiled originally, kept intact per instructions from Congress, and then reviewed for release under authority granted by then Speaker of the House Foley. We emphasized that every document in the collection is available in full to the Board and its senior staff.

SUBJECT: CIA Testimony at JFK Assassination
Board Hearing

5. From CIA's perspective, the hearing went smoothly. The Board accepted CIA's testimony without criticism. None of the four public witnesses raised any serious concerns about CIA's handling of the JFK documents. One witness--author/lawyer Harrison Livingstone--claimed that there has been too much focus on CIA records, and that CIA was being made the "whipping boy".

A large, dark, irregular redacted area covering the signature of John F. Pereira.

John F. Pereira

SUBJECT: CIA Testimony at JFK Assassination
Board Meeting

AD/DCI/CSI/JFPereira:bas/x30373 (12 Aug 96)

Distribution:

Original - Addressee
1 - Executive Registry
1 - D/CSI
1 - CSI File
1 - CSI Chrono
1 - B. Harrelson, HRG
1 - HRG File

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Outline of Presentation to the Board

August 6, 1996

2000

DRAFT

I. Where we are in the process of CIA records

We have almost completed the Oswald 201 file.

Size 17 boxes

Postponements have been reviewed word by word

We are now turning to new areas for CIA records

HSCA collection now housed physically just a few yards from here

To be reviewed word by word

Scelso

Oswald in Mexico City by Hardaway and Lopez

JFK Library

Release this fall of many records related to Cuba

I am pleased to say -- and I offer this as my personal opinion -- that I have seen no example where the Board has postponed any information that bears directly on the assassination. I believe that the story is coming out with the records that are being released.

II. Issue immediately before us is the CIA's sequestered collection.

Mr. Pereira has described it from the perspective of the agency.

The Review Board staff has been reviewing the record and has given the Board its own assessment of the status of the records.

There are a great number of records in the sequestered collection that are highly relevant:

Lee Harvey Oswald
 Georges de Mohrenschildt
 Elena Garro de Paz
 Antonio de Varona (Frente RD)
 Silvia Duran
 Rolando Cubela
 CRC
 Bay of Pigs
 Castro assassination attempts
 Warren Commission
 HSCA
 Garrison investigation

These types of records need to be reviewed on the same word-to-word basis as the board has reviewed records thus far.

But we have a new problem: how should the Board review records from the sequestered collections where the relevance to the assassination is not clear.

III. Examples where the staff has difficulty finding a nexus to the assassination in certain records.

I will offer a few examples to provide you with a flavor of some of the issues we are confronting. The examples below are hypothetical and are loosely based upon our review of the files in order to illustrate the issues.

A. The "false hit" category

The HSCA requested files from CIA on a great number of persons. In many instances the agency did not know why the files were requested, and accordingly it made available files that it had on the name that had been requested. Because names are not always unique, the agency sometimes made available files on individuals who were of no interest to the HSCA and who had no identifiable relation to the assassination.

1. A very common name --- I will use as an example the name Robert Smith. The HSCA requested Robert Smith files because of an alleged connection between a "Robert Smith" and Lee Harvey Oswald in 1963. The Smith whose file was made available, however, was a CIA officer who died in 1956. The ARRB staff has reviewed the file and has discovered no relevance to the assassination.

B. CIA operational files or 201 files.

2. Cuban now living in the United States. CIA unsuccessfully attempted to recruit her to collect information on Cuba through her family and friends, but ultimately abandoned the effort. Neither she nor any of her hoped for contacts had any identifiable connection to the Oswald story or to the JFK assassination.
3. Cuban cultivated for operational work against Castro in whom CIA lost interest when he was not able to meet operation standards.
4. Soviet official at the Mexico City embassy during Oswald's visit, although he never had any personal contact with him. The Mexico City portion of his file has been reviewed and released in part to NARA. The remainder of

his file covers his subsequent career in a European country, where CIA monitored him closely. This portion of his career - by far the largest part of his file - has no bearing on Oswald or the JFK assassination.

C. CIA officials

There are many personnel files of CIA officers. The files often contain medical records evaluations, recommendations, and postings. They generally do not contain any operational details.

5. CIA employee who was a Headquarters secretary for a major figure in the case. Her file consists of personnel records, medical records, and a polygraph, none of which has any identifiable bearing on the Oswald story of the JFK assassination.

As anyone knowledgeable about the Kennedy assassination can testify, there is a bewildering number of allegations regarding CIA officials who have alleged connections to the assassination. The HSCA investigated some of these leads. Not all leads are successful.

6. A CIA officer was allegedly in Dallas on November 22. An examination of the file suggests that the individual was not in Dallas, but was in Vietnam. There is nothing in the file that contains any apparent connection to the assassination.
7. CIA official in Mexico City who was directly involved in matters related to Oswald's visit. Prior to and subsequent to the Mexico City tour, the officer was stationed at headquarters and at other locations in the world. With the exception of the portion related to Mexico City, the staff can identify no other documents that illuminate the assassination.

D. Summary of problems

First, establishing criteria for relevance

Second, handling different types of records

ex. 1: entire file has no identifiable relevance

ex. 2: some documents in a file have relevance, but others do not

ex. 3: portion of a document has identifiable relevance, but others do not

IV. Selected Statutory Provisions in The President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992, 44 U.S.C. § 2107 (Supp. V 1994)

Definition of Assassination Record

"Assassination record" means a record that is related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, that was created or made available for use by, obtained by, or otherwise came into the possession of [the HSCA]."
Sect. 3(2).

Interpretation 1: All records in segregated collection are assassination records.

Argument: the segregated collection are "assassination records" because a government agency examined them in the course of their investigation of the assassination.

Interpretation 2: Only segregated collection records that actually relate to the assassination of President Kennedy come within the scope of the JFK Act.

Argument: In order for a record to be an "assassination record" it must: (a) relate to the assassination of President Kennedy, *and* (b) have been used by, obtained by, or otherwise came into the possession of a government agency.

Selected CFR Provisions:

"All records collected by or segregated by all Federal, state, and local government agencies in conjunction with any investigation or analysis of or inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy" 36 CFR 1400.1(b)(2)

"An assassination record shall be released in its entirety except for portions specifically postponed pursuant to the grounds for postponement of public disclosure of records established in . . . the JFK Act, and no portion of any assassination record shall be withheld from public disclosure solely on grounds of non-relevance unless, in the Review Board's sole discretion, release of part of a record is sufficient to comply with the intent and purposes of the JFK Act." 36 CFR 1400.5.

V. Staff Preliminary Suggestions to Board

A. Factors suggesting possible relevance to assassination:

Unfortunately, there is no simple, clear, obvious method for determining relevance. Accordingly, rule of thumb guidelines need to be followed. The obvious rules of thumb to assist staff in identifying relevant documents would include:

- documents that obviously are related to assassination
 - CIA internal investigations
 - Oswald records
 - Garrison investigation
 - Castro assassination attempts
- documents falling within certain dates (relevance of dates depends on issue under consideration)
 - dates associated with Oswald
 - dates immediately around assassination
 - dates of Warren Commission
 - dates of Church Committee, HSCA investigations
- individuals of importance
 - CIA officials in Mexico City
 - David Atlee Phillips
 - Win Scott
 - CIA officials in HQ involved in investigation
 - John Scelso
 - JJ Angleton
- geographical relevance (USSR; Cuba; Mexico)

B. Handling of records in sequestered collection

First, ARRB staff reviews all records and files in sequestered collection.

Second, all documents that are found to be relevant will be subjected to word by word review of postponements by the Board. The staff will, over time, work with the Board to establish guiding criteria for identifying relevance. The focus will be on individuals and groups that have been identified as playing a role in the larger story of the assassination. Examples of individuals who have been identified as being a part of the greater story surrounding the assassination include David Atlee Phillips, Win Scott, James Angleton, etc. Groups include Cuban exile groups

(DRE, Alpha 66, etc.), Minutemen, etc.

Third, for a file where no relevance can be found, the staff will write a memorandum identifying the file, describing the review process, and explaining the basis of finding no relevance. The staff memorandum will then be sent to the JFK Collection and be made fully available to the public.

Fourth, for a file containing some relevant records, the relevant records will be subjected to the word by word review. Records for which the staff has been able to identify no relevance, a memorandum will be written to describe generally the type of records and explain the basis for finding no relevance.

Fifth, with regard to the microfilm copy of the Oswald 201 file, the staff will review the entire file in order to determine whether there are any records in the file that are not included in the released version of the 201 file. If such records are identified, they will be subjected to the same word by word review as other records -- but the remainder of the 201 file will not be reviewed again.

Sixth, in rare cases, portions of a document that genuinely have no identifiable relevance to the assassination, may be redacted consistent with the 1400.5.

I recommend that the Board, in the near future, deliberate on the guidance that it wishes to give to the staff regarding these matters.



Assassination Records Review Board
600 E Street NW • 2nd Floor • Washington, DC 20530
(202) 724-0088 • Fax: (202) 724-0457

August 21, 1996

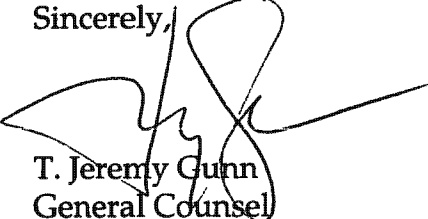
Mr. Barry Harrelson
Senior Review Officer, Historical Review Group
Center for the Study of Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Barry:

I am enclosing a transcribed copy of your August 6, 1996 testimony to the Assassination Records Review Board. You should review it to determine whether there are any substantive corrections that you wish to make and return them to me by August 29, 1996.

Thank you again for agreeing to testify before the Board.

Sincerely,



T. Jeremy Gunn
General Counsel

Enclosure

cc Esq.

14-00000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
RELEASE IN FULL
(2000)

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
AND THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

19 August 1977

I. Preparation of Materials

A. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) will cooperate fully in the investigations conducted by the Select Committee on Assassinations (Committee) by providing access, as requested, to classified information within the releasing authority of the CIA, and held by the CIA, that bears upon the study and investigation authorized by H. Res. 222. CIA will notify the Committee of any requested information held by CIA not within the releasing authority of the CIA, and notify the Committee of the proper authority to contact to obtain the information. No document or a portion of the document in the possession of CIA will be withheld without written notice of that action to the Committee. Access to all classified information designated for protection from unauthorized disclosure by the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) and currently held by any federal agency or department shall be governed by this memorandum.

B. Documentary material will be made available as expeditiously and completely as feasible, subject to the responsibility of the DCI to protect sensitive intelligence sources and methods. The Committee and CIA will periodically agree upon a list of identities that will not be excised from materials turned over to the Committee. Subject to the list of identities that will not be deleted, CIA will appropriately sanitize, including excising if necessary, information to assure protection of information identifying sensitive sources and methods. When an excision is made, CIA will indicate the nature of the source or method excised, including the functional intelligence discipline which was the source of the intelligence.

C. The Chief Counsel of the Select Committee on Assassinations and a designated representative of the DCI shall meet monthly to discuss a random sample of the complete and unsanitized materials selected by the Chief Counsel for the purpose of verifying the appropriateness of the sanitizing done by the CIA. Those matters on which they do not agree shall be referred to the Chairman, Ranking Minority Member, and the DCI for resolution.

0

14-00000

D. In making any excisions or other alterations of requested materials, CIA shall be bound by 18 U. S. C. Subsection 1505 and all other applicable statutes.

II. Request Procedure

A. The CIA element responsible for dealing with the Committee is the Coordination and Review Staff of the Office of Legislative Counsel (C&RS/OLC). All Committee requests for information will be conveyed to CIA only via the Coordination and Review Staff. Absent extraordinary circumstances, appointments with CIA employees and former employees will be arranged through the Coordination and Review Staff.

B. All Committee requests for information will be in writing. In the interest of timely response, C&RS/OLC will accept preliminary telephone or other oral requests, but no information can be made available until a request is received in writing from the Chief Counsel or one of the Deputy Chief Counsels.

III. Staff Clearance

Prior to access by Committee personnel to any material which has been designated for protection from unauthorized disclosure by the DCI, such Committee personnel will be granted security clearance by the Committee after consultation with the CIA. Committee personnel requiring access to such material will be required to execute, in advance, the attached Select Committee on Assassinations Nondisclosure Agreement.

IV. Transcripts of Statements Under Oath

A steno-typist from either the Committee or the CIA will make a verbatim record of all statements of current CIA personnel taken under oath. One copy of the record will be made available to the Committee and the other to the CIA in accordance with the Rules of the Committee.

V. Examination of Material

Materials to which access has been granted by CIA will be reviewed in a CIA reading room set aside for this purpose or in a designated area within the Committee's offices.

VI. Storage of Materials

A. Committee procedures for control and storage of any documents or materials provided by the CIA which require protection will follow security standards and procedures established in consultation with, and approved by, the CIA.

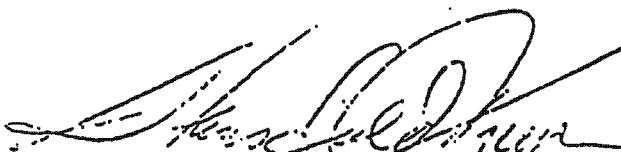
B. Upon the termination of the Committee, all materials provided by CIA and examined by the Committee will be kept and preserved within a segregated and secure area within CIA for at least 30 years unless the DCI and the House of Representatives agree to a shorter period of time. All persons having access to such materials must sign an access sheet indicating the date, the name of the person receiving access, the specific documents or materials to which access was granted, and the person who authorized the access.

VII. Disclosure of Information

A. The Committee will notify the DCI in writing of its desire to disclose, in any manner, including under the Select Committee on Assassinations Nondisclosure Agreement, any information that is designated for protection from unauthorized disclosure by the DCI. If within five days the Committee does not receive a letter from the DCI objecting to the proposed disclosure and stating the reasons for the objection, the Committee may disclose the information.

B. If the DCI notifies the Committee within five days that he objects to the proposed disclosure and states the reasons for his objections, the Chairman of the Committee and the DCI, or their designated representatives, shall meet to attempt to resolve any differences over the information to be disclosed. If the Chairman of the Committee considers that the negotiations have reached an impasse, he will give the DCI a written notice to that effect, and the Committee will take no steps until at least 14 days thereafter to disclose the information in dispute.


C. Any differences left unresolved by negotiation may become the subject of litigation. In any such action each party will be free to assert all its constitutional, statutory, or other legal rights, and the parties agree to be bound by the final outcome of any such action. If such an action is commenced by the Executive Branch but is disposed of without a judicial decision on the merits of the disclosure issue, the Committee agrees that it will not on that basis, or on the basis of its 14-day notice letter, disclose the information in dispute. This Agreement, however, is without prejudice to any of the Committee's other rights, privileges and responsibilities concerning the production by legal compulsion and disclosure of information, and the DCI's rights, privileges and responsibilities concerning the protection from disclosure of the information.



Director of Central Intelligence

19 AUG 1977

Date



Chairman

August 29, 1977

Date

10 August 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. George Frates
AC/Records Management Division
ISS/DCA

FROM : Rodger S. Gabrielson
Office of Legislative Counsel

SUBJECT : HSCA Records

1. During the course of the HSCA investigations, much classified information was assembled in response to HSCA requests. Three categories of information must now be disposed of under terms of the HSCA/DCI Memorandum of Understanding.

Category 1a: Classified material from Agency holdings, requested by the HSCA, which HSCA staff members reviewed.

Category 1b: Classified material from Agency holdings, requested by the HSCA, but which HSCA staff members did not review.

Category 2: Material generated by the HSCA from Agency classified holdings made available to the HSCA in response to the latter's request. (Note: This HSCA material is considered by the HSCA as its property and, therefore, not releasable to the public under the Freedom of Information Act. An inventory of this material received from HSCA has been completed.)

Category 3: Classified correspondence and certain unclassified correspondence exchanged between this Agency and the HSCA.

2. The HSCA has indicated its desire that copies of these three categories of material be held in sealed and segregated storage to ensure the preservation of all relevant records pertaining to the phase of the investigation involving this Agency. In order to accommodate the HSCA, but also leave our own records accessible for routine purposes, a photographic copy should be made of each official Agency document made available in response to a specific request by the HSCA (Category 1a and 1b).

3. Upon completion of the task of photographing the Category 1a and 1b documents, those photographic copies (Category 1), the HSCA-generated materials based upon Agency material (Category 2), and the designated Agency-HSCA correspondence (Category 3), will be sealed and held in segregated storage by the Agency, in accordance with schedules established by the Archivist of the United States.

4. Documents are now in the individual custodies of members of the Agency HSCA Task Force. These individuals are listed by attachment.

5. Please advise on your recommended procedures for photographing these documents and procedures for entering these copies into sealed storage.

/s/
Rodger S. Gabrielson

Attachment

STANDARD FORM 113-107
 REQUEST FOR RECORDS DISPOSITION AUTHORITY
 (See Instructions on reverse)

AGENCY COPY

TO: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE, WASHINGTON, DC 20408

1. FROM (AGENCY OR ESTABLISHMENT)

Central Intelligence Agency

2. MAJOR SUBDIVISION

Office of Legislative Counsel - (08-76)

3. MINOR SUBDIVISION

4. NAME OF PERSON WITH WHOM TO CONFER

Elizabeth S. Lancer, Jon E. Wolfe

David W. Landrum

5. TEL. EXT.

351-7776

6. CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE:

I hereby certify that I am authorized to act for this agency in matters pertaining to the disposal of the agency's records; that the records proposed for disposal in this Request of 2 page(s) are not now needed for the business of this agency or will not be needed after the retention periods specified.

☐ A Request for immediate disposal.

☒ B Request for disposal after a specified period of time or request for permanent retention.

C. DATE	D. SIGNATURE OF AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE	E. TITLE
5/23/80	Edgar T. McHenry	Associate Records Management Officer

7. ITEM NO.	8. DESCRIPTION OF ITEM (With Inclusive Dates or Retention Periods)	9. SAMPLE OR JOB NO.	10. ACTION TAKEN
1.	<p>MATERIAL HELD BY CIA RELATING TO THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS INVESTIGATIONS</p> <p>Consists of all substantive documents and other materials created or reviewed as the result of inquiries made of the CIA by the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) during its investigations into the deaths of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King. The collection includes all CIA files requested for review, documents generated by the HSCA as the result of its reviews, correspondence exchanged between the CIA and the HSCA, and pertinent supporting documentation. The bulk of the collection consists of CIA files reviewed by the Committee and is primarily in the form of 16mm roll film produced, stored, and inspected in accordance with Federal standards for archival microfilm. The microfilming was done in those instances when it was necessary to return the paper files to their original locations. (Each paper file microfilmed will be maintained or disposed of in accordance with approved records control schedules covering the record series of which the file is a part.)</p> <p>a. Silver original 16mm microfilm produced, stored, and inspected in accordance with...</p>		

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

est for Records Disposition Authority—Continuation

JOB NO.

PAGE OF

NCI-263-89-1

SAMPLE OR
JOB NO.

2 10. 2
ACTION TAKEN

7.
ITEM NO.

8. DESCRIPTION OF ITEM
(With Inclusive Dates or Retention Periods)

b. Textual records not contained in "a" above.

Permanent. Records to be retained in the Agency Archives and Records Center. Not to be opened without the concurrence of the Legislative and General Counsels.

Records will be offered for transfer to the National Archives and Records Service when national security considerations permit.

Initial inspection of item 1a microfilm will be conducted as required by 41CFR 101-11.507-2, at 2 year intervals from the approval date of this records disposition request.

Amendments to this schedule concurred in by

Jon E. Wolfe/CIA, and R C Tagge/NARS-NCD, 6/04-05/80.

115-203

Four copies, including original, to be submitted to the National Archives

STANDARD FORM 115-A
Revised July 1976
Prescribed by General Services
Administration
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.5

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

5 August 1996

CIA's HSCA JFK SEQUESTERED RECORDS - I

BOXES 1-63 HARDCOPY MATERIAL

The 63 boxes contain copies of material collected or prepared in response to over a thousand individual requests from HSCA. Boxes are grouped by responsible component. With the exception of the security files, there is no general subject grouping or order to the boxes. Individual boxes usually contain a mix of topics and types of documents, and there is much duplication through out the collection.

Boxes 1-34 (Directorate of Operations): contains a mix of CIA, third agency (primarily FBI) and Warren Commission documents plus a significant amount of HSCA originated material*. These records cover a wide range of topics but focus on anti-Cuba/Castro activities and Oswald in USSR, Mexico City and New Orleans. Also included are responses to the large number of names traces requested by the HSCA staff, numerous copies of documents from the Oswald 201, the 1967 IG report, testimony of Richard Helms before HSCA, Nosenko material, CIA cable traffic.

Boxes 35-36 (Inspector General): HSCA reports, Senate Select Committee reports, reports on Cuban operations, Book V of Church Committee final report.

Boxes 37-38 (Office of the General Counsel): Cuban exile activities, Garrison investigation, name files.

Box 39 (Directorate of Science & Technology): Photo comparisons of Hunt, Sturgis and the Dallas tramps; chart of frames from Zapruder film.

Boxes 40-48 (Office of Security): name files.

Boxes 49-63 (Office of Legislative Liaison): HSCA requests, notes, memos, correspondence and final report, plots against Castro, photos of unknown man, defector study, Nosenko, name files, Mexico City station files, FBI reports, Warren Commission reports.

* approximately 30,000 pages of HSCA originated material has been removed from the files and transferred to the National Archives.

5 August 1996

CIA's HSCA JFK SEQUESTERED RECORDS -- II

BOX 64 MICROFILMED MATERIAL

Box 64 contains 72 reels of microfilm. All but a small percentage of the materials are CIA-originated, and include cables, dispatches, memoranda, reports, and correspondence. Many of the reels contain a mix of subjects and types of material:

Reels 1-20	Individual 201 files, mainly Cubans, some Americans and Soviets
Reels 21-22	Cuban Defector AMMUG-1
Reels 23-25	DO Project Files, Garrison investigation
Reels 25-28	Cuban exile organizations
Reels 28-30	Office of Personnel Files; Mexico City records
Reels 31-44	Oswald files; 201 file is duplicate of hardcopy file
Reels 45-47	Nosenko; Mexico City records
Reels 48-49	CIA-HSCA Correspondence, 1967 IG Report, Cuban Mug Book, miscellaneous
Reels 50-56	Individual 201 Files (includes Cubela)
Reels 57-60	Office of Personnel Files
Reels 61-62	Nosenko, Golitsyn, anti-Castro activities
Reels 62-71	Cuban Revolutionary Council and other Cuban exile organizations.
Reel 71-72	Project Files