This document is made available through the declassification efforts and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

**The Black Vault**

The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: [http://www.theblackvault.com](http://www.theblackvault.com)
Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This is in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request.

Records responsive to your request have been processed. In order to avoid charging duplication fees unnecessarily, we have made these records available in the FBI's FOIA Library (The Vault) on the FBI's public website, http://vault.fbi.gov. On the right-hand side of the home page, under the heading "Vault Links" you can search for your subject alphabetically (click on "A-Z Index"), by category (click on "Categories"), or by entering text into our search engine (click on "Search Vault"). For records responsive to this request, please enter Vincent Walker Foster as the search term.

The available documents represent a final release of information responsive to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

In accordance with standard FBI practice and pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E)/Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552/552a (b)(7)(E)/(j)(2)], this response neither confirms nor denies the existence of your subject's name on any watch lists.

Additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. Please inform us if you would like the FBI to conduct a search of the indices to our Central Records System. Should you desire, you may also request that the documents be re-processed.

Additional records responsive to your request were processed but are not currently available on The Vault. Please inform us if you would like to receive these records.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request. Your patience is appreciated.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following website: https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within sixty (60) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.
You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI’s FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@ic.fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state “Dispute Resolution Services.” Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the FBI Fact Sheet and Explanation of Exemptions.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

David M. Hardy
Section Chief,
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)
The primary functions of the FBI are national security and law enforcement.

The FBI does not keep a file on every citizen of the United States.

The FBI was not established until 1908 and we have very few records prior to the 1920s.

FBI files generally contain reports of FBI investigations of a wide range of matters, including counterterrorism, counter-intelligence, cyber crime, public corruption, civil rights, organized crime, white collar crime, major thefts, violent crime, and applicants.

The FBI does not issue clearances or non-clearances for anyone other than its own personnel or persons having access to FBI facilities. Background investigations for security clearances are conducted by many different Government agencies. Persons who received a clearance while in the military or employed with some other government agency should contact that entity. Most government agencies have websites which are accessible on the internet which have their contact information.

An identity history summary check or “rap sheet” is NOT the same as an “FBI file.” It is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and related documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization or military service. The subject of a “rap sheet” may obtain a copy by submitting a written request to FBI CJIS Division – Summary Request, 1000 Custer Hollow Road, Clarksburg, WV 26306. Along with a specific written request, the individual must submit a new full set of his/her fingerprints in order to locate the record, establish positive identification, and ensure that an individual’s records are not disseminated to an unauthorized person. The fingerprint submission must include the subject’s name, date and place of birth. There is a required fee of $18 for this service, which must be submitted by money order or certified check made payable to the Treasury of the United States. A credit card payment option is also available. Forms for this option and additional directions may be obtained by accessing the FBI Web site at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks.

The National Name Check Program (NNCP) conducts a search of the FBI’s Universal Index (UNI) to identify any information contained in FBI records that may be associated with an individual and provides the results of that search to a requesting federal, state or local agency. Names are searched in a multitude of combinations and phonetic spellings to ensure all records are located. The NNCP also searches for both “main” and “cross reference” files. A main file is an entry that carries the name corresponding to the subject of a file, while a cross reference is merely a mention of an individual contained in a file. The results from a search of this magnitude can result in several “hits” and “idents” on an individual. In each instance where UNI has identified a name variation or reference, information must be reviewed to determine if it is applicable to the individual in question.

The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for records and provides copies of FBI files responsive to Freedom of Information or Privacy Act (FOIPA) requests for information. RIDS provides responsive documents to requesters seeking “reasonably described information.” For a FOIPA search, the subject’s name, event, activity, or business is searched to determine whether there is an associated investigative file. This is called a “main file search” and differs from the NNCP search.

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FBI, VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT
www.fbi.gov

7/18/16
EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b)(1) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;

(b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential sources, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by a agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;

(j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;

(k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;

(k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;

(k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;

(k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service he release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;

(k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: VINCENT FOSTER
Headquarters File
161B-HQ-1044727
TO: FBI (ATTENTION: Spin Unit, Room 4371)
FROM: Bernard Nussbaum, Counsel to the President
SUBJECT: FBI INVESTIGATIONS

Candidate's Name Vincent Foster SSN 429-80-1132
Date of Birth 1/15/45 Place of Birth Hope, AR
Present Address 5414 Stonewall Road Little Rock, AR

We request: ___________ Copy of Previous Report
________________ Name Check
________________ Expanded Name Check
________________ Full-Field Investigation
Level I _ Level II X Level III
________________ Limited Update
________________ Other

The candidate named above is being considered for:
X Presidential Appointment
     Requiring Senate Confirmation
X Not Requiring Senate Confirmation

________________ White House Staff Position
________________ White House Access Position

Attachments: 161B-HF-1044727-1
              X SF-86
              X FD-258 (Fingerprint Card)
              X SF-86 Supplement

Remarks/Special Instructions:

ENCLOSURE
Questionnaire for Sensitive Positions (For National Security)

Read this information carefully. Follow the instructions fully or we cannot process your form.

Why do we need the information you will give us and how will we use it?

The U.S. Government has conducted background investigations for over 50 years. It does this to establish that applicants for or incumbents in sensitive positions, either employed by the Government or working for the Government under contract, are eligible for a required security clearance or for performing sensitive duties. We use the information from this form primarily as the basis for an investigation that will be used to determine your eligibility for a national security position.

The information you give us is for Official Use Only; we will protect it from unauthorized disclosure. Authorized disclosures include the Privacy Act Routine Uses shown on this form. The information you provide in response to question 25a on use of illegal drugs will not be provided for use in any criminal proceeding against you.

Giving us the information we ask for is voluntary. However, we may not be able to complete your investigation, or complete it in a timely manner, if you don't give us each item of information we request. This may affect your placement or clearance prospects.

What authority do we have to ask you for the information requested on this form?

The U.S. Government is authorized to ask for this information under Executive Order 10450; section 2165 of title 42, U.S. Code; parts 5, 732, and 736 of Title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, and other statutes authorizing background investigations. We ask for your Social Security number to keep our records accurate, because other people may have the same name and birth date. Executive Order 9397 also asks Federal agencies to use this number to help identify individuals in agency records.

What is the investigative process?

Background investigations for national security are conducted to develop information to show whether or not a person is reliable, trustworthy, of good conduct and character, and loyal to the United States. The information you provide on this form, including any specific agency instructions of Question 14c, and any other special instructions, is confirmed by investigation. Your current employer must be contacted, even if you indicated on your SF 171, or other form, that you do not want the present employer contacted. In addition to the questions on this form, inquiry also is made about a person's adherence to security requirements, mental or health disorders, dishonest conduct, sexual misconduct, or activity that may affect security, those who have made untruthful statements, or activities that may prejudice the position, including illegal drug use.

An interview with you is a normal part of the investigative process. This Personal Subject Interview is generally the first step in the investigation, and is conducted under oath, affirmation, or sworn declaration. It provides you the opportunity to update, clarify, and explain more completely information on your form, which often helps to complete your investigation faster.

If your investigation requires a Personal Subject Interview, you will be contacted by telephone or mail to arrange a time and location for the interview. It is important that the interview be conducted as soon as possible after you are contacted. Postponements will delay the processing of your investigation. Declining an interview may result in your investigation being delayed or canceled.

You will be asked to bring identification with your picture on it, such as a valid State driver's license, to the interview. There are other documents you may be asked to bring to verify your identity as well. These include: documentation of any legal name change; Social Security card; and/or birth certificate.

Documents that verify any significant claims or activities may also be requested, for example: alien registration; naturalization certificate; originals or certified copies of college transcripts or degrees; high school diploma; professional license(s) or certification(s); military discharge certificate(s); (DD Form 214); marriage certificate(s); passport; and/or business license(s). You also may be asked to bring documents that pertain to information provided in your answers to questions on the form or other matters requiring specific attention. These matters include: termination or discharge from employment; delinquent loans or taxes, bankruptcy, judgments, liens, or other financial obligations; and arrests, convictions, probation and/or parole.

Who makes a final determination?

Final determination on your eligibility for a national security position and your being granted a clearance is the responsibility of the OPM or the Federal agency that requested your investigation. You may be provided the opportunity to personally explain, refuse, or clarify any information before a final decision is made.

How is this form organized?

This form has two parts. Part 1 asks for background information, including where you have lived, gone to school, and worked. Part 2 asks about your activities and such matters as firings from a job, criminal history record, use of illegal drugs and alcohol consumption. In answering Part 2, you should keep in mind that your answers to questions are considered together with the information obtained in the investigation to reach an appropriate adjudication for a sensitive position.

What are the penalties for inaccurate or false statements?

The U.S. Criminal Code provides that knowingly falsifying or concealing a material fact is a felony which may result in fines of up to $10,000, or 5 years imprisonment, or both. In addition, Federal agencies generally fine, do not grant clearance, or disqualify individuals who have materially and deliberately falsified these forms, and this remains a part of our permanent record for future placements. Because the position for which you are being considered is a sensitive one, your trustworthiness is a very important consideration in deciding your eligibility for security clearance. Your prospects of placement or clearance are better if you answer all questions truthfully and completely. In the course of an interview with a Federal official you will have
adequate opportunity to explain and/or sign your name or social security number at the top of the page.

How is this form filled out?

1. Follow the instructions of the person who gave you the form and any other supplementary information furnished by that person to assist you in completion of the form. Find out how many copies of the form you are to turn in. You must sign and date, in ink, the original and each copy you submit.

2. You will need a continuation sheet(s), SF 86A, if in the last 15 years you have lived in more than 6 residences, attended more than 3 schools, or had more than 7 employment/self-employment/earnings.

If additional space is needed, use a blank piece of paper. Each blank piece of paper you use must contain your name and Social Security number at top of the page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alabama</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>Hawaii</th>
<th>HI</th>
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<th>New Mexico</th>
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<td>WV</td>
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<td>Dist. of Columbia</td>
<td>DC</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>VI</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

PRIVACY ACT ROUTINE USES

This record and information in this record may be used in disclosing information:

- To designated officers and employees of agencies, offices, and other establishments in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government, having a need to evaluate qualifications, suitability, and loyalty to the United States Government and for access to classified information, or restricted areas; and to designated officers and employees of agencies, offices, and other establishments in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government, having a need to evaluate qualifications, suitability, and loyalty to the United States Government, or access to classified information or restricted areas.

- To persons who, when such agency, office, or establishment conducts an investigation of the individual for purposes of granting a security clearance, or for the purpose of making a determination as to qualifications, suitability, or loyalty to the United States Government, or access to classified information or restricted areas.

- To the Department of Justice, in the Executive Branch, and to designated officers and employees of agencies, offices, and other establishments in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government, for the purpose of grant clearances, or making a determination as to qualifications, suitability, or loyalty to the United States Government in connection with the performance of a service to the Federal Government under a contract or other agreement.

- To intelligence agencies for use in intelligence activities.

- To any agency or any other establishment for which information is necessary to provide information of the nature and purpose of the investigation, and to identify the type of information requested.

- To the Federal, State, or local agency responsible for investigating, prosecuting, enforcing, or implementing a statute, rule, regulation, or order where there is an indication of a violation or potential violation of civil or criminal law or regulation.

- To an agency, office, or other establishment in the executive, legislative, or judicial branches of the Federal Government, having a need to evaluate qualifications, suitability, and loyalty to the United States Government, or access to classified information or restricted areas.

- To the Department of Justice, in the Executive Branch, and to designated officers and employees of agencies, offices, and other establishments in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government, for the purpose of grant clearances, or making a determination as to qualifications, suitability, or loyalty to the United States Government in connection with the performance of a service to the Federal Government under a contract or other agreement.

- To intelligence agencies for use in intelligence activities.

- To any agency or any other establishment for which information is necessary to provide information of the nature and purpose of the investigation, and to identify the type of information requested.

- To the Federal, State, or local agency responsible for investigating, prosecuting, enforcing, or implementing a statute, rule, regulation, or order where there is an indication of a violation or potential violation of civil or criminal law or regulation.
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SENSITIVE POSITIONS
(For National Security)

Part I

A. Type of Investigation

B. Area of Coverage

C. Sensitivity Level

D. Access

E. Nature of Action Code

F. Date of Action

G. Geographic Location

H. Position Code

I. Position Title

J. Location of Official Personnel Folder

K. Location of Official Personnel Folder

L. Location of Security Folder

M. Location of Security Folder

N. OPA/LAC Number

O. Accounting Data under

P. Requesting Official

Name and Title

Signature

Telephone Number

Date

Persons completing this form should begin with the questions below. Please type or print your answers.

1. FULL NAME

First Name

Middle Name

Last Name

If you have only initials in your name, use them and State (IO). If you are a "Jr." or "Sr." or "IL" etc., enter this in the box after your middle name.

2. DATE OF BIRTH

Month

Day

Year

3. PLACE OF BIRTH

City

State

Country

4. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

5. OTHER NAMES USED

Give other names used and the period of time you used them (for example: your maiden name, name[s] by a former marriage, former name[s], alias[es], or nickname[s]). If the other name is your maiden name, put "maiden" in front of it.

Name

Month/Year

To

Name

Month/Year

To

6. OTHER IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Height (feet and inches)

Weight (pounds)

Hair Color

Eye Color

Sex (mark one box)

7. TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Work (Include Area Code and extension)

Home (Include Area Code)

8. CITIZENSHIP

Mark the box at the right that applies to you and follow the instructions next to the box you marked.

a. I am a U.S. citizen by birth in the U.S.

b. I am a U.S. citizen, but I was NOT born in the U.S.

c. I am not a U.S. citizen.

Your Mother's Maiden Name

Alice Mae Waddle

United States Citizenship

If you are a U.S. Citizen, but were not born in the U.S., provide information about one or more of the following proofs of your citizenship.

Naturalization Certificate (Where were you naturalized?)

Court

City

State

Certificate Number

Month/Day/Year Issued

Citizenship Certificate (Where was the certificate issued?)

City

State

Certificate Number

Month/Day/Year Issued

State Department Form 340 - Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States

Give the date the form was prepared and give an explanation if needed.

U.S. Passport

This may be either a current or previous U.S. Passport.

DUAL CITIZENSHIP

If you are (or were) a dual citizen of the United States and another country, provide the name of that country in the space to the right.

This space may be filled with information about a previous non-U.S. Passport.

If you are an alien, provide the following information:

Place You Entered the United States:

City

State

Month

Day

Year

Alien Registration Number

Country of Citizenship

Page 1
**WHERE YOU HAVE LIVED**

Fill in your full address for every place you have lived beginning with the present (61) and working backward 15 years.

- If you attended school away from your permanent residence, list the address you lived at while attending school.
- For any address in the past 3 years:
  - List a person who knew you at that address, preferably someone who still lives in that area.
  - If address listed is “General Delivery,” a Rural Route, or a Star Route, provide directions for locating the residence on an attached continuation sheet, and show the block #.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#1</th>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Street Address</th>
<th>Apt.</th>
<th>City (Country)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>ZIP Code</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
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<td>2/79</td>
<td>To 1/93</td>
<td>5414 Stonewall Road</td>
<td>LR</td>
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<td>AR</td>
<td>72121</td>
<td>017</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>To 12/79</td>
<td>6 Normandy Road</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>AR</td>
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<tr>
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<td>To 1/69</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Saratoga</td>
<td>AR</td>
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<td>7/68</td>
<td>To 11/68</td>
<td>U.S. Army</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Dix</td>
<td>AR</td>
<td>72701</td>
<td>007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHERE YOU WENT TO SCHOOL**

Fill in information about schools you have attended, beyond Junior High School, beginning with the most recent (61) and working backward 15 years. Also list College or University degrees received beyond 15 years.

- For schools you attended in the past 3 years, list a person who knew you at school (such as an instructor or a student).
- For correspondence schools and extension classes, list records location address.
- In the "Code" block, use one of these codes: 1 - High School 2 - College/University 3 - Vocational/Trade School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#1</th>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name of School</th>
<th>Degree/Diploma/Other (show each degree and date received if Code 2)</th>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Street Address and City (County) of School</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>ZIP Code</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/69</td>
<td>To 1/71</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>University of Arkansas School of Law</td>
<td>J.D.</td>
<td>1/71</td>
<td>1125 West Maple, Fayetteville</td>
<td>AR</td>
<td>72701</td>
<td>007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9/67</td>
<td>To 12/68</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vanderbilt University School of Law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanderbilt Place, Nashville</td>
<td>TN</td>
<td>37203</td>
<td>007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9/63</td>
<td>To 5/67</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Davidson College</td>
<td>A.B.</td>
<td>5/67</td>
<td>102 North Main Street, Davidson</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28016</td>
<td>007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**YOUR EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES**

Fill in your employment activities, beginning with the present (#1) and working backward 15 years. **INCLUDE:**
- all full-time work
- all part-time work
- all paid work
- active military duty
- self-employment
- all periods of unemployment

**IN THE NUMBERED ACTIVITY SECTION USE ONE OF THESE CODES IN THE CODE BLOCK:**
- 0 - Active military duty stationed
- 1 - National Guard/Reserve
- 2 - U.S. P.H.S. Commissioned Corps
- 3 - Other Federal employment
- 4 - State Government (Non-Federal) employment
- 5 - Self-employment (Enter business name and/or name of person who can verify)
- 6 - Unemployment (Enter name of person who can verify)
- 7 - Federal Contractor (list Contractor, not Federal agency)
- 8 - Other

**FOR EACH ACTIVITY SECTION, provide information requested.** For example, if you had worked at XY Plumbing in Denver, CO, for 3 separate periods of time, you would enter dates and information concerning the most recent period of employment first, and provide dates, position titles, and supervisors for the two previous periods of employment in the appropriate blocks below that information. (For locations outside the U.S., show city and country.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#1</th>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Employer's Name/Military Service/Unemployment or Self-Employment Venerable</th>
<th>Your Position Title</th>
<th>Partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/71 To 2/93</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rose Law Firm/William Kennedy</td>
<td>Partner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUPERVISOR:**

**Employee's Name:** William Kennedy

**Employer's Name:** Rose Law Firm

**Address:** 120 East Fourth Street

**City (County):** Little Rock

**State:** AR

**ZIP Code:** 72201

**Telephone Number:** (501) 375-913

**SUPERVISOR:**

**Employee's Name:** William Kennedy

**Employer's Name:** Rose Law Firm

**Address:** 120 East Fourth Street

**City (County):** Little Rock

**State:** AR

**ZIP Code:** 72201

**Telephone Number:** (501) 375-913

**PREVIOUS PERIODS OF THE SAME ACTIVITY AND LOCATION - IF CONTINUATION SHEET IS USED, SHOW BLOCK #1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Your Position Title &amp; Supervisor's Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/70 To 8/70</td>
<td>Blair and Waters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUPERVISOR:**

**Employee's Name:** William Kennedy

**Employer's Name:** Rose Law Firm

**Address:** 120 East Fourth Street

**City (County):** Little Rock

**State:** AR

**ZIP Code:** 72201

**Telephone Number:** (501) 375-913

**PREVIOUS PERIODS OF THE SAME ACTIVITY AND LOCATION - IF CONTINUATION SHEET IS USED, SHOW BLOCK #3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Your Position Title &amp; Supervisor's Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/67 To 8/67</td>
<td>Foster Realty Company</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUPERVISOR:**

**Employee's Name:** William Kennedy

**Employer's Name:** Rose Law Firm

**Address:** 512 E. Third Street

**City (County):** Hope

**State:** AR

**ZIP Code:** 71860

**Telephone Number:** (-)

**PREVIOUS PERIODS OF THE SAME ACTIVITY AND LOCATION - IF CONTINUATION SHEET IS USED, SHOW BLOCK #5**

**SUPERVISOR:**

**Employee's Name:** William Kennedy

**Employer's Name:** Rose Law Firm

**Address:** 512 E. Third Street

**City (County):** Hope

**State:** AR

**ZIP Code:** 71860

**Telephone Number:** (-)

Enter your Social Security Number before going to the next page.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Employer's Name/Academic Service/Unemployment or Self-Employment Vender</th>
<th>Your Position Title</th>
<th>City (County)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/18-1/66</td>
<td>8/66</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Arkansas State Mental Hospital</td>
<td>Summer Alice</td>
<td>Little Rock</td>
<td>AR</td>
<td>72201</td>
<td>(501) 661-2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4815 West Markham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address of Job Location (if different from Employer's Address)</td>
<td>City (County)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Zip Code</td>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisor's Name &amp; Street Address (if different from Job Location)</td>
<td>City (County)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Zip Code</td>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do Not Remember

PREVIOUS PERIODS OF THE SAME ACTIVITY AND LOCATION - IF CONTINUATION SHEET IS USED, SHOW BLOCK #

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Employer's Name/Academic Service/Unemployment or Self-Employment Vender</th>
<th>Your Position Title</th>
<th>City (County)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/64</td>
<td>To 8/64</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>First National Bank</td>
<td>Summer employee</td>
<td>Little Rock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4815 West Markham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address of Job Location (if different from Employer's Address)</td>
<td>City (County)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Zip Code</td>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisor's Name &amp; Street Address (if different from Job Location)</td>
<td>City (County)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Zip Code</td>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PREVIOUS PERIODS OF THE SAME ACTIVITY AND LOCATION - IF CONTINUATION SHEET IS USED, SHOW BLOCK #

Enter your Social Security Number before going to the next page
12 **PEOPLE WHO KNOW YOU WELL**

List two people who know you well and live in the United States.
- Don't list spouse, other relatives, or former spouses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City (Country)</th>
<th>Number Years Known</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13 **YOUR OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES**

List any activities which you may wish to have considered as reflecting favorably on your reputation for leadership, responsibility, honesty, and integrity in the last 15 years. (Response Optional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MonthYear</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location of Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-Present</td>
<td>Arkansas Bar Association - Various Positions</td>
<td>Little Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-1990</td>
<td>Chairman of Board, Arkansas Repertory Theatre</td>
<td>Little Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-1987</td>
<td>Legal Services of Arkansas Board of Directors</td>
<td>Little Rock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 **YOUR FOREIGN ACTIVITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a.</th>
<th>b.</th>
<th>c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you answered "Yes" to a, b, or c, explain in the space below:

15 **FOREIGN COUNTRIES YOU HAVE VISITED**

List foreign countries you have visited, beginning with the most current (91) and working backward 15 years.
- Do not include countries covered in items 9, 10, and 11.
- In the "Code" block, use one of these codes: 1 - Business; 2 - Pleasure; 3 - Education; 4 - Other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MonthYear</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/89 to 5/89</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/89 to 5/89</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/81 to 6/81</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/81 to 6/86</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16 **YOUR MILITARY HISTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a.</th>
<th>b.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If your answer to both questions is "No," GO TO QUESTION 17.
If your answer to either question is "Yes," GO TO b.

Starting with the most current (91) and working backward, enter information for all periods of active service into the table below.
- Mark "O" block for Officer or "E" block for Enlisted.
- In the "Code" block, use one of these codes:
  1 - Air Force; 2 - Army; 3 - Navy; 4 - Marine Corps; 5 - Coast Guard; 6 - Merchant Marine; 7 - National Guard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MonthYear</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Service/Certificate</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Inactive Reserve</th>
<th>Retired</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/68 to 9/68</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/68 to 11/68</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Active Duty</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/68 to 6/74</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Active Reserve</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enter your Social Security Number before going to the next page.
Foster
Laura B. Foster
Jolin B.

III

USA USA

USA USA

USA USA

3900 Macomb N.W.
Washington

Little Rock

Little Rock

TIN

Check indicates only

Elizabeth Braden Foster

Nashville, Tennessee

Social Security Number

Lisa Foster (68 to present)

Lisa Braden (1945 to 1968)

USA

4/20/68

Nashville

Was Widowed by

Address of Former Spouse (Street, city, and county if outside the U.S.)

5414 Stonewall Rd. Little Rock

State ZIP Code

A 72207

Check One, Then Give Dates

Divorced

If Divorced, Where is the Record Located? City (County)

Address of Former Spouse (Street, city, and county if outside the U.S.)

State ZIP Code

Yes

No

A

Enter your Social Security Number before going to the next page

41 29 - 8 0 - 1 3 1 3
### Standard Form SF

**Revised December 1990**

**U.S. Office of Personnel Management**

**For use with the SF 86, Questionnaire for Sensitive Positions (for National Security);**

**SF 85P, Questionnaire for Public Trust Positions;**

**and SF 85, Questionnaire for Non-Sensitive Positions**

---

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Use this form to continue your answers to "Where You Have Lived" and/or "Your Employment Activities." Follow the instructions on the form for the particular questions you are answering and give information in the same sequence. Use as many continuation sheets as you need to furnish all the requested information.

**Your Name**

Vincent Walker Foster, Jr.

**Where You Have Lived (Continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year To Month/Year</th>
<th>Street Address</th>
<th>Apt. #</th>
<th>City (County)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/67 To 1/68</td>
<td>1006 Chet Atkins Place</td>
<td>APT 8</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
<td>TN</td>
<td>17122-5155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/67 To 5/67</td>
<td>102 North Main</td>
<td>APT 8</td>
<td>Davidson</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28105-0216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/67</td>
<td>Little Rock</td>
<td>APT 2</td>
<td>AR</td>
<td>72301-3030</td>
<td>503-123-4567</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Your Employment Activities (Continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year To Month/Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Employer's Name/Military Service/Unemployment or Self-Employment Verifier</th>
<th>Your Position Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Verifier's Street Address</td>
<td>City (County)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Zip Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address of Job Location (if different than Employer's Address)</td>
<td>City (County)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Zip Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisor's Name &amp; Street Address (if different than Job Location)</td>
<td>City (County)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Zip Code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Previous Periods of the Same Activity and Location - If Continuation Sheet is Used, Show Block #**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year To Month/Year</th>
<th>Your Position Title &amp; Supervisor's Name</th>
<th>Month/Year To Month/Year</th>
<th>Your Position Title &amp; Supervisor's Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Verifier's Street Address</td>
<td>City (County)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Zip Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address of Job Location (if different than Employer's Address)</td>
<td>City (County)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Zip Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisor's Name &amp; Street Address (if different than Job Location)</td>
<td>City (County)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Zip Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month/Year</td>
<td>Month/Year</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Employer's Name/Military Service/Unemployment or Self-Employment Verifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer's/Verifier's Street Address</td>
<td>City (Country)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>ZIP Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address of Job Location (if different than Employer's Address)</td>
<td>City (Country)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>ZIP Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisor's Name &amp; Street Address (if different than Job Location)</td>
<td>City (Country)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>ZIP Code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PREVIOUS PERIODS OF THE SAME ACTIVITY AND LOCATION - IF CONTINUATION SHEET IS USED, SHOW BLOCK #

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Employer's Name/Military Service/Unemployment or Self-Employment Verifier</th>
<th>Your Position Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employer's/Verifier's Street Address</td>
<td>City (Country)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>ZIP Code</td>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address of Job Location (if different than Employer's Address)</td>
<td>City (Country)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>ZIP Code</td>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisor's Name &amp; Street Address (if different than Job Location)</td>
<td>City (Country)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>ZIP Code</td>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PREVIOUS PERIODS OF THE SAME ACTIVITY AND LOCATION - IF CONTINUATION SHEET IS USED, SHOW BLOCK #

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Employer's Name/Military Service/Unemployment or Self-Employment Verifier</th>
<th>Your Position Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employer's/Verifier's Street Address</td>
<td>City (Country)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>ZIP Code</td>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address of Job Location (if different than Employer's Address)</td>
<td>City (Country)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>ZIP Code</td>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisor's Name &amp; Street Address (if different than Job Location)</td>
<td>City (Country)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>ZIP Code</td>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enter your Social Security Number

Standard Form 86A (Back)
15. (Continuation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/81</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/76</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/76</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/76</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/76</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(CA/HQ)
# QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SENSITIVE POSITIONS
(For National Security)

## Part 2

### 20 YOUR SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORD


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Have you registered with the Selective Service System? If "Yes," provide your registration number. If "No," show the reason for your legal exemption below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration Number</th>
<th>Legal Exemption Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 21 YOUR MILITARY RECORD

a. Have you ever received other than an honorable discharge from the military? If "Yes," provide:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Discharge (Month and Year)</th>
<th>Type of Discharge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Have you ever been subject to court-martial or other disciplinary proceedings under the Uniform Code of Military Justice? If "Yes," list any disciplinary proceedings in the last 15 years and all courts-martial. (Include non-judicial and Captain's mast, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Charge or Specification / Action Taken</th>
<th>Place (City and county/country if outside the United States)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>ZIP Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 22 YOUR EMPLOYMENT RECORD

Has any of the following happened to you in the last 15 years? If "Yes," begin with the most recent occurrence and go backward, providing date fired, quit, or left, and other information requested.

Use the following codes and explain the reason your employment was ended:

1. Fired from a job
2. Quit a job after being told you'd be fired
3. Left a job by mutual agreement following allegations of misconduct
4. Left a job by mutual agreement following allegations of unsatisfactory performance
5. Left a job for other reasons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Specify Reason</th>
<th>Employee's Name and Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 23 YOUR POLICE RECORD (Do not include anything that happened before your 16th birthday.)

a. Have you ever been charged with or convicted of any felony offense?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Have you ever been charged with or convicted of a firearms or explosives offense?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Are there currently any charges pending against you for any criminal offense?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Have you ever been charged with or convicted of any offense(s) related to alcohol or drugs?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
e. In the last 5 years, have you been arrested for, charged with, or convicted for any offense(s) not listed in response to a, b, c, or d above? (Leave out traffic fines of less than $100.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you answered "Yes" to a, b, c, d, or e above, explain your answer(s) in the space provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>Action Taken</th>
<th>Law Enforcement Authority or Court (City and county/country if outside the U.S.)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>ZIP Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 24 YOUR MEDICAL RECORD

a. Have you experienced problems on or off the job because of any emotional or mental condition?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

b. Have you ever seen a health care professional for any of the types of problems mentioned above?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you answered "Yes" to questions a or b, explain below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enter your Social Security Number before going to the next page
25 ILLEGAL DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

a. In the last 5 years, have you used, possessed, supplied, or manufactured any illegal drug? (When used without a prescription, illegal drugs include: marijuana, cocaine, hashish, narcotics (e.g., heroin, morphine), stimulants (e.g., amphetamines, etc.), depressants (e.g., barbiturates, methaqualone, tranquilizers, etc.), hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, PCP, etc.). (NOTE: The information you provide in response to this question will not be provided for use in any criminal proceedings against you.)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Type of Substance</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

b. Have you experienced problems (disciplinary actions, evictions, formal complaints, etc.) on or off a job from your use of illegal drugs or alcohol?  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Month/Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

26 YOUR INVESTIGATIONS RECORD

a. Has the United States Government ever investigated your background? If "Yes," use the codes that follow to provide the requested information below. If "No," but you can't recall the investigating agency and/or the security clearance received, enter "Other" agency code or clearance code, as appropriate, and "Don't Know" or "Don't Recall" under the "Other Agency" heading, below. If your response is "No," or you don't know or can't recall if you were investigated and cleared, check the "No" box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes for Investigating Agency</th>
<th>Codes for Security Clearance Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - Defense Department</td>
<td>0 - Not Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Coast Guard</td>
<td>6 - Q-Nonsensitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Office of Personnel</td>
<td>1 - Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>7 - L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - Other (Specify)</td>
<td>8 - Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Agency Code</th>
<th>Other Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. To your knowledge, have you ever had a clearance or access authorization denied, suspended, or revoked, or have you ever been debarred from government employment? If "Yes," give date of action and agency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Department or Agency Taking Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</table>

27 YOUR FINANCIAL RECORD

a. In the last 5 years, have you, or a company over which you exercised some control, filed for bankruptcy, been declared bankrupt, been subject to a tax lien, or had legal judgment rendered against you for a debt? If "Yes," provide date of initial action and other information requested below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Type of Action</th>
<th>Name Action Occurred Under</th>
<th>Name/Address of Court or Agency Handling Case</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>ZIP Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Law School loan satisfied)

b. Are you now over 180 days delinquent on any loan or financial obligation? Include loans or obligations funded or guaranteed by the Federal Government. (If an SF 171, Application for Federal Employment, will be attached, you do not need to repeat Federal Government delinquencies. See the instructions headed, "How is the SF 171 used with this form?")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Type of Loan or Obligation and Account #</th>
<th>Name/Address of Creditor or Obligor</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>ZIP Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enter your Social Security Number before going to the next page

Page 8
I read each question asked of me and understand each question. My statements on this form and any attachments to this form are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and are made in good faith. I understand that: Certification That My Answers Are True

Application for Federal Employment: make sure that it is updated and that any information added to the SF 171 is initialed and dated. b. In the last 15 years, have you been an officer or a member or made a contribution to an organization dedicated to the overthrow of the United States Government or any government in the United States via illegal means? Yes No

Use the continuation sheet of SF 86A if additional answers to questions 8 through 17, or statements made in any of the spaces provided below, are needed. Leave each space blank if no additional information is available.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Carefully read this authorization to release information about you, then sign and date it in ink.

I authorize any investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any authorized Federal agency, to obtain any information relating to my activities from schools, residential management agents, employers, criminal justice agencies, retail business establishments, or other sources of information. This information may include, but is not limited to, my academic, residential, achievement, performance, attendance, disciplinary, employment history, and criminal history record information.

I understand that, for financial or lending institutions, medical institutions, hospitals, healthcare professionals, and other sources of information, a separate specific release will or may be needed, and I may be contacted for such a release at a later date.

I further authorize the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any other authorized agency, to request criminal record information about me from criminal justice agencies for the purpose of determining my eligibility for, assignment to, or retention in, a sensitive position, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 9101.

I authorize custodians of records and sources of information pertaining to me to release such information upon request of the investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of any Federal agency authorized above regardless of any previous agreement to the contrary.

I understand that the information released by records custodians and sources of information is for official use by the Federal Government only for the purposes provided in this Standard Form 86, and may be disclosed by the Government only as authorized by law.

Copies of this authorization that show my signature are as valid as the original release signed by me. This authorization is valid for two (2) years from the date signed.

[Signature: John Doe] [Full Name: John Doe] [Date Signed: 12/22/93]

[Officer's Name: John Doe] [Office Address: Washington, DC]

[Current Address: 5414 Stonewall Road, Little Rock]

[Phone Number: (501) 663-0141]
I have been an officer of the following nonprofit organizations:

- Arkansas Bar Association
- Arkansas Repertory Theatre
- Arkansas Bar Foundation
- Arkansas IOLTA Foundation

I have been an officer of the Rose Law Firm, P.A. I am a partner in Midlife Investments, an investment club. I am a limited partner in Louisiana Investors, L.P., and Rose Building Limited Partnership. Major clients of my former law firm are listed on the attached. As a trial lawyer I have sometimes represented those identified with an asterisk.

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2S. Please list all your interests in real property, other than a personal residence, setting forth the nature of your interest, the type of property and the address. One-third interest in unimproved acreage in Hope, Arkansas. Louisiana Investors, L.P., of which I am a limited partner, owns an apartment complex at 1300 Ridgefield Avenue, Thibodaux, Louisiana. Rose Building Limited Partnership, of which I am a limited partner, owns a law firm building and equipment leased by my former law firm.

3S. Have you or any firm, company or other entity with which you have been associated ever been convicted of a violation of any Federal, state, county or municipal law, regulation or ordinance? If so, please provide full details. No. I have paid traffic tickets (two, I believe) and forfeited a fine for public intoxication while in college. (see item 23)

4S. Have you or any firm, company or other entity with which you have been associated ever been the subject of Federal, state or local investigation for possible violation of a criminal statute? If so, please give full details.

I have not. I do not believe my former law firm has been. If it has been, I am unaware of it.

5S. Have you ever been involved in civil or criminal litigation, or in administrative or legislative proceedings of any kind, either as a plaintiff, defendant, respondent, witness or party in interest? If so, please give full details identifying dates, issues litigated and the location where the civil action is recorded.

When I was chair of the board of directors of Legal Services of Arkansas, Inc., a pro bono non-profit legal services corporation headquartered in Little Rock, Arkansas, the executive director terminated a staff attorney and the board ratified the termination. The former employee filed a Complaint in U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas, Fine Bluff Division, No. PB-C-84-413.

(continued on attached)
Have you ever been disciplined or cited for a breach of ethics or unprofessional conduct by, or been the subject of a complaint by, a court, administrative agency, professional association, disciplinary committee, or other professional group? If so, please give full details. A Rule 11 Motion was filed by my former law firm in a suit over which I was supervising attorney: In re TCBY Securities Litigation. The Motion was denied and the Court awarded sanctions against the attorney who filed the Motion. Other Rule 11 Motions may have been filed against the firm on cases in which I was the sole or supervising attorney; if so, I do not recall any of them being ruled on. I have never been determined to have violated Rule 11.

Have you ever run for political office, served on a political committee or been identified in a public way with a particular organization, candidate or issue? Have any complaints been lodged against you or your political committee with the Federal Election Commission or state or local election authorities? If so, please describe.

Yes; I have represented the Arkansas Democratic Party in one lawsuit, English v. Tucker, et al., Circuit Court of Pulaski County, Arkansas No. 92-5685, and served as Chair of its Platform Committee at the State Convention in 1982. I have been identified with various Clinton Campaigns. No complaints have been lodged against or concerning me.

Are you currently, or have you ever been, a member or office holder in any club or organization that restricts or restricted membership on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, national origin, age or handicap? If so, provide the name, address and dates of membership for each.

Since approximately 1976 I am a member of the Country Club of Little Rock which, until recently, I believe had no Afro-American members although its rules, as I understand them, have not restricted membership on the basis of race or color.

Please identify any adults (18 years or older) currently living with you who are not members of your immediate family. Provide the names of those individuals, dates and places of birth, and whether or not they are United States citizens.

N/A

Is there anything in your personal life that could be used by someone to coerce or blackmail you? Is there anything in your life that could cause an embarrassment to you or to the President if publicly known? If so, please provide full details.

No

I understand that the information being provided on this supplement to the SF-86 is to be considered part of the original SF-86 dated January 15, 1993 and a false statement on this form is punishable by law.

[Signature]
Representative Clients*

*Axiom Corporation
Aluminum Company of America
Arkansas Association of Bank Holding Companies
Arkansas Freightways Corp.
Arkansas-Oklahoma Gas Corp.
Arkansas Realtors Association
Aromatique, Inc.

*Beverly Enterprises
Cannon Express, Inc.
Chrysler Corp.
*Environmental Systems Company
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
*Fairfield Communities, Inc.
*The Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.
General American Transportation Co.
General Electric Co.
*General Motors Corp.
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Harp's Food Stores, Inc.
*Harvest Foods, Inc.
*International Paper Co.

*The Kemper Insurance Group
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
MCI Telecommunications Corp.
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.
*National Food Processors Assn.

*New York Life Insurance Co.
Panhandle Eastern Corp.
The Prudential Insurance Company of America
*Resolution Trust Corporation
J.A. Riggs Tractor Co.
The Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation
*Stephens Inc.
Systematics, Inc.
*TCBY Enterprises, Inc.
Trammell Crow Companies
*Twin City Bank
*Tyson Foods, Inc.
USX Corp.
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.
*WEHCO Media, Inc.
*Worthen Banking Corporation

Trustships:
1. Vincent Foster (Sr.) Insurance Trust
2. Alice Mae Foster Trust
3. Grandchildren's Trust (of Alice Mae and Vincent Foster)
4. Jerome Atchley Family Trust
5. Stephanie Simonon Atchley Family Trust

*Source: Martindale-Hubbell listing
15. (Continuation)

The only client I can think of which might present an appearance problem was Faysound, Ltd. which was alleged to be owned or controlled by Eduardo Cojuangco. Faysound Limited v. Walter Fuller Aircraft Sales, Inc. and Falcon Jet Corporation U.S.D.C. Eastern District of Arkansas, Western Division, No. LR-C-89-834

against the organization, the executive director and individual members of the board, including me, alleging racial and handicap discrimination. After a two-day trial the District Court Judge found in favor of all defendants and dismissed the Complaint. On appeal the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed as to the finding concerning the defendant executive director and remanded for reconsideration. The executive director subsequently settled the claim, I believe, for approximately $5,000. The release (attached) acknowledged the Plaintiff's claims against the individual directors (which included me) had been adjudicated against the plaintiff with prejudice. This is the only lawsuit in which I have been named as a party.

My former law firm, a professional corporation, has been sued for securities violations and for malpractice but not for any activity by me. I do not have the details of these lawsuits but I estimate there were four or five during my 20 years as a member and
I believe each was settled. My former fellow-member, Webster Hubbell, was in charge of monitoring professional claims and lawsuits and could provide greater detail.

I have testified as a state witness in the trial against former Attorney General Steve Clark in Pulaski County Circuit Court, (Arkansas) approximately 1990 and at least twice for attorneys in Pulaski County Chancery Court, e.g. on reasonable attorneys fees and on secretarial conflict of interest.
ORDER

The plaintiff has advised the Court that this matter has been settled and compromised. Upon his motion, the case is hereby dismissed with prejudice.

IT IS SO ORDERED

[Signature]
U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE

Date: September 22, 1987

APPROVED:

[Signature]
Richard Quiggle
Attorney for plaintiff

[Signature]
Darrell F. Brown
Attorney for defendants

This document entered on docket sheet in compliance with Rule 5(a)
and/or 79(a) FBCP on 9-28-87 by JF.
ORDER

The plaintiff has advised the Court that this matter has been settled and compromised. Upon his motion, the case is hereby dismissed with prejudice.

IT IS SO ORDERED

[Signature]
GARRETT THOMAS EISEN
U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE
Date: 9/22/87

APPROVED:

[Signature]
Richard Quiggle
Attorney for plaintiff

[Signature]
Darrell F. Brown
Attorney for defendants
FILED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
PINE BLUFF DIVISION
NOV 4 1985
CARL R. BRENTS, CLERK

BEN JOHNSON III
VS.
LEGAL SERVICES OF ARKANSAS, INC., ET AL.
NO. PB C 84 413

ORDER

Plaintiff has filed a complaint under various civil rights statutes alleging that Legal Services of Arkansas, Inc. (LSA), its Executive Director, Gil Glover, and its Board of Directors have discriminated against him on the basis of race and physical handicap. Plaintiff also contends that defendants have retaliated against him for his having filed discrimination charges with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and that defendants' actions constitute the intentional infliction of mental distress. Plaintiff seeks injunctive, declaratory, and monetary relief for the alleged wrongdoings of defendants. A court trial was conducted in this matter on September 10 and 11, 1985, in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Based on the evidence presented at trial and on the submissions of the parties, the court makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Plaintiff is a blind, black male and a licensed attorney who has been engaged in the practice of law in the State of Arkansas since 1979. Defendant LSA is a private, nonprofit corporation engaged in providing civil legal representation to indigent
clients residing within its 24 county service area in Arkansas. Defendant Gil Glover was, at times pertinent to this complaint, and is currently the Executive Director of LSA and responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the corporation. The remaining defendants are the individual members of the Board of Directors of LSA.

On July 1, 1983, plaintiff was hired by LSA to begin working on July 18, 1983, as directing attorney of the LSA branch located in Monticello, Arkansas. Prior to this time, plaintiff had been engaged in private law practice in the Pine Bluff area handling primarily civil rights litigation. In accepting employment with LSA, plaintiff was allowed three months in which to close out his private caseload in accordance with the employment agreement, Board policy, and LSA regulations. As of July 18, 1983, plaintiff had approximately 46 cases in which he was involved as attorney of record.

On March 19, 1984, plaintiff received three reprimands from the Executive Director for allegedly engaging in discriminatory treatment of some female members of the LSA staff, insubordination, and inadequate performance of management duties and responsibilities. Two days later, plaintiff filed a charge of discrimination based on race and handicap (blindness) with the EEOC against LSA. These events were the culmination of weeks of discord, disharmony, and disagreement which existed between plaintiff and the Executive Director over the handling of clients, cases, personnel, and their relationship. Plaintiff
took no action in accordance with the grievance policy and procedures of LSA to challenge the reprimands.

On April 27, 1984, the Executive Director notified plaintiff that a meeting had been scheduled for May 1, 1984, to investigate plaintiff's involvement in a trial on behalf of a non-LSA client which took place on April 23 and 24, and the possibility that such conduct was in violation of LSA policies and regulations. The May 1 meeting did not take place because of a disagreement between plaintiff and the Executive Director as to the manner in which the meeting was to be conducted. On that date, plaintiff filed separate charges of retaliation with the EEOC alleging that he had been harassed in various ways as a result of having earlier filed charges of discrimination.

On May 8, 1984, the Executive Director informed plaintiff that his employment with LSA was being immediately terminated for failing to rid himself of his private caseload and for failing to cooperate in the investigation of his involvement in the non-client trial. Plaintiff made known his intention to appeal his termination to the Personnel Committee. Pursuant to plaintiff's appeal, the Chairman of the Personnel Committee informed plaintiff that a hearing would be conducted by the committee on May 12, 1984, at LSA's Little Rock office. Following the hearing, the decision to terminate plaintiff was reversed and he was reinstated conditioned upon his relieving himself of all private cases within sixty days, beginning May 23, 1984. On December 12, 1984, the Personnel Committee notified plaintiff that it would
conduct a second hearing on January 5, 1985, to determine whether or not plaintiff had complied with the conditions of his reinstatement. The hearing was actually held on January 12, 1985, and, as a result, plaintiff was terminated for failure to comply with the terms of his reinstatement. Subsequently plaintiff filed a second charge of retaliation with the EEOC against defendant.

The pattern of proof for complaints alleging discrimination in employment is well established. Plaintiff has the initial burden of establishing a prima facie case by presenting a set of facts sufficient to give rise to an inference of discrimination. Once a prima facie case has been demonstrated, a rebuttable presumption is created and defendant has the burden of articulating a legitimate nondiscriminatory basis for the employment decision. If these initial burdens have been met, the presumption disappears and plaintiff assumes the ultimate burden of showing that the articulated reason is but a pretext for the defendants' discriminatory actions. McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green, 411 U.S. 792 (1973); Patterson v. Masem, No. 84-2348, Slip Op. (8th Cir. September 27, 1985). Where direct evidence of unlawful discrimination is lacking, the nature of the employers' true motive is a question of credibility and the district court must decide which party's explanation of the motivation it believes. United States Postal Service Board of Governors v. Aikens, 460 U.S. 711 (1983); Burrows v. Chemed Corp., 743 F.2d 612 (8th Cir. 1984). The same analysis applies to suits brought
In applying these standards to the facts of this case, the court is convinced that plaintiff has failed to demonstrate that defendant's actions give rise to an inference of discrimination. Other than plaintiff's own assertions that actions taken against him by the Executive Director, and later partially ratified by the Board of Directors, were based on his race, on his handicap, and in retaliation for having filed EEOC charges, there is nothing in the record to establish that these employment decisions were discriminatorily premised. That plaintiff was hired to manage one of defendant's branch offices, special monies were appropriated to provide plaintiff with a reader, and the majority of defendant's clients, particularly in the Monticello service area, were black, are but some facts that undermine any possible inference of discrimination. Plaintiff is black and is blind, but the fact that certain negative employment actions were taken against him does not indicate, absent other evidence tending to support the allegations, that they were based on his race, his handicap, or in retaliation for filing EEOC charges, as plaintiff assumes.

In a further effort to establish a prima facie case of discrimination, plaintiff relies on the theory of disparate treatment. In order to prevail on such a theory, plaintiff must prove a difference in treatment and a discriminatory motive on the part of his employer.
United States, 431 U.S. 324 (1977); McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green, supra; Meyer v. Missouri State Highway Commission, 567 F.2d 804 (8th Cir. 1977). If the net evidence adduced by both parties leaves the fact finder convinced that there has been disparate treatment, then a prima facie case has been made. Underwood v. Jefferson Memorial Hospital, 639 F.2d 455 (8th Cir. 1981); Henry v. Ford Motor Co., 553 F.2d 46 (8th Cir. 1977).

Plaintiff presented evidence concerning the manner in which two other attorneys hired by LSA were permitted to retain and handle cases held over from their private practices. In neither instance does the court find sufficient grounds upon which to base a finding of disparate treatment.

Obviously, in any case involving a claim of disparate treatment, it is implicit that a threshold showing of similarity of situation and circumstance be made before it can be properly determined that a plaintiff was differentially treated. That very element is missing in the comparisons presented by plaintiff. It does not appear that, with respect to the handling and disposal of the carryover private caseload, plaintiff's situation was similar to that of Sam Pope (he requested permission to make a court appearance for a non-LSA client 15 days after he was hired), or Jan Scussel (retention of two cases in which her only involvement was the receipt of fees pursuant to a payment schedule). Regarding plaintiff's other allegations of differing treatment between himself and white staff attorneys, and their handling of LSA cases, he has failed to adequately demonstrate any similarity of circumstance.
Even if plaintiff had been successful in establishing that different treatment had occurred, there is no credible evidence to show that any discriminatory motive existed. The net evidence adduced by both parties in this regard leads to the conclusion that no disparate treatment took place.

Even assuming that a prima facie case has been made by plaintiff, the court is satisfied that defendants have articulated legitimate nondiscriminatory reasons for the employment decisions involving plaintiff. Moreover, plaintiff has failed to show that the reasons set forth by defendants were pretextual and meant to conceal illegitimate purposes and motives. A review of plaintiff's employment history with LSA reveals the existence of a serious personality conflict between plaintiff and the Executive Director. This conflict came to a head with the issuance of the March 19, 1984, reprimands. Plaintiff viewed the reprimands as totally unfounded, unfair, and the product of a pattern of interference in his affairs and of judging his actions based on the word of others without having approached plaintiff for an explanation. The Executive Director, on the other hand, viewed the reprimands as an unpleasant last resort for dealing with a critical problem involving insubordination, failure to follow LSA procedures and policies, and a lack of cooperation between plaintiff and the staff and clients of LSA. Regardless of the reasons for the existence of this conflict, there is no evidence that any of it was based on plaintiff's race, his handicap, or his exercise of the right to file charges with EEOC.
With respect to the termination notice of May 8, 1984, and the ultimate termination decision of January 12, 1985, the court is convinced that those determinations were properly based upon legitimate nondiscriminatory considerations. When plaintiff was initially hired, he was informed that, in accordance with his employment contract, LSA regulations, and the policies of the Board of Directors, he would be required to dispose of his private caseload within three months of the date he began working for LSA. Plaintiff received a three week extension near the end of the three month period, but by May of 1984, some ten months after he was employed, he still had not rid himself of his private caseload. The May 8 termination was based, in large part, on plaintiff's having participated in the trial of a non-LSA client two weeks earlier. In reviewing the termination on appeal, the Personnel Committee, acting in behalf of the Board of Directors, determined that plaintiff should be reinstated conditioned upon his disposing of all of his remaining private cases within sixty days. Seven months later, and nearly one and one half years after he was hired, plaintiff still had some private cases pending. His final termination was based on his failure to comply with the terms of his reinstatement.

Plaintiff attempted to explain why he maintained his private caseload and was unable to rid himself of those cases. However plausible those explanations might be, the fact remains that plaintiff did not dispose of his private caseload as required. Additionally, the court does not find those explanations
sufficient to undermine the propriety of the termination decisions, or to establish that the decisions were pretextual. Plaintiff was given ample time to divest himself of his private cases and failed to do so. Defendant did not act improperly in terminating plaintiff on that basis.

Having determined that there is no basis to plaintiff's claims of discrimination, there is nothing in the record to support his claim that he suffered the intentional infliction of emotional distress.

The complaint is dismissed and the relief sought is denied in all respects.

Dated this November 4, 1985.

[Signature]
United States District Judge
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 552</th>
<th>Section 552a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ (b)(1)</td>
<td>□ (b)(7)(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ (b)(2)</td>
<td>□ (b)(7)(B)</td>
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□ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

□ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

1618-112-1044727
United States Court of Appeals  
FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT  

No. 85-2440-EA  

Ben Johnson, III,  
Appellant,  

vs.  

Legal Services of Arkansas, Inc., et al.,  
Appellees.  

* * *  

Appellant's petition for rehearing has been considered by the Court and is hereby denied.  

April 27, 1987  

Order Entered at the Direction of the Court:  

Clerk, United States Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
UNITED STATES DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
PINE BLUFF DIVISION

BEN JOHNSON, III

PLAINTIFF

VS

LEGAL SERVICES OF ARKANSAS, INC.

DEFENDANTS

GIL CLOVER, Individually and in his capacity as Executive Director of Legal Services of Arkansas, VINCE FOSTER, Individually and in his capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Arkansas, WILLIAM H. HODGE, Individually and in his capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Arkansas, EVANGELINE BROWN, individually and in her capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Arkansas, EDDIE WALKER, JR., Individually and in his capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Arkansas, BILL D. ETTER, Individually, and in his capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Arkansas, G. ALAN WOOTEN, Individually and in his capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Arkansas, GREGORY T. KARBER, Individually and in his capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Arkansas, FLOYD THOMAS, Individually and in his capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Arkansas, RUTHIE WILLIAMS, individually and in her capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Arkansas, SAM WHITFIELD, Individually and in his capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Arkansas, VIRGINIA HOLT, Individually and in her capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Arkansas, PATTI GOFF, Individually and in her capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Arkansas, CHARLES CLIFFORD GIBSON, III, Individually and in his capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Arkansas, DEMARIS HART EDWARDS, Individually and in his capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Arkansas.

COMPLAINT

I.

JURISDICTION

This is a suit in equity brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1981 and 42 U.S.C. sec. 1983. Plaintiff seeks a declaratory judgement pursuant to 28 U.S.C. sections 2201 and 2202. Plaintiff also seeks preliminary and permanent injunction to restrain and redress discrimination based upon race and color and to redress the deprivation of civil rights under color of law. This court has
NATURE OF CLAIM

This is a proceeding for preliminary and permanent injunctive relief restraining and enjoining the Defendants from maintaining patterns and practices, policies and customs and usages that deprive equal employment opportunities to individuals based on race of color. This action is also for award of monetary damages due Plaintiff as a result of discrimination. Further, this is an action to redress the deprivation of due process of law by Defendants under color of law.

This is a proceeding for declaratory judgement as to Plaintiff's rights and for a preliminary injunction restraining any policy, patterns, practices, custom and usage of:

1. discrimination against Plaintiff and other black persons because of race or color with respect to disciplinary actions and all terms and conditions of employment.

2. limiting, segregating, and or classifying black persons in ways which deprive and tend to deprive Plaintiff and others similarly situated of equal employment opportunity based on race and color.

3. depriving Plaintiff and others similarly situated of the due process of laws under color of law.

III

PARTIES

Plaintiff, Ben Johnson, III, is a black citizen of the United States, and a resident of Drew County, Arkansas. Plaintiff is a male. Plaintiff has worked for approximately one (1) year as managing attorney for Legal Services of Arkansas in its Monticello Branch office.

During his tenure with Defendants, Plaintiff was discriminated against on the basis of his race with respect to disciplinary actions. On March 19, 1984 Defendant, Gil Glover issued Plaintiff three (3) disciplinary reprimands which were wholly without basis in fact.
These disciplinary reprimands were issued in response to a March 1, 1984 memorandum in which Plaintiff advised Defendant, Glover that Plaintiff was of the opinion that Defendant, Glover was engaging in a practice of harassing Plaintiff and otherwise treating Plaintiff in a discriminatory fashion.

DEFENDANTS

Defendants, Legal Services of Arkansas, Inc. (herein after referred to as LSA) is a private non profit corporation organized pursuant to the laws of the State of Arkansas. Defendants, LSA is engaged in the primary activity of providing civil legal representation to indigent persons residing within twenty four (24) counties within the state of Arkansas and is primarily funded by the Federal Legal Services Corporation. Defendant, Gil Glover is the chief administrative officer of LSA and is responsible for LSA's day to day activities.

Defendants, Vince Foster, William H. Hodge, Evangeline Brown, Eddie Walker, Jr., Bill D. Etter, G. Alan Wooten, Gregory T. Karber, Floyd Thomas, Ruthie Williams, Sam Whitfield, Virginia Holt, Patti Goff, Charles Clifford Gibson, III, and Demaris Hart Edwards are members of the Board of Directors of LSA and are ultimately responsible for LSA's actions.

IV

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Defendant LSA issued to Plaintiff three (3) disciplinary reprimands on March 19, 1984 because of his race and color.

Defendant has maintained and continues to maintain racially discriminatory policies, practices, customs and usages in discharging, hiring and promotion which deny Plaintiff the same right to contract as is accorded white persons by Defendant and which are contrary to 42 U.S.C. Section 1981.

Plaintiff was hired by Defendant on July 18, 1984 as the directing attorney of Defendant's, LSA Monticello Branch office.
Plaintiff is a licensed attorney authorized to practice law in the state of Arkansas and has been since April 1, 1979. That in his capacity as directing attorney of the LSA, Monticello Branch office, Plaintiff was primarily responsible for the supervision of support staff which included one (1) legal secretary and two (2) paralegals, the representation of indigent persons in civil legal matters within the service area of the Monticello Branch office, and the administration and management of the Monticello Branch office. Plaintiff is directly accountable to Defendant, Gil Glover, Executive Director of LSA. Plaintiff is the first black person hired in a upper management position by Defendant LSA. Shortly after Plaintiff began work with LSA, Defendant, Gil Glover began a systematic practice of harassing Plaintiff and interfering with Plaintiff's representation of clients with whose cases Defendant, Gil Glover was totally unfamiliar or to whose causes of action he was antagonistic.

Specifically, Plaintiff undertook the representation of certain indigent persons against the Board of Directors of the McGehee School District number seventeen when the rights of certain Black patrons of the McGehee School District number seventeen were violated. Defendant, Gil Glover was openly hostile to the processing of that action and intensified his harassment of Plaintiff throughout the pendency of that action. On March 1, 1984, Plaintiff wrote a memorandum to Defendant, Glover requesting an end to the harassment by Mr. Glover. On March 19, 1984, Defendant, Glover responded to this request by issuing Plaintiff three (3) disciplinary reprimands which were wholly without basis in fact. Specifically, Defendant, Glover reprimanded Plaintiff for alleged sexual harassment of the staff supervised by Plaintiff in the Monticello Branch office. Defendant, Glover alleged that staff from the Monticello office had complained to him of sexual harassment of them by Plaintiff, Ben Johnson, III. Each of the female staff members in the Monticello Branch office has testified under oath that no such complaints were ever made to Defendant, Glover.
In fact, Defendant Glover stated in an administrative setting that he never received any such complaints, but refuses to remove this defamatory reprimand from the personnel file of Plaintiff.

Further, Defendant Glover issued Plaintiff reprimands for alleged "shoddy management" and insubordination. However, each of Plaintiff's employment evaluations has resulted in a finding that he was competent in the administration of the Monticello Branch office and there has been no documentation of any instance where Plaintiff refused to follow an instruction by Defendant, Glover in a timely and professional manner. Each of the above described reprimands was an intentional act of racial discrimination.

The constant and continuing harassment of Plaintiff by Defendant, Glover, has created a very stressful working environment which has resulted in Plaintiff's seeking medical treatment. Plaintiff is blind and underwent open heart surgery in 1980. The intentional acts of discrimination by Defendant Glover are causing an aggravation of the serious health problems under which Plaintiff operates.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Defendant, LSA, is primarily funded by the Legal Services Corporation and is subject to statutes and regulations governing Legal Services programs funded by the Legal Services Corporation. At no point, has Defendant, LSA given Plaintiff a due process hearing for the purpose of clearing his personnel record of the defamatory allegations placed therein by Defendant, Glover. The governmental funding and regulation of Defendant, LSA is sufficient governmental control to mandate a due process hearing for the purpose of allowing Plaintiff an opportunity to refute the defamatory allegations made by Defendant, Glover.
WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays that this Complaint advance this case on the docket, order a speedy hearing at the earliest practicable date, cause this action to be in every way expedited and upon such hearing to: (a) enter a declaratory judgement pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Sections 2201 and 2202, declaring that Defendants unlawfully discriminated against Plaintiff on the grounds of race in the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment: (b) issue preliminary and permanent injunctions restraining Defendant, LSA, from discriminating on the grounds of race in the terms and conditions of Plaintiff's employment: (c) Direct Defendant's to provide Plaintiff a due process hearing for the purpose of allowing Plaintiff an opportunity to clear the defamatory reprimands issued Plaintiff by Defendant, Clover from Plaintiff's personnel record: (d) Grant Plaintiff a judgement against Defendants for compensatory and punitive damages due Plaintiff as a result of Defendants intentional acts of discrimination against Plaintiff: (e) Grant Plaintiff his cost incurred as a result of this action and reasonable attorneys fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 1988.

Respectfully submitted,

By

BEN JOHNSON, III
Attorney at Law
Route 1, Box 616-A
Monticello, Arkansas 71655
(501) 367-6957
SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

United States District Court
Docket No. 88-C-84-413

District: Eastern

TO: (Name and Address of Defendant)

Ben Johnson III
Route 1 Box 616-A
Monticello, AR 71655

(501) 367-6957

V.

Vince Foster
120 East Fourth St.
Little Rock, AR 72201

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to serve upon

PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY (NAME AND ADDRESS)

Ben Johnson III
Route 1 Box 616-A
Monticello, AR 71655

(501) 367-6957

an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within 20 days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. 20 days

CARL R. BRENTS

CLERK

BY: DEPUTY CLERK

DATE

8-27-84
MEMORANDUM FOR PROSPECTIVE APPOINTEES

FROM: James Hamilton, Counsel, Office of the President-elect

This memorandum confirms in writing your express consent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate your background or conduct appropriate file reviews in connection with the consideration of your application for employment.

The FBI investigation will include the collection and use of relevant information concerning your personal history, and it is necessary that you authorize the disclosure of such information to the FBI. Information may be disseminated outside the FBI when necessary to fulfill obligations imposed by law.

By volunteering information concerning activities protected by the First Amendment, it will be assumed that you are expressly authorizing the maintenance of this information in the records of any Federal agency.

If you consent to such inquiries, please sign your name below and return this original memorandum of consent to me.

Thank you.

Name (please print or type) Vincent W. Foster, Jr.

Signature Vincent W. Foster Jr. Date 1/12/93
THE BUREAU HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO CONDUCT AN EXPEDITE BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION OF THE ABOVE-CAPTIONED SUBJECT, WHO IS BEING CONSIDERED FOR PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT. YOU ARE REQUESTED TO CHECK APPROPRIATE INDICES BASED UPON AVAILABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBJECT, EMPLOYMENT, AND ALL CLOSE RELATIVES. IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE RESULTS OF YOUR CHECK, WHETHER POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE, BE INDICATED IN THE SPACES PROVIDED BELOW, AND RELAYED TO THE SPECIAL INQUIRY UNIT, RE: 4371, VIA ROUTING SLIP MARKED "URGENT".

SUBJECT IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:
RESULT NAME: VINCENT WALKER FOSTER
DOB: 01/15/45
POB: HOPE, AR
SSN: 429-20-1122
CURRENT ADDRESS: 5414 STONEWALL RD
LITTLE ROCK, AR 72207
EMPLOYMENT: ROSE LAW FIRM/ WILLIAM KENNEDY
120 EAST FOURTH ST LITTLE ROCK, AR 72201

CLOSE RELATIVES:

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DEAD, IT'S THE ONLY WAY.
REQUEST FOR SEARCH OF ELSUR INDEX FOR THE PURPOSE OF:

- TITLE III APPLICATION
- FISC APPLICATION
- LEGAL MOTION (DOJ)
- FBI

ONE OF THE ABOVE MUST BE CHECKED BEFORE SEARCH WILL BE CONDUCTED.

REQUESTING/AUTHORIZING AGENT

J. L. ROURKE

NAME

NAME

EXT. ROOM TL# 4747 4371 114

NAME: TELEPHONE #: VIN: OR ADDRESS TO BE SEARCHED

VINCENT WALKER FOSTER

KNOWN ALIASES

VINCE FOSTER

SEARCH RESULTS

SA

CLOSE RELATIVES

RESULT NAME

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RESIDENCE

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02/03/93

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FOSTER, VINCENT

BATCH: Q18

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CLASSIFIED BY: G3
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

DATES
PAGE/TIME
12-29-97

TOTAL INTERCEPTS
1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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MENU MORE -DATE +DATE SUBSQ DEL MOD NEXT D-DAT QUIT

EARS71B
INTERCEPT
02/03/93

*SECRET*
NAME
FOSTER, WALKER

BATCH: Q18

LAW
SOURCE
TECH
BUFILE
FOFILE

CLASSIFIED BY: 220
DECLASSIFY ON: 2002

DATES
12-29-97

TOTAL INTERCEPTS
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INTERCEPT

NAME: FOSTER, VINCE

TECH
FILE MM

DATE
041064

TOTAL INTERCEPTS
1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: 02/03/99

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NUM 31
THE BUREAU HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO CONDUCT AN EXPEDITED BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION OF THE ABOVE-CAPTIONED SUBJECT, WHO IS BEING CONSIDERED FOR PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT. YOU ARE REQUESTED TO CHECK APPROPRIATE INDICES BASED UPON AVAILABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBJECT, EMPLOYMENT, AND ALL CLOSE RELATIVES. IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE RESULTS OF YOUR CHECK, WHETHER POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE, BE INDICATED IN THE SPACES PROVIDED BELOW, AND RELAYED TO THE SPECIAL INQUIRY UNIT, RM 4371, VIA ROUTING SLIP MARKED ‘URGENT’.

SUBJECT IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

RESULT NAME: VINCENT WALKER FOSTER
AKA: VINCE FOSTER
AKA: VINCENT FOSTER
DOB: 01/15/45
POB: HOPE, AR
SSN: 429-30-1132
CURRENT ADDRESS: 5414 STONEWALL RD
LITTLE ROCK, AR 72207
EMPLOYMENT: ROSE LAW FIRM/WILLIAM KENNEDY
170 EAST FOURTH ST LITTLE ROCK, AR 72201

CLOSE RELATIVES

RESULT NAME

UNABLE TO IDENTIFY WITH ARREST RECORD ON BASIS OF INFORMATION FURNISHED, FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION. FEB. '03.
PCN 93034546903
FJSTER • VINC ENT, WALKER JR  W 604 01/15/45
MNJ  SDC 429 3C 1132 SEX M
DCSS16000 USSS TECH DIV  PRT KEC
WASHINGTON DC  02/03/93

A SEARCH OF THE FINGERPRINTS ON THE ABOVE INDIVIDUAL HAS FAILED TO DISCLOSE PRIOR ARREST DATA.
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
02/23/93 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DATE: 07/01/92

STATE OF SEARCH UNRESTRICTED (ABS)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:
A} EXACT NAME ONLY ON THE NOSE
VARIATIONS

RELATIVES:

DOB: ADDRESS:

DATE: 21/ SEARCHER INITIALS 475

FILE NUMBER: SERIAL: IDENT AND INACT DATE

PROOF: FILE NUMBER: SERIAL: IDENT AND INACT DATE

DATE: 21/ SEARCHER INITIALS 475

PROOF: FILE NUMBER: SERIAL: IDENT AND INACT DATE

———
FBI FACSIMILE
COVERSHEET

CLASSIFICATION

To: SACS, C.E., SL, LR, WMF0

Date: 2-1-93

Facsimile number:

Attn: 161 Squad Supervisors

From: SPIN Unit - FBI HQ

Subject: Vincent Walker Foster, Jr.

Special Handling Instructions: Hand carry to 161 squad supervisor

Originator's Name: [Redacted]

Telephone: X4747

Originator's Facsimile Number: (202) 324-2574

Approved: [Signature]
FROM:  Director, FBI (161B - HQ - 1044727)

TO:  SACs, Charlotte (No Enc.)
      Little Rock (Enc.)
      St. Louis (No Enc.)
      WMFO (Enc.)

FAX

Date: 2/1/93

VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.
SPIN;
OO: FBIHQ
BUDED: 2/22/93

Enclosed for Little Rock and WMFO a copy of Foster's SF-86 (including release of information form) dated 1/27/93.

Bureau has been requested by the White House to conduct a Level II background investigation (BI) of appointee in connection with a Presidential appointment. Appointee was born 1/15/45, at Hope, Arkansas, resides at 5414 Stonewall Road, Little Rock, Arkansas, and has SSAN 429-80-1132.

Field Offices are reminded that the investigative status of a BI, all deadlines and the position for which the appointee is being considered shall not be disclosed to any interviewees. If during the course of the investigation, interviewees provide the nature of the position, that information is not to be further divulged outside the FBI. Inquiries by interviewees concerning the nature of the position are to be handled as set forth in MIOG, Part II, Section 17-5 (5). Appointees making inquiries regarding the status of their BI are to be referred to the client agency.

Direct results/questions to PSS SPIN Unit, FBIHQ, Room 4371, Ext. 4747. If BUDED will not be met, telephonically advise PSS and set forth reason(s) in Administrative section of investigative report. SPIN Unit facsimile numbers are: (202) 324-2574 and (202) 324-1373.

Advise FBIHQ (PSS) and appropriate field offices of any derogatory information in accordance with MIOG, Part II, Section 17-5.1(1).

LEADS:

EACH RECEIVING OFFICE:

In addition to investigation to be conducted in those areas marked for coverage in appointee's SF-86, receiving offices are to conduct specific investigation set forth below.
Fax to SACs, Charlotte, et al dated 2/1/93
Re: VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

CHARLOTTE DIVISION:

Appointee indicates that he was arrested on two occasions. In 4/64, he was arrested for "excess possession" in Mecklenburg County (no further details); and in 12/66, he was arrested for public intoxication in Charlotte, North Carolina. Attempt to review arrest records for these two arrests.

LITTLE ROCK DIVISION:

1. Interview appointee in accordance with MIOG, Part II, Section 17-5.6. During interview, obtain and date and place of birth of the exchange student who resides with appointee, and conduct appropriate indices checks. Immediately provide to FBIHQ so that appropriate headquarters indices checks can be conducted.

Also during interview, discuss appointee's arrests as indicated on SF-86; his involvement in court cases as indicated on SF-86; determine which organizations he holds a policy-making or decision making position (Item 13 on SF-86 and Item 15 of Supplement to SF-86) and verify. Also discuss his membership in the Country Club of Little Rock (See Item 85 of supplement). Determine his current position at the club (only a member, or does he hold some type of office in the club); what is his position with regard to the restrictive practice of the club and if he is against it, why did he maintain his membership in the club; and did he ever take any action to try to change the practices of the club.

2. Verify date and place of birth through Bureau of Vital Statistics.

3. Check Arkansas State Bar for membership and grievances.

4. Attempt to verify appointee's service in the Arkansas National Guard (clarify his service during interview).

5. Interview a representative sampling of his clients as provided on Supplement to SF-86.

6. Review appropriate court or other records concerning matters in Items 55 and 65 of supplement.

7. Check State Election Board or appropriate for any complaints or grievances against appointee.
Fax to SACs, Charlotte, et al dated 2/1/93
Re: VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

8. Review the covenants of the Country Club of Little Rock to determine the membership practices of that club. Attempt to determine if the club has "defacto" discriminatory practices, especially concerning blacks. If so, contact a representative of the NAACP (or other appropriate civil rights group) to determine that organization's perception of the Country Club of Little Rock.

9. Interview Webster Hubbell concerning appointee's involvement in the court cases mentioned on SF-86 and any other court cases.

10. Check appropriate United States Attorney's Offices.

11. Interview at least 25 persons familiar with appointee.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION:

Check FRC-M. Appointee indicates having served in the U.S. Army from 6/68 to 6/74.

WMFO DIVISION:

1. Check Federal Election Commission for any complaints or grievances concerning appointee.

2. Check Public Integrity Section, Department of Justice.

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (161B-HQ-1044727)(SQ 4)(P)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (161B-HQ-1044727)
ATTN: PSS SPIN Unit, Room 4371

SAC, WMFO (161B-HQ-1044727)
ATTN: SPIN Squad Supervisor

SUBJECT: VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.
SPIN
CO: FBIHQ
BUDED: 2/22/93

Re Bureau FAX to Charlotte and other offices (including WMFO) dated 2/1/93.

Investigation at Little Rock, Arkansas, has determined that the appointee is now in Washington, D.C., and can be contacted at the White House Counsel's Office, telephone number (202) 456-6611.

WMFO, at Washington, D.C., will interview appointee in accordance with MIOG, Part II, Section 17-5.6, paying particular attention to Bureau instruction 1 for Little Rock set forth on page 2 of referenced FAX.
February 10, 1993

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (161B-HQ-1044727)(SQ 4)(P)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (161B-HQ-1044727)

ATTN: PSS SPIN Unit, Room 4371

SAC, WMFO (161B-HQ-1044727)

ATTN: SPIN Squad Supervisor

SUBJECT: VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

SPIN

CC: FBIHQ

BUDGET: 2/22/93

Re Bureau FAX to Charlotte and other offices (including WMFO), 2/1/93.

Page 5 of appointee's SF-86 lists WEBSTER HUBBELL as a reference in Little Rock, Arkansas. HUBBELL is now with the Justice Department, Washington, D.C.

WMFO, at Washington, D.C., is requested to contact HUBBELL at his office, Room 511, Department of Justice, telephone number (202) 514-3892, and interview him re the appointee.
DCI CHECK REQUEST FORM

** SUBJECT IDENTIFICATION **

SUBJECT: Foster, Vincent Walker Jr

DOB: 1-15-45

SSAN: 429-80-1132

OTHER NAMES USED: (ALL AKAS AND NEE NAMES)

Vince Foster
Vincent Foster

CHECK CONDUCTED BY: 66, 67c
ON: 2/1/93
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*** NO RECORD FOUND ***
REQUEST FOR CREDIT CHECK

TO: CONTRACTOR
FROM: SPECIAL INQUIRY UNIT (SPIN), CID
ATTENTION: BERT
ROOM 4371 FAX: 4747

RESPONSE CRITERIA

5 WORK DAYS

TYPE OF REQUEST

SUITABILITY

SUBJECT'S NAME: FOSTER, VINCENT WALKER JR
MAIDEN:

OTHER NAMES USED: FOSTER, VINCE
FOSTER, VINCENT

DATE OF BIRTH (DOB): 01/13/45 PLACE OF BIRTH (POB): HOPE, AR

SEX: M SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER (SSAN): 429-30-1132

SPOUSE'S NAME: FOSTER, ELIZABETH BRANDEN MAIDEN: FOSTER
BRADEN, LISA

SUBJECT'S CURRENT ADDRESS:
5414 STONEWALL RD, LITTLE ROCK, AR 72207

SUBJECT'S ADDRESSES FOR LAST SEVEN (7) YEARS:
5414 STONEWALL RD, LITTLE ROCK, AR 72207

ENCLOSURE - RELEASE FORM TO BE ATTACHED
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Carefully read this authorization to release information about you, then sign and date it in ink.

I Authorize any investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any authorized Federal agency, to obtain any information relating to my activities from schools, residential management agents, employers, criminal justice agencies, retail business establishments, or other sources of information. This information may include, but is not limited to, my academic, residential, achievement, performance, attendance, disciplinary, employment history, and criminal history record information.

I Understand that, for financial or lending institutions, medical institutions, hospitals, health care professionals, and other sources of information, a separate specific release will or may be needed, and I may be contacted for such a release at a later date.

I Further Authorize the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any other authorized agency, to request criminal record information about me from criminal justice agencies for the purpose of determining my eligibility for, assignment to, or retention in, a sensitive position, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 9101.

I Authorize custodians of records and sources of information pertaining to me to release such information upon request of the investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of any Federal agency authorized above regardless of any previous agreement to the contrary.

I Understand that the information released by records custodians and sources of information is for official use by the Federal Government only for the purposes provided in this Standard Form 86, and may be redisclosed by the Government only as authorized by law.

Copies of this authorization that show my signature are as valid as the original release signed by me. This authorization is valid for two (2) years from the date signed.

_________________________  _______________________________  ________________
Signature (Sign in ink)       Full Name (Type or Print Legibly)          Date Signed

Internal Revenue Service

______________  ______________
Other Names Used  Social Security Number

Vincent Foster; Vincent Foster

Current Address (Street, City)

5414 Stonewall Road, Little Rock

State  ZIP Code

AR  72207

Home Telephone Number

(Include Area Code)

(501) 681-0141

Page 10
FOSTER, VINCENT WALKER
5414 STONEWALL RD
LITTLE ROCK, AR 72207

SSN: 429801132

EASY READ
CREDIT BUREAU REPORTS, INC.
BOX 36403 HOUSTON, TX 77236

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<th>SSN: 429801132</th>
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Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

161B-HQ-1049737 Credit Report
February 1, 1993

TO: INVESTIGATION BACKGROUND BRANCH (IBB)
OPM
ATTN: [Redacted]

FROM: SPECIAL INQUIRY UNIT
FBI HEADQUARTERS

PLEASE SEARCH THE FOLLOWING NAMES THROUGH OPM RECORDS:

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* 07/79 3/78 6/78 Dept of State
BUREAU DEADLINE: 02/03/93

DATE: 02/01/93

TO: DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
ATTENTION: DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS
ATTENTION: DIRECTOR OF SECURITY

FROM: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: VINCENT WALKER FOSTER JR
AKA: VINCE FOSTER

NAME CHECK REQUEST

IT IS REQUESTED THIS BUREAU BE FURNISHED ALL INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN THE FILES OF YOUR DIVISION, CONCERNING CAPTIONED SUBJECT. POSITIVE INFORMATION SHOULD BE ATTACHED TO A COPY OF THIS FORM CLASSIFIED WHERE APPROPRIATE AND RETURNED TO THIS BUREAU. IF THE REQUESTED CHECK IS NEGATIVE, A STAMPED NOTATION TO THIS EFFECT AND RETURN OF A COPY OF THIS FORM IS REQUESTED.

DATE/PLACE OF BIRTH                  SSN                  SEX      MARITAL STATUS      SPOUSE NAME
HOPE, AR 01/15/45                    429-80-1132          M      MARRIED          ELIZABETH FOSTER

RESIDENCE ADDRESS                                 OCCUPATION
5414 STONEWALL RD                             PARTNER
LITTLE ROCK, AR 72207

CURRENT EMPLOYER                               FORMER EMPLOYMENTS
ROSE LAW FIRM/WILLIAM KENNEDY                  NOT AVAILABLE
120 EAST FOURTH ST                             
LITTLE ROCK, AR 72201

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:
COUNTRIES VISITED: FRANCE
ITALY
CANADA
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

3) DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS
1) DIRECTOR OF SECURITY
IT IS REQUESTED THIS BUREAU BE FURNISHED ALL INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN THE FILES OF YOUR DIVISION, CONCERNING CAPTIONED SUBJECT. POSITIVE INFORMATION SHOULD BE ATTACHED TO A COPY OF THIS FORM CLASSIFIED WHERE APPROPRIATE AND RETURNED TO THIS BUREAU. IF THE REQUESTED CHECK IS NEGATIVE, A STAMPED NOTATION TO THIS EFFECT AND RETURN OF A COPY OF THIS FORM IS REQUESTED.

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SPECIAL INQUIRY
TO: DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
ATTENTION: DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS
ATTENTION: DIRECTOR OF SECURITY

FROM: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: VINCENT WALKER FOSTER JR
AKA: VINCE FOSTER

NAME CHECK REQUEST

IT IS REQUESTED THIS BUREAU BE FURNISHED ALL INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN THE FILES OF YOUR DIVISION, CONCERNING CAPTIONED SUBJECT. POSITIVE INFORMATION SHOULD BE ATTACHED TO A COPY OF THIS FORM CLASSIFIED WHERE APPROPRIATE AND RETURNED TO THIS BUREAU. IF THE REQUESTED CHECK IS NEGATIVE, A STAMPED NOTATION TO THIS EFFECT AND RETURN OF A COPY OF THIS FORM IS REQUESTED.

DATE/PLACE OF BIRTH

HOPE, AR
01/15/45

SSN
429-80-1132

SEX
M

MARRITAL STATUS
MARRIED

SPOUSE NAME
ELIZABETH FOSTER

RESIDENCE ADDRESS

5414 STONEWALL RD
LITTLE ROCK, AR 72207

OCCUPATION
PARTNER

CURRENT EMPLOYER
POSE LAW FIRM/WILLIAM KENNEDY
120 EAST FOURTH ST
LITTLE ROCK, AR 72201

FORMER EMPLOYMENTS
NOT AVAILABLE

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:
COUNTRIES VISITED:
FRANCE
ITALY
CANADA
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

SPECIAL INQUIRY

66

676

666

676
**To:** SIC Charlotte  
(Name of Office)  
**Date:** 21/1/93

**Facsimile number:** [Redacted]  
**Attn:** [Redacted]  
**From:** SPIN Unit - FBI HQ  
(Name of Office)  
**Subject:** Vincent Walker Foster, Jr.  
SPIN (B)  
**Bud:ed:** 21/2/93

**Special Handling Instructions:** Hand carry to
Release form attached

**Originator's Name:** [Redacted]  
**Telephone:** X4747  
**Originator's Facsimile Number:** (202) 324-2574  
**Approved:** [Redacted]
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Carefully read this authorization to release information about you, then sign and date it in ink.

I Authorize any investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any authorized Federal agency, to obtain any information relating to my activities from schools, residential management agents, employers, criminal justice agencies, retail business establishments, or other sources of information. This information may include, but is not limited to, my academic, residential, achievement, performance, attendance, disciplinary, employment history, and criminal history record information.

I Understand that, for financial or lending institutions, medical institutions, hospitals, health care professionals, and other sources of information, a separate specific release will or may be needed, and I may be contacted for such a release at a later date.

I Further Authorize the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any other authorized agency, to request criminal record information about me from criminal justice agencies for the purpose of determining my eligibility for, assignment to, or retention in, a sensitive position, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 9101.

I Authorize custodians of records and sources of information pertaining to me to release such information upon request of the investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of any Federal agency authorized above regardless of any previous agreement to the contrary.

I Understand that the information released by records custodians and sources of information is for official use by the Federal Government only for the purposes provided in this Standard Form 86, and may be redisclosed by the Government only as authorized by law.

Copies of this authorization that show my signature are as valid as the original release signed by me. This authorization is valid for two (2) years from the date signed.

---

Signature (Sign in ink)
Vincent Walker Foster, Jr.

Other Names Used
Vince Foster; Vincent Foster

Current Address (Street, City)
5414 Stonewall Road, Little Rock

Social Security Number
421298132

Home Telephone Number
(Include Area Code)
(501) 663-0141

Page 10
To: SAC Little Rock

Facsimile number: 66

From: SPIN Unit - FBI HQ

Subject: Vincent Walker Foster, Jr.

Special Handling Instructions: Hand carry to 66 67C

Originator's Name: 66 67C

Telephone: X 4747

Originator's Facsimile Number: (202) 324-2574

Approved: 66 67C

FBI FACSIMILE COVERSHEET

CLASSIFICATION

PRECEDENCE

☑ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

☐ Top Secret
☐ Secret
☐ Confidential
☐ Sensitive
☐ Unclassified

Time Transmitted:

Date: 02/14/93

Sender's Initials:

Number of Pages: 2

To:

(Name of Office)

Attn:

(Name)

Room

Telephone No.)

From:

(Name of Office)

Subject:

(Name)

Telephone:

Originator's Name:

Telephone:

Originator's Facsimile Number:

Approved:
65. Have you ever been disciplined or cited for a breach of ethics or unprofessional conduct by, or been the subject of a complaint to any court, administrative agency, professional association, disciplinary committee, or other professional group? If so, please give full details. A Rule 11 Motion was filed by my former law firm in a suit over which I was supervising attorney. In Re TCBY Securities Litigation. The Motion was denied and the Court awarded sanctions against the attorney who filed the Motion. Other Rule 11 Motions may have been filed against the firm on cases in which I was the sole or supervising attorney; if so, I do not recall any of them being ruled on. I have never been determined to have violated Rule 11.

73. Have you ever run for political office, served on a political committee or been identified in a public way with a particular organization, candidate or issue? Have any complaints been lodged against you or your political committee with the Federal Election Commission or state or local election authorities? If so, please describe. Yes; I have represented the Arkansas Democratic Party in one lawsuit, English v. Tucker, et al, Circuit Court of Pulaski County, Arkansas No. 92-5685, and served as Chair of its Platform Committee at the State Convention in 1982. I have been identified with various Clinton Campaigns. No complaints have been lodged against or concerning me. I have been on Finance Committees for various local candidates.

88. Are you currently, or have you ever been, a member or office holder in any club or organization that restricts or restricted membership on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, national origin, age or handicap? If so, provide the name, address and dates of membership for each. Since approximately 1976 I am a member of the Country Club of Little Rock which, until recently, I believe had no Afro-American members although its rules, as I understand them, have not restricted membership on the basis of race or color.

95. Please identify any adults (18 years or older) currently living with you who are not members of your immediate family. Provide the names of those individuals, dates and places of birth, and whether or not they are United States citizens. N/A

105. Is there anything in your personal life that could be used by someone to coerce or blackmail you? Is there anything in your life that could cause an embarrassment to you or to the President if publicly known? If so, please provide full details. No

I understand that the information being provided on this supplement to the SF-86 is to be considered part of the original SF-86 dated January 15, 1993 and a false statement on this form is punishable by law.

[Signature]
# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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**TITLE OF CASE**
VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

**REPORT MADE BY**
IA

**TYPED BY:**
mw

---

**REFERENCE**

Director facsimile to Charlotte on 2/1/93.

- RUC -

**ADMINISTRATIVE**

Individuals contacted were apprised of the provisions of the Privacy Act and none requested confidentiality.

Charlotte general indices and FOIMS checks were all negative for the appointee.

---

**APPROVED**

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

**DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW**

**DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT**

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<th>How Fwd.</th>
<th>By</th>
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*Notations*

A*
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Report of: IA
Date: February 10, 1993
Field Office File #: 161B-HQ-1044727
Title: VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: Arrest checks conducted at Charlotte, North Carolina, were negative in regards to any arrests for appointee in April 1964, or December 1966. Records did disclose three traffic related violations given to one VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR. and one WALKER FOSTER, JR. on January 28, 1965; March 18, 1965 and September 29, 1966.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
The following investigation was conducted by

**IDENTIFICATION**

On February 9, 1993, the RECORDS BUREAU, CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, Charlotte, North Carolina, after a search of police records, advised she could locate no record of arrest in the name VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

On February 9, 1993, the CLERKS OFFICE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT, Charlotte, North Carolina, after a search of court records, advised he could locate no record of arrest for VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

Further conducted a search of card indices for the years 1963-1969, and provided the following entries from these indices cards:

One VINCENT WALKER FOSTER entered a guilty plea on January 28, 1965, for Speeding. No disposition noted.

One WALKER FOSTER, JR., paid a $50.00 fine plus costs on March 18, 1965, for Reckless Driving and Operating Auto Intoxicated.

One VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR., was found not guilty on September 29, 1966, to Allowing Unlicensed Person to Drive.

No entries were noted regarding any arrests in April 1964, or December 1966.
REFERENCE: Bureau fax to Charlotte, 2/1/93.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

All persons interviewed were furnished the appropriate provisions of the Privacy Act. Express promises of confidentiality have not been granted.

St. Louis Division General indices were negative regarding FOSTER.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Copy to:

Report of: IA Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: February 11, 1993
Field Office File #: 161B-HQ-R1044727 Bureau File #: 161B-HQ-1044727
Title: VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: FOSTER served honorably in ARMY NATIONAL GUARD. Awards and military occupation reported.

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Military Service

On February 10, 1993, a review of the records on file at the FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER, Military Branch, 9700 Page Boulevard, disclosed VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR., service number 25 414 690, enlisted in the Army National Guard of the State of Arkansas and as a Reserve of the ARMY with membership in the Army National Guard of the United States on May 20, 1968, at Hope, Arkansas. He entered on active duty for training in the ARMY on July 8, 1968, at Hope, Arkansas. He was honorably released from active duty on November 5, 1968, as a private (E-2), at Fort Dix, New Jersey by reason of completion of required training and reverted to the State control of the Army National Guard of Arkansas. He then served in a reserve status under the control of the Army National Guard of the State of Arkansas and honorably discharged from Army National Guard and as a Reserve of the ARMY on May 19, 1974, as a staff sergeant, by reason of expiration of term of service.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
He had no foreign service. He was awarded the Sharpshooter Badge with Rifle Bar and the Expert Badge with Rifle Bar. There was no record of courts-martial or unauthorized absence and records failed to contain performance ratings.

His military occupation was listed as light weapons infantryman and platoon sergeant. A security clearance was not indicated.

His date and place of birth were shown as January 15, 1945, at Hope, Arkansas.
OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE: LITTLE ROCK
OFFICE OF ORIGIN: BUREAU
DATE: 2/22/93
INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD: 2/2/93-2/17/93

TITLE OF CASE: VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.
REPORT MADE BY: SA
CHARACTER OF CASE: SPIN
TYPOED BY: hjd

BUDGED: 2/22/93

REFERENCES: Bureau FAX to Charlotte and other offices, 2/1/93.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Search of Little Rock general and automated indices regarding appointee, appointee's and appointee's and appointee's negative. Appointee's and appointee's negative.

The Bureau should note that appointee's brother-in-law, BERYL FRANKLIN ANTHONY, JR., is the former U.S. Representative of the 4th Congressional District of Arkansas.

Where appropriate, Privacy Act (e)(3) data was furnished to persons interviewed. Express promises of confidentiality, both limited and unlimited, have been noted.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COMES MADE:

2 - Bureau (161B-HQ-1044727)
ATTN: PSS
SPIN Unit, Room 4371
1 - Little Rock (161B-HQ-1044727)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

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Notations

COVER PAGE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Copy to:

Report of: SA
Date: February 22, 1993
Field Office File #: 161B-HQ-1044727
Title: VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

 DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
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1. BIRTH
The following investigation was conducted by Investigative Assistant (IA) at Little Rock, Arkansas, on February 4, 1993:

Review of Bureau of Vital Statistics records, Arkansas Department of Health, Little Rock, reveals the appointee, VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR., was born January 15, 1945, at Hope, Arkansas. Parents are listed as VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, father, and ALICE MAE WADDLE, mother.
2. EDUCATION
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) [REDACTED] at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on February 5, 1993.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
SCHOOL OF LAW
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS
FEBRUARY 1969 - JANUARY 1971

University of Arkansas School of Law at Fayetteville, Arkansas, advised that, after a review of her institution's files, the following information could be revealed concerning the appointee:

- **Date of Birth**: January 15, 1945
- **Place of Birth**: Hope, Arkansas
- **Academic Record Number**: 53665
- **Graduated**: January 30, 1970, with high honors
- **Grade Point Average**: 3.79 out of 4.0
- **Class Rank**: 1 out of 46
- **Dean's List**: Spring semester 1969, Fall semester 1969, Spring semester 1970, Fall semester 1970

The appointee attended the University of Arkansas School of Law at Fayetteville, Arkansas, for the following semesters:

- Spring semester of 1969
- Fall semester of 1969
- Spring semester of 1970
- Fall semester of 1970.
University of Arkansas School of Law at Fayetteville, Arkansas, advised he was familiar with the appointee and advised he was "tops." He stated that he had met the appointee during the appointee's attendance at the University of Arkansas School of Law. He characterized the appointee as reliable, dependable, and trustworthy. The appointee was both emotionally and financially stable. He advised that the appointee had an excellent reputation throughout the law school. He knew of no work- or family-related problems that the appointee may have experienced. He was physically and mentally healthy.

The appointee was a loyal American citizen. The appointee had no contact with any foreign nationals. The appointee was not a member of any adverse or radical group or association. The appointee had the ability to handle sensitive information. He further advised that he knew of no aspect of the appointee's past which would make him susceptible to blackmail or coercion.

He advised he knew some of the associates of the appointee while the appointee was attending the law school, and they were good individuals with good moral character. The appointee did not abuse alcohol or prescription drugs or use illegal drugs in any manner.

The appearance of the appointee was always neat and professional. The appointee never displayed any evidence of any bias or prejudice towards any group or individual. The appointee appeared to be financially responsible.

He advised that the appointee was one of his very best students for as long as he had been teaching law, and he gives the appointee his highest recommendation and very highly recommends the appointee for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.
3. MILITARY SERVICE
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] at Little Rock, Arkansas, on February 16, 1993:

ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD
CAMP ROBINSON
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

[redacted] furnished the appointee's records which indicate that he enlisted in the Arkansas National Guard May 20, 1968, at Hope, Arkansas, and was honorably discharged on May 19, 1974, fulfilling his six-year enlistment term. The appointee's file disclosed no derogatory information. [redacted] advised that any information concerning the appointee's participation in the active reserve after his service in the National Guard would have to be verified with the Army Record Center in St. Louis, Missouri.
4. EMPLOYMENT
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) on February 2, 1993, at Little Rock, Arkansas:

ROSE LAW FIRM
120 EAST FOURTH STREET
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
JANUARY 1971 - FEBRUARY 1993

ROSE LAW FIRM, 120 East Fourth Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone (501) 375-9131, advised that the ROSE LAW FIRM does not have or maintain personnel records on members or partners. Advised that the ROSE LAW FIRM recruits and reviews resumes of potential attorneys being considered for employment. Advised that the ROSE LAW FIRM has now started keeping records on new attorneys who join the firm. Made available the appointee's Union Mutual Group enrollment card, a computerized payroll listing, and W-2 forms.

A review of the Union Mutual Group enrollment card indicated that the appointee, date of birth January 15, 1945, Social Security Account Number (SSAN) 429-80-1132, was employed on February 8, 1971, full-time as an attorney. The enrollment card also listed the appointee's initial annual salary. A review of the computerized payroll listing and W-2 forms indicated that the appointee was on the ROSE LAW FIRM's payroll during all four quarters of 1992.

Advised that the appointee resigned in January 1993 and was a senior member at the time of his resignation. Advised that the ROSE LAW FIRM is a professional association and, therefore, uses the term "member" instead of "partner," but advised the terms are interchangeable. Advised that the appointee would be eligible for rehire at the ROSE LAW FIRM.

WILLIAM HOLDER KENNEDY III, chief operating officer and managing member, ROSE LAW FIRM, 120 East Fourth Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone (501) 377-0313, who resides at 33 Edgehill, Little Rock, Arkansas, home telephone (501) 663-9341, advised he first met the appointee in 1976. KENNEDY advised that he and the appointee have been professional and personal friends since 1979. KENNEDY advised that the appointee joined the ROSE LAW FIRM in January or February 1971 as an
associate. KENNEDY advised that the appointee was a senior member of the ROSE LAW FIRM prior to his resignation on January 19, 1993. KENNEDY advised that the appointee left the ROSE LAW FIRM in good standing and would be eligible to rejoin the firm at any time.

KENNEDY described the appointee as a solid citizen whose character and reputation are beyond reproach. KENNEDY advised that the appointee possesses an excellent legal mind, and his abilities as a litigator are outstanding. KENNEDY has never questioned the appointee's loyalty to the United States Government or his integrity, associates, or abilities. KENNEDY advised that the appointee is a fine family man and is one of the finest trial lawyers in the state of Arkansas. KENNEDY advised the appointee appears to be financially responsible and has no biases or prejudices towards any group or individual. KENNEDY advised that the appointee appears to be in good physical and mental health. KENNEDY has seen no evidence to suggest the appointee abuses alcohol or prescription drugs or engages in illegal drug use.

KENNEDY advised he would recommend the appointee for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

ROSE LAW FIRM, 120 East Fourth Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone (501) who resides at Little Rock, Arkansas, home telephone (501) advised she has known the appointee professionally since May 1982. advised that she assists the litigation department at the ROSE LAW FIRM. advised that the appointee handled litigation cases and was also on the executive committee. advised that she dealt with the appointee on while work on some of his large cases. advised that the appointee has been with the ROSE LAW FIRM for almost 20 years and became a senior member in 1982. The appointee resigned from the firm in January 1993.

described the appointee as a wonderful individual who is ethically sound. The appointee is meticulous, articulate, and hard-working. advised that the appointee puts the client first and himself second. The appointee is well-liked and respected as both an attorney and private citizen. advised that the appointee has outstanding abilities and is the best writer she has ever assisted. The appointee has an excellent memory and the ability to explain and simplify any procedure or task.
has never questioned the appointee's loyalty to the United States Government or his integrity, character, associates, or reputation. The appointee appears to be financially responsible and has never demonstrated any biases or prejudices towards any group or individual. has seen no evidence to suggest the appointee abuses alcohol or prescription drugs or engages in illegal drug use. advised that the appointee takes good care of himself and is in good physical health. The appointee is never depressed or upset and is in excellent mental health. 

advised that the appointee would be an asset to the United States Government and the American people. recommended the appointee for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

ROSE LAW FIRM, 120 East Fourth Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone (501) who resides at Little Rock, Arkansas, home telephone (501) advised he has known the appointee professionally and personally since 1978. advised that the appointee hired him in advised that the appointee was a litigator and a trial lawyer. The appointee had been with the ROSE LAW FIRM since 1971 and was a senior member. advised the appointee resigned in January 1993. advised that the appointee is the past president of the PULASKI COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION and is still actively involved with the Bar Association. The appointee was chairman of the executive council and is involved with the American Board of Trial Advocates. advised that the appointee specializes in commercial, securities, and professional liability litigations.

described the appointee as the most respected lawyer in the state of Arkansas. The appointee's integrity is unquestionable. The appointee is meticulous, thorough, and always professional. advised that the appointee's character is unshakable and that the appointee has been the guidepost for the whole firm. The appointee is well-liked around the firm, and young associates aspire to be like the appointee. advised he has never questioned the appointee's loyalty to the United States Government or his associates, abilities, or reputation. advised that the appointee is financially prudent and has never demonstrated any biases or prejudices towards any group or individual. has seen no evidence to suggest the appointee abuses alcohol or prescription drugs or engages in illegal drug use. advised that the appointee
is in good physical health and works out on a regular basis. The appointee is extremely well-balanced and is in good mental health. Advised that the appointee strives on pressure, activity, and responsibility. Recommended the appointee for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

ROSE LAW FIRM, 120 East Fourth Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone (501) who resides at Little Rock, Arkansas, home telephone (501) Advised she has known the appointee personally and professionally since September 1986 when she became the Advised that the appointee joined the ROSE LAW FIRM in 1971 after completing law school. The appointee resigned from the ROSE LAW FIRM in January 1993. Advised that the appointee was a senior member of the firm and handled litigation matters.

Described the appointee as a brilliant and ethical attorney. The appointee is a fine man who is quiet and caring. Advised that the appointee puts his family first and his profession second. Advised that the appointee is well-liked and respected in the community and business sector. The appointee is a community leader who is active in the Bar Association and the Repertory Theater. Advised she has never questioned the appointee's loyalty to the United States Government or his integrity, character, reputation, or abilities. The appointee is a hard worker who is extremely reliable. Advised that the appointee is a perfectionist who revises paperwork until it is perfect. Advised that the appointee is very wise in handling and investing his money and preparing for his children's education. The appointee has never had any financial difficulty and has no biases or prejudices towards any group or individual. Advised that she has seen no evidence to suggest the appointee abuses alcohol or prescription drugs or engages in illegal drug use. The appointee exercises every morning and is in good physical and mental health.

Advised that she would definitely recommend the appointee for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

ROSE LAW FIRM, 120 East Fourth Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone (501) who resides at Little Rock, Arkansas, home telephone (501) Advised he has known the appointee professionally since 1983. Advised the

1618-HQ-1044727
Appointee handled litigation matters at the ROSE LAW FIRM and the litigation department did the trial work and prepared cases for trial. Advised that the appointee was a senior member until he resigned on January 19, 1993.

Advised that the appointee is one of the smartest lawyers he has ever known. Described the appointee as an outstanding lawyer and loyal friend. The appointee is trustworthy and extremely reliable. Advised that everyone in the firm went to the appointee for assistance or advice. The appointee has an outstanding mind and handled the most difficult cases. Advised the appointee demanded excellent work from all the associates. Advised he has never questioned the appointee's loyalty to the United States or his integrity, associates, character, or reputation. The appointee was financially responsible and lived within his means. Advised that the appointee treated everyone fairly and never displayed any biases or prejudices towards any group or individual. Has seen no evidence to suggest the appointee abuses alcohol or prescription drugs or engages in illegal drug use. The appointee is in excellent health and exercises on a daily basis. Advised that the appointee thrives on pressure and responsibility and is in excellent mental health.

Advised that he would recommend the appointee for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

ROSE LAW FIRM, 120 East Fourth Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone (501) 1146 who resides on 1146 Little Rock, Arkansas, home telephone (501) 1136 advised she has known the appointee professionally since 1988. Advised that the appointee interviewed her when she was seeking employment with the ROSE LAW FIRM. Advised that she has worked closely with the appointee while handling litigation matters for the ROSE LAW FIRM. Advised that the appointee has been at the ROSE LAW FIRM since 1971. Advised that the appointee was a senior member prior to resigning in January 1993.

Described the appointee as a phenomenal trial lawyer with enormous integrity. Advised that the appointee is a paragon who has the trust and confidence of the whole firm. Has never questioned the appointee's loyalty to the United States Government or his character, associates, reputation, or abilities. Advised that the appointee has the ability to figure out complex problems and their ramifications. The appointee is brilliant and works very hard.
The appointee is great in the courtroom and is always prepared. Advised that the appointee appears to be financially responsible and has never demonstrated any biases or prejudices towards any group or individual. The appointee is very liberal and open-minded. Has seen no evidence to suggest the appointee abuses alcohol or prescription drugs or engages in illegal drug use. Advised that the appointee is in excellent physical health and exercises every morning. The appointee is calm and works well under pressure and appears to be in excellent mental health.

Advised she would not hesitate to recommend the appointee for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.
5. NEIGHBORHOOD
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] on February 12, 1993, at Little Rock, Arkansas: 

5414 Stonewall Road
Little Rock, Arkansas
February, 1979 - Present

Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone number (501) [redacted] advised she has lived at her current residence for the stated that she does not know the appointee personally; however, she is aware that the appointee has a good reputation and is well-thought-of in the community. [redacted] stated she could not comment concerning the appointee's character, associates, or reputation.

[redacted] advised she could not comment regarding the appointee's financial responsibility. She advised she has never seen anything to indicate the appointee abuses alcohol or prescription drugs or uses illegal drugs. [redacted] stated the appointee appears to be mentally and physically fit. She stated she has not seen anything which would indicate the appointee is anything but loyal to the United States. She has neither seen nor heard anything which would indicate the appointee is biased or prejudiced against anyone based on his/her race, religion, or ethnic group.

[redacted] advised she could not make a recommendation regarding the appointee because she does not know him that well.
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) on February 12, 1993, at Little Rock, Arkansas:

Investigation determined that 5409 Stonewall Road, which is located directly across the street from the appointee's residence, is vacant. In addition, 5420 Stonewall Road, which is the residence directly next door to the appointee is a new home under construction.

Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone number (501) advised that he has lived at his current residence for the He described his relationship with the appointee as casual neighborhood. He stated he says hello and goodbye to the appointee when he sees him, but does not maintain a social relationship with the appointee. Described the appointee as outgoing, friendly, and family-oriented. Commented positively concerning the appointee's character and associates. He stated the appointee has an impeccable reputation and is well-thought-of as an attorney in the community. He stated he has never had any reason to doubt the loyalty of the appointee toward the United States and stated the appointee appears to live within his means financially. Advised he has never seen the appointee abuse alcohol or use or sell illegal or prescription drugs. In addition, stated he has never known the appointee to display any bias or prejudice towards any racial, social, or ethnic group and advised the appointee appears to be in excellent mental and physical health. Stated the appointee is an avid jogger. Advised he would highly recommend the appointee for a position of trust and confidence within the United States Government.

Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone number (501) Advised she has lived at her current residence for the She stated she only knows the appointee well enough to say hello or goodbye. Stated she cannot comment concerning the appointee's character, associates, or reputation. Stated, by all outward appearances, the appointee lives a normal life and seems to be a friendly person. Advised that she could not comment regarding the appointee's loyalty to the United States, his financial status, or his mental and physical health. She advised she
has never seen any indication the appointee abuses alcohol or prescription drugs or uses illegal drugs. She stated she is not aware of any bias or prejudice on the part of the appointee against anyone based on his/her race, sex, national origin, or ethnic group.

advised she could not give a recommendation regarding the appointee because she is not that well acquainted with him.

Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone number (501)  advised she has lived in her current residence for the stated she does not know the appointee; however, she stated she has never seen any unusual activity at the appointee's residence.

advised she could not comment regarding the appointee's mental or physical health, his financial situation, or his loyalty to the United States. She stated she has not seen anything to indicate the appointee abuses alcohol or prescription drugs or uses illegal drugs. She is unaware of any biases or prejudices the appointee may have against individuals based on their race, sex, religion, or ethnic group. advised she could not comment regarding the appointee's character, associates, or reputation.

stated she could not give a recommendation because she does not know the appointee.
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] on February 16, 1993, at Little Rock, Arkansas:

5414 Stonewall Road
Little Rock, Arkansas
February 1979 to Present

[redacted] advised he has been acquainted with the appointee since 1972. [redacted] advised that, since 1985, he has become close friends, as well as neighbors, with the appointee, and he stated he and his wife see the appointee and the appointee's spouse socially on a regular basis.

[redacted] described the appointee as a person of fine character with integrity and honesty. He stated the appointee had a spotless reputation and was well-respected as a lawyer. [redacted] stated the appointee has a wide circle of friends and only associates with people of good character.

[redacted] advised he has never had any reason to doubt the appointee's loyalty to the United States and stated the appointee has distinguished himself as a capable and reliable attorney. [redacted] advised the appointee is a managing partner in the ROSE LAW FIRM of Little Rock, Arkansas. [redacted] stated the appointee is a person who lives within his means financially, and he knows the appointee as a social drinker and not someone who would ever abuse alcohol or prescription drugs or use illegal drugs. In addition, [redacted] advised the appointee is very knowledgeable of wine. [redacted] advised the appointee holds no biases or prejudices toward any racial, social, or ethnic groups. [redacted] advised the appointee appears to be in good mental and physical health, and he further described the appointee as a good family man who cares deeply for his children. [redacted] advised he would highly recommend the appointee for a position of trust and confidence within the U.S. Government.

[redacted] advised she has lived at her current residence since [redacted] and she resides from her residence. [redacted] advised, however, she is not acquainted with the appointee, but she has never witnessed any unusual or out of the ordinary behavior or activity at the appointee's residence.
stated she could not comment regarding the appointee's reputation, character, or associates. She stated she has not seen anything which would indicate the appointee abuses alcohol or prescription drugs or uses illegal drugs. The appointee appears to be in good mental and physical health.

advised she has no knowledge regarding the appointee's financial situation, nor could she comment regarding his loyalty to the United States. stated she has not seen anything to indicate the appointee is biased or prejudiced against anyone based on his/her sex, race, religion, or ethnic group.

advised she did not feel she could give a recommendation regarding the appointee because of her limited knowledge of him.

Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone (501) advised he has lived at his current residence for He stated he is not acquainted with the appointee, but he lives from the appointee's residence and has never witnessed any unusual activity. He advised he could not comment concerning the appointee's character, associates, reputation, or loyalty as he does not personally know the appointee.

advised he has not observed anything which would indicate the appointee abuses alcohol or prescription drugs or uses illegal drugs. He stated he has no knowledge of the appointee's financial status. advised the appointee appears to be mentally and physically fit. To the best of his knowledge, the appointee is not biased or prejudiced against any individual based on his/her race, sex, religion, or national origin.

advised he could not give a recommendation regarding the appointee because he does not know him.

Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone (501) advised she has lived at her current residence for approximately advised she is not acquainted with the appointee and knows him only by sight. advised she could not comment concerning the appointee's character, associates, reputation, or loyalty. However, she advised she has never witnessed any unusual activity that would lead her to believe the appointee leads anything other than a normal lifestyle.
stated she has not seen anything which would indicate the appointee abuses alcohol or prescription drugs or uses illegal drugs. She advised she has no information regarding the appointee's financial situation. Stated the appointee appears to be physically and mentally healthy. She advised she is not aware of any bias or prejudice on the part of the appointee against any individuals based on their race, religion, social, or ethnic group.

advised she could not make a recommendation regarding the appointee because of her lack of knowledge concerning him.
6. REFERENCES
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] on February 3, 1993, at Little Rock, Arkansas:

Employed as [redacted] of the ROSE LAW FIRM, 120 East Fourth Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, business telephone (501) [redacted] who resides at [redacted] Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, home telephone (501) [redacted], advised he has been with the ROSE LAW FIRM for [redacted] and has known the appointee since 1977 when he appointee first joined the firm. Advised that professionally he has worked closely with the appointee. Advised that personally he and the appointee are close friends. Advised that one of the appointee's closely worked appointee was the best litigator at the ROSE LAW FIRM and also the top money earner for the firm. The appointee was extremely competent, honest, reliable, and hard-working. Advised the appointee graduated at the top of his law school class and made one of the highest grades on the bar exam. Advised that the appointee was the president of the PULASKI COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION and had announced to run for the presidency of the ARKANSAS BAR ASSOCIATION. Advised the appointee's contemporaries and associates have the highest regard and respect for the appointee. The appointee's reputation is impeccable. Advised the appointee was also chairman of the JURISPRUDENCE LAW REFORM COMMITTEE and did an outstanding job introducing laws for legislation.

Advised the appointee was raised in Hope, Arkansas. Advised the appointee came from an influential family and developed sound values. Advised the appointee has three children and has provided a good life for his family. Advised that he and the appointee live and will always enjoy a great friendship.

Advised has never questioned the appointee's loyalty to the United States Government or his integrity, character, or associates. The appointee is financially responsible. Advised the appointee lists people of all races among his friends and has never displayed any biases or prejudices toward any groups or individuals. Has seen no evidence to suggest the appointee abuses alcohol or prescription drugs or engages in
illegal drug use. The appointee is in excellent physical health and jogs and exercises each morning. advised the appointee is also in excellent mental health.

advise he would recommend the appointee for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.
7. BAR ASSOCIATION
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] on February 8, 1993, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

of the ARKANSAS BAR COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT, advised that no grievances have been filed against the appointee, VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR., with his committee.

On February 9, 1993, Deputy Clerk [redacted] of the ARKANSAS BAR COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT, advised that no grievances have been filed against the appointee, VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR., with his committee.

On February 10, 1993, Deputy Clerk [redacted] of the ARKANSAS BAR ASSOCIATION, Little Rock, Arkansas, advised that his records revealed that the appointee has Supreme Court Identification Number 71031, Member Identification Number 3455, and was admitted to the ARKANSAS BAR ASSOCIATION in 1971. He has been a member of the following committees on dates indicated:

Civil Procedures Committee - 1972 - 1974, reappointed in 1979 - 1980; Constitutional Reform Reporter in 1973 - 1974, and Member of House of Delegates; 1974-1981, Legal Aid Committee; 1979 - 1988, Judicial Counsel Liaison; 1982 - 1989, Juris Prudence and Law Reform Committee, which he chaired from 1985 - 1987; 1985 - 1988, Legislative Oversight Committee; 1987 - 1988, House of Delegates Executive Council Chairman, Annual Meeting Committee; Bicentennial Committee 1987 - 1988. He was a member of the House of Delegates from 1990 - 1992 and was appointed to the Executive Counsel in 1992. He has received the following awards: Carpenter Award; Outstanding Member of the House of Delegates Award; received an award in 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1990 as the outstanding chairman of a committee. He has been a member of the Arkansas Bar Foundation Board since 1991.

advised he has known the appointee for approximately since he has been active member. He advised the appointee is so involved it is hard to believe that he has time for a law practice. Last year, he was the chairman of the annual meeting and is chairman of the Executive Council of the ARKANSAS BAR ASSOCIATION. It was anticipated that he would be elected this next meeting as president-elect of the ARKANSAS BAR ASSOCIATION.
meaning he would become the president in 1994. described
the appointee as being extremely capable, very likeable, and
incredibly organized. He has a tremendous knowledge of the law,
gets along with everyone, and has the most outstanding reputation
as a person and as a lawyer. described the appointee as
being very easy to work with, flexible, congenial, and
considerate, and he stated, "The appointee has made my job easy."
described the appointee as being of outstanding character
and unquestionably loyal to his friends and associates as well as
to this country. advised he has seen the appointee at
numerous social events and has never seen him drunk or in any way
intoxicated. He is unaware of any drug or drinking problem that
the appointee may have, and he has never heard the appointee in
any way indicate disregard or insensitivity to any minority.
advised the appointee would never be involved with illegal
drugs in any way. The appointee is mentally and physically fit,
and he is financially responsible. He advised that he would,
without hesitation, recommend the appointee for a position of
trust with the United States Government.

On February 11, 1993, of the ARKANSAS BAR ASSOCIATION, advised that she has
known the appointee since he became a member of the ARKANSAS BAR
ASSOCIATION in 1971. She described him as being "incredible."
By that, she meant he is the most capable, intelligent, likeable,
sensitive, and intuitive person she has ever worked with. She
advised she has worked hand-in-hand with him on the Juris
Prudence and Law Reform Committees and other committees and
assumes him to be not only an able member of these committees but
a more-than-able chairman of the committees he has chaired. This
is reflected by the many awards he has received for his
chairmanship. She stated that the appointee has been chair of
the Executive Council and a member of the House of Delegates for
many years and has received the Golden Gavel Award numerous times
for his outstanding work as a committee chairman. She stated, as
a person, he is very introverted, compassionate, sensitive,
caring, warm, feeling, and very straight-arrowed. She described
him as being very loyal to people and associates and very
confidential in his relationship with people. She stated that
you just naturally trusted him because you know anything you say
will not go beyond him. She stated, as an example of his leaning
in civil rights, he is one of the few white members of the HAROLD
FLOWERS LAW SOCIETY, which is a black lawyers society. She
advised she knows nothing derogatory concerning his character,
loyalty, or associates. She could not imagine how he could have
a drug or drinking problem because he is so involved and so

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capable, and she is totally unaware of any possibility of that. The appointee would never be involved with illegal drugs in any way. The appointee is financially responsible and pays his bills in a timely manner. advised the appointee is mentally and physically fit. She has never seen or heard anything to indicate the appointee would be biased against any person based on his/her race, sex, national origin, or ethnic group. She advised that she would, without hesitation, recommend the appointee for a position of trust with the United States Government.
8. DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF ARKANSAS
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) [Redacted] on February 10, 1993, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

The SA of the Democratic Party for the State of Arkansas, advised that he, on numerous occasions, had worked with the appointee in connection with litigation for the Democratic Party. He advised that the appointee and WEBB HUBBLE had been their mainstays in dealing with legal problems that confronted the Democratic Party. He advised that the appointee did an outstanding job in that capacity in his legal representation. He described the appointee as being an outstanding gentleman, above reproach, extremely and highly regarded by all people of Arkansas who have had contact with him or are aware of his activities. He knew nothing derogatory concerning the appointee's character, loyalty, or associates, and he has never heard anything in any way derogatory concerning him, much less in regard to drugs, character, or the misuse of alcohol. [Redacted] advised the appointee would never be involved in the use or sale of illegal drugs. He advised the appointee is financially responsible, and he is mentally and physically healthy. He advised the appointee gets along with everyone, and could not imagine any situation where the appointee would be anything but compassionate toward all minorities. He advised that he would, without hesitation, recommend the appointee for a position of trust with the United States Government.
9. LEGAL CLIENTS OF APPOINTEE
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] at Bentonville, Arkansas, on February 8, 1993:

**WAL-MART CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS**  
**BENTONVILLE, ARKANSAS**  

[redacted], chief legal counsel, WAL-MART CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS, Bentonville, Arkansas, advised that he, representing WAL-MART, could not give a recommendation for the appointee and his association with the ROSE LAW FIRM in Little Rock, Arkansas, because the majority of legal work done by the ROSE LAW FIRM on behalf of WAL-MART was done by [redacted] and [redacted], and, therefore, WAL-MART does not have a basis to give a recommendation or opinion of the appointee.

**TYSON FOODS**  
**SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS**

[redacted], TYSON FOODS, Springdale, Arkansas, advised he was familiar with the appointee, and, while he cannot give an in-depth interview concerning the appointee's personal life, [redacted] could supply information concerning the appointee's legal attributes:

- [redacted] advised the appointee acted very professionally in his legal practices and enjoyed a fine reputation in the legal community. [redacted] advised the appointee had excellent legal ability and handled various types of cases for TYSON FOODS, including multi-million dollar insurance litigation and environmental litigation. Additionally, the appointee engaged in complex corporate issues involving TYSON FOODS and other corporations. [redacted] stated that the appointee had a solid and dignified demeanor in the courtroom and an excellent temperament. The appointee had excellent trial experience through his contact with him at TYSON FOODS, and he had an excellent reputation for fairness. [redacted] knew of no bias or prejudice held by the appointee against any group or individual, and [redacted] believed that the appointee had the ability to waive conflicting testimony and make factual determinations. BLAIR highly recommends the appointee for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

- [redacted] advised he could not comment specifically about the appointee's loyalty to the United States, his physical or mental health, or his financial stability. [redacted] further advised he could not comment concerning alcohol or prescription drug abuse or illegal drug use on the part of the appointee.
The following investigation was conducted on February 8, 1993, at Little Rock, Arkansas, by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] for the purpose of determining if [redacted] was in violation of the Work Code of Conduct. The investigation reviewed the relationship between [redacted] and [redacted], and any actions or communications that may have occurred between them.

Harvest Foods
8109 Interstate 30
Little Rock, Arkansas 72209

advised that he is familiar with the appointee and has known the appointee for approximately one and one-half years. The appointee handled a lawsuit wherein Harvest Foods was the defendant. This particular lawsuit was settled the day prior to the trial beginning; however, extensive work was done in order to prepare the case for trial. In addition to this, had sought out the appointee's advice on other legal matters on several occasions. It is his observation that the appointee's professional reputation is very strong. The appointee was selected to represent Harvest Foods on this lawsuit by an individual whom the appointee holds in very high regard. He advised he was also very impressed with the appointee's legal abilities. It was his observation that Harvest Foods also deals extensively with a large New York law firm and that the appointee holds his own very well with lawyers from major New York City law firms. made the observation that, when the lawsuit they had been involved in was settled, the settlement was for less money than Harvest Foods offered the plaintiff the year previously. He felt this was substantially the results of the efforts and the legal ability of the appointee.

Since the lawsuit mentioned did not go to trial, advised that he has not had the opportunity to observe the appointee in trial or to observe his courtroom demeanor. However, he did observe the appointee during the course of taking depositions. It was his observation during the course of these depositions that the appointee is a quick thinker, is very astute, and presents himself very well. Within the context of that, he observed that the lawsuit in question involved several complex issues, and he thought the appointee did a good job of waiving the conflicting testimony which came out during the depositions, and he further made excellent effort of explaining the gray areas within this lawsuit to the board of directors of Harvest Foods.

advised that the appointee's character is excellent, and that, in his dealings with the appointee, he always did what he said he would do. One of the things which
impressed about the appointee was that, in addition to his dedication to his job, he appeared to be a very caring individual towards his family.

stated that the general reputation of the appointee in the community is very good, and he has no reason to question the appointee's choice of associates. He further had no reason to believe the appointee would be anything other than loyal to the United States Government. He further has never heard the appointee express any particular bias towards any race or group of people. Throughout the year and one-half that he has known the appointee, he has never observed or heard of the appointee's abusing alcohol or prescription drugs or using illegal drugs.

advised that, through his observations, the appointee appeared to be both mentally and physically healthy, and he certainly appears to be an individual who is responsible in regard to his financial matters. advised that he would definitely recommend the appointee for a position of trust and responsibility with the United States Government.
The following investigation was conducted on February 9, 1993, by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] at Little Rock, Arkansas:

WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
200 WEST CAPITOL AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK, advised that he has met the appointee within a business context; however, he has never dealt with him on business matters. He advised that he is aware that the appointee's professional reputation is very good. His opinion of the appointee's legal abilities is that he is a very good attorney, and he is aware that the appointee's advice has been valuable to various members of WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK management on several occasions. He advised that he has not had the opportunity to observe the appointee in a trial setting or in the taking of depositions, and, thus, he feels he could not adequately address any areas which would encompass these things.

[redacted] stated that the appointee's reputation within the Little Rock community is very good, and it is also his assessment that the appointee is a person of good strong character. He had no reason to question the appointee's choice of associates, and he had no reason to question the appointee's loyalty to the United States Government.

[redacted] advised that he has never observed nor has he ever heard of the appointee's abusing alcohol or prescription drugs or using illegal drugs. Neither has he ever heard anything which would indicate the appointee has ever expressed a bias towards any race or particular group of people.

[redacted] advised that, as far as he is aware, the appointee is a financially responsible individual who is of good physical and mental health. However, he advised that, since he has a very limited knowledge of the appointee, he did not feel qualified to comment in regard to a recommendation of the appointee for a position within the United States Government.
The following investigation was conducted on February 9, 1993, by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] at Little Rock, Arkansas:

STEPPHENS, INC.
111 CENTER STREET
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

advised that he knows the appointee very well.

advised that he has also socialized with the appointee on many occasions because of this, he believes that he knows the appointee very well.

advised that the professional reputation of the appointee is that he is an excellent litigator. Also, his legal abilities are valued because he has a good business sense and is a very practical individual. He has the ability to sum things up very well, and he is excellent at the questioning of witnesses. The appointee handles a lot of trial work, although he had not actually seen the appointee in action during a trial. However, because of his intimate knowledge of the appointee as a professional, he hired him to handle a transaction for STEPHENS, INC., which involved an affiliated company of STEPHENS and an investment which they had made. STEPHENS, INC., thought they had been defrauded within this investment, and several lawsuits and counter lawsuits took place. The appointee handled the situation, both for STEPHENS as the plaintiff and for STEPHENS, INC., as the defendant. This matter was settled during the deposition stage of things, and [redacted] recalled being present during the time which the appointee took numerous depositions.
He recalled the appointee as being excellent during his questioning of witnesses during the depositions and that he provided valuable insight and guidance in regard to the handling of these lawsuits.

stated that the appointee's reputation for fairness is excellent and that this is one of his really strong suits. He further described the appointee as being a very ethical and kind person. He is very even tempered and has good negotiation skills, and emphasized that the appointee has a lot of integrity.

further advised that the appointee associates with some of the finest and most upstanding people in the Little Rock community and that he enjoys an excellent reputation in this community. He further had no reason to question the appointee's loyalty to the United States Government.

advised that he has been with the appointee on numerous times, which would be characterized as social engagements, and he has never witnessed the appointee display any bias towards any particular race or group of people, nor has he ever witnessed the appointee abuse either alcohol or prescription drugs, or use illegal drugs.

stated that, on many occasions over a period of years, he would assess the appointee's health as being excellent and firmly believes him to be a mentally healthy individual also. He has no reason to believe that the appointee is anything other than a financially responsible person. Finally, stated that he would absolutely recommend the appointee for a position of trust and responsibility with the United States Government and advised that it is his impression that the Government is lucky to get this kind of person.
The following investigation was conducted on February 9, 1993, by Special Agent (SA) [Redacted] at Little Rock, Arkansas:

TWIN CITY BANK
ONE RIVERFRONT PLAZA
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72114

[Redacted] advised that he is familiar with the appointee. He advised that his knowledge of the appointee is not extensive; however, he has known him slightly for approximately ten years. He stated that the ROSE LAW FIRM has done work for TWIN CITY BANK on occasion. However, he would not characterize it as being their principal law firm. [Redacted] was aware that the appointee had provided some advice on a couple of occasions to people at TWIN CITY BANK; however, he was not personally involved in those situations and, thus, feels he is not in a position to provide information in regard to the appointee's professional abilities.

[Redacted] advised that he does not recall having any social contact with the appointee, and he was, thus, reluctant to provide opinions in regard to things, such as the appointee's character or his choice of associates or his use of alcohol or drugs. [Redacted] did state that he thought the appointee's reputation in the community was excellent. These were the only comments which [Redacted] felt he could make in regard to the appointee.
The following investigation was conducted on February 10, 1993, at Little Rock, Arkansas, by Special Agent (SA) [redacted].

TCBY ENTERPRISES, INC.
1100 TCBY TOWER
425 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

[redacted], TCBY ENTERPRISES, advised that he has known the appointee for approximately [redacted]. The appointee represented TCBY in a very complicated securities litigation matter. He was the lead counsel with five attorneys in what amounted to numerous class action lawsuits with TCBY as the defendant. In seeking counsel to handle their representation for this matter, they solicited numerous opinions of people across the country. The ROSE LAW FIRM, and, particularly, the appointee, were the names which repeatedly were recommended to them. [redacted] advised that TCBY was very well pleased with the representation which they received from the appointee. This matter was settled prior to trial, and, thus, [redacted] did not have an opportunity to witness the appointee's abilities in a courtroom; however, he thought the appointee did an exceptional job in handling this case. [redacted] further advised that this was the biggest single thing that TCBY had ever been confronted with. The appointee did an excellent job of simplifying what were very complex issues within this case. He always seemed to be well-informed of the various aspects of the case, and, in fact, he seemed to have a good feel for the various nuances of the diverse situations which came up.

[redacted] advised that he was present during the taking of depositions within this case and thought the appointee did a very thorough job and handled both the attorneys and the witnesses very well. It was his observation that the appointee appears to be a very low-key, even-tempered individual, and that things do not seem to shake him up. It is further his impression that the appointee is a very polished litigator.

In regard to the appointee's general reputation within the community, [redacted] advised that he has heard nothing but good information about the appointee. He stated that the appointee's character is excellent, and he is an extremely pleasant person to be around. The appointee appears to associate with fine people and always conducts himself in an exemplary manner. [redacted] had no reason to question the appointee's loyalty to the United States Government.
advised that, although he has a good feel for the appointee's legal abilities, he has never been around the appointee on social occasions. However, he has never heard anything derogatory which would indicate bias on the part of the appointee towards particular groups of people, nor has he ever heard anything derogatory which would indicate the appointee abuses alcohol or prescription drugs or uses illegal drugs.

advised that it is his observation the appointee is a very healthy individual, both physically and mentally, and he described the appointee as being extremely bright. advised the appointee is financially responsible, to the best of his knowledge. Further advised that he would gladly recommend the appointee for almost any position of trust and responsibility within the United States Government.
The following investigation was conducted on February 10, 1993, at Little Rock, Arkansas, by Special Agent

SYSTEMATICS INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.
4001 NORTH RODNEY PARHAM ROAD
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72212

advised he is familiar with the appointee through his practice of law. He has been familiar with the appointee for almost 19 years; however, he has never actually worked with the appointee in any manner. Although the appointee's law firm does a considerable amount of work with SYSTEMATICS, most of that work had been performed by HILLARY CLINTON.

advised he is aware that the appointee has a good professional reputation, and his legal abilities are well regarded. He is also familiar with the fact that the appointee has a reputation for fairness in all his dealings. However, advised that he really did not have sufficient information to comment on any other legal questions in regard to the appointee. advised that the appointee's general reputation in the community is good, and he has no derogatory information to offer in regard to the appointee's character or choice of associates. He further has no reason to question the appointee's loyalty to the United States Government.

advised that he has no recollection of being around the appointee on a personal basis, he advised he has never heard anything derogatory about the appointee's displaying bias towards any particular race or group of people, nor has he ever heard of the appointee's abusing alcohol or prescription drugs or using illegal drugs.

He further advised that he is not in a position to comment on the appointee's health or financial responsibilities, and he did not feel he knew him well enough to recommend him for a position of trust and responsibility within the United States Government.
10. OPPOSING COUNSEL
On February 17, 1993, FRIDAY LAW FIRM, First Commercial Bank Building, Little Rock, Arkansas, advised that he has known VINCE FOSTER since they both have been working as attorneys in Little Rock, Arkansas. He advised that he has had several cases wherein he and VINCE FOSTER have either been opposing parties or on the same side, mainly involving bank transactions, and related type situations. He advised that FOSTER is considered one of the most outstanding attorneys in Little Rock, Arkansas, and highly respected, not only in the legal profession but by the community. He advised that FOSTER is also very well known for his involvement with the ARKANSAS BAR ASSOCIATION and that he has chaired many committees, ran one annual conference, and received numerous awards for his involvement. He advised that he not only knows FOSTER professionally but also socially and has never seen any indication that FOSTER has a drinking problem or a drug problem or any moral problem whatsoever. He advised that he is not aware of FOSTER's civil rights lean but would assume from his contacts and the way he relates to people that he treats all people equally. He advised he knows absolutely nothing derogatory concerning his character, loyalty, or associates and would, without hesitation, recommend him for a position of trust with the United State Government.
11. COUNTRY CLUB
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] on February 5, 1993, at Little Rock, Arkansas:

COUNTRY CLUB OF LITTLE ROCK
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

[Redacted] made available the bylaws of the CCLR which stated that, for admission to the club, a person must be of good moral character, 21 years of age, and reside within a 50-mile radius of Little Rock. In addition, the bylaws state that the membership of the club shall not exceed 500 members. These rules for membership have been in place since the club began in 1902.

[Redacted] advised that the application process for the CCLR begins when a person applies for membership after being sponsored by two current active members who recommend that person for membership. He stated a membership committee conducts an informal background investigation to determine if the information provided by the applicant is true and correct. He stated the applicant's name is placed on a list entitled "Applicant for Consideration." This list, in effect, is a waiting list due to the full membership of the club. He stated the waiting period can be for a period of up to five years or more. He stated that the initiation fee of the club is $25,000.

[Redacted] advised that it has never been the policy of CCLR, either written or unwritten, to discriminate against any person on the bases of race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, or handicap. He stated the membership of CCLR includes female, African, American, and Jewish members.
12. AGENCY CHECKS
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) at Little Rock, Arkansas, on February 3, 1993.

U.S. ATTORNEY
Eastern District of Arkansas
Little Rock, Arkansas

docket clerk, U.S. Attorney's Office, Eastern District of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas, advised her office's files are negative regarding any past or current, civil or criminal, action concerning the appointee, VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on February 17, 1993:

U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS (WDA)
FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS

[redacted] administrative officer, U.S. Attorney's Office, WDA, stated there is not record in the pending or closed, civil or criminal, files for the appointee.
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] at Little Rock, Arkansas, on February 17, 1991:

ARKANSAS STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE
200 Tower Building
323 Center Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

[redacted] telephone number (501) 682-2007, advised that a review of the records of the State Attorney General failed to disclose any past or present, civil or criminal, action identifiable with the appointee.
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent at Little Rock, Arkansas, on February 17, 1993:

PULASKI COUNTY ELECTIONS COMMISSION
Suite 360
201 South Broadway
Little Rock, Arkansas

of elections, telephone number (501) 372-8383, advised that a review of the files of her office failed to disclose any records identifiable with the appointee.
13. REAL ESTATE
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) at Hope, Arkansas, on February 12, 1993:

A review of the Mortgages and Deeds for Hempstead County, Arkansas, (Book Volume Number 420, Page 165) at the Hempstead County, Arkansas, Circuit Clerk's Office revealed the following:

On December 17, 1976, VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR., received one-third undivided ownership as did his sisters, SHEILA F. ANTHONY and SHARON F. BOWMAN, from their parents, VINCENT W. FOSTER and ALICE MAE FOSTER, in the following lands lying in Hempstead County, Arkansas:

From in the Booster Addition to the city of Hope, Arkansas: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, and 12 in Block C; Lots 2 and 7 in Block D; Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7 in Block E; All of Block F.

In the Senter-Arnold Addition to the city of Hope, Arkansas: The south 67 feet of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 and all of Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 in Block 1; All of Block 2; All of Block 3; Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 in Block 4; Lots 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 12 in Block 5; Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 in Block 6; All of Block 8; Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 in Block 9; Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12 in Block 10; Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 in Block 11; All that part of the Senter-Arnold Addition not platted situated south of the San Francisco-St. Louis Railway right-of-way.

In Township 12 South, range 24 west: All that part of the northeast quarter of Section 29 lying and being situated south and west of Arkansas State Highway Number 4 right-of-way and north and west of the St. Louis-San Francisco right-of-way except parcels previously sold and now of record in the Books of Record, Recorder's Office, of Hempstead County, Arkansas, consisting of 15.12 acres.

A review of these records failed to develop any restrictive covenants regarding race, color, religion, or national origin, nor were any tax liens or delinquent taxes noted in this review of these records.
14. COURT RECORDS
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) [redacted] at Little Rock, Arkansas, on February 8, 1993:

The United States District Clerk Court's Office, Eastern District of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas, provided their records concerning matters styled "FAYSOUND LIMITED v. WALTER FULLER AIRCRAFT SALES, INC., and FALCON JET CORPORATION, U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Arkansas, Western Division, Docket Number LR-C-89-834," including all records of appeal to the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals and its decision. A review of these records revealed that the appointee represented FALCON JET wherein a Falcon Jet was purchased by FAYSOUND LIMITED who leased it to UNITED COCONUT CHEMICAL COMPANY (UNICHEM), which, through its owner, was directly connected with FERNINAND MARCOS, former president of the Philippines. Upon the election of CORAZONO AQUINO as president of the Philippines, the Philippines Presidential Commission on Good Government seized the Falcon Jet along with other property belonging to UNITED COCONUT CHEMICAL COMPANY. The Falcon Jet was later sold to the defendant, FULLER AIRCRAFT SALES, INC., who flew it to Little Rock to FALCON JET CORPORATION to have repairs made. The plaintiff, FAYSOUND LIMITED, was attempting to obtain an injunction and/or possession of this aircraft, alleging that the transfer by the Philippines Presidential Commission on Good Government to the defendant was not a valid transfer, and FAYSOUND LIMITED, as the original owner and lessor, should obtain possession of this aircraft.
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) at Little Rock, Arkansas, on February 8, 1999.

U. S. District Court Clerk's Office, Eastern District of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas, provided their records concerning matter styled, "BEN JOHNSON III v. LEGAL SERVICES OF ARKANSAS, INC., ET AL, Pine Bluff Division, Docket Number PB-C-84-413." This matter concerned a complaint of BEN JOHNSON III, a blind, black lawyer who was employed by the LEGAL SERVICES OF ARKANSAS, INC. (LSA), against the board of directors of LEGAL SERVICES OF ARKANSAS, INC., and its executive director, GIL GLOVER. The appointee was listed as a defendant and one of the members of this board. The suit alleged that the plaintiff, BEN JOHNSON, was retaliated against for having filed discrimination charges with the EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION, and he was asking for injunctive, declaratory, and monetary relief for the wrongdoings of the defendants. The LEGAL SERVICES OF ARKANSAS is a private, non-profit corporation engaged in providing civil/legal free representation to indigent clients residing in a 24-county service area in Arkansas. The plaintiff's, BEN JOHNSON's, complaint centered around the fact that he was reprimanded three times in 1984 by executive director GIL GLOVER for discriminatory treatment of some female members of the LEGAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION staff, insubordination, and inadequate performance of management duties and responsibilities.

In April of 1984, the executive director notified the plaintiff that he was setting up a meeting in May to investigate the plaintiff's involvement in a trial on behalf of a non-LEGAL SERVICES OF ARKANSAS client. The allegation was that he was acting against policy in continuing to represent clients outside his work responsibility. As a result of the plaintiff's failure to appear, the executive director informed the plaintiff that his employment was terminated. Following appeal procedures, the plaintiff filed an appeal with the chairman of the personnel committee of the LSA who had a hearing which the appointee attended and which resulted in the plaintiff's being reinstated, conditioned upon his relieving himself of all private cases within 60 days. After a review in December of 1984, the personnel committee notified the plaintiff of another hearing in January of 1985 to determine if he complied with the conditions of reinstatement. The hearing was held and, as a result of that hearing, the plaintiff was terminated for failure to comply with the terms of his reinstatement. Records did not reveal any
specific conduct on the part of the appointee other than his appearance at the personnel committee hearing and voting for termination of plaintiff. All allegations of discrimination and retaliation are against all board members for the board's conduct in regard to the plaintiff. Records revealed that this matter was settled and compromised, no specifics given, on September 22, 1987.
15. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY CHECKS
The following investigation was conducted by Investigative Assistant (IA) at Little Rock and North Little Rock, Arkansas, on February 4, 1993:

The below-listed individuals advised, after a review of their respective agency files, that their records are negative regarding the appointee, VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.:

- identification division, Arkansas State Police, Little Rock, Arkansas
- Pulaski County Sheriff's Office, Little Rock, Arkansas
- Little Rock Police Department, Little Rock, Arkansas
- North Little Rock Police Department, North Little Rock, Arkansas
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent (SA) [Redacted] at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on February 8, 1993, and February 9, 1993:

Washington County Sheriff's Department, Fayetteville, Arkansas, advised, after a review of his agency files, all information was negative regarding the appointee, VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

Fayetteville Police Department, Fayetteville, Arkansas, advised, after a review of her agency files, all information was negative regarding the appointee, VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.
16. MISCELLANEOUS
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent __________ at Little Rock, Arkansas, on February 15, 1993:

The Honorable Judge CHRISTOPHER CHARLES PIAZZA, Circuit Judge, Sixth Judicial District, Pulaski County Courthouse, Markham and Spring Streets, Room 100, Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone number (501) 372-8424, advised that previous to his present position, he was the county prosecutor in Little Rock. He advised that he has known the appointee professionally for many years.

Judge PIAZZA advised that he called the candidate as a witness when he prosecuted a case against the attorney general of Arkansas. He advised that the attorney general was charged with misuse of state funds and that he called 159 witnesses. Judge PIAZZA advised that the attorney general tried to cover up this misuse of funds by using the names of prominent Arkansans to justify expenditures for meals claimed. The attorney general used the candidate's name to justify a meal expenditure claimed. Judge PIAZZA advised that he called the candidate to testify that he (appointee) was not present at the meal that was claimed by the attorney general.
FEDERAL BUREAU C. INVESTIGATION

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REFERENCE: Bureau airtel, dated 2/1/93; Little Rock facsimilies, dated 2/3/93 and 2/10/93.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

All individuals were furnished appropriate provisions of the Privacy Act. Express promises of confidentiality, both limited and unlimited, have not been granted.

WMFO electronic and general indices failed to reveal any derogatory or pertinent information regarding the appointee and listed relatives.
VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

SPECIAL INQUIRY (B)


-RUC-
VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR., Deputy Counsel to the President, the White House, was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, that being to ensure that complete, current and accurate information is available and obtained concerning the appointee to assist the FBI in conducting a thorough background investigation of the appointee for the position with the Federal government for which he is being considered. Appointee provided the following information:

Appointee was shown a copy of a Standard Form (SF)-86 and any supplements thereto, which he previously completed, signed and dated. Each of appointee's answers to the questions therein were reviewed with appointee to ensure their accuracy and completeness. Appointee advised that his written responses to each of the questions in the SF-86 (and supplement) were accurate and correct to the best of his knowledge and recollection.

Appointee advised that he has never sold or purchased any illegal drugs, including marijuana. Appointee also advised that he has never abused prescription drugs or alcohol. He has experimented with marijuana on no more than one occasion, in 1982. This incident took place at a social function, and the marijuana was handed to him by a friend named who has since married. He does not know her married name. She was a resident of Little Rock at the time. He could not think of anyone else who could verify this use. He has not used any illegal drug since that time.

Appointee advised that he has never had any financial problems which resulted in, but not limited to, property being repossessed, debts placed for collection, made him the subject of a tax lien or legal judgement rendered concerning a debt, or filed for bankruptcy, or had any delinquent student loans.
Continuation of FD-302 of VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

Appointee advised he has never been involved in any type of civil matter as a plaintiff or defendant, other than in his official capacity.

Appointee advised he has never been denied employment, dismissed from any employment or left any employment under unfavorable circumstance, or denied a security clearance by any agency within the Federal government.

Appointee advised he has never had any personal or continuing contact with representatives of any foreign government.

Appointee advised his oral responses to the above questions are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and recollection. Appointee advised that he is unaware of anything that could, would, or should prevent him from receiving a position with the United States Government or be used to coerce or compromise him if he were to receive such a position.

Appointee advised he has never received any type of psychological or psychiatric treatment or counseling, or any counseling related to substance use, or abuse.

Appointee advised that he was arrested, and did spend the night in jail in April of 1964, when he was stopped for a traffic violation, and was found to have more than an allowed amount of alcohol in the trunk of his car. In North Carolina it was against the law to possess a certain amount of alcohol in 1964. In 1966 he advised he received a "ticket" for being intoxicated at a college party.

Appointee advised that the exchange student that he had staying with he and his family has departed, and no longer lives with him.

Appointee advised that while he does belong to several organizations, he was a member and not an officer or director. He was a member of a country club that did not have any minority members at the time, but did have an application pending for one man who was a minority. He believes the club now has a minority member. He advised that the reason why the club did not have a minority member was "economic" in that the dues were beyond most persons ability. He does not believe the club had any policy of exclusion. He advised that he is not biased or prejudiced toward any individual or group, or any reason, and has always tried to be objective and fair in his decision making.

Appointee advised he is currently staying with his sister, at 3900 Macomb St. NW, WDC, and has phone number 202-686-6768. He has been there since 1/15/93.
THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of Administration
Personnel Records

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] from 2/1 to 2/22/93:

Numerous attempts were made between the above dates to locate an official personnel folder for VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

A Personnel Assistant, has advised that when an OPF cannot be located in the file system, there are a number of possibilities. She advised that if the appointee has recently been hired by The White House, an OPF may not have been assembled as yet, and in other cases, the file may be out of jacket for review, or for consolidation. In the case of a long term employee, the file may be out for review, promotion, test of compliance, or for other administrative reasons. It is also possible that the file is misplaced, or misfiled.

She advised that the OPF generally consists of payroll and insurance documents, and would reveal the official title, and date employment began.

With respect to derogatory information, an interview of the supervisor should turn up any information of that type.

Through a review of computer payroll records available to the FBI, it was determined that the appointee is a White House employee, and began his/her employment on 1/20/93, as Deputy Counsel to the President.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The following investigation was conducted by SA on 2/5 to 2/19/93:

BERNARD NUSSBAUM, Counsel to the President, advised he has recently met VINCENT FOSTER in Little Rock, in 1993, and has been working with him since 1/20/93. He came highly recommended, and seems highly qualified in every way. He is working out well, and is easy to get along with. He knows of nothing of a negative or derogatory nature. He worked in HILLARY RODMAN CLINTON’s law offices.

WILLIAM DAVID WATKINS, Director of Administration and Management, advised he has known the appointee for more than 40 years, and considers him a good friend. He has known his family, and knows him on a professional level as well. He is a good friendly, professional and well respected individual, who is honest and loyal. He is a quiet and sensible person, who is sensitive and very stable.

CHERYL MILLS, Associate Counsel, advised she knows the appointee well, and thinks highly of him. He is honest, loyal, highly qualified and sensitive.

THOMAS F. MCLARTY, White House Chief of Staff, advised he has known the appointee for 40 years, and knows nothing at all about him that would suggest he is not the best selection for his position. He is well respected, and a fine man. He is close to the CLINTON family, and highly trusted.

The above individuals additionally commented favorably concerning their brief impressions of the appointee’s character, associates, reputation and loyalty to the United States Government. They have not seen, or heard of behavior consistent with illegal drug use, or abuse of alcohol, or prescription drug abuse on the part of the appointee. They stated the appointee appears to be a responsible person, both personally and financially. The appointee appears to be the type who can be trusted with classified and sensitive materials.

All recommended the appointee as a suitable candidate for association or employment with the federal government, and as a person who can be trusted as a White House pass holder.

Persons interviewed have known the appointee for a very brief time, and in a professional setting only, except as otherwise indicated.
REFERENCE

The following investigation was conducted on 2/12/93 by Special Agent (SA) [REDACTED] regarding the appointee, VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

WEBSTER HUBBELL, Assistant to the Attorney General, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, 10th & Constitution Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C., telephone (202) 514-3892, advised SA [REDACTED] that he has known the appointee for approximately 20 years on both a professional and social basis. HUBBELL stated that he originally met the appointee when both were employed at ROSE LAW FIRM, Little Rock, Arkansas. HUBBELL characterized the appointee as "beyond reproach" both professionally and socially, adding that he considers the appointee to be "ethical, fine, and intelligent".

HUBBELL knows nothing derogatory concerning the appointee's character, associates, reputation, or loyalty to the United States. HUBBELL has never seen or heard any evidence of alcohol or prescription drug abuse or the possession, use, purchase, sale, or distribution of illegal drugs on the part of the appointee. HUBBELL has no knowledge of any physical, emotional, or financial problems which would affect the appointee's ability to perform any job, and HUBBELL has never observed any indication of bias or prejudice by the appointee either for or against any individual or group based on such characteristics as race, sex, religion, or national origin.

HUBBELL considers the appointee suitable for access to classified materials. HUBBELL advised that he would recommend the appointee for a position of trust and confidence with the United States government.
On February 2, 1993, Investigative Assistant (IA) caused a search to be made of the files of the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ), Criminal Division, Public Integrity Section, Washington, D.C., concerning VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, Jr., and was advised of the following:

Case Management Technician, Public Integrity Section, DOJ, advised IA that a search of the files concerning the appointee was met with negative results.
On February 3, 1993, Investigative Assistant (IA) conducted the following investigation at the above captioned agency concerning the candidate, VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR. Liaison, Office of the General Counsel advised that the candidate has not appeared as a respondent in any enforcement action conducted by FEC, nor has he/she been named as a defendant in any court case pursued by FEC. There are numerous reports pertaining to mandatory financial reporting requirements for the campaign committee(s) with which the candidate was associated. No civil or criminal actions were taken against the candidate pursuant to these financial reporting requirements by FEC.
On February 5, 1993, Investigative Assistant (IA) caused a search to be made of the files of the United States Secret Service (USSS), Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C., and was advised that no derogatory information was found regarding the appointee VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

On February 22, 1993, a query was made of the Washington Area Law Enforcement System (WALES) computer and it was determined that no record was located at the Metropolitan Police Department concerning the appointee.

It is noted that at all times an indefinite number of unidentified records may not be in the computer and not available for review.
Honorable Bernard Nussbaum
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Nussbaum:

In accordance with a request received from your office dated January 26, 1993, a Level II background investigation has been conducted concerning Mr. Vincent Walker Foster, Jr. Transmitted herewith is a summary memorandum containing the results of this investigation, along with a copy of an interview providing details of information contained in this summary memorandum.

This completes our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Larry A. Potts
Assistant Director
Criminal Investigative Division

Enclosures (2)

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NOTE: This case was opened on 2/1/93. Mr. Foster is currently employed by the White House, Washington, D.C., as Deputy Counsel to the President. He is being investigated for his current position. During a routine interview, Mr. Foster commented concerning past drug use, arrests, and organization memberships. Investigation is complete.

A copy of an interview of Mr. Foster from WMFO report dated 2/23/93 is being sent to the White House.
THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. FOSTER COVERED INQUIRIES IN
THE UNITED STATES AS TO HIS CHARACTER, LOYALTY, AND GENERAL
STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HIS
INCOME.

This summary memorandum contains the results of a Level
II background investigation concerning Mr. Foster.

Birth

Mr. Foster was born on January 15, 1945, in Hope,
Arkansas.

Education

Mr. Foster attended the University of Arkansas School
of Law, Fayetteville, Arkansas, from February, 1969, to January,
1970, receiving a J.D. degree.

Military Service

Mr. Foster enlisted in the United States Army National
Guard of the State of Arkansas, with membership in the Army
National Guard of the United States, on May 20, 1968. On July 8,
1968, he entered on active duty for training in the U.S. Army and
served until November 5, 1968, at which time he was honorably
released as a private and was transferred back to the Army
National Guard of Arkansas. He served in a reserve status until
he was honorably discharged on May 19, 1974, as a staff sergeant.
His service record is clear.

Employment

From February, 1978, to January, 1993, Mr. Foster
continued to be employed by the Rose Law Firm, Little Rock,
Arkansas, as an attorney and partner.

Since January, 1993, Mr. Foster has been employed by
the White House, Washington, D.C., as Deputy Counsel to the
President.
Vincent Walker Foster, Jr.

Family Status

Mr. Foster is married to the former Elizabeth Braden, whom he has indicated is a United States citizen. They and their children, John B., Laura B., and Vincent W. Foster III, reside at 5414 Stonewall Road, Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Foster is temporarily residing with his sister, Sheila F. Anthony, at 3900 Macomb Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Foster's father, Vincent W. Foster, is deceased. In addition to his wife and children, Mr. Foster has listed the following living close relatives:

Mother
Alice Mae Foster
Hope, Arkansas

Sister
Sheila F. Anthony
Washington, D.C.

Sister
Sharon F. Bowman
Little Rock, Arkansas

Interviews

Twenty-two persons, consisting of current and former superiors and colleagues, neighbors, references, professional associates, and social acquaintances, were interviewed. They provided favorable comments concerning Mr. Foster's character, associates, reputation, and loyalty. They stated they are unaware of any illegal drug use or alcohol abuse by Mr. Foster, nor have they ever known him to exhibit any type of bias or prejudice against any class of citizen or any type of religious, racial or ethnic group. They also commented that they believe Mr. Foster lives within his financial means. All persons interviewed recommended him for a position of trust and responsibility.

Among those interviewed are the following:

Thomas F. McLarty, Chief of Staff, the White House, Washington, D.C.;

Bernard Nussbaum, Counsel to the President, the White House, Washington, D.C.;

Webster Hubbell, Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.;
Financial Responsibility

A search of the computerized records of TRW Information Services, Dallas, Texas, conducted at FBI Headquarters in February, 1993, disclosed no pertinent information concerning Mr. Foster.

Law Enforcement Agency Checks

Information has been received from appropriate law enforcement agencies indicating their files contain no record concerning Mr. Foster, except the following:

A review of the records of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Police Department, Charlotte, North Carolina, failed to reveal any arrest record for Mr. Foster. However, the records of the Mecklenburg County Superior Court, Charlotte, North Carolina, revealed that Mr. Foster entered a guilty plea on January 28, 1965, for speeding, but no disposition was indicated. The records also revealed that Mr. Foster paid a $50 fine plus costs on March 18, 1965, for reckless driving and operating an automobile while intoxicated. On September 29, 1966, Mr. Foster was found not guilty of allowing an unlicensed person to drive. The court records contained no additional information.

Bar Affiliation

Mr. Foster is eligible to practice law in the State of Arkansas. According to information available, no grievances have been filed against him.
Vincent Walker Foster, Jr.

Miscellaneous

During a routine interview, Mr. Foster advised that he used marijuana on no more than one occasion in 1982. He stated that the incident took place at a social function when a lit marijuana cigarette was handed to him by a friend. Mr. Foster advised that he has not used any illegal drugs since that time.

Mr. Foster also stated that he was arrested and spent one night in jail in 1964 after being stopped for a traffic violation. He stated that he was found to have more than an allowed amount of alcohol in the trunk of his car, according to North Carolina law. Mr. Foster also advised that in 1966, he was given a "ticket" for being intoxicated at a college party.

Mr. Foster stated that he is a member of the Country Club of Little Rock, which formerly did not have any minority members. He stated that he now believes that the club has at least one minority member. Mr. Foster stated that the reason why the club did not have any minority members was "economic" in that the dues were beyond what most people could afford. He stated that he does not believe that the club has any policy of exclusion. Mr. Foster commented that he is not biased or prejudiced toward any group or individual, and has always tried to be objective and fair in his decision making.

A review of the by-laws of the Country Club of Little Rock, Arkansas, on February 5, 1993, revealed that, for admission to the club, a person must be of good moral character, at least twenty-one years of age, and reside within a 50-mile radius of Little Rock. In addition, the by-laws state that the membership of the club shall not exceed 500 members. According to an official of the club, these rules have been in effect since the club began in 1902.

Country Club of Little Rock, advised that the club has a waiting list due to its full membership. It stated that it has never been the policy of the club, either written or unwritten, to discriminate against any person on the basis of race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, or handicap. It stated that the membership of the club includes female, African American, and Jewish members.
Vincent Walker Foster, Jr.

A search of NEXIS, a computerized news retrieval service, disclosed no pertinent information concerning Mr. Foster.

Agency Checks

During the course of this investigation, the records of the following entities were checked and found to contain either no record or no pertinent information concerning Mr. Foster, unless otherwise noted in this summary memorandum:

Central Intelligence Agency;
Office of Personnel Management;
Arkansas State Attorney General's Office;
Pulaski County Elections Commission,
Little Rock, Arkansas;
Federal Election Commission;
Defense Clearance and Investigations Index;
Federal Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri;
Public Integrity Section and appropriate
United States Attorneys,
Department of Justice;
United States Secret Service;
and the White House Office.

Searches of the various indices of the FBI, including but not limited to the central index maintained at FBI Headquarters, the index of the Identification Division, the indices of appropriate field offices and other appropriate computer data bases, did not identify any documents that contain pertinent information identifiable with Mr. Foster or his close relatives.

It should be noted that results of the above indices searches reveal only data entered into those indices as of the date each was searched. However, it should be noted that some delays may occur as to the entry of such data.
VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR., Deputy Counsel to the President, the White House, was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent and the purpose of the interview, that being to ensure that complete, current and accurate information is available and obtained concerning the appointee to assist the FBI in conducting a thorough background investigation of appointee for the position with the Federal government for which he is being considered. Appointee provided the following information:

Appointee was shown a copy of a Standard Form (SF)-86 and any supplements thereto, which he previously completed, signed and dated. Each of appointee’s answers to the questions therein were reviewed with appointee to ensure their accuracy and completeness. Appointee advised that his written responses to each of the questions in the SF-86 (and supplement) were accurate and correct to the best of his knowledge and recollection.

Appointee advised that he has never sold or purchased any illegal drugs, including marijuana. Appointee also advised that he has never abused prescription drugs or alcohol. He has experimented with marijuana on no more than one occasion, in 1982. This incident took place at a social function, and the little marijuana was handed to him by a friend named [REDACTED] who has since married. He does not know her married name. She was a resident of Little Rock at the time. He could not think of anyone else who could verify this use. He has not used any illegal drug since that time.

Appointee advised that he has never had any financial problems which resulted in, but not limited to, property being repossessed, debts placed for collection, made him the subject of a tax lien or legal judgement rendered concerning a debt, or filed for bankruptcy, or had any delinquent student loans.
Continuation of FD-302 of VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

Appointee advised he has never been involved in any type of civil matter as a plaintiff or defendant, other than in his official capacity.

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Continuation of FD-302 of VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR.

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Telephone Request - Evidence Receipt Form (check appropriate box)

Contributor and Address: SAC WM FO

Date: 7-30-93

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Requested By: SAC

Accepted By: Hupp

Reference File No.: 72-WF 187908

FBI File No.: 1.5024

Latent Case No.: 1.5024

Specialist: Hupp

Re: UNSUB

Subject(s): Possible Obstruction of Justice of

Victim(s): US Park Police Investigation of death of

Address: Vincent Foster, Counsel to the President,

Date and Type of Offense: DEJ

Suspect(s) (Include FBI# Sex Race DOB SSN - If Known)

VINCENT FOSTER

Report To Be Directed To: WM FO

Reason For Expeditious Handling

Copies To

Evidence

72-WF-187908-3

(This Space For Blocking)

Delivered By And How (Over)
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of page 17

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 340

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- Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of pages 33, 34.

- Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 342, 343
Reference: LETTER dated July 30, 1993 & TELEPHONE CALL 7/30/93

Year No. 72-WF-187908 LCN L-5024
Examiner: HUPP
Noted by:

Re: UNSUB;
POSSIBLE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE OF
U.S. PARK POLICE INVESTIGATION OF DEATH OF
VINCENT FOSTER, COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT,

OOJ
OO: WMFO

Specimens received: Hand delivered by SAC on July 30, 1993

United States Capitol Police Laboratory Report dated 7-29-93

7-30-93

345
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/A
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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_pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of:

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

72-LW-167908-4 (pages 345-346)
**FINANCIAL CRIMES SECTION**  
**CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION**

**DATE: MARCH 21, 1994**

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**RE:** [Redacted]

**CC TO:** [Redacted]

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**FROM:** [Redacted]  
**CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION**
ROOM 302, DSC 4-8800

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347
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**Call Me**
- For Your Info.
- Prepare Response
- For Your Approval
- For Inquiry
- Status/Facts

**Barry A. Potts**
Assistant Director
Room 7116, Ext. 4-4360

348
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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

72-WF-187908-5 (Pages 349-350)
Memorandum

To: Assistant Attorney General
    Criminal Division
    (Attention: Ms. Mary Harkenrider)

From: Inspector-in-Charge
    Office of Public and Congressional Affairs

Subject: REQUEST BY SENATE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS FOR DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER AND RELATED MATTERS

By letter to the Attorney General dated June 22, 1994, Senators Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (Chairman), and Alfonse M. D'Amato (Ranking Minority Member) advised that the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs (Senate Banking Committee) will conduct hearings on an unspecified date, but no later than 7/29/94 into matters covered by Senate Resolution 229 pertaining to what is commonly referred to as "Whitewater."

The letter to the Attorney General requests all Department of Justice records, including FBI records, pertaining to:

(a) communications between officials of the White House and the Department of the Treasury or the Resolution Trust Corporation relating to the Whitewater Development Corporation and the Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan Association;

(b) the Park Service Police Investigation into the death of Vincent Foster; and

(c) the way in which White House officials handled documents in the office of Vincent Foster at the time of his death.

Note: Sheila Anthony, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, has recused herself from all matters pertaining to Whitewater.
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

Enclosed are four redacted copies of FBI records responsive to the request. Also enclosed are three "bleed through" copies which permit review of the redactions taken in the excised copies. These records only encompass the period of time prior to the appointment of the Independent Counsel.

Please direct any questions concerning this release to me at 324-2727 or John H. Kaul of my staff at 324-5354, facsimile number 324-2367.

Enclosures (7)
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Room 5139 or 5149 for phone 67C

To Director from Special Counsel

William S. Reposo
Deputy Assistant Director
Room 7116, Ext. 6-4805

Memo: See 72-WF-187908-7

2-Ends of report
Report of the 
Independent Counsel 
In Re 
Vincent W. Foster, Jr. 

Washington, D.C. 
June 30, 1994 

Robert B. Fiske, Jr. 
Independent Counsel 

Roderick C. Lankler 
Deputy Independent Counsel 

Mark J. Stein 
Carl J. Stich, Jr. 
Associate Independent Counsel
STATEMENT ON WASHINGTON, D.C. INVESTIGATIONS

The Washington, D.C. Office of the Independent Counsel has completed two separate investigations:

(1) An investigation to determine whether the cause of the death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr. was a suicide or a homicide, and if it was a suicide, whether any matter related to the Clintons' involvement in the Whitewater Development Company ("Whitewater"), Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan ("Madison Guaranty") or Capital Management Services ("CMS") played any role in his death; and

(2) An investigation to determine whether a criminal prosecution should be brought against anyone for obstruction of justice or a violation of any other federal statute for conduct arising out of a series of meetings and other contacts between White House and Treasury Department officials from September 1993 through March 1994.

A third investigation, to determine whether a criminal prosecution should be brought against anyone for obstruction of justice or a violation of any other federal statute for conduct involving the handling of Mr. Foster's documents in the White House immediately following his death, is in its final stages and should be completed shortly.

We announce today the results of the two completed investigations. We are satisfied that all of the issues involved in these investigations have been fully and thoroughly investigated. In total, attorneys from this Office and agents
the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") questioned 188 persons and reviewed and analyzed thousands of documents. Other investigative steps were also undertaken.

I am extremely grateful for the commitment and effort of the lawyers on my staff in Washington: Roderick C. Lankler, Mark J. Stein and Carl J. Stich, Jr., and the FBI agents who have worked with us, which has enabled us to conduct and complete these two investigations in a period of less than four months.

The Foster Death Investigation

At this time, we are issuing a complete report on the death of Vincent Foster. This report concludes that on July 20, 1993, Mr. Foster committed suicide in Fort Marcy Park, Fairfax County, Virginia. The report lists a number of factors that may have contributed to his suicide, and finds no evidence that matters relating to Whitewater, Madison Guaranty or CMS played any role in his death. The investigation into Mr. Foster's death was not a grand jury investigation. It consisted of interviews by attorneys and FBI agents working with this Office, and of extensive forensic and pathological laboratory analyses. Accordingly, there are no grand jury secrecy restrictions on the public issuance of a full report, and we are making public such a report at this time. * We

* Rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure provides, in relevant part, "(2) A grand juror, an interpreter, a stenographer, an operator of a recording device, a typist who transcribes recorded testimony, an attorney for the government, or any person to whom disclosure is made [pursuant to a specified exception] shall not disclose matters occurring before the grand jury, except as otherwise provided for in these rules. . . . A
I will submit a copy of this report to the division of the Court of
Appeals for the District of Columbia referred to in Title 28,
United States Code, Section 49, as part of the report required by
Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 600.2(b)(1).

White House/Treasury Contacts Investigation

On February 24, 1994 Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger
Altman disclosed in testimony before the Senate Banking Committee
that he and Treasury General Counsel Jean Hanson had met with
members of the White House staff on the subject of the Resolution
Trust Corporation's ("RTC's") investigation of Madison Guaranty
Savings & Loan ("Madison Guaranty"). In the days and weeks that
followed that testimony, disclosures were made about additional
meetings and contacts that occurred from September 1993 through
February 1994 between Treasury representatives and White House
staff on the subject of Madison Guaranty. Following these
disclosures, Members of Congress, the press and other individuals
raised questions about what occurred at these meetings and whether
there was any attempt by members of the Administration to
improperly influence the RTC investigation.

As a result of these disclosures and the issues that
arose from them, this Office conducted a grand jury investigation
to determine whether any Government official did anything during or
following these contacts that amounted to obstruction of justice

knowing violation of Rule 6 may be punished as a contempt of
court."
under the federal criminal laws.

The purpose of this investigation was to determine whether the evidence established that any of those contacts, viewed individually or collectively, amounted to a violation of law by anyone involved. A total of more than twenty different contacts, either face-to-face meetings or telephone conversations, were investigated. The investigation focused on whether in the course of any of these contacts, any individual obstructed justice, attempted to obstruct justice, or conspired with others to obstruct justice, as defined in Title 18, United States Code, Section 1505. That section provides, in pertinent part:

Whoever corruptly . . . influences, obstructs, or impedes or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede the due and proper administration of the law under which any pending proceeding is being had before any department or agency of the United States . . . [s]hall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

After a review of all the evidence, we have concluded that the evidence is insufficient to establish that anyone within the White House or the Department of the Treasury acted with the intent to corruptly influence an RTC investigation. Therefore, the evidence of the events surrounding the contacts between the White House and the Treasury Department does not justify the prosecution of anyone for a violation of Section 1505. We have also concluded that the evidence does not justify a criminal prosecution for violation of any other federal statute.

Because this investigation was conducted almost entirely through the use of a federal grand jury sitting in the District of
Columbia, we are precluded by Rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure from publicly disclosing anything more than the results of the investigation. We will submit a full report of this investigation to the Division of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia referred to in Title 28, United States Code, Section 49, pursuant to Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 600.2(b)(1).

In reaching this conclusion, this Office is not determining anything other than that the evidence does not justify a criminal prosecution. We express no opinion on the propriety of these meetings or whether anything that occurred at these meetings constitutes a breach of ethical rules or standards. Prior to the issuance of our grand jury subpoenas, Secretary of the Treasury Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. had asked the Office of Government Ethics ("OGE") to conduct an investigation into these meetings. That investigation was suspended, at our request, when we began our investigation. We have advised Secretary Bentsen that we have completed our investigation, and we understand that the OGE investigation will now go forward.

June 30, 1994

ROBERT B. FISKE, JR.
Independent Counsel
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REPORT ON THE DEATH OF VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

INTRODUCTION

In the early evening of July 20, 1993, the body of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent W. Foster, Jr. was found in Fort Marcy Park in Fairfax County, Virginia. The United States Park Police ("Park Police") investigated the death and concluded that it was a suicide.

Since that time, questions have been raised concerning the circumstances of Foster's death, specifically:

1) Were the Park Police correct that Foster committed suicide, or was he murdered?

2) If the death was a suicide, did it occur in Fort Marcy Park or had the body been moved?; and

3) If Foster committed suicide, was it motivated in any way by concerns Foster may have had about legal issues related to the Clintons' involvement with the Whitewater Development Company, Inc. ("Whitewater"), Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan ("Madison Guaranty"), or Capital Management Services, Inc. ("CMS")?

As a result of speculation about a possible link between Foster's death and issues related to Whitewater, Madison Guaranty, and CMS, the Office of the Independent Counsel ("this Office") conducted a thorough investigation into each of the questions listed above.
The Investigation

Jerderick C. Lankler directed the Independent Counsel's investigation into Foster's death. For eight of his thirteen years in the Manhattan District Attorney's Office, Mr. Lankler served in the Homicide Bureau, investigating and prosecuting murder cases. He was assisted in this investigation by Associate Counsels Mark Stein and Carl Stich. Russell Hardin, Jr., also an Associate Counsel, reviewed and analyzed the evidence compiled during this investigation. Mr. Hardin is a former Assistant District Attorney in Houston, Texas who has also investigated and tried numerous homicide cases.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") provided substantial and invaluable support in this investigation. The FBI assigned seven experienced agents to the Independent Counsel's Washington Office, all of whom have worked exclusively with this Office for approximately the last four months. Assistance was also provided by representatives of the FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime. In addition, experts in the FBI Laboratory performed a thorough analysis of the available evidence.

In the course of the investigation, this Office interviewed approximately 125 people. Those interviewed included numerous close friends and relatives of Foster, who provided insight into Foster's activities and state of mind during the weeks
prior to his death. This Office also interviewed numerous people who worked with and for Foster in the White House, including President William Jefferson Clinton; First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton; Chief of Staff Thomas McLarty; Assistants to the President Bruce Lindsey, John Podesta, Ricki Seidman and George Stephanopoulos; Deputy Assistants to the President Charles ("Bill") Burton, and Marsha Scott; former Deputy Chief of Staff Roy Neel; Mrs. Clinton’s Chief of Staff Margaret Williams; former General Counsel Bernard Nussbaum; Associate Counsels William Kennedy, Stephen Neuwirth, Beth Nolan and Clifford Sloan; Foster's Executive Assistant Deborah Gorham, and other staff who worked in the White House Counsel’s offices. In addition, we contacted and interviewed everyone whom our investigation revealed may have spoken or attempted to speak with Foster in the days prior to his death, including Foster's close friend, former Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell.

Everyone known to have been in Fort Marcy Park on the afternoon or evening of July 20, 1993, also was questioned. This includes: a confidential witness who first found the body; the members of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department who responded to the Park; the Park Police investigators, officers and technicians who conducted the investigation in the Park; the Fairfax County Medical Examiner; and others who were in or near the

* It should be noted that Mr. Foster's wife, Elizabeth "Lisa" Foster, his three children, and other close family members were extremely helpful and cooperative with this Office under obviously difficult circumstances.
Park on that day for reasons unconnected with Foster's death. The Medical Examiner who conducted the autopsy was also interviewed.

In addition to conducting interviews, this Office examined documentary and photographic evidence, including documents obtained by the Park Police at the time of Foster's death from his wallet and his car; documents removed from Foster's office at the White House and turned over to either the Clintons' private attorney or the Foster family attorney; photographs of Foster's body taken by the Park Police in Fort Marcy Park; the Northern Virginia District Medical Examiner's autopsy report; and photographs taken during the autopsy. This Office also reviewed White House documents that were worked on by Foster, found in his office, or which otherwise related to Foster.

Experienced FBI Laboratory Technicians in Washington D.C. ("the FBI Lab") performed extensive analyses of the physical evidence identified during the investigation. Among the tests conducted by the FBI Lab were: an examination of the gun that the Park Police found in Foster's hand; a chemical and physical comparison of gunpowder and lead residue on Foster's clothing with that found in the gun; an analysis of photographs taken by the Park Police for patterns of bloodstaining, gunpowder residue and the presence or absence of physical marks on Foster's clothing and body; a toxicological analysis of a blood sample obtained during the autopsy and a comparison of that blood sample with blood on Foster's clothing; a DNA comparison of Foster's blood with DNA found near the muzzle of the gun; an analysis of mineral deposits
on the clothing; a fingerprint analysis; and a handwriting analysis of a torn-up note discovered in Foste's briefcase.

A four-member panel of experienced and respected forensic pathologists ("Pathologist Panel") reviewed the results of the investigation. The members of this panel are:

Dr. Charles S. Hirsch - Chief Medical Examiner for the City of New York and Chairman of the Department of Forensic Medicine at New York University Medical School;

Dr. James L. Luke - Forensic Pathology Consultant, FBI Investigative Support Unit, FBI Academy; Project Director, Department of Environmental and Toxicologic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington D.C.; Clinical Professor of Pathology at Georgetown and George Washington Universities;

Dr. Donald T. Reay - Chief Medical Examiner for King County, Seattle, Washington since 1975; Professor of Pathology at the University of Washington;

Dr. Charles J. Stahl - Distinguished Scientist and Armed Forces Medical Examiner, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C.

Following their review of the evidence, the Pathologist Panel issued a report summarizing their analysis and conclusions ("Pathologist Report").

* Attached as Exhibit 1 are reports issued by the FBI Lab. These include two general reports dated May 9, 1994 ("Lab Report") and June 13, 1994 ("Supplemental Lab Report") (the Supplemental Lab Report was issued as a result of questions posed by this Office to the Lab following receipt of the Lab's first Report); two reports on the FBI Lab's fingerprint analyses dated May 9, 1994 and June 9, 1994; and a report on the FBI Lab's handwriting analysis dated June 17, 1994.

** Dr. Luke assisted this Office throughout the investigation.

*** The curriculum vitae for each pathologist is attached as Exhibit 2. The Pathologist Report is attached as Exhibit 3.
This Office was also assisted by Dr. Joel E. Kleinman, M.D., Ph.D., a respected psychiatrist. Dr. Kleinman is the Deputy Chief of the Clinical Brain Disorders Branch and Chief of the Neuropathology Section at the Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington D.C. He is also a Clinical Professor in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences and Department of Neurology, George Washington University School of Medicine.

**SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS**

On the afternoon of July 20, 1993, in Fort Marcy Park, Fairfax County, Virginia, Vincent W. Foster, Jr. committed suicide by firing a bullet from a .38 caliber revolver into his mouth. As discussed below, the evidence overwhelmingly supports this conclusion, and there is no evidence to the contrary. This conclusion is endorsed by all participants in the investigation, including each member of the Pathologist Panel.

We found no evidence that issues involving Whitewater, Madison Guaranty, CMS or other personal legal matters of the President or Mrs. Clinton were a factor in Foster's suicide. While Foster did confide to family and friends in the weeks prior to his death that certain matters were troubling him, we have learned of no instance in which Whitewater, Madison Guaranty, CMS, or other possible legal matters of the Clintons were mentioned. Moreover,

*The curriculum vitae for Dr. Kleinman is attached as Exhibit 4.*
in the spring and summer of 1993, Whitewater and Madison Guaranty related matters were not issues of concern either within the White House or in the press.

FACTS

A. Background

Vincent W. Foster, Jr. was born on January 15, 1945, in Hope, Arkansas, where he attended the same kindergarten class as President Clinton and White House Chief of Staff Thomas McLarty. After graduating from Hope High School in 1963, Foster attended Davidson College in Davidson, North Carolina, where he earned a bachelor's degree in 1967. In 1968, Foster married Elizabeth ("Lisa") Braden, with whom he had three children: Vincent, age 22; Laura, age 21; and John, age 18. In 1971, he received his law degree from the University of Arkansas School of Law in Fayetteville, Arkansas, where he ranked first in his class. He subsequently received the highest score on the Arkansas Bar exam. In 1971, Foster joined the Rose Law Firm and, in 1973, he was made a partner. Among his partners at the firm were Hillary Rodham Clinton, Webster Hubbell and William Kennedy.

Foster remained at the firm until January 1993, when he moved to Washington, D.C., to assume the position of Deputy White House Counsel. At about the same time, Kennedy joined the Counsel's Office and Hubbell became Associate Attorney General. Foster's office at the White House was located on the second floor of the West Wing where he shared a suite with White House General
Counsel Bernard Nussbaum. A few weeks after arriving he hired Deborah Gorham as his Executive Assistant.

When Foster first arrived in Washington he lived with his sister, Sheila, and her husband, Beryl Anthony. Foster's wife and children remained in Arkansas so that his son John could complete his school year. In March 1993, Foster rented a house and in early June he was joined in Washington by his wife and children.

Friends and associates who knew Foster well, uniformly described him as a man of honesty and integrity, respected for his intelligence and judgment. His professional reputation was of paramount importance to him, particularly among colleagues in Arkansas. Foster was characterized as quiet, reserved, and one who rarely showed anger or emotion. Although difficult to get close to, he could be relied upon as a trusted confidante. Colleagues within the White House described him as a calming influence during stressful periods.

Foster's family and friends said that Foster did not experience any extended period of depression prior to the spring of 1993. Although he experienced some brief episodes of depression and anxiety, these appeared to be resolved without treatment. From time to time Foster experienced what his wife described as anxiety or panic attacks, marked by heavy sweating and a strained voice. In late 1992, he told his physician in Little Rock, Dr. Larry Watkins, that he was feeling depressed and anxious. At least two of Foster's close relatives have suffered from periods of depression.
B. Foster's State Of Mind During The Weeks Prior To Suicide

Foster's position at the White House generally demanded that he work from between 7:30-8:30 in the morning until 9:30 or later at night, either six or seven days per week. He took no vacation or weekends off until the weekend immediately prior to his death. The demands of the Counsel's office were severe, and Bernard Nussbaum heavily relied upon Foster to assist him in accomplishing a wide range of tasks. Friends and associates recall that in the last two to three months prior to his death, he showed signs of stress and had virtually no time to relax in the ways that he had in Arkansas.

In the last six to eight weeks of his life those close to Foster observed that he appeared exhausted much of the time, his face drawn and grey. He confided to some that he was having difficulty sleeping, and on certain mornings commented that he had not slept at all. Although no one noticed a loss of appetite, it was obvious to many that he had lost weight. In the last few weeks of his life Foster seemed uncharacteristically fretful, and more quiet and subdued than usual. Family members noted that he had lost his sense of humor and appeared distracted. Lisa Foster described him as constantly worried and under stress.

Bernard Nussbaum noted a marked decrease in Foster's productivity in the weeks prior to his death. During his first few months in Washington, Foster actively involved himself in most of

* Foster had a prescription for sleeping pills but did not want to take them for fear of becoming addicted.
the important matters within the Counsel's office. Nussbaum came to rely on him to accomplish matters quickly and with sound judgment. During the particularly busy period of late June and July, however, Foster was virtually uninvolved. For example, Nussbaum noted that Foster uncharacteristically provided little assistance in the selection of a new FBI Director, a task that Nussbaum considered one of the most important he faced during his time in Washington. Nussbaum repeatedly suggested to Foster during this period that he should take some time off, but Foster was reluctant. Deborah Gorham, his Executive Assistant, confirmed that Foster's productivity dropped significantly in the last few weeks of his life. Lisa Foster said that Foster received no joy from his work during that time.

Some family members have stated that Foster appeared depressed in the weeks prior to his death. Although it is impossible to determine precisely what triggered this depression, certain matters were cited repeatedly by those interviewed during this investigation.

1. The Travel Office matter

Those close to Foster have stated that the single greatest source of his distress was the criticism he and others within the Counsel's Office received following the firing of seven employees from the White House Travel Office.

The Travel Office controversy began in mid-May 1993, when allegations surfaced that the White House Travel Office was being mismanaged and that employees within that Office may have either
embezzled funds or received kickbacks. Foster gave Associate Counsel William Kennedy responsibility for handling the matter. In consultation with Foster and others within the White House, Kennedy took two steps: he hired an outside accounting firm to audit the books of the Travel Office, and he contacted the FBI to discuss the possibility of initiating a criminal investigation. On May 19, 1993, following a preliminary report by the accounting firm, the White House decided to fire seven employees in the Travel Office.

In the days that followed, the White House was harshly criticized for its handling of the matter. Some reports charged that the White House pressured the FBI to open an investigation in order to justify the firings. In late May 1993, the FBI conducted an internal review of the meetings between FBI agents and White House personnel, and on June 1, submitted a report on the matter to the Attorney General. Included in the report were statements attributed to William Kennedy, some of which Kennedy denied making. The White House announced in late May that it would conduct an internal review of the Travel Office matter. In connection with that review, the White House requested and received a copy of the FBI's report to the Attorney General. On July 2, 1993, the White House released an internal report that reprimanded Kennedy and others for their handling of the matter. There was some discussion within the White House about reprimanding Foster, but this did not occur.

By many accounts, Foster was deeply disturbed by the reprimand of Kennedy and what he viewed as a distortion of the
facts by the press. Lisa Foster believed that the Travel Office matter was the greatest cause of Foster's stress and anxiety in the weeks prior to his death. She recalled that Foster had a bout of "anxiety" at around the time that the White House reprimand was issued. Foster was angry and distressed that, in his view, Kennedy had been unjustly criticized. He told co-workers that he believed that the FBI's report to the Attorney General had mischaracterized what had occurred in meetings with Kennedy. He told family members that the FBI had lied about the meetings, and that the Counsel's Office had been set up by the FBI in this matter.

Foster was concerned that the White House report would lead to unwarranted investigations of well-intentioned actions. He felt responsible for Kennedy's situation because he had assigned Kennedy to the matter. He was heard to raise his voice uncharacteristically in insisting that Nussbaum allow Foster to take the blame instead of Kennedy.

It is clear from Foster's conversations with others in the White House that the reaction to the Travel Office firings had a profound effect upon him. He told Webster Hubbell, a close friend who at that time was serving as the Associate Attorney General, that no laws or rules had been broken but that in Washington you

* At the time of the appointment of the Independent Counsel on January 20, 1994, the Office of Professional Responsibility ("OPR") in the Department of Justice had already begun an inquiry into the conduct of the FBI in connection with the Travel Office matter. As a result, this Office agreed with OPR that this Office would not investigate whether the FBI had in fact made false statements in its report to the Attorney General, but only whether Foster's belief that the FBI had "lied" played any role in his suicide.
are assumed to have done something wrong even if you have not. He further told Hubbell that he thought the matter would never end. Foster told Kennedy in connection with the Travel Office matter that there were very few people one could trust in Washington.

Foster's sister, Sheila Anthony, observed that immediately after the White House issued its Travel Office report, Foster's distress became severe. He told his sister, as well as his wife, Lisa, and friend, Kennedy, that he was considering resigning from his position. Both Sheila Anthony and Lisa Foster believed that the personal humiliation he would have felt had he returned to Arkansas under those circumstances prevented him from resigning.

According to Nussbaum, Foster became increasingly obsessed with the Travel Office matter in the weeks before his death. Foster repeatedly urged Nussbaum to hire outside counsel to represent the General Counsel's Office in connection with the issues related to the Travel Office firings. Nussbaum felt that Foster was overreacting and tried unsuccessfully to allay his concerns.

The extent to which Foster was disturbed by Travel Office issues is reflected in a torn note found in his briefcase by Stephen Neuwirth on July 26, 1993, six days after Foster's death. Lisa Foster has identified the handwriting in the note as Foster's.

* In fact, in early July 1993, Foster consulted James Lyons, an attorney located in Denver, Colorado, about the likelihood of Congressional hearings into the Travel Office firings and Foster's concern that his role in the Travel Office matter might affect his objectivity in advising the Clintons. Lyons advised Foster, after reviewing the White House report, that he saw no conflict of interest.
and a handwriting analysis performed by the FBI Lab confirms that identification. Lisa Foster believes that the note was written by Foster on or about July 11, 1993. On that day, she had encouraged him to write down everything that was disturbing him. She also encouraged him to go on the offensive and not take responsibility for every mistake. Later that day, Foster told his wife that he had written the opening argument for his defense - an apparent reference to his expected testimony should Congress hold hearings on the Travel Office matter.

There are ten separate entries in the torn up note found in Foster's briefcase. Five of them appear to relate to the Travel Office matter:

1. I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork;

2. I did not knowingly violate any law or standard of conduct.

3. No one in the White House, to my knowledge, violated any law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific group.

4. The FBI lied in their report to the AG.

5. The press is covering up the illegal benefits they received from the travel staff.

2. The Wall Street Journal editorials

According to people close to Foster, he was also distressed by editorials written about him in the Wall Street Journal ("the Journal"). Of particular concern was a June 17, 1993, editorial.

*The full text of the note is attached as Exhibit 5.
1993, editorial entitled "Who Is Vincent Foster?" The editorial criticized the Clinton White House for "carelessness about following the law," using as an example the Journal's efforts to obtain a photograph of Foster. According to the editorial, someone within the White House Counsel's Office responded that, "Mr. Foster sees no reason why he should supply the Journal with a photo." The Journal thereafter filed a request for the photograph under the Freedom of Information Act but, according to the editorial, did not receive a response within the ten-day period set forth in the Act. The editorial states:

No doubt Mr. Foster and company consider us mischievous (at best) ... Does the law mean one thing for critics and another for friends? Will we in the end have to go to court to get a reply, or will even that work? Does it take a $50,000-a-day fine to get this mule's attention? ... Who ensures that this administration follows the law, or explains why not? A good question. While Constitutional law may not have been the big part of the Rose firm's practice, it seems to us that a good man for the job would be deputy counsel Foster.

One week later, on June 24, 1993, the Journal ran another editorial entitled "Vincent Foster's Victory", which focused on a decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia that Hillary Rodham Clinton was the functional equivalent of a federal employee and, therefore, the Health Care Task Force she headed need not meet in public pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act ("FACA"). The editorial states:

As for Iran-Contra, we suspect that Vincent Foster and Ollie North might hit it off. After all, we're supposed to believe that the health task force "officially" disbanded on
May 30, and so FACA's requirements are moot. That is, we're supposed to believe that Mrs. Clinton and her associates will never ever hold off-the-books meetings with "non-government" advisers to get the reform plan finished.

Foster was unaccustomed to such criticism. He was distraught over these editorials, and told others that they were mean-spirited and factually baseless. He believed the Journal would continue attacking him and others within the Administration until someone from Arkansas was forced out of the White House. He noted to his sister Sheila and to Kennedy that his friends and colleagues in Arkansas read the Journal, and voiced his concern that the editorials would damage his reputation. Foster told Sheila's husband, Beryl Anthony, that he had spent a lifetime building his reputation and that it was now being tarnished. Sheila Anthony tried without success to make Foster understand that this was "par for the course" in Washington politics. Colleagues at the White House made similar comments and attempted to joke with Foster about the editorials, but Foster found no humor in them.

On July 19, 1993, the Journal ran another editorial that mentioned Foster. That editorial was critical of the speed at which the Administration was moving to replace FBI Director William Sessions, and compared it to the Administration's handling of the Travel Office matter. The editorial noted that Foster was involved in the Travel Office matter, and stated that, "The mores on display from the Rose alumni are far from confidence-building."

The June 17, June 24 and July 19 Journal editorials are attached as Exhibit 6.
Foster's views about the importance of reputation are reflected in his commencement address to The University of Arkansas Law School at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on May 8, 1993. Many of those interviewed referred to the speech as a source of insight into Foster's attitudes. On the topic of reputation, Foster told his audience:

The reputation you develop for intellectual and ethical integrity will be your greatest asset or your worst enemy. ... Treat every pleading, every brief, every contract, every letter, every daily task as if your career will be judged on it. ... I cannot make this point to you too strongly. There is no victory, no advantage, no fee, no favor which is worth even a blemish on your reputation for intellect and integrity. Nothing travels faster than an accusation that another lawyer's word is no good. ... Dents to the reputation in the legal profession are irrepairable.

Sheila Anthony recalls that during his address, Foster's voice was unnaturally strained and tense, reminiscent of their father's voice when he was distraught during the period before his death in 1991.

Foster's distress about adverse publicity is plainly reflected in the torn note found in his briefcase. In reference to the Journal editorials, he wrote that "The WSJ editors lie without consequence." He concluded the note by stating, "I was not meant for the job or the spotlight of public life in Washington. Here ruining people is considered sport."**

The full text of the address is attached as Exhibit 7.

** Foster also exhibited distress over criticism received by the Administration regarding matters in which he was involved. For example, he was actively involved in the selection of a nominee for United States Attorney General. On the night that Zoe Baird
C. The Role of Whitewater

During his time as White House Deputy Counsel, Foster continued to handle some personal legal matters for the President and Mrs. Clinton, as he had while a member of the Rose Law Firm. Among those matters was Foster's role in arranging for the Clintons' accounting firm to prepare Whitewater tax returns for the years 1990-92. We have reviewed all of the Whitewater-related documents from Mr. Foster's files that were delivered to the Clinton's personal attorney after his death. However, Rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure precludes us from disclosing the content of these documents since they were obtained by grand jury subpoena.

Those who worked in the White House during the first half of 1993 all stated that Whitewater was not an issue of any significance within the White House during that period. The issue had received virtually no attention in the press since the spring of 1992, during the Presidential campaign. As one person put it, Whitewater issues were "not on the screen" at that time. It was not until October 1993, three months after Foster's death, when it was disclosed that the Resolution Trust Corporation had issued

withdrawn from consideration, Foster had what was described as an anxiety attack. He went to bed at about 2:30 a.m., sweating profusely, and became sick. He told family members that he felt that everyone was criticizing him. Beryl Anthony said that Foster blamed himself for the failed nomination and was concerned that he had let down the President.
criminal referrals involving Madison Guaranty and Whitewater, that
the matter again received prominent public attention.

Each of Foster’s co-workers, friends and family whom we
questioned was explicitly asked whether Foster had ever mentioned
Whitewater or Madison Guaranty related matters as a cause of
concern or distress. According to each of these people, Foster
had never expressed any concern about these matters.

Questions have also been raised regarding whether a
warrant authorizing the FBI to search the premises of CMS play a
role in Foster’s suicide. The search warrant was issued by the
Federal District Court in Little Rock, Arkansas, on the afternoon
of July 20, 1993, the date of Foster’s death. However, the search
warrant was not made public until it was executed, on July 21,
after Foster’s death. We have investigated to determine whether
Foster learned of the search warrant prior to his death and have
found no evidence that he did. In fact, only a limited number of
individuals in the Little Rock U.S. Attorney’s Office, the Little
Rock FBI Office and the Court had any knowledge of the warrant
prior to its execution.

Obviously, the fact that Foster never expressed a concern
about Whitewater or Madison to anyone does not mean that he did
not, in fact, have such a concern. Thus, we cannot conclusively
rule out such a concern as a possible contributing factor to his
depression. What we can conclude is that there is no evidence that

* These questions were asked under circumstances where a
false statement would be prosecutable under Title 18, United States
Code, Section 1001.
he did have such a concern against a background in which Whitewater/Madison issues were neither a matter of expressed concern in the White House, nor the subject of media attention.

D. Foster's Activities From July 12 - July 18, 1993

Early in the week of July 12, Foster expressed concern to Beryl Anthony about the possibility of Congressional hearings on the Travel Office matter and asked Anthony to recommend an attorney. Mr. Anthony delivered a list of attorneys to him later that week. At about the same time, Foster spoke to James Lyons by telephone and told Lyons that the Travel Office matter was escalating and asked him to come to Washington as soon as possible. They arranged to meet the following week, on July 21, when Lyons was planning to be in Washington on other business. On July 13, Foster again expressed his concern about upcoming Congressional hearings regarding the Travel Office and told his wife that he was thinking about resigning.

Deborah Gorham, Foster's Executive Assistant, stated that Foster did little work during the week of July 12, and instead concentrated on "cleaning-up" matters that he had not been able to get to for some time, such as dictating thank-you and congratulatory notes. Gorham rarely had personal conversations with Foster, but on Thursday, July 15, he told her that he was

*In addition to completing tax returns on Whitewater, Foster also participated in creating a blind trust for the Clintons, completing their personal 1992 income tax returns, and fulfilling their financial disclosure requirements. There is no evidence that these matters were a contributing cause of Foster's distress.*
frustrated because well-intentioned people were trying to build something and others just kept knocking it down. Gorham asked Foster if he ever felt that he was in "spiritual default." He said that he did, and Gorham recommended a church located near the White House.

Lisa Foster recalls that during that same week, Foster told her that his heart had been "pounding". Records reflect that on Friday, July 16, he went to the White House medical unit to have his blood pressure taken, which was recorded as 132/84. On the same day, Foster called his sister, Sheila, and told her that he was battling depression for the first time in his life and did not know what to do about it. Sheila Anthony described Foster's voice as tight and strained. She asked him to let her contact a psychiatrist and set up an appointment for him. Foster told her that he was hesitant to see a psychiatrist because it could jeopardize his White House security clearance. Sheila Anthony said that she would discuss this concern with the psychiatrist before making any appointment.

Sheila Anthony contacted a psychiatrist in the Washington area who was recommended by a friend. That doctor agreed to see Foster one time on an "off-the-record" basis. Sheila Anthony then called Foster and provided him with the names and telephone numbers of three psychiatrists, including the one she had spoken to, and encouraged him to call right away. He said that he wanted to think about it over the weekend.
Telephone records reflect that in the early afternoon of July 16, Foster made two calls to one of the psychiatrists recommended by his sister. At 12:41 p.m. and again at 1:24 p.m., Foster called the psychiatrist from the telephone in his office, and charged the calls to his home telephone. Each call lasted one minute or less. The psychiatrist called by Foster often uses an answering machine during the lunch hour when no one is in the office. It is possible that Foster reached the answering machine and did not leave a message. Neither the psychiatrist that Foster attempted to reach nor the other psychiatrists recommended by Sheila Anthony ever spoke with Foster. The list of psychiatrists was found on a piece of paper in Foster's wallet following his death.

During the same telephone call in which Foster told Sheila Anthony that he was depressed, he asked her to recommend a place he and his wife could go to relax for the weekend. She called Lisa Foster with two or three possibilities, and Lisa Foster made arrangements for them to go to an inn on Maryland's Eastern Shore. Before they left, Foster told his wife that he was depressed, and she could tell that he was still under great stress while they were driving through Maryland.

Coincidentally, Webster Hubbell and his wife were also on the Eastern Shore of Maryland for the weekend staying with friends, Michael and Harolyn Cardoza, who also knew the Fosters. On

* Calls of less than one minute are reflected on a telephone bill as one minute in length.
Saturday, July 17, the Cardozas invited the Fosters to their home, and the group spent Saturday evening and Sunday together. Hubbell described it as a relaxing weekend during which Foster jogged, went boating, hit some golf balls, read the newspaper, and ate fresh crab for the first time. Foster and Hubbell spoke about the need to change their lifestyles and spend more time away from work.

Foster mentioned that he missed spending time during June and July at his house in Michigan, as he had while at the Rose Law Firm.

Somewhat in contrast to Hubbell's perception of the weekend, Lisa Foster stated that the weekend did not go particularly well for Foster. When Foster returned on Sunday evening, July 18, he spoke to Lyons by telephone. They discussed the Travel Office matter for approximately thirty minutes and confirmed that they would meet in Washington to further discuss it on July 21.

E. Foster's Activities On July 19

Gorham observed that Foster spent much of the day on Monday, July 19, going through paperwork on his desk and in his desk drawers, dictating letters and taking care of unfinished business. She described Foster's day as one of "straightening and cleaning." Gorham recalled that he spent much of the day with his door closed.

Gorham recalls that at one point Foster came out of his office and placed three envelopes in the out-box on her desk. The envelopes had already been addressed, stamped and sealed by Foster, which was unusual. She looked at the envelopes to make sure they
had postage and recalls that one was addressed to Foster's mother in Hope, Arkansas, and another was addressed to an insurance company. She cannot recall how the third envelope was addressed. Sheila Anthony was with their mother when she received correspondence from Foster a day or two after his death. The letter contained oil leases which had been left to Foster's mother after his father died in 1991. Foster wrote a very brief typewritten cover letter providing instructions to his mother regarding the leases. Lisa Foster believes that the correspondence sent to the insurance company and the third envelope mailed by Foster were bill payments that she had asked Foster to make.

Hubbell stopped by Foster's office on July 19, and Foster told him that the weekend had been good for him and that he and Lisa were planning to go away the following weekend. Lisa Foster recalls that she and Foster had spoken about going away the following weekend but that no plans had been made. Foster also told Sheila Anthony during a telephone conversation on July 19 that the weekend had gone well, and he contemplated getting away more often. He also said that he was not yet ready to contact a psychiatrist.

On the same date, Foster contacted Dr. Larry Watkins, his physician in Arkansas. He told Watkins that he was under a great deal of stress and was depressed, that he had a loss of appetite and was losing weight. Watkins prescribed an anti-depressant drug called Desyrel, which has the generic name trazadone. Watkins stated that he had never before prescribed an anti-depressant for.
Foster. A pharmacy in Washington filled the prescription for 30 tablets, in a dosage of 50 milligrams per tablet, and had the tablets delivered to Foster's home in the late afternoon on July 19. Lisa Foster saw Foster take one tablet during that evening.

Foster left work earlier than usual that day and arrived home around 7:45 p.m. During the evening Foster received a call from President Clinton. The President had heard that Foster was feeling down about the Travel Office matter and called to invite Foster to watch a movie with him and others at the White House. Foster declined the invitation. After chatting about Foster's weekend in Maryland, the President told him that he wanted Foster's advice on possible White House organizational changes. They agreed to meet on Wednesday, July 21. The President did not perceive during this conversation that Foster was downcast or depressed.

F. Foster's Activities On July 20

Lisa Foster recalls that Foster left for work at about 8:00 a.m. She saw him for the last time standing "stiffly" in the kitchen before he left for work. As usual, Foster drove to work in their 1989 light grey Honda Accord which still bore Arkansas license plates. On the way to the White House, he dropped his son, Vincent, at a Metro station and his daughter, Laura, at work. Soon after Foster arrived at the White House, he attended the regular

* The pharmacy had no record of having filled any prior prescriptions for Foster.
9:00 a.m. Counsel's Office staff meeting.* Following the meeting, Foster went to the White House Rose Garden to attend the ceremony announcing the selection of Louis Freeh as Director of the FBI. Foster then returned to his office.

Later that morning, Foster walked into Nussbaum's office, where Nussbaum was watching television coverage of two events: the Freeh nomination and Ruth Bader Ginsburg's Supreme Court confirmation hearings. Nussbaum was exuberant about both nominations. He said to Foster, "We hit two home runs today." Foster seemed distracted and his response was markedly understated.

At approximately 12:00 noon, Foster asked Linda Tripp, an Executive Assistant to Nussbaum, to get him lunch from the cafeteria. A short time after Tripp went to the cafeteria, Thomas Castleton, an employee in the Counsel's Office, arrived at the cafeteria and told Tripp that Foster had sent him to find out what was taking so long. Tripp delivered Foster's lunch and added some M & M's to the tray. Foster sat on the couch in his office and ate his lunch while reading the newspaper. At about 1:00 p.m., he came out of his office holding his suit jacket, without a briefcase. He told Tripp that there were still some M & M's on the tray if she wanted them. He said, "I'll be back," and then left.

Foster did not return to the White House. A number of people tried unsuccessfully to reach him by telephone. C. Brantley Buck, Foster's former partner at the Rose Law Firm, called to

* Nothing of significance to the issues of this Report occurred during that meeting.
discuss finalizing work that Buck had been doing to set up a blind trust for the Clintons. Foster, who was acting as Buck's contact point at the White House, was supposed to have the Clintons sign some documents to complete the process. Buck stated that there was nothing about the blind trust that would have provided a source of concern to Foster, nor did Foster ever express any such concern.

James Lyons called to finalize plans for his meeting with Foster, scheduled for the following day. Gordon Rather, an attorney from Little Rock, called to discuss a routine matter regarding the American Board of Trial Advocates. A number of people within the White House also tried to reach Foster to discuss ongoing White House projects with which Foster was involved.

We have been unable to determine where Foster went following his departure from the Counsel's Office at about 1:00 p.m. We have also been unable to determine with certainty when Foster entered Fort Marcy Park. One motorist traveling on the George Washington Memorial Parkway saw a Japanese-made car driven by a white male swerve from the left lane of the Parkway into Fort Marcy Park some time between 2:45 and 3:00 p.m. on the afternoon of July 20. When interviewed shortly after Foster's death, the motorist told the Park Police that he recalled that the license plate on the car was from either Arkansas or Ohio. When he was recently shown pictures of Foster's car, the motorist stated that he did not believe that it was the car he saw on July 20 because
the license plate he saw identified the State in the lower right hand corner of the plate.

Another man stated that he drove into Fort Marcy Park between 4:15 and 4:30 p.m. He observed two cars in the parking lot of the Park at that time. He described one as a brown Japanese-made car with an Arkansas license plate. When shown photographs of Foster's car, he stated that the car he saw appeared darker in color and more compact. He stated that nobody was in the car, but there was a man's suit jacket folded over the passenger seat of the car. He recalls that the car was parked in one of the first spaces on the left side of the lot, which is where the Park Police found Foster's car following his death. The Park Police also found Foster's suit jacket draped over the front passenger seat of his car.

G. Discovery Of Foster's Body

1. Fort Marcy Park

Fort Marcy Park is located adjacent to the northbound lanes of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Fairfax County, Virginia. The only vehicular entrance is from the Parkway, although there is a small opening in the fence on the Chain Bridge Road side of the park for use by pedestrians. A short drive from the Parkway entrance, there is a parking lot. Several foot trails lead from the lot. The original Fort Marcy was one of a ring of fortifications constructed during the Civil War to defend

* In recent years, only the State of Montana has a license plate that identifies the State in the lower right corner.
Washington against Confederate attack. It is now a National Park.

One path from the parking lot leads up to two cannons dating from the Civil War.

No one interviewed during this investigation had ever heard Foster mention the Park, or knew of Foster ever visiting the Park prior to the date of his death.

2. Observations by Confidential Witness

Foster's body was discovered in Fort Marcy Park at approximately 5:45 p.m. on July 20 by a man who has requested that his identity remain confidential. As a result, this individual will be referred to only as a confidential witness ("CW").

On the afternoon of July 20, at approximately 5:30-5:45 p.m., CW was driving north on the George Washington Memorial Parkway in heavy traffic when he turned into Fort Marcy Park to urinate. When he arrived, he observed two cars in the parking lot. He described the first as a compact Japanese-made car of a light color (he is not sure of the exact color) parked in the second or third space on the left as one enters the lot. The other he described as a white Honda Accord parked near the rear of the lot. CW had visited the Park many times and was familiar with its layout.

* CW initially provided this information to G. Gordon Liddy, who hosts a radio call-in program broadcast from the Washington, D.C. area. Mr. Liddy subsequently contacted this Office and arranged for this Office to meet and interview CW, after receiving assurances that we would respect CW's desire for confidentiality.

** This is approximately the spot where the Park Police located Foster's car.
CW followed a path off the parking lot for approximately 200 yards until he reached the second cannon, which faces a raised berm that runs along the original Fort's perimeter. CW walked just over the berm, stopping at a point about 15-20 feet to the right of the cannon. He noticed to his left what he first thought was a pile of trash located on the slope just over the berm in front of the cannon. He went over to look, and realized that it was a body. He stood at the top of the berm, just above the head of the body. The body appeared to be a man dressed in a white dress shirt, "expensive" trousers, and black dress shoes. CW stated that the man's head was either straight up or slightly tilted to the right, his arms were straight down at his sides. CW further stated that he believed the man's palms were facing upward. He did not see a gun in the man's hands but said it was difficult to see his hands because of the dense foliage in the area where the body was lying. CW acknowledges that, because of his position at the top of the berm and the heavy foliage, there could have been a gun in the man's hand that he did not see.

CW saw what appeared to be dried blood on the man's lips and nostrils. He also noticed a purple stain, which he believed to be a mixture of wine stains and vomit on the right upper shoulder and chest of his shirt. CW stated that he never touched the body.

After briefly viewing the body, CW returned to his vehicle and drove to Parkway Headquarters about two miles north of Fort 

* CW stated that he walked to this spot because he saw two cars in the lot and wanted to be assured that he would have privacy.
Marcy Park, where he hoped to find a telephone. When he pulled into the parking lot he saw two uniformed park maintenance employees. CW provided the employees with the location of the body and drove off. He did not leave his name and the maintenance workers did not observe his license plate.

3. Observations of the U.S. Park Police and Fairfax County personnel

Computer records and audio recordings establish that at 5:59 p.m., using a public telephone, one of the Park maintenance workers dialed "911" to report the information provided by CW. He was advised by the Fairfax County Police dispatcher that because the body was found in the Park, the Park Police was the appropriate authority to respond. At 6:02 p.m., the maintenance worker reached the Park Police dispatcher and reported the information received from CW.

Following receipt of these calls, the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department dispatched Emergency Medical Services ("EMS") personnel to the Park, and the Park Police dispatched officers and investigators. At 6:09 p.m., a medical unit and an engine unit from Fairfax County EMS arrived at the Park. At approximately the

* In order to test the veracity of the information provided by CW, this Office performed a detailed analysis of that information. CW provided details that have never become public, and that could only have been known by the person who discovered Foster's body. These details include specific information about the appearance and location of the body, the description and location of the cars in the parking lot, the physical description of the park maintenance workers, and the short conversation held with them.
same time Officer Kevin Fornshill of the Park Police arrived. They split up to look for the body.

Fornshill was first to arrive at the body. His description of its location is identical to that reported by CW. Fornshill observed the body from the top of the berm as had CW and reported that Foster's head was near the top of the berm directly in front of the second cannon.

Representatives from this Office and the FBI have gone to this site numerous times. The berm on which Foster was found is located approximately ten feet in front of the cannon. There is a short incline on the inside of the berm facing the cannon. From the top of the berm, the ground falls away to form the outside embankment of the Fort. Foster was found on the outside of the berm, toward the top of the embankment. The embankment is about twenty to twenty-five feet in length, sloping at about a 45 degree angle.

Fornshill described Foster's body as lying straight up with his head slightly tilted to the right. From his position at the top of the berm, Fornshill could not see a gun, but noted that the natural foliage around Foster's body blocked his view of Foster's hands. Even after the EMS personnel arrived and stated that Foster had a gun in his right hand, Fornshill still could not see it from the top of the berm.

The first EMS personnel to arrive at the body were Todd Stacey Hall and George Gonzalez. Each of them moved next to the body and saw a gun in Foster's right hand, partially concealed
beneath the hand and right leg. Hall checked for a pulse against the left side of Foster's neck and found none. Hall states that he did not move Foster's head during this time.

Shortly thereafter an additional group of EMS personnel and Park Police officers arrived at the body. Polaroid and 35 mm photographs were taken of the body and the surrounding area. The 35 mm photographs were underexposed and of little value, despite the FBI Lab's effort to enhance their quality. The Polaroid photographs, however, clearly depict the condition of Foster's body shortly after the arrival of the Park Police. The photographs show blood stains on Foster's face and on the right shoulder of his shirt. The staining on his shirt covered the top of his shoulder from his neck to his upper arm. The photographs of his face show two lines of blood, one running from the right corner of his mouth to below the right ear, and the other from the right nostril toward the temple above the right ear. The photographs also show a larger area of blood staining Foster's right cheek and jaw, forming what is described in the FBI Lab Report as a "contact stain." Lab Report at 9.

Two members of Fairfax County EMS, George Gonzalez and Richard Arthur, have expressed doubts about whether Foster's death was the result of a suicide. In large measure, these doubts were caused by observations of what they believed to be bullet wounds on Foster's face. Gonzalez believed he saw a bullet hole in the upper right portion of Foster's forehead. Arthur believed he saw a bullet wound in the right side of Foster's neck. These wounds did not exist. The autopsy results, the photographs taken at the scene, and the observations made by Park Police investigators conclusively show that there were no such wounds.
At approximately 6:35 p.m., Park Police Investigators arrived at the body. Park Police Investigator John Rolla observed that some of the blood on Foster's face was still wet when he arrived, but was starting to dry. He touched Foster's body and noted that it was still relatively warm (which could have been a result, in part, of the ninety degree heat that day) and there were no signs of rigor mortis. Foster's clothes were neat and there was no sign of any struggle. Foster was wearing his White House paging device, which had been turned off. A pair of eyeglasses, identified by Lisa Foster as belonging to her husband, were found about thirteen feet below Foster's body at the bottom of the berm.

Park Police Technician Peter Simonello was responsible for removing the gun still held in Foster's right hand. He noted that the knuckle of Foster's right thumb was trapped between the front surface of the trigger and the inside of the trigger guard of the gun. Simonello stated that Foster's hand was flexible, but that he had to half cock the weapon in order to remove his thumb. After removing the gun, Simonello observed a deep impression on Foster's thumb where the trigger had been located. He further saw powder residue on Foster's thumb and along the edge of Foster's right index finger. Photographs taken at the scene and at the autopsy show this powder residue, and a photograph taken at the autopsy shows the mark on Foster's thumb. The gun, a .38 caliber Colt

As stated in the Pathologist Report, the available information is insufficient to determine the precise time of death during that afternoon. Pathologist Report, at ¶ 4.
revolver, was found to contain one unexpended cartridge and one cartridge case from which a bullet had been fired.

While one group of Park Police officials continued to examine Foster's body, others conducted an inspection of the cars in or near the parking lot. When the Park Police and EMS personnel first arrived, they observed three cars within the Park. The first was a blue Mercedes flashing its hazard lights, located just inside the entrance to the Park. This car belonged to a woman who had pulled into the Park late in the afternoon when her car had begun to malfunction. She immediately left the Park on foot and a tow truck arrived to pick up the car at approximately 7:00 p.m.

The second car, a white Nissan Stanza parked near the rear of the parking lot, belonged to another woman who drove to the Park with a friend at approximately 5:00 p.m. They were still in the Park when located by the Park Police a short way down a path leading south from the parking lot. Neither individual heard a gunshot while in the Park or observed anything unusual.

The third car, a grey 1989 Honda Accord with Arkansas license plates, was parked in one of the first spaces on the left near the entrance of the parking lot. The car was registered to Vincent Foster. Park Police Investigators observed a suit jacket that matched the pants worn by Foster, neatly folded over the passenger seat of the car. In the jacket was Foster's White House identification. The keys to the car were located in Foster's pants.

CW accurately described the location and description of this car.
pocket. The car was impounded and searched, but nothing significant to the investigation was found. Foster's wallet was in his suit jacket and contained $292, credit cards, and miscellaneous papers, including the list of three psychiatrists provided by Sheila Anthony four days earlier.

At approximately 7:40 p.m., Dr. Donald Haut, the Fairfax County Medical Examiner, arrived at the scene to examine the body. At that point Foster's body was rolled over and those present observed a large pool of blood located on the ground where Foster's head had been. Haut observed a large exit wound in the back of the skull.

Following this examination, additional personnel from Fairfax County Fire & Rescue were dispatched to the scene to transport Foster's body to the morgue. At approximately 8:45 p.m., Corey Ashford and Roger Harrison lifted Foster's body under the arms and placed him into a body bag. The body was wheeled out of the Park on a stretcher and transported to Fairfax Hospital where it was briefly examined by Dr. Julian Orenstein, the physician on duty in the hospital's emergency room, who officially pronounced Foster dead. The body was taken to the morgue, where it was later identified by William Kennedy and Craig Livingstone, a Special Assistant to the White House Counsel.

The presence in the car of beer cans, an empty pack of cigarettes, and a cork screw was the result of a trip to the beach taken by Foster's sons during the prior weekend.
H. *Autopsy*

At 10:00 a.m. on July 21, 1993, Dr. James C. Beyer, the Deputy Chief Medical Examiner for the Northern Virginia District, conducted the autopsy on Foster. The autopsy found a contact bullet wound entering the soft palate inside the mouth. A microscopic examination noted extensive gunpowder residue on the soft palate. According to the autopsy report and information subsequently provided by Dr. Beyer, the bullet entered the cranial cavity, significantly damaged the left side of the brainstem and the left cerebral hemisphere of the brain, and exited from the center of the back of the head. The autopsy found no other trauma to Foster's body and found his teeth unbroken. Dr. Beyer found gunpowder-like residue on the lateral portion of both index fingers, with a greater concentration on the right index finger. No alcohol or drugs were found in Foster's blood, although a later analysis by the FBI Lab revealed trace amounts of trazadone, attributable to the anti-depressant prescribed by Dr. Watkins. Photographs taken during the autopsy, as well as microscopic slides of Foster's soft palate and other tissues, were obtained from Dr. Beyer by this Office and reviewed by the Pathologist Panel. Dr. Beyer certified the death as a suicide.

* The office X-ray machine was inoperable at the time of Foster's autopsy, and as a result no X-rays were taken.

** The complete autopsy report is attached as Exhibit 8.
I. The Gun

The Park Police submitted the gun found in Foster's hand to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms ("ATF") for testing. ATF identified the gun as a .38 caliber Colt revolver. The gun contained two different serial numbers, indicating that it was assembled with parts from two different guns. The only available records indicate that guns bearing those serial numbers were purchased in 1913.

When shown the gun, Foster's sister, Sharon Bowman, identified it as appearing very similar to the one their father had kept in his bedside table, specifically recalling the pattern on the grip. When her father fell ill with cancer in 1991, Bowman moved this gun and others in her father's collection into a closet within her father's house. In 1991, shortly after her father's death, Bowman showed Foster where she had put the guns and Foster removed them from the house.

Lisa Foster stated that the gun looked similar to one that she had seen in their home in Arkansas and that she had brought to Washington. Foster had packed a trunk prior to going to Washington but did not take the trunk with him. When Lisa Foster "repacked" the trunk for her own move to Washington in June, she saw the gun and brought it with the rest of her belongings. "Lisa Foster felt uncomfortable having a gun in their house, and twice asked Foster to remove it. On the night of Foster's death, she found a gun,

* Foster's children did not recognize the gun as one they had seen in their home.
different in appearance from the gun that she had brought with her from Little Rock, in the closet of her house in Washington. She did not recall seeing any ammunition in their house in Washington. In recent weeks, she found some ammunition at her home in Arkansas, but none of it was .38 caliber.

J. The Park Police Investigation

1. Investigative jurisdiction

Because Foster’s death occurred in a National Park, the Park Police, as part of the Department of the Interior, had jurisdiction to conduct the investigation. Park Police Chief Robert E. Langston stated that the Park Police have historically had primary investigative jurisdiction for crimes or possible crimes committed within federal parks.

The FBI would have had primary investigative jurisdiction if the circumstances fell within the Presidential and Presidential Staff Assassination statute, Title 18, United States Code, Section 1751. That statute makes it a federal crime to, among other things, kill the President, Vice-President, or a specified number of persons appointed by the President or Vice-President. The statute further provides that violations shall be investigated by the FBI. Based on a preliminary inquiry by the FBI which failed

*18 U.S.C. Section 1751 covers "any person appointed under section 105(a)(2)(A) of title 3 employed in the Executive Office of the President. . . ." Title 3, United States Code, Section 105(a)(2)(A) provides that the President may appoint twenty-five employees at a specified rate of pay. Because the preliminary investigation by the FBI provided no indication of criminal activity, the FBI did not determine whether Foster was covered by this statute.
to indicate any criminal activity, the FBI's inquiry into this matter was closed. At the request of this Office, the FBI reentered this investigation in February 1994.

2. **Summary of Park Police investigation**

In the weeks following Foster's death, the Park Police conducted a number of interviews with family members, White House staff, and others; reviewed documents obtained from the White House and from Foster's personal belongings; and took other investigative steps including fingerprint analyses and an unsuccessful search in Fort Marcy Park for the bullet fired from the gun. The Park Police concluded that Foster's death was a suicide from a self-inflicted gunshot wound to the mouth.

**TESTS CONDUCTED BY FBI LABORATORY**

In March 1994, this Office obtained from the Park Police and the Medical Examiner's Office all available physical evidence collected in connection with the investigation of Foster's death, and provided it to the FBI Lab for analysis. This evidence included the gun and the ammunition it contained, Foster's clothing and eyeglasses, items found in Foster's car, photographs taken at the scene of the death and during the autopsy, Foster's hair and blood samples obtained during the autopsy, the autopsy report, and relevant portions of the Park Police Report on Foster's death. The FBI Lab performed extensive analyses, as summarized below.
A. **Firearm Analysis**

The FBI Lab test-fired the revolver found in Foster's hand ("Foster's gun") and found that it was operable. This kind of firearm can be fired by either cocking the hammer and then pulling the trigger (single action) or by simply pulling the trigger (double action). The cartridge case, a .38 caliber special cartridge case manufactured by Remington was analyzed and found to have been fired inside Foster's gun. The unexpended cartridge was also .38 caliber manufactured by Remington, and bore the same stamp as the expended cartridge.

The FBI Lab found that when Foster's gun is fired, it releases gunshot residue from the muzzle of the gun and from the cylinder gap. As a result, powder and lead residue can be found on objects in close proximity to the gun when fired. An analysis of the photographs taken at the autopsy reveal gunshot residue on the side of Foster's right forefinger and the web area of Foster's right hand. The FBI Lab found this consistent with that vented by Foster's gun when ammunition of the type found in its cylinder is fired with the palm of the right hand positioned near the front of the cylinder or near the muzzle.

The trigger of Foster's gun will automatically rebound when released after firing. On one of the autopsy photographs, there is a visible mark on the inside of Foster's right thumb. The FBI Lab found that this mark is consistent with a mark produced by

* The latter method requires a much firmer pull on the trigger.*
Foster's gun when "this portion of the right thumb is wedged between the front of the trigger and the inside of the front of the trigger guard of [Foster's gun] when the trigger rebounds (moves forward)." This mark is also consistent with the position of Foster's thumb in the trigger guard as depicted in the Park Police photographs. Lab Report, at 7.

B. Chemical Analysis

Ball shaped gunpowder was found in scrapings from Foster's shirt and undershirt. The FBI Lab found this gunpowder to be physically and chemically similar to the powder found in the empty cartridge case in the gun. In addition, chemical testing of Foster's shirt resulted in a positive reaction for the presence of lead residue. The presence of the residues found on Foster's shirt is consistent with the blast from the cylinder of Foster's gun when fired using ammunition of the kind found within that gun.

The FBI Lab further found one piece of ball powder on the eyeglasses recovered from the bottom of the berm, approximately thirteen feet below where Foster was found. This powder is physically and chemically similar to the gunpowder found in the cartridge case removed from Foster's gun. These facts are consistent with the eyeglasses being positioned near the gun when fired (such as on Foster's face or in his shirt pocket). One obvious scenario is that the eyeglasses were dislodged by the sudden backward movement of Foster's head when the gun was fired, after which the glasses bounced down the hill.
The FBI Lab detected one flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle in scrapings from Foster's shoes and socks, and one disk-shaped particle on the paper that Foster's clothes were placed on at the Park Police Laboratory. The FBI Lab found that these particles did not originate from the fired cartridge in Foster's gun. These particles are believed to be the result of contamination some time after the clothing was removed from Foster's body. The FBI Lab concluded that these particles "are not likely associated with this investigation." Supplemental Lab Report, at 3.

C. Blood Analysis

The FBI Lab conducted tests on the blood sample obtained during Foster's autopsy. The tests revealed small concentrations of trazadone, diazepam and nordiazepam. Trazadone is the antidepressant prescribed by Dr. Watkins and taken by Foster on the evening of July 19. Diazepam is commonly known as valium, and nordiazepam is a metabolite of valium." The concentrations of these drugs were below generally recognized therapeutic levels.

* Although the Park Police laboratory does take precautions to avoid contamination of evidence, it is a small facility which was conducting a number of unrelated examinations in July 1993. Foster's clothes were laid out to dry for four days on the floor of a "photo lab room" adjacent to the laboratory examination area. This room is regularly used by Park Police officers working on investigations and is equipped with an exhaust fan. It is possible that the clothes were contaminated while in this room.

** Lisa Foster stated that there was valium in their home in Washington, but she was not aware of Foster taking any.
Foster's blood type was found to be consistent with the blood found on his shirt and undershirt. A visual examination and limited chemical testing of the gun by the FBI Lab did not reveal the presence of any blood. Additional chemical testing was avoided so that the gun could be preserved for subsequent fingerprint and DNA testing. Subsequent testing did detect DNA near the muzzle of the gun which could have been derived from blood or saliva.

D. Analysis of Bloodstaining Patterns

The FBI Lab conducted an analysis of the bloodstaining on Foster's face and clothing as depicted in the photographs taken at the scene. The photographs show Foster's face pointing straight up - his head not tipped to either side. This position is inconsistent with the blood patterns on Foster's face and shirt. The blood on the right shoulder of Foster's shirt "consists of saturating stains typical of having been caused by a flow of blood onto or soaking into the fabric." Lab Report, at 9. The blood on Foster's right cheek and jaw is a "contact stain . . . typical of having been caused by a blotting action, such as would happen if a blood-soaked object was brought in contact with the side of his face and taken away, leaving the observed pattern behind." Lab Report, at 9.

The FBI Lab concluded that the pattern of the blood on Foster's face and on Foster's shoulder is consistent with Foster's face having come into contact with the shoulder of his shirt at some point. Because Foster's head is not in contact with his shoulder in the photographs, the FBI Lab Report concludes that
Foster's head "moved or was moved after being in contact with the shoulder." Lab Report, at 9. The Pathologist Panel endorsed this conclusion, stating that "a rightward tilt of his face was changed to a forward orientation by one of the early observers before the scene photographs were taken." Pathologist Report, ¶ 7.

The FBI Lab also found extensive bloodstaining on Foster's shirt and undershirt, covering a vastly greater amount of his shirt than that depicted in the photographs taken at the scene. This staining is attributable to the movement of the body from the scene, which typically results in additional staining of the deceased's clothing.

E. DNA Analysis

The FBI Lab performed a DNA analysis on material obtained from an area within 5 cm from the muzzle portion of the gun barrel. This DNA was compared to the DNA in Foster's blood, and the FBI Lab found it to be the same type. This DNA type is shared among approximately 6 percent of Caucasians. This material is derived from a cellular material, likely blood or saliva.

F. Fingerprint Analysis

The FBI Lab removed the grips from the handle of Foster's gun for testing. There were no fingerprints found on the outside of the grips or any other exposed portion of the gun. One print
was located on the inner surface of one of the gun's grips. The FBI Lab determined that this was not Foster's print.

G. **Handwriting Analysis**

Lisa Foster provided a document that she knew to have been handwritten by her husband, and personal checks that she knew had been signed by him. The FBI Lab compared the handwriting to that on the torn note found in Foster's briefcase on July 26, 1993, and determined that the torn note was written by Foster.

H. **Other Analyses**

1. The FBI Lab examined the pair of prescription eyeglasses found at the bottom of the berm and compared them to Foster's optical prescriptions provided to this Office by Lisa Foster. The FBI Lab found that the prescriptions were consistent with the determined prescription of the eyeglasses found on the berm. Marks on the earpieces of the eyeglasses were found to be consistent with biting. Lisa Foster stated that Foster had a habit of biting the earpieces of his glasses.

2. The FBI Lab determined that Foster's clothing contained head hairs dissimilar from his own, and carpet type fibers of various colors.

3. When Foster's clothing was examined by the FBI Lab, it "did not contain any coherent soil." Lab Report, at 12.

---

*The ability to recover prints varies due to a number of factors including the texture of the tested object and characteristics of the person who came in contact with that object. Latent prints can be destroyed by exposure to certain elements, such as heat.*
However, the FBI Lab found small particles of mica on much of Foster's clothing, including his shoes. This mica is consistent with the soil found in the area where Foster's body was found.

I. Search For Additional Evidence In Fort Marcy Park

On April 4, 1994, sixteen individuals from the FBI Lab went to Fort Marcy Park to conduct a search in the area where Foster's body was found. The purpose of the search was to attempt to find a bullet, bone fragments from Foster's skull, the presence of blood in the soil beneath the location of Foster's body when found, and any other evidence relevant to Foster's death.

In an attempt to locate a bullet, FBI Lab personnel surveyed and marked out a grid in what the FBI Lab determined was the most likely area for the bullet to have landed after passing through Foster's skull. This area was systematically searched using metal detectors. Twelve modern-day bullets were collected during the search and returned to the FBI Lab for analysis. The FBI Lab has determined that none of the bullets found were fired from Foster's gun.

The area immediately beneath where Foster's body was found was searched by digging and hand sifting the soil and other debris.

* Also present were representatives from the National Park Service and a representative from the Smithsonian Institution.

** In addition to the bullets, a number of cartridges and shell casings were found. The Lab determined that none of these items was fired in Foster's gun. Numerous Civil War artifacts were also found during the search, including ammunition, nails, horseshoes, a military button and other metal objects. These items were turned over to the National Park Service. An index of these items is attached as Exhibit 9.
FBI Lab personnel excavated to a depth of approximately eighteen inches, searching the soil through various screening methods. No bone fragments or bullets were found.

**ANALYSIS**

A. **Analysis And Conclusions Of Forensic Pathology Panel**

Four experts in the field of forensic pathology reviewed and analyzed the evidence obtained during the course of this investigation. Each member of the Pathologist Panel was provided unrestricted access to the FBI Lab Reports; the reports of all interviews conducted during the course of the investigation; the report issued by the Park Police following its investigation; the autopsy report; all photographs taken at the scene of Foster's death and during the autopsy; and microscopic slides containing portions of Foster's soft palate obtained during the autopsy. In addition, the Pathologist Panel discussed the evidence with members of this Office, the FBI investigating agents, and FBI Lab personnel. Two members of the Panel met with the Medical Examiner, Dr. Beyer.

After reviewing and analyzing the evidence, the Pathologist Panel issued a report stating its conclusions and summarizing the bases for its conclusions. The Panel concluded the following:

1) The bullet wound to Foster's head and brain caused his death;
2) The bullet traveled through the soft palate, entered the cranial cavity, significantly damaged the left side of the brainstem and the left cerebral hemisphere of the brain and exited from the center of the back of the head;

3) The wound caused instantaneous complete incapacitation, followed by clinical death within a matter of minutes;

4) The wound was self-inflicted, resulting from Foster placing the barrel of the gun into his mouth and firing it; and

5) Foster shot himself where he was found in Fort Marcy Park.

The Pathologist Report states that these conclusions were arrived at separately and independently by each member of the Panel.

1. Basis for conclusion that death was a suicide

The Pathologist Panel found the evidence in this case "typical and characteristic of such findings in deaths due to intentional self-inflicted intraoral gunshot wounds." Pathologist Report, ¶ 1. Physical evidence examined by the Pathologist Panel establishes that the gun was fired while in Foster's mouth. Microscopic slides taken during Foster's autopsy reveal a large quantity of gunpowder residue on the soft palate, indicating "that Mr. Foster placed the barrel of the weapon into his mouth with the muzzle essentially in contact with the soft palate when he pulled the trigger." Pathologist Report, ¶ 1.

The Panel also relied on the FBI Lab's finding that the DNA in Foster's blood sample was the same type as DNA found near the muzzle of the gun. This indicates that cellular material from Foster's body likely came into contact with the barrel of the gun.
Logically, this material is either blood or saliva from Foster's mouth.

The condition of Foster's body indicates that Foster voluntarily placed the gun in his mouth. The evidence is inconsistent with someone having forced the gun into his mouth. No broken teeth or other trauma to Foster's body were discovered during the autopsy, and there was no sign of a struggle. It is highly unlikely that someone could have forced a gun into the mouth of a man of Foster's size (six feet, four and one-half inches in height and 177 pounds in weight) without a struggle that would have resulted in Foster sustaining some other detectable injury. Nor was there any evidence that he was incapacitated by drug or alcohol.

The physical evidence also demonstrates that Foster himself pulled the trigger. An autopsy photograph depicts a mark on Foster's right thumb consistent with the recoil of the trigger after firing. Based on the existence of this mark and Park Police scene photographs showing the position of the gun, the Pathologist Panel concluded that after Foster fired the gun, his "right thumb was trapped and compressed between the trigger and the front of the trigger guard." Pathologist Report, ¶ 8.

Moreover, the photographs reveal and the autopsy confirms that there was gunpowder on the portion of Foster's right index finger facing his thumb and in the web area between the index finger and the thumb. Dr. Beyer, the Medical Examiner, also noted a lesser amount of gunpowder on Foster's left index finger. The
gap between the cylinder and the frame of the gun is the logical source for this gunpowder because the muzzle of the gun was in Foster's mouth when it was fired. As a result, the Pathologist Panel concluded "that Mr. Foster's index fingers were in the vicinity of the cylinder gap when the weapon was fired."

Pathologist Report ¶ 8.

Finally, the Panel was provided with summaries of interviews with Foster's family and friends during which they described Foster's depressed state prior to his death. The Pathologist Report notes that information that Foster took an anti-depressant prior to his death is corroborated by the finding of a trace amount of trazadone, an anti-depressant, identified in Foster's blood.

2. Basis for conclusion that death occurred in Fort Marcy Park

The Panel concluded that the condition of Foster's body and clothing at the time he was found precludes his having been moved to Fort Marcy Park from another location following his death. The photographs taken of the body in Fort Marcy Park show modest amounts of blood on his face and clothing. The blood visible on his clothing was limited to a small area on the right shoulder of his shirt, which is consistent with Foster having committed suicide where the body was found. The Panel determined that "[s]ubstantially greater contamination of skin surfaces and clothing by spilled and/or smeared blood would have been unavoidable, had the body been transported postmortem to the place
where it was found." Pathologist Report, ¶ 3. The extensive blood loss that occurred after Foster's body was moved from the park confirms that finding.

Foster's body was positioned on a steep slope, with his head near the top of the berm and his legs extended down the hill. As a result, when his heart stopped beating, gravity permitted the settling of blood into the lower portions of his body rather than out of the wound in his head. Once the body was laid flat in the body bag for transportation to the morgue, substantial blood loss did occur. Foster's shirt and undershirt were completely saturated with blood when removed from his body before the autopsy. His face and head were also contaminated with additional amounts of blood, as shown in pre-autopsy photographs. Had the body been moved to Fort Marcy Park after his death, the Park Police would have found Foster's body and clothing far more bloodied than they were at the scene.

B. Analysis Of Issues Raised On Circumstances Of Foster's Death

A number of issues have been raised regarding the circumstances of Foster's death. Many of these question the Park Police conclusion that Foster committed suicide in Fort Marcy Park. In this section of the Report we will address those issues. Although it is not possible to provide a definitive response to each of the questions or theories posed, none present circumstances inconsistent with the conclusion that Foster committed suicide in Fort Marcy Park.
1. Why wasn't there more blood on and around Foster's body?

When the Park Police and EMS personnel found Foster's body in Fort Marcy Park, relatively little blood was visible. However, members of the Park Police who were present when Foster's body was rolled over observed a fairly large pool of blood on the ground where his head had been and further noted that the upper portion of the back of Foster's shirt was blood-soaked. The Pathologists' Report provides further explanation for the limited amount of blood observed at the scene:

[...]ny relative lack of extravasated blood can be readily explained by the position of the body on the steeply inclined slope, with blood settling postmortem to the dependent portions of the body, i.e., below the level of the head wounds and by the prompt cessation of cardiovascular activity incident to the bullet wound injury of the brainstem.


After Foster's body was placed into the body bag and his body laid flat, some of the blood that had settled in the lower part of his body then flowed out, causing significant additional bloodstaining on his clothes and face.

2. Why were Foster's hands found lying neatly at his side?

The final position of Foster's body is explained by his likely position when he fired the gun. The Pathologist Report concludes that Foster was seated at the time he pulled the trigger." If Foster were lying down, it is likely that the bullet

* This conclusion is buttressed by the observation of a root pattern at the location of Foster's death which forms a natural seat a few feet down the slope of the berm.
would have been recovered in the soil beneath his head. If Foster was standing up, "he would not have ended up in the orderly position in which he was found." Pathologist Report, ¶ 6.

If Foster were seated, however, the position of the body was as would be expected following the loss of all motor function caused by bullet-generated trauma to the brainstem. The Pathologist Report concluded that "[a]fter firing the weapon, because of the sloped terrain, he would have fallen backward, with his arms falling to their respective sides by gravity, aided on the right by the weight of the revolver affixed to his thumb." Pathologist Report, ¶ 6.

3. Why was the gun still in Foster's hand?

After firing, the trigger of Foster's gun rebounds forward. Based on an analysis of scene photographs and an autopsy photograph showing a mark on Foster's right thumb, the Pathologist Panel and FBI ballistic experts concluded that Foster's thumb was "trapped and compressed" between the trigger and the trigger guard of the gun. Pathologist Report, ¶ 8. This conclusion is corroborated by the statement of Park Police Technician Peter Simonello who removed the gun from Foster's hand. He stated that Foster's knuckle initially prevented him from removing the gun from Foster's hand. As a result, Simonello half cocked the gun causing the trigger to be pulled back. Only then could Simonello remove the gun.
4. Why was there no blood on the gun?

The FBI Lab could reach no definitive conclusion on whether there was any blood on the gun. The source of the DNA material found on the muzzle of the gun is derived from human cellular material, which could be blood. However, even a determination that there was no blood on the gun would have little significance. The Pathologist Panel found that "[t]he absence of visible blood on the revolver is not inconsistent with the self-inflicted bullet wound [he] sustained. Visual or chemical identification of blood on the weapon in gunshot wound suicides is a common but by no means universal finding." Pathologist Report, ¶ 2.

5. Why did no one hear the shot?

It is impossible to determine conclusively that no one heard the shot. Given the location and circumstances of his death, however, it would not be surprising if the shot went unheard. The Park has few visitors, particularly on a weekday afternoon. It is entirely possible that there was no one else in the Park at the time that Foster fired the shot.

The closest building to the Park is the official Saudi Arabian Ambassador's residence located across Chain Bridge Road, a few hundred yards away from the spot that Foster shot himself. Interviews of the security guards at the Saudi Arabian residence and observations made by the FBI reveal that there were sources of noise which could have muffled the sound of a gunshot. First, Chain Bridge Road has a fairly steady stream of traffic in the
afternoon. Second, records obtained through the security guards at the Saudi residence show that construction work involving large vehicles and heavy machinery was occurring at the residence on the date of Foster's death. In addition, the sound of the shot would have been further muffled by Foster shooting the gun inside his mouth and by the Park's dense summer foliage.

6. Why was no bullet found?

The FBI Lab's search for the bullet focused on the most likely area for the bullet to have come to rest based upon certain assumptions of Foster's position when the gun was fired. Given the available information, however, it is impossible to determine where the bullet landed. For example, there is no information on the precise angle of Foster's head when the gun was fired. It is also impossible to predict to what degree the speed or trajectory of the bullet might have changed upon passing through his skull. It would have been enormously time-consuming, costly, and in all likelihood unproductive, to have searched the entire Park for the bullet.

7. Why was no dirt found on Foster's shoes?

The FBI Lab did find mica particles on Foster's shoes and socks. These mica particles are consistent with the mica that is found at Fort Marcy Park. It was approximately 90 degrees Fahrenheit and dry on the day that Foster died. Foliage leading up to and around Foster's body was dense. As a result, it is unlikely that there was a great deal of exposed moist soil in the Park that would have soiled Foster's shoes.
8. Why were there no powder burns inside Foster's mouth?

The Pathologist Panel was able to examine microscopic sections of Foster's soft palate obtained during the autopsy. These sections reveal large quantities of gunpowder indicating that the muzzle of the gun was inside Foster's mouth when he pulled the trigger. The Panel did not observe any burns caused by the muzzle blast, but added that such burns would not necessarily be expected under these circumstances.

9. Why was there no gunpowder on Foster's face?

The question of whether there was gunpowder on Foster's face remains unresolved. The scene and autopsy photographs show scattered "stippled material" on Foster's face. This material was not examined during the autopsy. It is uncertain whether this "stippled material" represents "gunpowder residue, blood spatter, or some other foreign material." Pathologist Report ¶ 8.

10. Why didn't CW see a gun in Foster's hand?

CW has stated that he viewed Foster's body from the top of the berm. He did not move down the berm to view the body from the side. CW has further stated that the natural foliage in the area made it difficult to see Foster's hands. In addition to the foliage, photographs taken at the scene show that Foster's right hand and leg obscured a large portion of the gun:

Observations of Park Police officers who also viewed the body from the top of the berm confirm that it was difficult to see the gun from that position. Officer Kevin Fornshill stated that he
was unable to see a gun in Foster's hand while viewing the body from the top of the berm due to the dense vegetation around Foster's body. He stated that he could not see the gun even when it was specifically referred to by a medic from Fairfax County EMS, who was positioned next to the body. Similarly, Ralph Pisani, a technician with Fairfax County EMS, was positioned about fifteen feet from the body at the top of the berm when he asked a colleague where the gun was. Even after he was told that the gun was in Foster's right hand, he was unable to see it from his position.

CONCLUSION

This Report does not purport to provide definitive answers to all questions surrounding Vincent Foster's death. Obviously, it is impossible to completely understand how or why he came to the point at which he decided to take his own life.

The overwhelming weight of the evidence compels the conclusion, however, that Vincent Foster committed suicide in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993. Although the contributing factors to his depressed state can never be precisely determined, there is no evidence that any issues related to Whitewater, Madison Guaranty or CMS played any part in his suicide.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: May 9, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK

UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR

4033007 S/D QV ZG WK

UD WP AL VY ZZ AR

40405047 S QV RU

40413029 S QV

40414002 S/D QV QW WP AL

40422001 S-QV QW


Year No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK

MAJOR CASE #106

CO: Little Rock

Specimens received: March 24, 1994

Specimens personally delivered by SSA William Colombell on March 24, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR):

Q1 Cartridge (2)

Q2 Cartridge case (3)

Q3 Eyeglasses (4)

Q4 Jacket (10)

Q4A Handkerchief (10)

Q5 Tie (11)

Q6A-Q6F Miscellaneous papers (13)

Q7-Q7D Key ring and keys (14)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q8</th>
<th>Shirt (16)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q9</td>
<td>T-shirt (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q10</td>
<td>Shorts (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q11</td>
<td>Pants (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q11A</td>
<td>Belt (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q12-Q13</td>
<td>Socks (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q14-Q15</td>
<td>Shoes (21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q16</td>
<td>Map (23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q17-Q18</td>
<td>Two pairs of glasses (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q19</td>
<td>Birthday card (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q20</td>
<td>Piece of paper (26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q21</td>
<td>Box of checkbooks (27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q22</td>
<td>Card (28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q23</td>
<td>Bottle (29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q24</td>
<td>Can (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q25</td>
<td>Pack of cigarettes (31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q26</td>
<td>Bottle of Kaopectate (32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q27</td>
<td>Corkscrew (33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q28</td>
<td>Miscellaneous items from ashtray (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q29</td>
<td>Torn note and envelope resubmitted from Laboratory Number 30730011 D/S UD UJ (Q1) (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q30</td>
<td>Brown paper from around K1 barrel, white filter paper and white wrapping paper (37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q31-Q31C</td>
<td>Paper on which clothes were dried (38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q32</td>
<td>Negatives (39)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
K1 .38 Special caliber Colt revolver, Serial Number 355055 (1)

K2 Known head hair pulled from VINCENT FOSTER (22)

K3 Known blood sample from VINCENT FOSTER (36)

Specimens personally delivered by SSA William Colombell on March 30, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40330007 S/D QV 2G WK UD WP AL QW VY ZZ AR):

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Initial Mobile Crime Lab Report of scene of death (Tab 46)

Evidence Control Receipt for weapon, one casing, and one round (Tab 47)

Department of Treasury, ATF National Tracing Center, Report of Firearms Tracing, both serial number (Tab 48)

Metropolitan Police Department certificate of No. Record of Firearms Registration for Weapon (Tab 49)

Photo of weapon shown to Foster’s sister and John Sloan’s correspondence reference same (Tab 50)

U.S. Park Police letter request ATF to perform forensic testing on evidence from the Foster Case, and result of tests from ATF (Tab 51)

Evidence Control Receipt listing Foster’s personal property found at the scene (Tab 52)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on police action attending the autopsy (Tab 53)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on processing Foster’s vehicle (Tab 54)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on the efforts to locate the spent bullet (Tab 55)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on processing the weapon for latent fingerprints (Tab 56)
Mobile Crime Lab Report on the "Foster Note" and the U.S. Capitol Police report of their examination of the "Foster Note" (Tab 57)

Mobile Crime Lab Reports reference the note and copies of the FBI's report on the examination of the note for their investigation into possible obstruction of justice (Tab 58)

Evidence control receipt of "Foster Note" (Tab 63)

Report of Autopsy and Toxicologist's Report on Foster (Tab 66)

Copies of personal papers found in Foster's wallet (Tab 67)

Specimens personally delivered by SSA James Corby on April 5, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40405047 S QV RU):

Q33  Bullet (1)
Q34  Bullet (2)
Q35-Q40 Six cartridge cases (3)
Q41-Q42 Two bullets (4)
Q43  Cartridge case (5)
Q44  Bullet (6)
Q45  Cartridge case (7)
Q46  Bullet (8)
Q47  Bullet (9)
Q48  Bullet (10)
Q49  Bullet (11)
Q50-Q51 Two bullets (12)
Q52-Q53 Two cartridge cases (13)
Q54-Q55 Two cartridge cases (14)
Q56-Q57 Two shotshell casings (14)

Q58 Bullet (14)

Q59 Miscellaneous items found at crime scene

Specimens personally delivered by Jim Bell on April 12, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40413029 S QV):

**ALSO SUBMITTED:**

- Report and notes of Carol Rosati, ATF Firearms Identification Examiner
- Disk with photos taken by Carlo Rosati, ATF Firearms Identification Examiner

Specimens personally delivered by SSA William Colombell on April 13, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40414002 S/D QV QW WP AL):

Q60-Q72 Thirteen autopsy photographs of VINCENT FOSTER

Q73-Q86 Copies of fourteen death scene photographs of VINCENT FOSTER

**ALSO SUBMITTED:**

- Roll of film taken at crime scene by Dr. Luke

Specimens delivered by Dr. James Luke on April 21, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40422001 S QV QW):

Q87 Copy of photo of Items 1, 2, 3

Q88-Q92 Copies of five polaroids taken at scene by Sgt. Edwards

Q93-Q100 Copies of eight polaroids taken at scene by Officer Simonello

Q101-Q113 Copies of thirteen polaroids taken during autopsy by Dr. Beyer

Q114-Q127 Fourteen 35mm photos taken during autopsy by Dr. Beyer
Result of examination:

FIREFARMS:

Specimen Q2 is a .38 Special caliber cartridge case of Remington manufacture which was identified as having been fired in the K1 revolver. Several pieces of ball smokeless powder were removed from the Q2 cartridge case in the Laboratory.

Specimen Q1 is a .38 Special caliber cartridge of Remington manufacture which is loaded with a round-nosed lead bullet. The Q1 cartridge and the Q2 cartridge case are similar in caliber type and manufacturer and bear similar "R-P .38 Spl HV" headstamps. The bullet was removed from the Q1 cartridge in the Laboratory.

The K1 revolver functioned normally when test fired in the Laboratory. The trigger pulls (single action and double action) were normal for the K1 revolver.

One piece of ball smokeless powder was removed from the Q3 glasses in the Laboratory. This piece of ball smokeless powder could have been deposited on the Q3 glasses from the cylinder blast or muzzle blast of the K1 revolver when fired. Ball smokeless powder was also removed from the Q30 paper in the Laboratory.

When the Q8 shirt was received in the Laboratory, the resultant color reaction for a positive reaction for the sodium rhodizinate test was apparent. This reaction was positive for vaporized lead and very fine particulate lead; it was noted on the front of the Q8 shirt. This type of reaction is consistent with the type of reaction expected when a firearm is discharged in close proximity to this portion of the shirt. It is consistent with muzzle blast or cylinder blast from a revolver like the K1 revolver using ammunition like specimens Q1 and Q2.

Subsequent chemical processing of the Q8 shirt in the Laboratory revealed lead residues in a small area near the sixth button from the collar on the front of the Q8 shirt. This reaction could have been caused by contact with a source of lead residues. Lead residues were also detected on the underside of the edge of the collar on the left side of the Q8 shirt. This small area of lead residues could have been caused by the discharge of a firearm consistent with the positive reaction noted above when the Q8 shirt was received in the Laboratory.
Apparent gunshot residue (smoke) was noted in the Q60, Q112, Q125, Q126 and Q127 photographs on the side of the right forefinger and web area of the victim's right hand. These residues are consistent with the disposition of smoke from muzzle blast or cylinder blast when the K1 revolver is fired using ammunition like that represented by specimens Q1 and Q2 when this area of the right hand is positioned near the front of the cylinder or to the side of and near the muzzle.

The mark on the inside of the right thumb which is visible in the Q60 photograph is consistent with a mark produced by the trigger of the K1 revolver when this portion of the right thumb is wedged between the front of the trigger and the inside of the front of the trigger guard of the K1 revolver when the trigger rebounds (moves forward). The trigger of the K1 revolver automatically rebounds when released after firing (single or double action) or whenever the trigger is released after it is moved to the rear. This mark is consistent with the position of the right thumb of the victim in the trigger guard of the revolver in the Q77, Q79 and Q97 photographs.

The position of the victim's hand in the Q77, Q79 and Q97 photographs relative to the revolver and the apparent deposition of gunshot residue (smoke) visible in the Q60, Q112, Q125, Q126 and Q127 photographs is consistent with, but not limited to, the following position of the right hand during firing: Pulling the trigger of the K1 revolver with the right thumb, single or double action, or having the right thumb inside the trigger guard with the web area and side of the right forefinger near the front of the cylinder.

Based on differences in caliber, bullet type and/or the rifling impressions present in these bullets, specimens Q33, Q34, Q41, Q42, Q44, Q47, Q48, Q49, Q51 and Q58 can be eliminated as having been fired from the K1 revolver or they are dissimilar to the type of bullet loaded into the Q1 cartridge.

Specimens Q35 through Q40, Q43, Q45 and Q52 through Q57 are dissimilar to the type of ammunition components represented by specimens Q1 and Q2 and those commonly fired in the K1 revolver.
METALLURGY:

Based on metallurgical examinations, the Q46 and Q50 bullets, if exposed to the ambient environment from which they were recovered for the duration of their deformed life, were exposed for a period of time significantly exceeding nine months.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES:

The K3 blood contains trazodone, diazepam and nordiazepam at 0.06 micrograms per milliliter (ug/ml), 0.01 ug/ml and 0.04 ug/ml, respectively. The concentration of these drugs is below recognized therapeutic levels.

No drugs were identified in the K2 hair. Inasmuch as this laboratory has limited knowledge of drugs other than cocaine and morphine in hair, no conclusions should be drawn from the fact that the drugs found in the blood were not found in the hair.

Ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the Q3 eyeglasses and the Q30 paper and in the scrapings from Q8, Q9 and Q31. This gunpowder is physically and chemically similar to the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case. One flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle and one perforated disk-shaped gunpowder particle physically different from the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case was identified in the scrapings from Q12-Q15, and Q31B, respectively. The flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle from the Q12 through Q15 scrapings is not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge.

No ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the tissue samples from the inside of FOSTER'S mouth, when examined at the Office of the Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia.

BLOODSTAIN PATTERN EXAMINATIONS:

Specimens Q8 through Q10, Q12 through Q15 and Q60 through Q127 as well as the ALSO SUBMITTED documentation was examined in an effort to determine any information of value through a study of the bloodstain patterns present. It is to be noted that a study of the above evidence alone cannot substitute for an in-person examination of the original/unaltered incident scene. The following observations were made:
Photographs of the victim at the incident scene depict apparent blood stains on his face and the right shoulder of his dress shirt. The staining on the shirt covers the top of the shoulder from the neck to the top of the arm and consists of saturating stains typical of having been caused by a flow of blood onto or soaking into the fabric. The stains on his face take the form of two drain tracks and one larger contact stain. Contact bloodstaining occurs when an object bearing wet blood comes in contact with an unstained object, leaving blood on the latter. The drain tracks extend from the right corner of the victim's mouth back toward and below the right ear and from the right nostril over the right cheek toward the temple area and above the right ear. The victim's body is depicted at the scene in a supine position with his face looking generally straight up, and the head not turned to either side. While the exact positioning of the victim's head relative to the ground and the contour of the ground itself are not known, the draining tracks suggest his head was tipped back slightly when the draining of blood occurred.

The contact stain on the right cheek and jaw of the victim is typical of having been caused by a blotting action, such as would happen if a blood-soaked object was brought in contact with the side of his face and taken away, leaving the observed pattern behind. The closest blood-bearing object which could have caused this staining is the right shoulder of the victim's shirt. The quantity, configuration and distribution of the blood on the shirt and the right cheek and jaw of the victim are consistent with the jaw being in contact with the shoulder of the shirt at some time. The available photographs depict the victim's head not in contact with the shirt and therefore indicate that the head moved or was moved after being in contact with the shoulder. The specific manner of this movement is not known.

An examination of the clothing of the victim disclosed extensive bloodstaining over the Q8 shirt and Q9 T-shirt which is inconsistent with that observed at the scene on specimen Q8. It should be noted, however, that during the normal course of such scene investigations, movement of the victim at or from the scene by investigative or medical personnel may result in stain patterns not specifically relevant to reconstruction of the original events surrounding the incident. Photographs taken before and after such actions often display apparent inconsistencies when attempts are made to relate the stain patterns to the incident itself.
SEROLOGICAL ANALYSES:

Grouping tests conducted on the K3 blood sample and the human blood identified on the below-listed specimens disclosed the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimen</th>
<th>DNA Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K3</td>
<td>&quot;PGM 2-2+, Hp 2, Gc 1F1s&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q8</td>
<td>&quot;PGM 2-2+&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q9</td>
<td>&quot;PGM 2-2+, Hp 2, Gc 1F1s&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attempts to further characterize Q8 were inconclusive. Human blood, too limited in amount for conclusive groupin, purposes, was identified on Q11A. Blood, too limited in amount for conclusive origin determination, was identified on Q15. A preliminary chemical test for the presence of blood was positive on a stain of human origin on Q10; however, the presence of blood could not be confirmed. A preliminary chemical test for the presence of blood was positive on stains on Q4A and Q11; however, the presence of blood could not be confirmed due to a limited amount of stain. No blood was identified on Q3, Q4, Q5, Q12 through Q14, Q30 or K1.

Semen was identified on Q10. No semen was identified on Q4, Q4A, Q5, Q8, Q9 or Q11.

DNA ANALYSIS:

DNA DQ alpha types as listed were detected for the following specimens:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimens</th>
<th>DNA DQ alpha Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K3 (POSTER)</td>
<td>2,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K1 (Muzzle portion of barrel)</td>
<td>2,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q6F (envelope flap)</td>
<td>3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q6F (stamp)</td>
<td>3,4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the DNA DQ alpha results, the source of K3 is included as a potential contributor to the DNA detected in specimen K1. The estimated percentage of selecting an unrelated individual at random from the population having DQ alpha type 2,4 as detected in specimens K3 and K1, is approximately 6 percent of Caucasians, 8 percent of Blacks and 8 percent of Hispanics.
Based on the DNA DQ alpha results, the source of K3 is excluded as a potential contributor to the DNA detected on specimens Q6F.

There was insufficient DNA for DNA DQ alpha analysis on specimens Q3, Q6E, Q23, Q24 and Q29.

No DNA examinations were conducted on specimens Q6A through Q6D and Q30.

HAIRS AND FIBERS:

Blonde to light brown head hairs of Caucasian origin which are dissimilar to the head hairs in the K2 known head hair sample from Vincent Foster were found in the debris removed from the Q9 T-Shirt, the Q11 through Q11A pants and belt and the Q12 through Q15 socks and shoes. These hairs have been mounted on glass microscope slides and will be preserved for possible future comparisons.

No other hairs which were dissimilar to the known hairs of the deceased and which were suitable for significant comparison purposes were found in the debris from specimens Q4, Q5, Q8 through Q15 or Q31 through Q31C.

Carpet type fibers of various colors were found in the debris from specimens Q4, Q5, Q8, Q10 through Q15, Q31B and Q31C. These colors include white, tan, gray, blue, red and green. These fibers will also be preserved for possible future comparisons. It was also noted that a number of red/dark pink wool fibers were found in the debris from specimens Q9, Q12 through Q15, Q31A and Q31C. The sources of these wool and carpet fibers or their possible significance is unknown to the Laboratory.

No apparent damage, i.e. cuts, tears, abraded areas or missing buttons, was noted on the Q4, Q5 or Q8 through Q15 clothing items.

OPTICAL EXAMINATIONS:

The wire frame, dark lens glasses, specimen Q17, are non-prescription Ray-Ban sunglasses. There are subtle indentations on the earpieces, an indication of chewing/biting.
The frames and nosepad appear bent, likely due to damage rather than an intentional adjustment. Due to the type of glasses and the nature of their condition, no physical or visual characteristics of the wearer can be determined.

The second pair of glasses, Sanford Hutton frames, specimen Q18, has tinted prescription lenses:

Right eye  
-300 sph +150 x 123 degrees  
(-150 sph -150 cyl x 33 degrees)

Left eye  
-325 or -350 sph +50 x 90 degrees  
(-275 or -300 sph - 50 cyl x 180 degrees)

The pupillary distance (PD) is 73mm. The lenses are compound, the wearer is nearsighted and has an astigmatism in both eyes. The rose colored lenses were originally grey. The color change is due to sun exposure. Subtle indentations on the earpieces indicate chewing/biting.

The pair of glasses, specimen Q3, has prescription lenses:

Right eye  
-125 sph -125 x 20 degrees  
(-250 sph +125 cyl x 110 degrees)

Left eye  
-275 sph - 50 x 175 degrees  
(-325 sph +50 cyl x 85 degrees)

The PD is 71 mm. The wearer is nearsighted and has an astigmatism in both eyes. Subtle indentations on the earpieces indicate chewing/biting. Also, the earpieces on the Q3 glasses move very easily.

Given the large PD and the prescription of the lenses, the two prescription glasses, specimens Q18 and Q3, could have been worn by the same individual. The small numerical differences regarding the lenses are not significant and could be the result of analytical error when examining the patient, medications taken by the patient concurrent with their examination, analytical error when preparing the lenses or any combination thereof.

MINEREOLOGY:

The clothing and the paper on which the clothes were dried, specimens Q4, Q5, Q8 through Q15 and Q31, respectively, did not contain coherent soil. However, a few, small particles of mica were observed in the debris from the clothes the
victim was wearing when he was found by law enforcement authorities, specimens Q8 through Q15, and the drying paper, specimen Q31. The presence of a few, small particles of mica on these specimens is reasonable given the micaceous soil found at the crime scene. Debris recovered from the victim's jacket and tie, specimens Q4 and Q5, found in the victim's car, did not contain like mica.

DOCUMENT:

Indented writing in the wording "VU Parking Ticket" was observed on the back of the Q6b "Ty Tippet" business card.

No other indented writing was observed on specimens Q6, Q16, Q19 through Q22, Q28, and Q29.

PHOTOGRAFIC:

The .35mm color negatives (Q32) were examined to locate frames for photographic enhancement. The selected frames (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18) were printed using Kodak Ultra print paper to produce maximum image detail. Due to the negatives having been underexposed during the photographic process, limited detail could be extracted from each of the selected frames.

KEY EXAMINATIONS:

Specimen Q7 consists of a key ring containing four keys, a plastic tab and a metal tag with the inscription:

THANK YOU
COOK JEEP SALES
Little Rock, Ark.
Ph 374-4848

Examination of the four keys determined they are consistent with the type of keys utilized in door and cabinet locks.

The Q7A key bears the inscription. "U.S. PROPERTY DO NOT DUPLICATE" and has Medeco type cuts. Such cuts indicate that this key was intended for use in high security locks.

The Q7B key is of the type utilized in double bitted cam locks which are used for cabinet drawers, vending machines, lock boxes, etc.
The Q7C and the Q7D keys are conventionally cut keys which are utilized in standard door locks.

**FINGERPRINT:**

You will be separately advised concerning the results of the requested latent fingerprint examinations.

**ADMINISTRATIVE/DISPOSITION:**

RFLP DNA examinations are continuing on specimens K3 and Q10 and will take several weeks to complete. You will be advised of the results of those examinations as soon as they are completed.

The photographs produced during the above-mentioned photographic examinations of specimen Q32 and specimen Q32 were returned to SSA Larry Monroe on May 9, 1994.

Specimens Q60 through Q72, Q73 through Q86 and the negatives, photographs and slides produced from the ALSO SUBMITTED film from Laboratory Number 40414002 S QV QW WP AL and specimens Q101 through Q127 were returned to SSA Colombell on May 3, 1994. You will be separately advised concerning the disposition of the remaining submitted specimens.
To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40525002 8 QV WP ZG VY ZZ

Date: June 13, 1994

Reference: Also submitted communication received May 25, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
   MAJOR CASE #106
   OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: May 25, 1994

Specimens personally delivered by SSA Larry Monroe on May 25, 1994:

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Note regarding issues being posed to obtain clarification or observations in regard to May 9, 1994 Laboratory Report

Result of examination:

Reference is made to the FBI Laboratory report dated May 9, 1994, submitted in connection with this case.

Page 1 (over)
FIREARMS:

Issue No. 1 in the ALSO SUBMITTED note relates to the positive color reaction for vaporized lead and fine particulate lead which was noted on the front of the Q8 shirt when it was received in the Laboratory. As noted in the referenced report, the presence of these gunshot residues (vaporized lead and fine particulate lead) is consistent with firing a firearm in close proximity to this portion of the Q8 shirt. Further, it was noted that the presence of these gunshot residues was consistent with the muzzle blast or cylinder blast which was noted when the K1 revolver was fired using ammunition like that represented by specimens Q1 and Q2. It cannot be concluded that the K1 revolver produced these gunshot residues; however, they are consistent with the cylinder blast or the muzzle blast which would be produced if the K1 revolver was fired in close proximity to the front of the Q8 shirt.

Issue No. 2 in the ALSO SUBMITTED note related to the finding of one piece of ball smokeless powder on the Q3 glasses when examined in the Laboratory. No determination can be made as to the position of the Q3 glasses at the time of death. It is noted, however, that ball smokeless powder can be deposited down range from the muzzle of a firearm when fired (muzzle blast) and to the sides of the front of the cylinder (cylinder blast) when a revolver is fired. It is noted in the referenced report that this piece of ball powder could have been deposited on the Q3 glasses from the cylinder blast or muzzle blast of the K1 revolver when fired. Also, in the referenced report, it was noted that the earpieces on the Q3 glasses move very easily.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES:

It was previously reported that no ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the tissue samples from the inside of FOSTER'S mouth, when examined at the Office of the Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia. Inasmuch as these tissue samples were prepared in a way which is not conducive to retaining unconsumed gunpowder particles, these findings are not unexpected. Also, unconsumed gunpowder particles are different from residue of gunpowder. The FBI Laboratory findings are not inconsistent with the Pathologists' Report relating to a suicide finding in which the muzzle of the firearm was in FOSTER'S mouth.
To determine if a person could have been shot by a particular firearm, the gunpowder from a fired cartridge case can be compared with gunpowder from a victim. It was previously reported that ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the Q3 eyeglasses and in the scrapings from Q8, Q9, Q30 and Q31. This gunpowder is physically and chemically similar to the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case. One flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle and one perforated disk-shaped gunpowder particle physically different from the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case was identified in the scrapings from Q12 through Q15, and Q31B, respectively. The flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle from the Q12 through Q15 scrapings is not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge. The significance of these findings is that approximately 20 gunpowder particles from Q3, Q8, Q9, Q30 and Q31, which are consistent with being deposited from the muzzle/cylinder blast of the K1 revolver when fired, matched the gunpowder from the Q2 cartridge case and that only two particles did not match and that one of the two was not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge. Also, the one which was consistent with coming from a fired cartridge was found on a piece of paper used to dry FOSTER'S clothes. The source of these two particles is unknown; however, they are not likely associated with this investigation.

**SEROLOGICAL ANALYSES:**

The following information is provided regarding the processing of the specimen K1 .38 Special caliber Colt revolver, Serial Number 355055, for the presence of blood on April 22, 1994 in the FBI Laboratory:

A visual examination of K1 did not reveal the presence of any stains consistent with blood on the exterior surfaces of the weapon. The presence or absence of saliva on a specimen such as K1 cannot be determined by a visual examination.

The entire surface area of K1 was not subjected to chemical testing for the presence of blood or saliva inasmuch as K1 was to be subsequently processed in the FBI Laboratory for the presence of latent fingerprints and DNA. A general swabbing of the entire surface of K1 for the presence of blood or saliva could remove and/or destroy latent fingerprints and/or DNA. Therefore, only limited areas on the outer and inner surfaces of the barrel were selected and subjected to chemical testing for the presence of blood with negative results.
It is also pointed out that the inability to detect blood or saliva on a specimen such as K1, does not preclude subsequent DNA testing.

Specimen K1 appeared to have been previously processed for latent fingerprints prior to receipt by the FBI Laboratory. It should be noted that the processing of K1 for latent fingerprints prior to receipt by the FBI Laboratory could have removed, degraded and/or obscured any blood that may have been initially present to the extent that subsequent visual examination and chemical testing for the presence of blood by the FBI Laboratory would yield negative results.

DNA ANALYSES:

The following information is provided regarding the examination of item K1 for the presence of DNA by DQ alpha analysis.

Item K1 was examined for the presence of human DNA. The exterior circumference of the barrel was swabbed from the bore area to a distance of 5 cm extending from the muzzle end. Human DNA was extracted from the swab and type as DQ alpha type 2, 4. This is consistent with the DQ alpha type of the victim FOSTER.

Human DNA is contained within almost all cells within the human body. These cells can be carried in many body fluids such as blood, saliva, urine or semen (in males). DNA from cells contained in the blood of an individual would be the same as DNA taken from cells contained in that individual's saliva. The DNA analysis conducted on item K1 is specific for human DNA. This test cannot determine if the source of the DNA was blood or saliva.

MINERALOGY:

Mica was recovered from the individual specimens Q8 through Q10. Specimens Q11 and Q11a, pants and belt, respectively, were packaged together. Mica was observed on the pants prior to scraping them. Both specimens were scraped together given that they were packaged together. Mica was also observed in the collective scraping of these specimens. Specimens Q12 through Q15, shoes and socks, were packaged together. Hence, these specimens were scraped together and the collective debris examined. Mica was observed in the collective debris.
Specimens Q4 and Q5, jacket and tie, were packaged together and scraped accordingly. No mica was observed in the collective debris.

Specimens Q31 through Q31c, the paper on which the clothes were dried, were packaged together. Accordingly, observed mica in the debris cannot be attributed to a specific specimen.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The response to the issues in the ALSO SUBMITTED note relating to the fingerprint examination (Issue No. 6) and the death scene search (Issue No. 7) will be reported separately.
To: ADIC, WMFO

Date: May 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063
Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Specimens received March 24, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106

Specimens received: April 15, 1994 in Latent Fingerprint Section

Specimens:

Q2, cartridge case
Q3, eyeglasses (processed prior to receipt)
Q6, miscellaneous papers
Q7, key ring
Q16, map
Q17 and Q18, two pairs of glasses
Q19, card
Q20, piece of paper
Q21, box of checkbooks
Q22, card
Q23, bottle
Q24, can
Q25, pack of cigarettes
Q26, bottle of Kaopectate

(Continued on next page)
Continuation of specimens:

Q27, corkscrew
Q28, miscellaneous items from ashtray
K1, .38 caliber Colt Revolver, bearing serial number 355055
(processed prior to receipt)

The results of the other requested forensic examinations and the disposition of the specimens will be furnished in a separate report.

The specimens were examined and eight latent fingerprints and one latent palm print of value were present or developed on the underside of a pistol grip removed from K1, a business card, two envelopes and a greeting card, parts of Q6.

Seven latent fingerprints are not the fingerprints of VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR., FBI #740702RA9. The remaining latent fingerprint (side area) was compared with the available fingerprints of FOSTER, but no identification was effected. Clearly and completely recorded inked impressions of the side areas of the fingers and palm prints are necessary for conclusive comparisons.
Communication and list of issues raised by the Independent Counsel dated May 26, 1994

May 31, 1994 in Latent Fingerprint Section

Nine latent fingerprints previously reported in the captioned case are not the fingerprints of FOSTER. The remaining latent fingerprint (side area) was compared with the available fingerprints of FOSTER, but no identification was effected. Clearly and completely recorded inked impressions of the side areas of the fingers and palm prints are necessary for conclusive comparisons.

(Continued on next page)
The following statement is in response to the supplemental request of the Independent Counsel for commentary as to why FOSTER's prints were not found on the weapon:

After I received K1, pistol, I examined it for latent prints by visual examination, laser, cyanoacrylate, laser dye, and appropriate fingerprint powders. No latent prints were detected on the exterior surface of the weapon. Upon removing the grips from the weapon, one latent fingerprint was visible on the underside of the right pistol grip, approximately two inches from the base of the grip.

Generally, the determining factors in leaving latent prints are having a transferable substance, i.e., sweat, sebaceous oil or other substance on the fingers, and having a surface that is receptive to receiving the substance that forms the latent prints. A clean, smooth, flat surface is most receptive for transfer of any substance from the fingers. Some reasons for the lack of these substances are an individual who does not perspire readily, or an individual who wipes or cleans the hands before touching an item, thus removing any substance from the fingers.

Certain atmospheric conditions that an item is subjected to before discovery of that item, such as outside heat, rain, snow, etc., could destroy any latent prints on that item. In addition if an item is not protected from excessive handling or friction, latent prints could also be destroyed, thereby causing no latent prints to be detected or developed.

Please call Specialist L. G. HUPP, (202) 524-6937, if you have any questions concerning the result of the latent print examination.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Date: June 17, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063
Lab No. 40602045 S/D QV UD 40617025 D UD

Reference: Communications dated June 1, 1994 and June 16, 1994

Year No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
Major Case #106
CO: LITTLE ROCK

Specimens received: June 2, 1994

Specimens received under cover of communication dated June 1, 1994 (40602045 D UD)

K5 One photocopied sheet of paper bearing the known handwriting of VINCENT FOSTER

RESUBMISSION OF Q1 (30730011 D UD) AND K4 (40525017 D UD)

Specimens received under cover of communication dated June 16, 1994 (40617025 D UD)

K6 Handwriting sample bearing the purported known writing of VINCENT FOSTER

Results of examination:

It was determined that the handwriting on the previously submitted note designated Q29 in Laboratory report dated May 9, 1994 (Lab #40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ and AR) was written by VINCENT FOSTER, whose known writings...
are designated K4 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40525017 S/D QV ZG UD and VY), K5 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40602045 S/D QV UD) and K6 (assigned Lab #40617025 D UD).

K5 and K6 are returned herewith. The disposition of Q29 and K4 will be reported separately. Appropriate photographs have been made.
# CURRICULUM VITAE

## Personal Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Charles S. Hirsch, M.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth:</td>
<td>March 30, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Home)</td>
<td>300 East 75th Street, Apt. 25K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, N.Y.</td>
<td>10021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Office)</td>
<td>(212) 628-6182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of Chief Medical Examiner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>520 First Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York, N.Y. 10016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(212) 447-2034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status:</td>
<td>Married, 1 Child</td>
</tr>
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## Undergraduate Education:

University of Illinois, Urbana, 1954-58, B.S. (with High Distinction)

## Medical Education and Post Graduate Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical School:</th>
<th>University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago 1958-62 (Alpha Omega Alpha).</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internship:</td>
<td>Rotating Intern, University Hospitals of Cleveland, 1962-1963</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residency:</td>
<td>Anatomic Pathology, Institute of Pathology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, 1963-65.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fellowships:</td>
<td>Neuropathology: Central Anatomic Laboratory, Department of Mental Hygiene at the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Baltimore, Maryland, 1965-66.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forensic Pathology: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Baltimore, Maryland, 1966-67.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Military Service:


Certifications:

National Board of Medical Examiners, Parts I, II, III.
American Board of Pathology in Anatomic Pathology (May 1968) and Forensic Pathology (May 1969)

Licensure:


Current Positions:

Chief Medical Examiner, City of New York (1989- )
Professor and Chairman, Department of Forensic Medicine and Professor of Pathology, New York University Medical School (1989- )
Adjunct Professor of Pathology, Cornell University Medical College (1989- ).

Former Positions:

Associate Pathologist and Deputy Coroner, Cuyahoga County Coroner's Office, Cleveland, Ohio (1969-79).
Associate Professor of Forensic Pathology, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio (1976-79), Assistant Professor of Forensic Pathology (1971-76), Instructor in Forensic Pathology (1969-71).
Director of Forensic Pathology, Hamilton County Coroner's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio (1979-1985).
Professor of Pathology, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, (1979-1985)
Professor of Forensic Pathology, SUNY Medical School at Stony Brook, New York (1985-88).
Medical Societies and Organizations:

- American Society of Clinical Pathologists
- College of American Pathologists
- American Academy of Forensic Sciences
- National Association of Medical Examiners
- Alpha Omega Alpha
- American Medical Association
- New York State Medical Society

Other Professional Activities:

American Society of Clinical Pathologists:
- Program Committee (1983-87).
- Planning and Scope Committee (1983-86).
- Director or Codirector of workshops regularly presented at national meetings since 1975.

College of American Pathologists:
- National Autopsy Data Bank Committee (1982-84).
- Committee on Alcohol and Traffic Safety (Chairman, 1983).
- Director and participant in numerous seminars presented at national and regional meetings since 1970.
- President, Cleveland Society of Pathologists (1975-1976).

Board of Editors, American Journal of Clinical Pathology (1976-1982).
Board of Editors, Human Pathology (1988-).
Board of Editors, Journal of Forensic Sciences (1993-).
The American Board of Pathology:
Forensic Pathology Examination Committee (1974-1980).
Trustee Designate (1980-).
Secretary (1988).
Vice President (1989-1990).
Elected Life Trustee, 1993

Recipient of "The Golden Apple," University of Cincinnati
Medical School (1980).
Commencement Speaker, University of Cincinnati Medical School
(1983).

Recipient of the CCE Commissioner's Medal of the American
Society of Clinical Pathologists, 1989

Fellow, New York Academy of Medicine (1989-)
Board of Trustees (1991-)
Publications:


|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|


Curriculum Vitae

James L. Luke, M.D.

**Address/Telephone**
4218 Silverwood Lane  
Bethesda, Maryland 20816  
(301) 229-1010

**Date of Birth**
August 29, 1932

**Married**
Marcia Gene Alley, October 5, 1957

1. **Education and Professional Training**

**College**
Yale University  
New Haven, Connecticut  
1950-1952

Columbia University  
New York City, New York  
1956 (B.S.)

**Medical School**
School of Medicine  
Case-Western Reserve University  
Cleveland, Ohio  
1960 (M.D.)

**Internship**
Laboratory of Pathology  
Yale University School of Medicine  
Yale-New Haven Hospital  
New Haven, Connecticut  
1960-1961

**Residency**
Institute of Pathology  
University Hospitals and  
Case-Western Reserve University  
Cleveland, Ohio  
1961-1963

**Military Service**
Staff Researcher  
Laboratory of Experimental Pathology  
National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases  
National Institutes of Health  
Bethesda, Maryland  
(Surgeon, U.S. Public Health Service)  
1963-1965
II. Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1965-1967</td>
<td>Associate Medical Examiner, City of New York, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>520 First Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York City, New York</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
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<td>Department of Legal Medicine</td>
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<td>New York University School of Medicine</td>
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<td>1967-1971</td>
<td>Chief Medical Examiner*, State of Oklahoma</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Professor of Forensic Pathology</td>
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<td>University of Oklahoma School of Medicine</td>
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<td>Oklahoma City, Oklahoma</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Director, Forensic Pathology Residency Training Program</td>
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<td>1971-1983</td>
<td>Chief Medical Examiner*, District of Columbia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, S.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington, D.C. 20003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Director, Forensic Pathology Residency Training Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-1986</td>
<td>Clinical Professor of Pathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical Schools of Georgetown, George Washington and Howard Universities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983-1986</td>
<td>Distinguished Scientist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Armed Forces Institute of Pathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington, D.C. 20306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987-1989</td>
<td>Chief Medical Examiner, State of Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office of the Chief Medical Examiner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 Shuttle Road</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Farmington, Connecticut 06032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Professor of Pathology, Professor of Laboratory Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School of Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University of Connecticut Health Center</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Farmington, Connecticut 06032</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* As the first Chief Medical Examiner, planned and implemented medical examiner system.
Present

Director, AFIP Breast Implant Project
Department of Environmental and Toxicologic Pathology
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, D.C. 20306

Forensic Pathologist
Investigative Support Unit
Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBI Academy
Quantico, Virginia 22135

Security Clearance: Top Secret

Clinical Professor of Pathology
George Washington University School of Medicine

Clinical Professor of Pathology
Georgetown University School of Medicine

III. Certification/Associations

Specialty Boards: Diplomat, National Board of Medical Examiners (1961)

Certified by the American Board of Pathology in Anatomic (1965) and Forensic (1967) Pathology

State Medical Licenses: Ohio, New York, California, Oklahoma, District of Columbia*, Connecticut

Active

Societies, Associations and Honors:
(In Chronological Order)

*Chamberlain Greek Prize, Yale University (1950)

*American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Fellow (1965-Present)

*Physicians for Automotive Safety, Consultant (1965-1971)

*Law-Science Academy of America, Fellow (1966-1968)

*National Association of Medical Examiners, Member (1966-Present)

*Oklahoma County Medical Society, Member (1967-1971)
*Oklahoma State Association of Pathologists, Member (1967-1971)

*American Society for Investigative Pathology (formerly American Association of Pathologists, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists), Member (1967-Present)

*Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Forensic Pathology, Committee on Pathology of the Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council (1968)

*Distinguished Faculty Award – by the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine Student Council (1968)

*Medicolegal Committee, Oklahoma County Medical Society and Oklahoma State Medical Association (1967-1971)

*Committee on Training in Forensic Pathology, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes of Health (1969)


*Executive Committee, National Association of Medical Examiners (1970-1972)

*Medical Advisory Board, National Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Foundation (1972-1983)

*Visiting Faculty, National Naval Medical Center, Naval Medical Command, Bethesda, Maryland (1973-1987)


*Board of Directors, National Association of Medical Examiners (1982-1985)

*Consultant on Forensic Pathology, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland (1985-1986)

*Forensic Pathology Consultant to the Special Counsel Appointed by the Mayor to Investigate the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York (1985)
Consultant, National Coroner/Medical Examiner Data Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service (1987-Present)

*Member, Forensic Sciences Operation and Planning Committee, FBI Academy (1987-Present)


*Chairman, Task Group on the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Transition Committee on Human Services, Mayoral Transition Committee, District of Columbia (1990)

*Board of Editors, American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology (1992-Present)


*Associate Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences (1992-Present)

IV. Major Presentations

1. Training and Education in Forensic Pathology. Presented to the Committee on Pathology of the Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences.


5. J. L. Luke and Kurt M. Dubowski. **Some Considerations Regarding the Establishment of an Institute of Forensic Medicine at the University of Oklahoma Medical Center.** Presented to the Vice President for Medical Center Affairs, University of Oklahoma Medical Center, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, September, 1970.


Presented at the Superior Court of the District of Columbia Judicial Seminar on Alcohol and Drugs, Hershey, Pennsylvania, October, 1980.

Presented at the Forensic Science Seminar, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, March, 1982.

Presented to the Director, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP), Washington, D. C., March, 1984.


Presented to the Board of Trustees, American Registry of Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., June, 1993.

V. Publications


CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: Donald T. Reay</th>
<th>Date of Birth: 14 May 1937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address: 10800 12th N.W. Seattle, WA</td>
<td>Place of Birth: Rock Springs, WY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Married: Judith</td>
<td>Children: 4</td>
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EDUCATION:

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<tr>
<th>Undergraduate: University of Notre Dame South Bend, Indiana</th>
<th>Bachelor of Science 1955-1959</th>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Education: University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah</td>
<td>Doctor of Medicine 1959-1963</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internship: University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah</td>
<td>Med-Path Intern 1963-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residency: University of Utah &amp; Holy Cross Hospital Salt Lake City, Utah</td>
<td>AP-CP Resident 1964-1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fellowship: Cleveland Clinic Cleveland, Ohio</td>
<td>Forensic Pathology 1967-1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate: Seattle University Seattle, Washington</td>
<td>Masters in Public Administration 1978</td>
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</table>

BOARD CERTIFICATION:

- Anatomic and Clinical Pathology: May 1969
- Forensic Pathology: May 1970

LICENSE TO PRACTICE:

- Washington 1973
- Previous Licensure: Utah, Wyoming
MILITARY SERVICE:

Active Duty USAF
Lt. Col. 1968 to 1973

USA Reserve
Colonel Commander 6250 Hospital
Aug 1989 to Present

Active Duty USA
11 Jan 91 to 12 Apr 91 Madigan Army Medical Center
Operation Desert Storm

MEMBERSHIP IN MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES:

American Society of Clinical Pathology (Fellow)
American Academy of Forensic Science (Fellow)
Washington Society of Pathologists
National Association of Medical Examiners
Pacific-Northwest Society of Pathologists
King County Medical Society
Washington State Medical Association
American Medical Association
Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences
College of American Pathology (Fellow)
American Association of Military Surgeons
International Wound Ballistics Association

OFFICES IN MEDICAL/SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES:

Association of Military Surgeons of the United States:
Editorial Board Appointed 1991


National Association of Medical Examiners:
a) President (1987-1988)
b) Chairman, Board of Directors (1988-1989)
c) Board of Directors & Executive Committee (1981-1989)
d) Pro-Tem Secretary Treasurer (1988-1989)

Donald T. Reay, M.D.

American Board of Pathology: Forensic Test Committee (1981-1986)

Washington State Medical Association: Interspecialty Committee Past Member


American Society of Clinical Pathologists: Forensic Council - Continuing Medical Education Committee (1984 to 1990)

American Society of Clinical Pathologists: Committee - In-service Examination for AP Residents (1984)

COMMITTEE AND PUBLIC POLICY BOARDS:

DNA Fingerprinting Technical Advisory Committee Chairman, King County, 1988

DNA Identification Oversight Committee, (Appointed by Governor), 1989

Governor's Death Investigation Council, January 1984, Chairman - 1986 to present

Forensic Committee, College of American Pathologists 1989 - Present

King County Executive's Committee to study use of force in detention facilities December 1983

Mayor's Committee on drunk drivers - August 1983 - 1984

Corrections Standard Board Advisor, Olympia, Washington - 1981

Washington State Medical Association Committee on drunk driving - 1983

Executive Committee, King County Medical Society - Anti-Drinking and Driving Committee - 1985

Recombinant DNA Committee, University of Washington - 1985 - 1986

Serial Murder Multi-Agency Investigation Team Project - Texas Criminal Justice Center - Sam Houston State University 1986
Donald T. Reay, M.D.

Executive Committee, Harborview Injury Prevention Center June 1986 to present

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<td>Chief Medical Examiner</td>
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<td>King County, Seattle, Washington</td>
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<td>Deputy Chief Medical Examiner</td>
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<td>King County, Seattle, Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief, Department of Pathology USAF Academy</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAF Academy Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senior Specialist in Histopathology</td>
<td>RAF Halton</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAF Institute of Pathology and Tropical Medicine</td>
<td>Bucks, Eng.</td>
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<td>Chief, Accident Pathology Branch</td>
<td>Aug 1968 to 15 Jul 1970</td>
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<td>Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Wash, DC and</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registrar, Registry of Accident Pathology</td>
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<tr>
<th>ACADEMIC - RESEARCH - OTHER POSITIONS:</th>
<th>1 Jul 1991 to present</th>
<th>1 Jul 1983 to present</th>
<th>1 Mar 1974 to 1 Jan 1983</th>
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<th>Biennial</th>
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<tr>
<td>Professor of Pathology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington</td>
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<td>1 Jul 1991 to present</td>
<td>1 Jul 1983 to present</td>
<td>1 Mar 1974 to 1 Jan 1983</td>
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<td>Associate Professor of Pathology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington</td>
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<td>1 Jul 1983 to present</td>
<td>1 Mar 1974 to 1 Jan 1983</td>
<td>1 Jun 1979 to 1 Jun 1980</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Professor of Pathology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington</td>
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<td>1 Mar 1974 to 1 Jan 1983</td>
<td>1 Jun 1979 to 1 Jun 1980</td>
<td>Biennial</td>
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<td>Clinical Faculty, School of Health Sciences of Seattle Pacific University, Seattle, Washington</td>
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<td>1 Jun 1979 to 1 Jun 1980</td>
<td>Biennial</td>
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<td>Course Director, Annual Death Investigation Seminar University of Washington, Seattle, Washington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Jun 1979 to 1 Jun 1980</td>
<td>Biennial</td>
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</table>
Donald T. Reay, M.D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instructor, Criminal Justice Training Commission, State of Washington</td>
<td>1978 to present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructor, Washington State Patrol Academy, Shelton, Washington</td>
<td>1980 to present</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lecturer in Forensic Medicine, USAF Academy, Colorado</td>
<td>Jul 1972 to Dec 1973</td>
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<tr>
<td>Universities Associated for Research Scientist and Education in Pathology, AFIP Associate</td>
<td>1 Jan 1969 to 15 Jul 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skylab Medical Recovery Team, Missions III &amp; IV, NASA-USAF</td>
<td>1972 - 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member, NATO Committee on Traffic Safety, Wolfsberg, Germany</td>
<td>Sep 1968</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PUBLICATIONS:


Reay, D.T.: Syllabus on accident pathology with 100 slides, 30 pp. Published by American Registry of Pathology, July 1970

Reay, D.T.: Accident Pathology, USAF Med. Serv. Dig. 21:15, Nov 1970


Donald T. Reay, M.D.


Reay, D.T.: The investigation of sudden and violent death, University of Washington Medicine, Vol. 5, No. 4:3-10, Winter 1978

Reay, D.T.: Death investigation performed by Medical Examiner, University of Washington Hospitals SYNAPSE: Vol 6, No.1, February/March 1979


Reay, D.T. and Chevrier, M.L: Policy and Procedural Manual - King County Division of Medical Examiner, September 1980


Donald T. Reay, M.D.


Monnat, R.J. and Reay, D.T.: Nucleotide Sequence Identity of Mitochondrial DNA from Different Human Tissues. GENE, 43:205-211, 1986


Donald T. Reay, M.D.


Donald T. Reay, M.D.


CURRICULUM VITAE
CHARLES J. STAHL, III, M.D.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Date of Birth: 5 August 1930
Place of Birth: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Marital Status: Married - 20 November 1954
Ellen Baran Stahl
Children: Charles - 28 June 1957
Marcia - 5 October 1959
Kim - 5 April 1963
Home Address: 14105 Flint Rock Road
Rockville, Maryland 20853-2654
Office Address: The Armed Forces Medical Examiner
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, DC 20306-6000
Social Security Number: 175-24-6264

EDUCATION

1944 - 1948 Souderton High School
Souderton, Pennsylvania
1948 - 1952 Ursinus College
Collegeville, Pennsylvania
1952 - 1956 The Jefferson Medical College
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Doctor of Medicine - 1956
1956 - 1957 U.S. Naval Hospital
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Rotating General Internship
1957 - 1961 U.S. Naval Hospital
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Residency in Anatomic and Clinical Pathology

1962 - 1963 Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, D.C.

Residency in Forensic Pathology

MEDICAL LICENSURE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Certificate No. MD-025879-L,
9 September 1957

State of New Jersey, Certificate No. 16837, 14 January 1959

State of Maryland, Certificate No. D10468, 16 November 1962

State of Tennessee, Certificate No. MD 12723, 10 July 1980

SPECIALTY CERTIFICATION, THE AMERICAN BOARD OF PATHOLOGY:

Anatomic and Clinical Pathology, 9 October 1961

Forensic Pathology, 2 April 1964
CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION:

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<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957 - 1962</td>
<td>Five day courses in continuing education for pathologists at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., as follows:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Forensic Pathology</td>
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<td>Oral Pathology</td>
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<td>Forensic Sciences Symposium</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>Radiation Control Course</td>
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<td>Disaster-Recovery Training Division</td>
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<td>Naval Air Material Center</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>1966</td>
<td>Federal Bureau of Narcotics Training School</td>
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<td>Department of the Treasury</td>
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<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
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<td>1968</td>
<td>American Society of Clinical Pathologists</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Miami, Florida:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Forensic Pathology Seminar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Clinical, Epidemiological and Forensic Aspects of Pesticide Poisonings</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Advanced Ballistics Workshop for Medical Examiners, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School and Dallas County Medical Examiner's Office, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Command and Staff Seminar conducted for Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, by Naval Medical School and Naval School of Health Care Administration, Warrenton, Virginia</td>
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<td>1971</td>
<td>Professional Administration Development Seminar, Phase I, Part A, conducted for College of American Pathologists by the Management Education and Research Division of BRET, Inc. at Boston, Massachusetts</td>
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<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Forensic Sciences Symposium, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C.</td>
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<td>1974</td>
<td>Ballistic Workshop conducted at the Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences, Dallas, Texas</td>
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<td>1974</td>
<td>Personnel Management for Executives, conducted by Army Regional Training Center, DC-VA-MD Region at Pikesville, Maryland, 13-22 March 1974</td>
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<td>1975</td>
<td>The Senior Line Manager Institute, Office of Civilian Manpower Management, Washington, D.C., 8-12 December 1975</td>
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<td>1977</td>
<td>USAF Clinical Laboratory Symposium, Course Number 5020-9300-2, Williamsburg, Virginia, 4-6 October 1977</td>
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<td>1977</td>
<td>Gynecologic Pathology, Postgraduate Course in Continuing Education, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1-4 November 1977</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>Army Medical Department Pathology Symposium, Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Denver, Colorado, 18-19 April 1978</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>College of American Pathologists, Laboratory Improvement Seminar, Denver, Colorado, 20 April 1978</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>Perspectives in Management Seminar, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, 14 June 1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>USAF Clinical Laboratory Symposium, Course Number 5020-9300-2, Seattle, Washington, 9-11 October 1978</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>Pediatric Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 30 October - 2 November 1978</td>
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<td>1979</td>
<td>Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program in Forensic Pathology, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Atlanta, Georgia, 14-16 February 1979</td>
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<td>1979</td>
<td>Gynecologic Pathology, Joint Annual Meeting of the Maryland and Washington Societies of Pathologists, 29 September 1979</td>
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<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>USAF Clinical Laboratory Symposium, Course Number 5020-9300-2, San Antonio, Texas, 16-18 October 1979</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program in Forensic Pathology, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, New Orleans, Louisiana, 21-23 February 1980</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, New Orleans, Louisiana, 20 February 1980</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>Seminar in Surgical Pathology Problems of the ENT Area, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington D.C., 30 May 1980</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Seminar in the Histopathologic Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington D.C., 30 May 1980</td>
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<td>1981</td>
<td>Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, Los Angeles, California, 17 February 1981</td>
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<td>1981</td>
<td>Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Los Angeles, California, 18-20 February 1981</td>
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<td>1982</td>
<td>Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, Kissimmee, Florida, 8 February 1982</td>
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<td>1982</td>
<td>Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Kissimmee, Florida, 9-12 February 1982</td>
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<td>1982</td>
<td>Laboratory Information: Managing for Productivity, Southeastern Regional Medical Education Center, Birmingham, Alabama, 5-6 May 1982</td>
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<td>1982</td>
<td>Seminar in Laboratory Medicine, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, 16 July 1982</td>
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<td>1983</td>
<td>Seminar on Forensic Medicine, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 21 January 1983</td>
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<td>1983</td>
<td>Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, Cincinnati, Ohio, 15 February 1983</td>
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<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Cincinnati, Ohio, 16-19 February 1983</td>
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<td>1983</td>
<td>Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Advanced Forensic Pathology Course, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, 25-29 April 1983</td>
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<td>1983</td>
<td>50th Annual Anatomic Pathology Slide Seminar, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, St. Louis, MO, 20-21 October 1983</td>
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<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of National Association of Medical Examiners, Williamsburg, Virginia, 14-17 November 1983</td>
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</tbody>
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1984  Continuing Medical Education Program, Interim Meeting of National Association of Medical Examiners, Anaheim, CA, 21 February 1984
1984  Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Anaheim, CA 22-25 February 1984
1984  24th International Conference on Legal Medicine, American College of Legal Medicine, Scottsdale, AZ, 10-13 May 1984
1984  Seminar on the Investigation of Sex Crimes, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 18 May 1984
1984  Workshop: Conducting Research in Medical Education, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 23 May 1984
1984  Spring Meeting, Southeastern Chapter, Society of Toxicology, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 1 June 1984
1984  First Tennessee Regional Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Community Conference, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 7 June 1984
1984  Loss Prevention Seminar, State Volunteer Mutual Insurance Company, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 17 October 1984
1984  The Growing Role of Law in the Practice of Medicine, American College of Legal Medicine Seminar at Annual Meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges, Chicago, IL, 31 October - 1 November 1984
1985  Legal Medicine, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 5 December 1985
1986  Continuing Medical Education Program, Trauma in the Living, Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, New Orleans, LA, 11 February 1986
<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>The Role of the Chief of Staff in a Changing VA Health Care Environment, North Central Regional Medical Education Center, Ann Arbor, MI</td>
<td>9-11 September 1986</td>
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<td>1986</td>
<td>Strategic Planning: Developing Interdependent Relationships, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH</td>
<td>23-24 September 1986</td>
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<td>1986</td>
<td>Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, Tuscon, AZ</td>
<td>18-22 November 1986</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Ethical Standards, Liability, and Informed Consent, USAF Medical Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH</td>
<td>30 January 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Continuing Medical Education Program, Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, San Diego, CA</td>
<td>17 February 1987</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, San Diego, CA</td>
<td>18-21 February 1987</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Maximizing Facility Operations through Use of Planning, Resource Allocation Methodology, and Staffing, South Central Regional Medical Education Center, Norfolk, VA</td>
<td>17-19 March 1987</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Liaison Conference, Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center, Williamsburg, VA</td>
<td>16-19 June 1987</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Annual Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>18-23 September 1987</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>16 February 1988</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Hospital/Medical Staff Credentialing and Privileging, Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center, Columbus, OH</td>
<td>15 March 1988</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Quality Health Care Management, Seventh Annual Executive Forum, Veterans Administration Medical Center Chillicothe, OH, 13 April 1988</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Multidisciplinary Research in Health Care Fields. Second Annual Research Seminar, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH 13 May 1988</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>The Impact of DRG's on Health Care Delivery, Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center, Columbus, OH, 19 May 1988</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Mentor Training Seminar, Mid-Level Management Training Center, Williamsburg VA, 23-26 August 1988</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Executive Information Through DHCP Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center Brecksville, OH 30 August - 1 September 1988</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Strategic Planning Retreat Veterans Administration Medical Center Dayton, OH 45428 20-21 September 1988</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners Boston, MA 4-9 November 1988</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>VA Senior Management Conference Chicago, IL 15-17 November 1988</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Human Relations Training Veterans Administration Medical Center Dayton, OH 30 November 1988</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td>Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, Las Vegas, NV 14-February 1989</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluating Clinical Practice, VA Region 4 and Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center, Indianapolis, IN 5 April 1989</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td>Executive Liaison Conference, Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center, Brecksville, OH 20-23 June 1989</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td>Physician Executive Leadership Program I, Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center Cleveland, OH 25-26 September 1989</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td>Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting National Association of Medical Examiners Sanibel Island, FL 13-18 October 1989</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td>Strategic Planning Retreat, Total Quality Management VA Medical Center, Dayton, OH 19-20 October 1989</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners Cincinnati, OH 20 February 1990</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>Continuing Medical Education Program American Academy of Forensic Sciences Cincinnati, OH 21-23 February 1990</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>Managing for Quality: Integration and Motivation Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center Chicago, IL 3-4 April 1990</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Physician Executive Leadership Program II Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center Cleveland, OH 9-12 July 1990</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>Continuing Medical Education Program</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners</td>
<td>Anaheim, CA</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>Continuing Medical Education Program</td>
<td>Anaheim, CA</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>Continuing Medical Education Program</td>
<td>Honolulu, Hawaii</td>
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<td>1992</td>
<td>Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners</td>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations Update</td>
<td>Reno, NV</td>
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1992  First Annual DNA Course  
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology  
Bethesda, MD  
15-16 May 1992

1992  Continuing Medical Education Program  
National Association of Medical Examiners  
Milwaukee, WI  
19-23 September 1992
PROFESSIONAL AWARDS:

The C.V. Mosby Award for Scholastic Excellence, 15 June 1956.

Certificate of Recognition for Outstanding Contribution to Medicolegal Investigation, Department of Medical Examiner-Coroner, County of Los Angeles, California, 10 October 1968.

Certificate of Appreciation for Outstanding Contributions to the Programs of the International Police Academy, Office of Public Safety, Agency for International Development, Department of State, 24 November 1971.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, 1972.

Certificate of Appreciation, National Association of Underwater Instructors, 8 April 1972.

Honorary Fellow, American College of Legal Medicine, 10 May 1974.

Honorary Membership, Hollywood Academy of Medicine, 13 June 1974.


Award by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences for professional and literary contributions as Editor of the Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1972-1974, and for continuing efforts in advancing the cause of the Forensic Sciences, 20 February 1975.


Certificate of Distinguished Service, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 15 April 1975.


Certificate of Appreciation from The American Board of Pathology for Service on the Test Committee for Forensic Pathology, 31 December 1975.


Certificate of Merit from the Surgeon General of the Navy, 1 October 1980.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, 1982-1985 (Valid to 1 January 1985).

The Pathology Continuing Medical Education Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, College of American Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology, and Intersociety Pathology Council, 1982-1985 (Valid to 1 January 1985).

Medical Center Director's Commendation, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, October 1982.

Medical Center Director's Commendation, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, June 1983.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association (Valid until 1 March 1988).

The Pathology Continuing Medical Education Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, College of American Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology, and Intersociety Pathology Council, 1 March 1984 to 1 March 1988.

Commendation for Outstanding Contributions to the City of Johnson City by Resolution of the Mayor on behalf of the Board of Commissioners and the City of Johnson City, Tennessee, 18 July 1985.

Honorary Captain, Johnson City Police Department, Johnson City, Tennessee, 18 July 1985.

The Pathology Continuing Medical Education Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, College of American Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology, and Intersociety Pathology Council, 1 July 1988 - 1 July 1991.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, Valid 1 August 1988 - 1 July 1991.


Resolution by Executive Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, Ohio, for Exceptional Service to the School of Medicine, 14 March 1991.

Department of Veterans Affairs Distinguished Career Award, Washington, DC, August 1992.
COMMISSIONS AS NAVAL OFFICER:


Ensign, U.S. Naval Reserve, 1995, called to active duty in Senior Medical Student Program, effective 17 November 1955.

Lieutenant Junior Grade, Medical Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve, 2105, effective 15 December 1954.

Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve, 2105, effective 1 September 1956.

Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 15 February 1957.

Lieutenant Commander, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 1 July 1962.

Commander, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 1 October 1966.

Captain, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 15 June 1971, to rank from 1 July 1970.

Captain, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, Retired, effective 1 October 1980.

MILITARY DECORATIONS AND AWARDS:

Legion of Merit

Joint Service Commendation Medal

Navy Unit Commendation

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award

National Defense Service Medal with Star
MILITARY STAFF ASSIGNMENTS:


Chief of Laboratory Service, U.S. Naval Hospital, Guam, 1963 - 1965.

-Chief, Forensic Pathology Branch, Military Environmental Pathology Division, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1965 - 1970.

Assistant Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1967 - 1970.


Registrar, Registry of Forensic Pathology, American Registry of Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1965 - 1975.


Acting Registrar, Registry of Accident Pathology, American Registry of Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 10 July 1970 - 4 January 1971.

Acting Transportation Officer, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., 5 May 1970 - 15 April 1975.

Acting Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 31 July 1970 - 1 September 1970.

Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1 August 1972 - 31 August 1974.

Chairman, Department of Forensic Sciences, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1 September 1974 - 15 April 1975.

Chairman, Department of Laboratory Medicine, National Naval Medical Center, 28 April 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Acting Director of Clinical Services, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 23-28 January 1978; 24-29 July 1978.

Acting Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 12-15 July 1978.

Acting Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 29 February - 1 March 1980.

Acting Director of Clinical Services, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 24 December 1979 - 4 January 1980; 2-8 March 1980.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION STAFF ASSIGNMENTS:

Chief, Laboratory Service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.


DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, STATE OF TENNESSEE

Assistant Chief Medical Examiner, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Department of Health and Environment, State of Tennessee, 2 September 1983 - 29 June 1986.

Member, Ad Hoc Committee for Inspection and Accreditation, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Department of Health and Environment, State of Tennessee, 2 September 1983 - 29 June, 1986.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTER, DAYTON, OHIO

Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, Ohio, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.


DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Deputy Medical Inspector, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 7 April 1991 - 31 August 1991.

Retired from Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC, 31 August 1992.
ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Distinguished Scientist, American Registry of Pathology and the Armed Forces Medical Examiner, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1 October 1992 -

Member, Graduate Medical Education Committee, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 1 November 1992 -

Co-Director, Residency Program in Forensic Pathology, Office of the Armed Forces Medical Examiner, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 1 October 1992 -

Member, Department of Defense Forensic Science Advisory Committee, 1 October 1992 -
SPECIAL DUTIES AND COMMITTEES RELATED TO MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS:


Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee, to coordinate development of Master of Science degree program between George Washington University and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 15 September 1971 - 3 May 1972.

Member, Faculty Advisory Committee, to provide continuous liaison with representatives from the Department of Forensic Sciences, The George Washington University for the Master of Science in Forensic Science and/or Forensic Pathology Degree Programs, 15 May 1972 - 15 April 1975.


Chairman, Medical Library Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 13 May 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Chairman, Blood Transfusion Review Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 3 June 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Member, Medical Isotopes Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 27 May 1975 - 1976.

Member, Interagency Committee on Laboratory Medicine, 1975-1980.

Member, Graduate Education Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 27 May 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Member, Executive Council of the Graduate Education Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1 August 1975 - 31 July 1978.

Member, Ad Hoc Search Committee for Chairperson, Department of Pathology, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 1975-1976.


Chairman, Specialty Advisory Committee on Pathology, 1976.

Member, Tumor Board, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1976-1977.

Member, Credentials Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1976-1980.

Chairman, Medical Laboratory Sciences Training Programs Task Group for Medical-Dental Training Committee, Interservice Training Review Organization, 1977-1978.

Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Throat Culture Contact Reporting, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1978.


Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Preadmission Testing, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1979-1980.

Member, Medical Corps Selection Board, Department of the Navy, 11-22 June 1979.

Member, Executive Council of the Graduate Education Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1 September 1979 - 31 August 1980.

Representative of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to the Subcommittee of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Federal Health Resources Sharing Committee, 15 August 1979 - 31 July 1980.

Chairman, Specialty Advisory Committee on Pathology, 1979.

Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee for Ward Medical Officer, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1979-1980.
SPECIAL DUTIES AND COMMITTEES RELATED TO VETERANS ADMINISTRATION ASSIGNMENTS:

Member, Clinical Executive Board, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Quality Assurance Subcommittee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member (Non-voting), Dean's Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Therapeutic Agents and Pharmacy Reviews Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Professional Education Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 February 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Chairman, Laboratory Management Committee, Laboratory Service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 12 February 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Research and Development Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 July 1981 - 31 October 1981.

Chairman, Human Subjects Subcommittee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 July 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Member, District Planning Board, Medical District 8, 29 October 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Chairman, Medical Center Medical District Initiated Planning Program (MEDIPP) Planning Board, 5 February 1982 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Nutrition Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 July 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Member, VACO Disciplinary Board, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Martinsburg, WV, 7-9 July 1982.

Chairman, House Staff Advisory Subcommittee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 5 August 1982 - 8 March 1983.

Member, Resources Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 5 November 1981 - 30 September 1982.

Member, House Staff Review Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 10 February 1983 - 30 June 1983.

Chairman, Clinical Executive Board, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

Chairman, Professional Standards Board for Physicians, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.
Chairman, Professional Standards Board for Physician Assistants, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

Chairman, Professional Council, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, August 1987 - 1990.

Member, Administrative Executive Board; Postgraduate and Inservice Training Committee; Resources Committee; Dean's Committee; Space Committee; Research and Development Committee; Position Management Committee; House Staff Review Committee; and Tuition Support Committee. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

Member, Medical Inspector's Team for Special Purpose Site Visit to Veterans Administration Medical Center, Bay Pines, FL, 18-20 May 1987.

Member, Medical District 13 Chiefs of Staff Council, 29 June 1986 - 20 July 1987.

Chairman, Medical District 13 Chiefs of Staff Council, 20 July 1987 - 20 July 1989


Member, Medical District 13 Planning Board, 20 July 1987 - 20 July 1989

Member (ex-officio), Medical District 13 Executive Council, 20 July 1987 - 20 July 1989

Member, Planning Committee, Executive Liaison Conference, Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center, Brecksville, OH 1989.

Consultant to Planning Committee, National Chiefs of Staff Training Program, Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center, Brecksville, OH 1989.

Acting Assistant Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 13 July 1989 - 18 August 1989.

Acting Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 17-18 July 1989; 15-17 August 1989.

Member, Executive Oversight Team for Contract Service Centers, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 1989 - 1990.

SPECIAL DUTIES AND COMMITTEES RELATED TO UNIVERSITY ASSIGNMENTS:

Member, Planning Committee, Introduction to Clinical Medicine IV: Cognitive and Conceptual Introduction to Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 23 August 1982 - 30 April 1986.

Member, College of Medicine Screening Committee for Distinguished Faculty Award, July 1983.

Faculty Advisor for Medical Student Ruth E. Ventrice, Class of 1987, 8 August 1983 - 30 June 1985.

Member, Standing Committee on Administration and Budget, University Physician's Practice Group, Medical Education Assistance Corporation, 23 August 1983 - 30 April 1986.

Member, Planning Committee, Introduction to Clinical Medicine IV: Clinical Laboratory Medicine, 30 November 1983 - 30 April 1986.

Chairman, Residency Planning and Review Committee, Department of Pathology, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, 1 December 1983 - 30 April 1986.

Faculty Advisor for Medical Student Charles W. Fleisher, Class of 1986, 26 March 1984 - 30 April 1986.

Member, Graduate Faculty Committee for E. Jayne Moffat, Candidate for Master's Degree in Biomedical Sciences (Pharmacology).

Faculty Advisor for Medical Student Michael H. West, Class of 1988, 2 August 1984 - 30 April 1986.

Member, Executive Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1 July 1986 - 29 March 1991.

Member, Committee on Diagnostic Technology of the Task Force on Medical Student Education, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1986 - 1987.

Member, Residency Policy Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 17 August 1987 - 29 March 1991.

Member, Dean's Council, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 27 March 1989 - 29 March 1991.

Member, Continuing Medical Education Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 30 August 1989 - 29 March 1991.

Member, VA Medical Center Management Advisory Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1 September 1989 - 29 March 1991.
APPOINTMENTS AS CONSULTANT:

Consultant in Pathology, Guam Memorial Hospital, Agana, Guam, 1965

Consultant in Forensic Pathology (BUMED Code 3165-31), Professional Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, 1970-1975

Consultant in Forensic Pathology, The American Board of Pathology, 1972 and 1973

Member, Test Committee for Special Examination in Forensic Pathology, The American Board of Pathology, 1973-1975

Guest Examiner, Special Field of Forensic Pathology, The American Board of Pathology, 1972-1975

Consultant in Laboratory Medicine (BUMED Code 21S), Medical Corps Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, 9 June 1975 - 31 July 1980

Navy Representative, Scientific Advisory Board of Consultants, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1976-1980

Representative of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to Committee on Pathology, Society of Medical Consultants to the Armed Forces, November 1977

Consultant for the Development of Staffing Standards for the Specialty of Pathology, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, 1978-1980

Member, Survey Team, Inspection of Medical Technology Program at Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown, PA, for National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences, 29 November 1979

Inspector, Commission on Inspection and Accreditation, College of American Pathologists, for O.B. Hunter Memorial Laboratory, Bethesda, MD, 14 December 1979

Member, Panel on Irritant and Vesicant Chemicals, Committee on Toxicology, Commission on Life Sciences, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., 29 December 1982 - 17 June 1985

Physician Consultant to Laboratory Service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, 1 October 1983 - 30 September 1985

APPOINTMENTS AS EDITOR:

Associate Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1971-1972

Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1972-1974

Associate Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1979 - 1992

TEACHING APPOINTMENTS:

Assistant Instructor in Pathology and Fellow in Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 1960 - May 1960

Guest Lecturer, Sophomore Class in Forensic Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1961 and 1962

Guest Lecturer, U.S. Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, 1963 and 1965

Lecturer in Homicide Investigation, Police Division, Department of Public Safety, Government of Guam, 1965

Guest Lecturer, Seminar in Homicide Investigation, Department of Legal Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, May 1966, November 1966, and May 1967

Guest Lecturer, Seminar in Homicide Investigation, Maryland Medical-Legal Foundation, Baltimore, Maryland, 1968-1974

Course Director, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1970

Program Director, Residency in Special Field of Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1974


Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Dentistry, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1970

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Aerospace Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1970; 1974

Faculty, Inservice Training Program in Homicide Investigation, Criminal Investigations Division, Metropolitan Police Department, District of Columbia, May 1969; October 1969; May 1970; April 1971; September 1972; March 1973; September 1973
Faculty, Forensic Sciences Symposium, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1969, 1973

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Accident Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1970


Course Director, Postgraduate Course in Pathology of the Aquatic Environment, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1972


Faculty, Seminar in Forensic Pathology, College of American Pathologists, Oakland, California, May 1972; Atlanta, Georgia, March 1973; Kansas City, Missouri, April 1974

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., November 1972; November 1973; November 1974

Faculty, State of New Jersey Seminars in Homicide Investigation, Linden, New Jersey, May 1972, November 1972, April 1973

Guest Lecturer in Forensic Pathology, Laboratory Service, Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, December 1972; February 1973

Guest Lecturer, Howard University Medical School, February 1973

Course Director, Seminar in Forensic Pathology, College of American Pathologists, Saddle Brook, New Jersey, June 1973

Faculty, Seminar on Medicolegal Investigations in Criminal Cases, County of Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 1973; January 1974; April 1974

Moderator, Annual Slide Seminar, "Cancer or Pseudocancer", Annual AFIP Lectures, 27 March 1974

Guest Speaker, Hollywood Academy of Medicine, Hollywood, California, 13 June 1974

Faculty, Death Investigation Seminar, Corning Community College, Corning, New York, 9 July 1974

Course Director, Seminar on Aquatic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 24 September 1974

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Dentistry, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 30 September 1974
Faculty, Symposium on the Medical-Ethical-Legal Aspects of Organ Transplantation, D.C. Medical Society Auditorium, Washington, D.C., 12 October 1974

Faculty, Bucks County Homicide Seminar, Trevose, Pennsylvania, 7 October 1974

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 12 November 1974; 13 November 1975

Guest Lecturer, Staff Medical Conference, Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 13 February 1975

Medical Director, Medical Technology and Medical Laboratory Technician Schools, Naval Health Sciences Education and Training Command, Bethesda, MD, 1975-1980

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program, Department of the Army Regional Training Center, Baltimore, MD, 12-23 January 1976

Professor of Pathology, The George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, 1 July 1975 - 30 June 1980

Professor of Pathology, Georgetown University School of Medicine, 1 July 1976 - 30 June 1980

Professor of Pathology, Uniformed Services University for the Health Sciences, 1 October 1976 - 30 September 1979

Program Director, Residency in Anatomic and Clinical Pathology, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1975-1980

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program, Central Atlantic Regional Training Center, Department of the Army, Williamsburg, VA, 27 February - 9 March 1979

Guest Lecturer on Laboratory Management, Health Care Administration Course, Naval School of Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD, 30 January 1979

Faculty, Forensic Science Seminar, Office of the Medical Investigator, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque, NM, 8-9 August 1979

Faculty, Workshop on Medicolegal Problems in the Clinical Laboratory, Fifth Annual Meeting of The Society of Armed Forces Medical Laboratory Scientists, San Antonio, Texas 18-19 October 1979

Professor of Pathology, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 1 September 1980 - 30 April 1986

Faculty, Continuing Medical Education Seminar in Laboratory Medicine, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 23 September 1981
Faculty, Medico-Legal Seminar, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia, and Department of Legal Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, Abingdon, Virginia, 8 October 1981

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program, Central Atlantic Regional Training Center, Department of the Army, Williamsburg, VA, 2-12 March 1982

Faculty, Seminar in Laboratory Medicine, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 16 July 1982

Professor of Pathology, East Tennessee State University School of Graduate Studies, Johnson City, TN, 3 August 1982

Faculty, Medico-Legal Seminar, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia, and Department of Legal Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, Roanoke, Virginia, 21 October 1982

Faculty, Forensic Pathology, Upper East Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Commission, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 16 December 1982

Course Director and Faculty, Seminar on Forensic Medicine, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 21 January 1983

Faculty, Seminar on Forensic Pathology, Department of Pathology, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee, 28-29 January 1983

Faculty, Tennessee Medical Examiner Seminar, Sweetwater, Tennessee, 12 March 1983

Guest Speaker, The Kiwanis Club of Bristol, Tennessee, 21 April 1983

Faculty, Seminar on Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, First Tennessee Regional Public Health Center, Johnson City, Tennessee, 16 September 1983

Faculty, Aerospace Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 8 November 1983

Faculty, Advanced Forensic Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, FBI Academy, Quantico, VA, 12 April 1984

Faculty, 24th International Conference on Legal Medicine, American College of Legal Medicine, Scottsdale, AZ, 11 May 1984

Course Director and Faculty, Seminar on the Investigation of Sex Crimes, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 18 May 1984

Guest Speaker, Tri-Cities Chapter, Tennessee Society for Clinical Microbiology, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 5 June 1984
Faculty, Death Investigation Seminar, Upper East Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Commission, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 15 August 1984

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program, Department of the Army Regional Training Center, U.S. Army Forces Command, Charleston, SC, 9-21 September 1984

Faculty, American College of Legal Medicine Seminar, "The Growing Role of Law in the Practice of Medicine", Annual Meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges, Chicago, IL, 31 October - 1 November 1984

 Faculty, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Las Vegas, NV, 14 February 1985

Faculty, (Forensic Pathology, Forensic Medicine), Veterans Administration Physician and Dentists In-Residence Program, South Central Regional Medical Education Center, Jefferson Barracks Division, St. Louis, MO, 1981-1985

Faculty, Special Topics (Forensic Pathology), Criminal Justice Course No. 321-4967-001, Department of Criminal Justice, East Tennessee State University, Spring Semester (25 February, 4 March and 25 March), 1985

Faculty, Advanced Forensic Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, FBI Academy, Quantico, VA, 18 April 1985

Course Director and Faculty, Legal Medicine Seminar, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 5 December 1985.

Assistant Dean for Veterans Affairs and Professor of Pathology, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1 July 1986 - 29 March 1991.

Faculty, Basic Forensic Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC, 3 November 1986.

Guest faculty, Annual Death Investigation Seminar of the Indiana Forensic Science Commission, Indiana Coroner's Association, and Department of Pathology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, 21-22 April 1988.

Guest Faculty, Annual Death Investigation Seminar of the Indiana Forensic Science Commission, Indiana Coroner's Association, and Department of Pathology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, 28 April 1989.
PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES:

Fellow, College of American Pathologists
Fellow, American Society of Clinical Pathologists
Fellow, American Academy of Forensic Sciences
Honorary Fellow, American College of Legal Medicine
Life Member, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States
Southern Medical Association
The Society of Medical Consultants to the Armed Forces
The Society of Armed Forces Medical Laboratory Scientists
American Association of Blood Banks
Academy of Clinical Laboratory Physicians and Scientists
National Association of Medical Examiners
The New York Academy of Sciences
United States Naval Institute (Life Member)
The Retired Officers Association (Life Member)
Life Member, Federal Health Care Executives Institute Alumni Association

OFFICES AND APPOINTMENTS IN NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES:

American Academy of Forensic Sciences

1966-1967 Member of Reference Committee, Program Committee, and Geographic Forensic Pathology Committee, Pathology and Biology Section
1969-1970 Secretary, Pathology and Biology Section
1970-1971 Council Chairman, Chairman, Pathology and Biology Section Chairman, Membership Committee
1972-1974 Chairman, Publications Committee
1973 Member, Nominating Committee
1975-1976 Member, Ad Hoc Committee on a National Institute for Forensic Sciences
1979- Member, Publications Committee
1984-1985 Member, Best Resident Paper Committee, Pathology and Biology Section
1988-1989 Member, Strategic Planning Committee
1989-1990 Member, Strategic Planning Committee
1990-1992 Member, Strategic Planning Committee
1992- Member, Strategic Planning Committee.
**College of American Pathologists**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Position</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966-1975</td>
<td>Member, Committee on Forensic Pathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-</td>
<td>Member, Forensic Pathology Committee</td>
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**American Society of Clinical Pathologists**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1969-1974</td>
<td>Member, Council on Forensic Pathology</td>
</tr>
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**National Association of Medical Examiners**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971-1977</td>
<td>Member, Board of Directors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-1976</td>
<td>Member, Executive Committee, Board of Directors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Member, Nominating Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986-1992</td>
<td>Member, Board of Directors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-</td>
<td>Member, Executive Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992-</td>
<td>Vice President</td>
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**American College of Legal Medicine**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>1974-1975</td>
<td>Member, Honorary Fellowship Committee</td>
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**Washington Society of Pathologists**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978-1979</td>
<td>Secretary-Treasurer</td>
</tr>
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<td>1979-1980</td>
<td>Vice President</td>
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**The Society of Armed Forces Medical Laboratory Scientists**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978-1980</td>
<td>Member, Board of Directors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miscellaneous Appointments to Committees**

- Member, Steering Committee for an Institute of Forensic Medicine and Law, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 1972
- Co-Chairman, Publications Committee, Department of Forensic Science, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1974; and Chairman, Curriculum Committee, 1974-1975

**Dayton Clinical Oncology Program**

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1989-1990</td>
<td>Member, Board of Trustees</td>
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**Mid-Atlantic Forensic Pathology Association**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1992-</td>
<td>Member, Board of Directors</td>
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SPECIAL MILITARY MISSIONS:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 1963</td>
<td>Temporary duty at U.S. Air Force Hospital, Harman Air Force Base (SAC), Newfoundland, to conduct medicolegal autopsies on two servicemen who died unexpectedly at Thule, Greenland, and one serviceman who died at Keflavik, Iceland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1963 to October 1965</td>
<td>Served as Director of the Military Blood Procurement Program for Naval Forces, Marianas, Territory of Guam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1964</td>
<td>Served as military member of special fact-finding committee selected for Board of Trustees, Guam Memorial Hospital, Government of Guam, to investigate allegation of malpractice involving physician employed by Guam Memorial Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1967</td>
<td>Served as forensic pathologist on team assigned to Air Force Station, Eastern Test Range, Cape Kennedy, Florida, to conduct medicolegal investigation and autopsies on Astronauts Grissom, White and Chaffee following Apollo disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1968</td>
<td>Served as forensic pathologist on team assigned as consultants to Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner, County of Los Angeles, during medicolegal investigation and autopsy following assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1969 to January 1970</td>
<td>Served as consultant in forensic pathology to the Office of the Chief of Support Services, Department of the Army, in the case of John Albert Warren (deceased)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1970</td>
<td>Served as consultant in forensic pathology to Headquarters, U.S. Army Training Center, Fort Ord, California and participated in exhumation and medicolegal postmortem examination of the remains of Kenneth Michael Woodruff, Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army, at San Diego, California, as authorized by Order No. 318142 of 20 May 1970 by the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of San Diego</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 October 1974 to 1 November 1974</td>
<td>Served as consultant in forensic pathology to Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, to conduct exhumation and medicolegal postmortem examination on the remains of Ramon Rodriguez-Marrero, as authorized on 1 October 1974 by Chief Judge, United States District Court, District of Puerto Rico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Served as consultant in forensic pathology to Naval Investigative Service - Pacific, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to participate in the investigation of the death of Timothy E. Schlag, a Navy dependent.
MEDICOLEGAL EXPERIENCE AS EXPERT WITNESS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Expert witness during court-martial of airman accused of negligent homicide at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expert witness during court-martial of sailor accused of murder at Headquarters, Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, Guam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expert witness at Naval Board of Inquiry for investigation of explosion aboard USS AFDM-8 in Apra Harbor, U.S. Naval Station, Guam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1968</td>
<td>Expert witness during court-martial of marine accused of homicide, United States v. Evans, at Headquarters, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1968</td>
<td>Expert witness during court-martial of three military policemen accused of maltreatment, United States v. Krews, Elwood and Linsey, at Fort Hayes, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1970</td>
<td>Expert witness during court-martial of sailor accused of murder, United States v. Hise, at District Legal Office, Sixth Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1971</td>
<td>Expert witness for the plaintiff, in conjunction with a third party claim by the Veterans Administration, and provided a deposition in the case of White v. City of Darrington, Washington, et. al., at Snohomish County, Washington, Number 90170, at Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1973</td>
<td>Expert witness during Article 32 Investigation at Third Coast Guard District, Governors Island, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1976</td>
<td>Expert witness during trial at United States District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, in the case of United States v. Perez et. al.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 November 1983</td>
<td>Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Washington County, Jonesborough, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Vesper Denton Hicks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 February 1984</td>
<td>Expert witness for the plaintiff and provided deposition at Fairfax, VA, in the case of Abosbitan v. Kirk et. al., United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Civil Action No. 83-758-A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 April 1984</td>
<td>Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Washington County, Jonesborough, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Vesper Denton Hicks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 December 1984</td>
<td>Expert witness during judicial hearing at Juvenile Court of Sullivan County, Kingsport, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Danny Hicks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 March 1985</td>
<td>Expert witness during preliminary hearing at Criminal Court of Johnson County, Mountain City, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Lois Guy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 March 1985</td>
<td>Expert witness during deposition in the case of Tony B. Treadway at Law Offices of Herndon, Coleman, and McKee, Johnson City, TN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 April 1985</td>
<td>Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Washington County, Jonesborough, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Ronald Whitaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 July 1985</td>
<td>Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Sullivan County, Blountville, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Danny Ray Hicks</td>
</tr>
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</table>
PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS:


FORENSIC PATHOLOGY AND MEDICAL EXAMINER-RELATED FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS PERTAINING TO THE INVESTIGATION OF THE DEATH OF VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

We were provided unrestricted access to all available investigative and scientific information and materials regarding the death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr., including information developed by the United States Park Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the FBI Laboratory, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia, and its Northern Virginia District Office, and the Office of the Independent Counsel. We examined photographs taken at the scene of death and during the course of the postmortem examination, and microscopic slides prepared from tissues obtained at autopsy. We discussed the investigative and scientific findings of the case with the investigative and laboratory personnel responsible for each aspect of the investigation.

The analysis and conclusions of our review, as discussed below, were arrived at separately and independently by each of us.

ISSUES AND CONCLUSIONS

1. CAUSE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH

The bullet wound of Mr. Foster's head and brain, with its vital reaction, represents the definitive cause of his death.

The postmortem findings demonstrated in this case are typical and characteristic of such findings in deaths due to intentional self-inflicted intraoral gunshot wounds. Following complete postmortem examination, there was no other trauma identified that would suggest a circumstance other than suicide. In addition, it is exceedingly unlikely that an individual of Mr. Foster's physical stature (6 feet 4 1/2 inches in height, 197 pounds in weight) could have been overcome by an assailant inflicting an intraoral gunshot wound without a struggle and there not to have been some other injury sustained at the time.

2. BULLET PATH

The large quantity of gunpowder residue present on microscopic sections of the soft palate indicates that Mr. Foster placed the barrel of the weapon into his mouth with the muzzle essentially in contact with the soft palate when he pulled the trigger. Recovery of Foster's DNA type from the muzzle of the revolver by the FBI Laboratory is strong supportive evidence that associates the weapon with the deceased. The absence of visible blood on the revolver is not inconsistent with the self-inflicted
bullet wound he sustained. Visual or chemical identification of blood on the weapon in gunshot wound suicides is a common but by no means universal finding. There were no flame burns from the muzzle blast identified within the mouth, nor would injury of such type necessarily be expected.

The bullet perforated the soft palate, entered the cranial cavity directly to the left of the foramen magnum, contused the left side of the brainstem, grazed the medial aspect of the left cerebral hemisphere and exited through the occipital skull and scalp. This wound caused instantaneous, complete incapacitation, followed by clinical death within a matter of minutes. There was a secondary, ring-like fracture of the skull, a common associated finding in such cases, that extended symmetrically from the base of the skull across the calvarium.

3. **LOCATION OF FATAL EVENT**

It is our opinion that the death occurred where the body was found at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia. The relatively pristine nature of the exposed skin surfaces of the deceased and of his clothing precludes any other scenario. Substantially greater contamination of skin surfaces and clothing by spilled and/or smeared blood would have been unavoidable, had the body been transported postmortem to the place where it was found. Precisely such contamination was, in fact, documented following actual transport of the body from the scene of death to Fairfax Hospital, and from there to the medical examiner’s office. There was no such contamination when the body was examined and photographed at the scene.

4. **TIME OF DEATH**

Given the limitations of available information, it is not possible further to define the postmortem interval than within the broad range of when the deceased was last seen alive to the time the body was discovered.

5. **TOXICOLOGY**

Toxicological examination by the FBI Laboratory of blood obtained at autopsy revealed trace amounts of trazodone and small quantities of diazepam (Valium) and its metabolite, nordiazepam. The finding of trazodone, an antidepressant, confirms the history of Foster's taking a single tablet the evening prior to his death from a prescription ordered by his doctor earlier that day. There was no alcohol or any other toxic substance in Foster's body.
6. POSITION OF THE BODY

The deceased was found supine, with his arms and legs extended. Given the steep (approximately 45 degree) slope on which his body was resting, we believe that he was seated when the weapon was discharged. After firing the weapon, because of the sloped terrain, he would have fallen backward, with his arms falling to their respective sides by gravity, aided on the right by the weight of the revolver affixed to his thumb (see below, number 8). Had he been standing, he would not have ended up in the orderly position in which he was found. Had he been lying down, it is likely that the bullet would have been recovered from the ground beneath his head. It was not. Bullet-generated trauma to the brainstem would have rendered Mr. Foster instantly unconscious and unresponsive.

Although the amount of extravasated blood at the scene of death was characterized by some observers as being less than the expected quantity, a pool of blood was, in fact, found under the head of the deceased when the body was turned, and the upper back of his shirt was noted to be blood soaked. These observations notwithstanding, any relative lack of extravasated blood can be readily explained by the position of the body on the steeply inclined slope, with blood settling postmortem to the dependent portions of the body, i.e., below the level of the head wounds, and by the prompt cessation of cardiovascular activity incident to the bullet wound injury of the brainstem.

7. POSITION OF THE HEAD

According to multiple observers at the scene, the head was facing forward when Foster's body was found, an observation confirmed in scene photographs. There were linear blood stains coursing across the right side of the face, emanating from the nose and mouth. A broad transfer-type blood smear was present at the right side of the chin and neck, precisely corresponding to a similar blood stain of the right collar area of the shirt. For obvious reasons, the head must have been facing to the right when the body was found or have been turned to the right when the body was being examined at the scene. In either circumstance, blood accumulated in the nose and mouth from the bullet defect of the soft palate and base of the skull would have spilled over the face and soiled the right shoulder and collar of the shirt. The finding of the head facing forward and the right sided blood stains are mutually exclusive. We conclude that a rightward tilt of his face was changed to a forward orientation by one of the early observers before the scene photographs were taken.

8. POSITION OF THE WEAPON

Scene and autopsy photographs demonstrate that Mr. Foster's right thumb was trapped and compressed between the trigger and...
the front of the trigger guard. In addition, there was gunpowder residue on the surface of his right index finger facing the thumb, extending from the distal joint to the web area of the thumb and, according to the autopsy report, similar material, but of lesser quantity, at the corresponding aspect of the left index finger. With the barrel of the revolver placed into the decedent's mouth, the only source of such gunpowder would be the gap between the cylinder and the frame of the weapon. Multiple test firings of the revolver in the FBI Laboratory conclusively demonstrated that gunpowder residue escapes from its cylinder gap. The laboratory studies and the anatomic findings indicate that Mr. Foster's index fingers were in the vicinity of the cylinder gap when the weapon was fired. In addition, flecks of scattered stippled material were observed on the skin surfaces of the lower face in scene photographs and in those autopsy photographs taken before these surfaces were washed. Washing markedly reduced their number. The origin of this material, i.e., whether it represents gunpowder residue, blood spatter or some other foreign material, is uncertain.

**SUMMARY**

We conclude that Mr. Foster died from a self-inflicted bullet wound delivered with suicidal intent and that the death occurred where the body was found, at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia.

**Charles S. Hirsch, M.D.**
Chief Medical Examiner, City of New York
New York City, New York

**James L. Luke, M.D.**
Department of Environmental Pathology
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, D.C.

**Donald T. Reay, M.D.**
Chief Medical Examiner
King County (Seattle), Washington

**Charles J. Stahl, M.D.**
Armed Forces Medical Examiner
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, D.C.
CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME: Joel E. Kleinman, M.D., Ph.D.

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: April 8, 1945; Alexandria, Louisiana.

FAMILY STATUS: Married, two children.

EDUCATION:

1966 B.S., Biochemistry, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
1973 M.D., University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois
1974 Ph.D., Pharmacology, Department of Pharmacological and Physiological Sciences, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

TRAINING:

1973-1974 Rotating Intern, San Francisco General Hospital, San Francisco, California
1974-1976 Psychiatry Resident, Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston, Massachusetts.
1983-1985 Neurology Resident, George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.

EMPLOYMENT:

1976-1978 Clinical Associate, Laboratory of Clinical Psychopharmacology, Division of Special Mental Health Research, Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.
1978-1984 Staff Psychiatrist, Adult Psychiatry Branch (formerly Laboratory of Clinical Psychopharmacology; Division of Special Mental Health Research), Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.
1984-1986
Chief, Clinical Brain Studies Section, Neuropsychiatry Branch (formerly Adult Psychiatry Branch), Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

1986-Present
Deputy Chief, Clinical Brain Disorders Branch and Chief, Neuropathology Section, Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS:

1973-1974
Clinical Fellow, University of California Medical School in San Francisco, California.

1974-1976
Clinical Fellow, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts.

1981-1987
Assistant Clinical Professor, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.

1988-Present
Associate Clinical Professor, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences and Department of Neurology, George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.

CLINICAL EXPERIENCES:

1976
Consultant, Paul A. Dever State School, Taunton, Massachusetts.

1978-Present
Practice of Psychiatry.

1979-1981
Consultant, Montgomery County Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Rockville, Maryland.

1986-Present
Practice of Neurology.

OTHER ACADEMIC/CLINICAL EXPERIENCES:

1977-Present
Neuropsychiatry Consultant, District of Columbia Medical Examiner's Office, Washington, D.C.

Examiner, American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

1984-1986
Editorial Board, Gerodontics.
1986-Present Guest Researcher, Experimental Therapeutics Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institutes of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland

MILITARY SERVICE:
1972-1973 Ensign, USPHS, Senior COSTEP
1976-1978 Lt. Commander, USPHS
1978-1987 Commander, USPHS
1987-Present Captain, USPHS

SOCIETIES:
American Academy of Neurology
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American College of Neuropsychopharmacology
American Medical Association
American Neurological Association
American Psychiatric Association
Sigma Xi
Society of Biological Psychiatry, Vice President, 1991-2; President-Elect 1992-3; President, 1993-present
Society for Neuroscience
Washington Psychiatric Society

LICENSES:
Diplomate of National Medical Board
American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, 1978
State Medical Licensure: Maryland, California, District of Columbia, Virginia

AWARDS:
A.E. Bennett Award, 1981
U.S.P.H.S., Outstanding Service Medal, 1992
BIBLIOGRAPHY


2) The association of reduction in monoamines with carbohydrate metabolism in the brain. A dissertation submitted to the faculty of the Division of Biological Sciences and the University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine in candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Department of Pharmacological and Physiological Sciences, 1974. 79 pages.


92) Noel G, Michaelis ML, Fried WJ and Kletman JE: Characterization of
Mg"-Ca" exchange activity in plasma membrane vesicles from postmortem

93) Michaelis EK, Sadun N, Kletman JE and Fried WJ: Glutamate receptor
changes in brain synaptic membranes from alcoholics. *Neurochem Res.*

94) Jackiew GE, Karoum F, Fried WJ, Kletman JE and Weinberger DR: Effect
of isonicotinic acid esters of the medial prefrontal cortex on brain concentrations of

95) Hyde TM, Casanova MF, Kletman JE and Weinberger DR: Chapter 1:
Neuropathological and neurochemical pathology in schizophrenia.

96) Goldberg TE, Bigelow LB, Kletman JE, Daniel DG and Weinberger DR:
Cognitive behavioral effects of the coadministration of desipramine and

97) Weissman AU, Casanova MF, Kletman JE, London ED and DeSouza EB:
Selective loss of cerebral cortical sigma but not PCP binding sites in schizophrenia. *Arch

98) Casanova MF, Stevens JR and Kletman JE: Astrocytes in the molecular layer

99) Casanova MF, Naidu S, Goldberg TE, Moser HW, Khoromi S, Kimber A,
Kletman JE and Weinberger DR: Quantitative magnetic resonance imaging in

100) Weissman AD, Casanova MF, Kletman JE and DeSouza EB: PCP and
sigma receptors in brain are not altered after repeated exposure to PCP in men.

101) 'adasaroka MJ, Ofili D and Kletman JE: Leukopenia, dynorphin and substance P
in postmortem substantia nigra from normals and schizophrenic patients. *Life Sci.*

102) Daniel DG, Kim E, Kostanovsky D, Goldberg TE, Casanova MF, Pickar D,
Kletman JE and Weinberger DR: Computed tomography measurements of brain

103) Hyde TM, Horton JR and Kletman JE: Differential diagnosis of choreiform


BOOKS REVIEWED AND LETTERS


I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork
I did not knowingly violate any law or standard of conduct.

No one in The White House, to my knowledge, violated any law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific group.

The FBI lied in their report to the AG.
The press is covering up the illegal benefits they received from the travel staff.
The GOP has lied and misrepresented its knowledge and role and covered up a prior investigation.
The Ushers Office plotted to have excessive costs incurred, taking advantage of Kaki and HRC.
The public will never believe the innocence of the Clintons and their loyal staff.
The WSJ editors lie without consequence.
I was not meant for the job or the spotlight of public life in Washington. Here ruining people is considered sport.

* A transcript of the note prepared by the Park Police identifies this word as "legal."
Who Is Vincent Foster?

In its first few months, the Clinton White House has proved intent to be even more transparent than Presi-
dental order appointing a govern-
ment. But most disturbing is its carelessness about following the law.

While we have our own complaint
about the Clinton White House, we hasten to point out that our concern is
shared by at least two federal judges.

Indeed, they're exploring the largely uncharted legal ground of use of the
contempt power to get the Clinton
Cabinet to obey the law.

In a suit over preservation of com-
puter tapes from the Revlon-Bush
administration, Judge Charles R. Rich-
ey has already issued a contempt order be-
cause the administration "willfully
failed" in moving his earlier order, and
threatens $50,000-a-day fines against
the White House and National Archives. Now Judge Royce Lam-
bert has threatened contempt unless the
Clinton administration takes steps to follow his order to preserve
material relating to its activities.

Quite frankly, we have mixed emo-
tions about these developments. We
think that in the post-Watergate era,
the executive branch has been on the
edge of the balance of powers, and
that the government would work bet-
ter if this were redressed. We find
Judge Richs's order more than a lit-
tle presumptuous, and tend to think
the law before Judge Lambert is a
legislative intrusion on executive
power. But we can understand that
both judges reacted to a certain lack
of seriousness—contempt in its most
basic meaning—toward legal rulings.

Judge Lambert's case, for exam-
ple, concerned whether the Clinton
administration had to follow the Federal
Advisory Committee Act, in which
Congress prescribed rules for
appointing outside commissions. Judge
Lambert held much of the law unconstitu-
tional and laid out what might be a
constitutional requirement, but dismissed the
argument that this was not an outside commis-
sion because the White House performed
its functionally equivalent of a govern-
ment employee.

The government appealed the let-
ter finding to a still-pending case; in the oral arguments Judge Laurence
Silberman noted whether the job an-
exist of officer or could be impeached.

Meanwhile, the task force simply ig-
ored the rest of Judge Lambert's
rulings, for example holding meetings without adequate notice.

We've been having a similar prob-
lem with Vincent Foster, deputy
White House counsel and one of Mr.
Clinton's chief partners in the Gore
Law Firm in Little Rock. After we
succeeded in making Webster Hubbell
acquiesce, we were surprised to learn that we might have occasion to repeat the favor for

In this case, the request for photos of Mr. Foster and Mr. Clinton under the Freedom of Information Act was
resented to the White House, which delayed its
time limit of May 21. Despite repeated inqui-
ries, the White House has not yet provided
our request.

At one point, we were told it would
take two weeks; and we were referred
to the deputy press secretary, Rick Seid-
man, who seemed not to return calls from our
editorial page staff. David
Deger was not exactly evasive;
repeated public complaint until this
arrested, noting that our artists
have already converted this photo
graph into a dot-drawing. But he
seems to have failed to a
more direct extent, since we've
received a draft letter somewhere in the
Public
is the FOI Act does not
apply to the White House counsel's office,
but the press office could not provide
photos if it chooses. So we're back to
the Seidman black hole, but the letter
should be interesting reading.

No doubt Mr. Foster and company
consider us miscellaneous (at best). Of
course the Clinton administration has
little reason to love us. Back when
the rest of the press was in its pre-Waco
honeymoon, we were already pulling
the rope strings of the basic "New
Democrat." But still, we remain
pertinent when Mr. Clinton returns to
that campaign theme, as with Mafia.
Indeed, when Mr. Hubbell promised
even to face public hearings on his appointment as associate attor-
ey general, we saw no reason he should be denied confirmation.

If we were as uniformly hostile as
sometimes charged, there are larger
points here. How an administration deals with critics is a basic test of its
character and mores, and how scrupulously it follows the law is even
more directly significant.

Does the law mean one thing for
critics and another for friends? Will
these in the end have to go to court to
test the law, or will even the point be
made? Does it take a $50,000-a-day fine to get
this much's attention? Will a task
force hearing the First Lady's name
be shown for this? In our view, we should be denied confirmation.

Who guarantees that this adminis-
tration follows the law, or explains why
not? A good question. While Connecticut law may not have
part of the Gore firm's practice, it

as Howard Baker, revealing
the actual corruption. Eventually
some subaltern in the counsel's office relayed the
message, "Mr. Foster was no reason
why he should supply this journal
with a photo."

Given this uncooperative attitude, we
filed a request for photos of Mr. Foster
and Mr. Clinton under the Freedom of Information Act. The act
requires officials to respond within 10

Business days, a deadline we
met. Despite repeated inquiries with
three officials who return

our calls, the White
House still owes us
either some photographs or an expla-
nation of why our request has been
refused.

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took two weeks; and we were referred
to the deputy press secretary, Rick Seid-
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Vincent Foster's Victory

Meet Vincent Foster, movement conservative.

Vincent Foster is one of the White House lawyers from the Rose Law Firm, whose picture we've been seeing through the allies and byways of the Freedom of Information Act. The picture arrived in time this week for an apt celebration of Mr. Foster's victory yesterday in the battle over Hillary Clinton's status as head of the Clintons' health care task force.

An appeals court ruled Tuesday that, as Mr. Foster had been arguing, Mrs. Clinton is indeed the "functional equivalent" of a federal employee, at least as concerns compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, or FACA (as in "focks").

The FACA fight, initiated by various health and doctors' groups, was over whether the Hillary Clinton Health Task Force had to hold its meetings in public, which is what FACA requires when private citizens are serving on a President's advisory committees. Or whether Hillary, the functional federal equivalent, could hold her meetings in secret, as she desired. The appeals court said, sure, go ahead and meet in secret if you want. That's a win for the White House.

However, the court also said it didn't have a clue as to what exactly the task force's so-called "working groups" were all about, or whether FACA applied to their members. The White House said those are all federal employees, too, so they can hold secret meetings. But the appeals court said the legal status of these people isn't at all clear, and ordered the district court to revisit the FACA matter on May 20 to explore such issues as whether some of Hillary's helpers are "special government employees" or "full-time" or "intermittent" or "consultants."

Finally, the court said the plaintiff doctors groups get to look at the almost football-field's worth of paper and documentation that the working groups have piled up by now.

As we say, for achieving these outcomes, Mr. Foster deserves a salute from conservatives. With one mighty sweep he has struck a blow for separation of powers, executive authority, limits of the litigation explosion, and for the citadels of the Reagan White House's off-the-books Iran-Contra operation.

Conservatives have worried "out loud for years about intrusions against the President's ability to carry out the functions of his office. In particular, conservatives have noted Congress's instinct to usurp presidential authority, tipping the balance of powers in the legislature's favor. Thus, particular or parochial interests subsume any national interest that a President is elected to represent.

Judge Laurence Silberman, writing for the appeals court (and unlike Alexander Hamilton along the way), noted: "The inability to discuss matters confidentially is surely an important condition to the exercise of executive power. Without it, the President's performance of any of his duties... would be made more difficult."

In designing the Constitution, the Framers vested the executive power in one man for the very reason that he might maintain secrecy in executive operations."

Alas, the Clintonites, as is their wont, again allowed hubris to smother mere principle. Instead of a more well-defined operation, they went secret changing the entire American health care system. Even defenders of executive authority would blush at such imperial overstretch.

And so now the Clintons will discover the pleasures of the litigation explosion as defined by former Vice President Dan Quayle. Instead of doing productive work, they will spend days bringing forth box after box of documentation, while arguing with a judge about "intermittent" vs. "full-time"—just the way private companies do for the federal prosecutors and agency bureaucrats who enforce the kinds of vague laws that the Clintons' political philosophy favors. Dan Quayle has further details.

As for Iran-Contra, we suspect that Vincent Foster and Ollie North might hit it off. After all, we're supposed to believe that the health task force "officially" disbanded on May 3 and explored such issues as whether some of Hillary's helpers are "special government employees" or "full-time" or "intermittent" or "consultants."

Mr. Foster's boss, Bill Clinton, often rails against the gridlock of the "last 12 years." For that reason, we're glad that the case of Association of American Physicians and Surgeons v. Hillary Rodham Clinton, et al. has given a Democratic administration the opportunity to explore the questions of presidential authority discussed by Judge Silberman and colleagues of the Reagan White House's off-the-books Iran-Contra operation.
What's the Rush?

So the gang that pulled the great travel office caper is now hell-bent on firing the head of the FBI. The news reports say that William Sessions has already offered to resign pending approval of a successor; we wish someone would explain to us the hurry.

The FBI director, whatever his incumbent's shortcomings, was given a 10-year term to provide some measure of political independence. To be sure, the President has a right to fire the director, as President Truman fired General MacArthur. But is that not to say every incoming president is justified in firing an incumbent and appointing his own director. We do not want law enforcement put at the disposal of this or that political faction.

If Mr. Sessions is fired, it will of course be for ostensible cause, as the travel office fumblings were over expense records. His sin was to take his wife on his government airplane, and to claim for tax purposes that his limousine was a law enforcement vehicle because he carried firearms in the trunk. Even if he did not use the William Sessions plane for haircuts, this is apparently deemed reason for summary dismissal. In the travel office case, by contrast, Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy III earned a meaningless letter of reprimand for misusing the FBI's investigative powers.

We hope Mr. Sessions pointed this out to White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum, who sat in with Attorney General Janet Reno and Deputy Attorney General Phillip Heymann in the shoot-out with Mr. Sessions on Saturday. Also present was Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, the man who brokered a meeting that resulted in the Justice Department reversing its position in the corruption trial of a member of congress. Mr. Hubbell and Mr. Kennedy are alumni of Little Rock's Rose Law Firm, as are Mrs. Clinton and Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster, both of whom were involved in the travel-office affair.

The leaks on Saturday's meeting are that Webb Hubbell et al. told Mr. Sessions to resign or be fired, probably today, on the way out after he stumbled on a curb and broke his elbow. Presumably Mr. Sessions is leaving sooner or later; the conventional wisdom within the Washington Beltway has certainly run against him, for whatever that's worth. He has apparently alienated important subordinates, perhaps because, as he claims, because of his efforts to promote blacks and women. The opposition has a bipartisan predictability. Still, the charges against him were originally leveled by Bush Attorney General William Barr on his last day in office.

The original Bush administration investigation, it should be noted, was announced immediately after it became public that the FBI had launched an investigation into the counterespionage of the head of the Atlanta branch of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro over illicit loans to Iraq. Mr. Barr's own investigator, a prominent former judge, galvanized the Justice Department. Justice Secretary of the BNL case, but we're not sure the final word has been heard.

President Clinton met Friday with Federal Judge Louis J. Freen of New York, reportedly the leading contender as Mr. Sessions' successor. Judge Freen is fine by us, but his meeting with the President only deepens the mystery over the hurry. If the choice of a successor is imminent, why not get him nominated? If Mr. Sessions resigns we worry that Judge Freen, given the record of the Clinton appointments process, may trip over a Kimmie problem or something. The agency would be left adrift and the appointment up for grabs.

Our Washington bureau reported in March that the administration was intent on getting rid of Mr. Sessions in order to replace him with Richard Sie茨man, a judge on the Massachusetts Superior Court. Sie茨man and President Clinton were war protesters together as Rhodes Scholars at Oxford. Judge Sie茨man was also a deputy campaign manager to George McGovern's 1972 presidential race as well as national director of delegates in Sen. Edward Kennedy's 1980 presidential nomination bid.

This kind of appointment would be another matter indeed. We are far enough along toward making the FBI job a political football. Mr. Sessions is leaving under attack from various quarters; his predecessor, Webster Hubbell, left to become Director of Central Intelligence, only to resign that job rather abruptly. Strange things are going on in law enforcement, as the BNL and BCCI cases show. The maves on display from the Rose alumni are far from confidence-building. It seems to us Mr. Sessions would do the nation and his agency more favor to stand by his position, leaving when a successor is ready or letting the President take full responsibility for a firing.

Why don't serious people understand this immediately? What kind of a political culture do we have where the big issue is not whether the FBI director gets his law, but whether he takes his wife on an airplane?
COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
BY
VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

AT
THE LAW SCHOOL
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

MAY 8, 1993

There are rare and wonderful occasions when one of the giants in the legal profession articulates a vision of what lawyers ought to be. Those words should be read, reread, treasured and heeded. Such was the vision Vincent Foster captured for all of us in his commencement address to the graduating class of the University of Arkansas School of Law on May 8, 1993, a school where 22 years before he graduated first in his class.

E. Lamar Pettus
President
Arkansas Bar Association

REPRINTED BY
THE ARKANSAS BAR ASSOCIATION
400 W. MARKHAM
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201
ROADS WE SHOULD TRAVEL

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
BY VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

Dean Strickman, Dr. Leflar, honored faculty of the University of Arkansas School of Law, class of 1992, family and friends, I cannot tell you what a thrill it is to return to these beautiful hills and celebrate with you the completion of your law school career.

It is humbling for me to deliver this message from a stage shared by so many outstanding teachers, many of whom taught me well. What a challenge it is for any commencement speaker, let alone this one, to attempt to develop and convey to you an uplifting message with any staying power whatsoever, knowing full well the wide range of emotions which are preoccupying you at this moment: Your senses of achievement, appreciation, satisfaction, relief, survival and perhaps apprehension; and particularly some sense of impatience for this speaker to get on with it, deliver his remarks so that you may receive congratulations from your family and friends.

Governor Cuomo reports that when he was first asked to speak at a graduation, let alone this one, to attempt to develop and convey to you an uplifting message with any staying power whatsoever, knowing full well the wide range of emotions which are preoccupying you at this moment: Your senses of achievement, appreciation, satisfaction, relief, survival and perhaps apprehension; and particularly some sense of impatience for this speaker to get on with it, deliver his remarks so that you may receive congratulations from your family and friends.

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This invitation has caused me to stop this hectic and challenging adventure I am on in Washington to think about the roads I have traveled to get there and the roads I wish I had traveled. This reflection has focused me on some turmoil on the roads before you — the choices and opportunities and challenges you will have as lawyers of this time and place in history.

I congratulate you on this achievement. You have sacrificed a considerable amount of your time on earth. You have mastered a strange new language. You have postponed the start of your vocation. You've experienced a full measure of peer competition. You've been swept up in rapid rumors in job opportunities and job conditions. You've changed your daily work ethics, and you have forgone many of life's simple pleasures. Some of you have earned special recognition this afternoon, and we all congratulate you.

But, tomorrow, my friends, the slate is wiped clean again. Prospective clients don't inquire about class rank. The local bar association you will join does not have a special class of membership for law review staffs. Judges and jurors will not ask to see your resume.

You will be evaluated instead by your product, your energy, your temperament and your backbone. The reputation you develop for intellectual and ethical integrity will be your greatest asset or your worst enemy. You will be judged by your judgment.

The practice of law you've already learned does not lend itself to true-and-false analysis. If the problem is black or white, the client does not need a lawyer.

Instead, your challenge will be to use your education and all your life's experiences to exercise good judgment to select from among the shades of gray.

Practice law with excellence, with pride in your product. Treat every pleading, every brief, every contract, every letter, every daily task as if your career will be judged on it.

Each client is entitled to your best effort. Practice law with a heart. The clients you represent will remember you long after you have forgotten their names. While routine for you, what you are doing for them may be the most important thing in their lives.

For most, you'll be the only lawyer they will ever come into contact with, and they form their perception of our justice system and your profession on how you treat them as a person and the quality of your work.

Practice law with consideration and courtesy. No matter how righteous the cause or clear your victory,
assure that your adversary with his or her client leaves with dignity.

As Judge Perry Whitmore in Little Rock used to tell us, you can disagree without being disagreeable. Besides, your adversary today may be your judge tomorrow.

Following the bar exam, your most difficult test will not be of what you know but what is your character. Some of you will fail.

The class of 1971 had many distinguished members who also went on to achieve high public office. But it also had several who forfeited their license to practice law. Blinded by greed, some served time in prison.

I cannot make this point to you too strongly. There is no victory, no advantage, no fee, no favor which is worth even a blemish on your reputation for intellect and integrity.

Nothing travels faster than an accusation that another lawyer's word is no good. A judge who catches you in a disingenuous argument or a mis-characterization of a case will turn hard of hearing when you next show up to argue.

Dents to the reputation in the legal profession are irreparable. Every lawyer I know carries around a mental black book which is recorded in indelible ink the names of his adversaries who breached the presumption of good-faith dealing.

Each of you, I hope, will strive always to set your professional goals and your personal goals out there just barely at the end of your reach. Stretch your talents, grasp beyond the closest branch, take a risk, stick your neck out, speak your mind, challenge the status quo and conventional wisdom. Do not just accept responsibility. Chase it down.

You will have failures and disappointments. Take comfort in knowing that opinions of those who really matter will never be as forgiving of your failures or as admiring of your victories as they are at this stage of your career.

Sometimes doing the right thing will be very unpopular with your other clients and with the pundits at the local coffee shop. When the heat of controversy swarms around you, the conviction that you did the right thing will be the best salve and the best sleeping medicine.

Listen to each other; listen to older lawyers. If I could have one wish for each of you, it would be to find a mentor who will bring you along, and whose values will be the ones you admire and absorb. In my experience, that is the critical key to professional success and happiness.

Even with such a mentor you will go home some nights feeling like you never want to practice again - the way you've done here after an exam at the Supreme Court argument went badly.

But you will go some other days anxious to get back again and slay the dragon. In a few short years you will be a mentor to some new lawyer. Start preparing now to be a good one, to be the kind of mentor that you would want for yourself. Strive to be a lawyer whom other lawyers admire.

Along the way you will receive recognition for achievement, a complimentary newspaper article, an award, a plaque, and if the gods are with you, maybe even a commencement address. When you smile for the camera and bask in the applause and take your bow, pause and reflect and recognize who helped you get there. Your spouse, your law partner, your parents, your friends.

Because there will also be failures, and criticisms and bad press and lies, stormy days and cloudy days, and you will not survive them without the support of those same spouses, law partners and friends. So it is.

I pause: Three weeks ago my wife, Lisa, and I celebrated our 25th anniversary, and it was here in Fayetteville in law school where we celebrated our first. Like many in this audience, she began by putting me through law school. For 22 years she has always encouraged me to persevere and aim higher. She has been my editor, my jury consultant and my best friend. I wish for all of you, a Lisa.

A word about family: You have amply demonstrated that you are achievers willing to work hard, long hours, to set aside your personal lives. It reminds me of that observation that no one was ever heard to say on their death bed, I wish I had spent more time at the office.

Balance wisely your professional life and your family life. If you are fortunate to have children, your parents will warn you that your children will grow up and be gone before you know it. I can testify that it is true. God only allows us so many opportunities with our children to read a story, go fishing, play catch, say our prayers together. Try not to miss a one of them. The office can wait. It will still be there when your children are gone.

This ceremony is called a commencement because it's a new journey. Your law school studies are completed, but your education is just under way. Continue to study, but don't limit your studies to the law. If you strive to become a great lawyer, you must be more than a lawyer.

We are defined as persons and lawyers by the depth and variety of our experiences. Continue to broaden your horizons. Read religiously - works other than law.

Travel. By all means travel every chance, everywhere you can. Travel the back roads, not the interstates. Mingle with those of different backgrounds and cultures and ages.

Quietly observe your fellow man. Sit still and listen to those who are different from you. Look and listen for the values that you share, which you have in common.
Tolerance does not come naturally to any of us. You must work at it. We all must work harder at it.

Take time out for yourself. Have some fun, go fishing, every once in a while take a walk in the woods by yourself. Learn to relax, watch more sunsets. Those of you who do not have your life planned out, don't worry. It wouldn't turn out the way you planned it any event.

I know there is a tendency to want a job with the expectation that it will be your sole life's work, but I hope that does not prove to be the case for you.

Having waited 22 years to make my first career change, as satisfying and successful as that first career was, today I would travel a number of different routes instead.

I hope you will consider trying the wide variety of professional opportunities that the practice of law will offer you. Spend some time in public service, whether as an assistant to the prosecutor or a public defender, or a legal service program. Or go to Washington and work for a congressional delegation or one of the federal agencies. Or go to your state capital and work for a state agency or state mission. Or run for the legislature, school board, city council, or teach at your community college.

But whatever you do, choose a professional life that satisfies you and helps others. If you find yourself getting burned out or unfulfilled, unappreciated or the profits become more important than your work, then have the courage to make a change.

Public service, even volunteer service, presents difficult choices for you, I know. Those of you who have student loans, have deferred buying homes, and deferred other material objects, and you are anxious about the debt, you are anxious about the job market. I understand. But there will be ample time and opportunity for you to make a good living.

But it won't be enough for you to make all the money you can. No matter how successful you are financially, your professional lives will be unhappy if you do not devote some measure of your task to improving your profession and your community. You can do good and still do well.

The First Lady said it best recently. She said service means you get as well as you give. Your life is changed as you change the life of others. It is the way we find meaning in our lives.

Now, I am not under any illusion about why I was invited here today. I know that 48-year-old commercial trial lawyers are not on the short list of graduation speakers. It must have something to do with my recent job change.

That job change has either added credibility to my voice or made me somewhat of a curiosity. And some would ask what motivates one with a comfortable practice in a prominent law firm, to dislodge his family for a new job with longer hours, with half the pay, in a city that costs twice as much to live.

But the reason I am on this new adventure in Washington is because our country is in transition. The people, the citizens, have demanded a change in our government. They are talking back to it in record numbers. The President receives almost a million letters a month. The White House phone lines are jammed.

Middle-aged Americans all over this country are volunteering to join the administration, to leave lucrative practices and businesses, and to participate in changing our government. Washington is teaming with young people just like you, from all over this country, from all walks of life, who have a sense of a common purpose and desire to be involved.

When we leave work at night, we pull up to a large heavy gate that surrounds the White House complex. While the Secret Service guards slowly open that gate, I always look to my right, and inevitably there are dozens of people aligned along that iron fence that runs along Pennsylvania Avenue, holding on the bars, peering through intently at the White House lit in the background.

When I look into their faces, I can tell that each has hope for something from their government. It is a wonderful reminder of why we are there. I am more encouraged than I have ever been that the pendulum has begun to swing back; that there is a renewed spirit of common purpose; that Americans, particularly your generation, are again acknowledging that it is the duty of all of us to use all that we have been given to make this a better world, not just for ourselves or our families, but for everyone on this earth.

In my job I have now found myself surrounded by young people just like you, who have energized me with their vigor, their optimism, their new ideas. I sense that same spirit in this auditorium today, this auditorium made for optimists and doers.

I have the feeling that you are believers and doers who will make something better of what we have handed you. You are the reason for hope because you can be the agents for change - change of your community and change of your legal profession.

The President last week addressed a group just like you. And he said, “Our country needs you. We need your knowledge, your initiative and your energy. We need you because you are still free of the cynicism that has paralyzed too long your parents and your grandparents who led us to spend too much time talking about what we can’t do, instead of seizing what we can do.”

Like those people along the iron fence on Pennsylvania Avenue, I look into your faces and I see your potential to restore responsibility to our profession and to our society. I see your potential to restore a sense of community, to use your talents to help others and to be fulfilled. God bless you and good luck to you.
REPORT OF AUTOPSY

DECEDEENT: VINCENT

First Middle Last

Autopsy Authorized by: Dr. Donald Haut - Fairfax County


Rigor: complete X jaw neck arms legs
Livor: color pale red distribution: posterior
Hair/eyebrows: black Mustache: no Beard: no Circumcised: yes Body Heat: cool

Clothing, Personal Effects, External wounds, scars, tattoos, other identifying features: See attached sheet.

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS:

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: Heart, no evidence of hypertrophy, valvular or congenital abnormalities. Epi and endocardium, no evidence of fibrosis or inflammation. Coronary arteries, normal origin and distribution; no significant alteration all segments. Atria, no evidence of fibrosis or inflammation. Aorta, minimal arteriosclerosis.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: Larynx, trachea and bronchi, no evidence of trauma, obstruction or inflammation. Lungs, pulmonary congestion; aspiration or blood. No evidence of inflammation or pulmonary artery emboli. Hemidiaphragms intact.

VER: No evidence of trauma or inflammation.

LEEN: No evidence of trauma.

INCREASES, ADRENAL AND THYROID GLANDS: No significant alteration.

I. TRACT: No evidence of trauma, hemorrhage or inflammation.

UROINARY TRACT: Kidneys, no evidence of trauma or inflammation. Urinary bladder and nictal, no significant alteration.

AD: Perforating gunshot wound - entrance in mouth in posterior oropharynx with wound track extending backward and upward with exit from back of head.

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY
CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Cause of Death:

PERFORATING GUNSHOT WOUND MOUTH - HEAD

Provisional Report
Final Report

The facts stated herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

July 28, 1993
NO VA ME OFFICE

ME Form No 10-Revised 6/99
GROSS DESCRIPTION

LEURA, PERITONEUM PERICARDIUM
Intact; smooth and glistening.

EART:
350 gm. No valvular or congenital abnormalities. Epi and endocardium, thin and transparent. Coronary arteries, normal origin and distribution; right coronary artery predominant; no significant alteration all segments. Right ventricle 3 mm.; left 13 mm. The myocardium is intact and grossly free of any signs of fibrosis, inflammation or infarction. Aorta, minimal arteriosclerosis.

UNGS:
Right 870 gm.; left 840 gm. Larynx, trachea and bronchi, intact and free of trauma, obstruction or inflammation. Both lungs are intact and on section there is extensive congestion as well as aspiration of blood. No evidence of inflammation or pulmonary artery emboli. Hemidiaphragms intact.

IVER:
1640 gm. Capsule is intact and smooth and the free edges are sharp. On section there is no evidence of trauma, fibrosis or nodularity.

ALLBLADDER:
No significant alteration.

PLEEN:
130 gm. Capsule intact.

ANCREAS, ADRENAL THYROID GLANDS:
No significant alteration.

I. TRACT:
Stomach contains a considerable amount of digested food material whose components cannot be identified. No evidence of hemorrhage or inflammation.

IDNEYS:
140 gm. each. The capsules strip with ease to reveal an intact pale smooth surface. No trauma or inflammation.

RINARY BLADDER:
Wall intact; urine clear.

ENITALIA:
No significant alteration.

RAIN:
1420 gm. Perforating gunshot wound mouth-head; entrance wound is in the posterior oropharynx at a point approximately 7½" from the top of the head; there is also a defect in the tissues of the soft palate and some of these fragments contain probable powder debris. The wound track in the head continues backward and upward with an entrance wound just left of the foramen magnum with tissue damage to the brain stem and left cerebral hemisphere with an irregular exit scalp and skull defect near the midline in the occipital region. No metallic fragments recovered.

MICROSCOPICS:
Section of lung reveals alveolar filling by red blood cells; in the liver 3 to 4% of liver cells contain fat vacuoles. Sections of soft palate positive for powder debris.

OTHER LABORATORY PROCEDURES: TOXICOLOGY ☑ BACTERIOLOGY ☑ DENTAL CHART ☑ X-RAY ☑ FINGER-PRINT ☑ PHOTOGRAPHY ☑ SEROLOGY ☑ FORENSIC SCIENCE ☑
Body Diagram

Decedent's Height: 7'6½"

Name: Vincent Fantan

Examined by: [Signature]

Date: [Date]

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

PATIENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Body: all Red
Shirt / T-shirt
Pants / Underwear
Shoes / Socks

Note: no personal effects

Dried Blood

Black material

Scan
Body Diagram—Head

Entrance—mouth—posterior oropharynx—larynx defect—soft palate defect/lower ear canal identified.

Front

Exit wound—Intraoral wound

3" 

Back

Preferential
Gunshot wound

Decedent's Name    Vincent Foster
Examined

For professional use only
Do not reproduce
**GUNSHOT WOUND CHART**

Name: Vincent Fontan  
County: Fairfax

<table>
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Photographs made: Yes ☑ No  
X-rays made: Yes ☑ No

REMARKS: FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY  
NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Examined by:  
Date: 3-21-93
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

July 26, 1993

TO: DR. JAMES C. BEYER
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
NORTHERN VIRGINIA DISTRICT
9797 BRADDOCK ROAD #100
FAIRFAX VA 22032

cc: Dr. Haut

Your Case #: 93-353

Victim(s): FOSTER, Vincent

Suspect(s): --

Evidence Submitted By: Dr. J. C. Beyer
Date Received: 7/21/93

Evidence had been sealed upon receipt.

1 vial blood, 1 vial vitreous humor, 1 container blood,
1 container urine, 1 container liver.

RESULTS:

BLOOD, VITREOUS HUMOR AND URINE: Negative for alcohols and ketones.

BLOOD: Phencyclidine, Morphine, Cocaine and Benzylecgonine: NOT DETECTED.
- Other alkaline extractable drugs (benzodiazepines, synthetic narcotics,
  tricyclic antidepressants and analgesics): NOT DETECTED.
- Acidic and neutral drugs (salicylates, barbiturates, hydantoins, carbamates
  and glutethimide): NOT DETECTED.

URINE: Drug screen (salicylates, phenothiazines and ethchlorvynol): NOT DETECTED.

I hereby certify that I performed the above analysis or examination as an employee of the Division of Forensic Science and that
the above is an accurate record of the results of that analysis or examination.

Anh H. Nguyen, Pharm.D.
Toxicologist

ANH/ps

A COPY TESTED:

Page 1 of 1

Assistant Chief Medical Examiner 563
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Fort Marcy Inventory (cont)

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Container, Unidentified, Lid, White metal

N1585
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber (2), Lead
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .69 Caliber, Lead
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead

N2080
Toy, marble, Glass
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead
Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Ferrous

PATH BELOW GRID
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead
Unidentified, Metal Object, Ferrous
Hardware, Rivet, Haversack, Copper Alloy
Ammunition, Cartridge Case, Brass
Container, Can, Pull Tab (2), Aluminum
Machinery, Plate, White metal
Hardware, Nail, Common, Ferrous
Harness, Hardware, Horseshoe, Frag, Ferrous
Hardware, Spike, Ferrous
A Special Report on the Fiske Investigation of the
Death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr.

By Christopher Ruddy

Copyright, 1994
As a reporter for The New York Post, I authored a series of articles on the death investigation of Vincent Foster, former deputy White House Counsel.

Since the release of the Fiske report of June 30, 1994 on the Foster death investigation, I have received a number of requests for comment. Herein, lies my detailed analysis. I have chosen to produce this information in this manner since a newspaper format would be inappropriate, and the pending hearings make this information timely and important.

Christopher Ruddy
July 18, 1994
FORT MARCY PARK

BODY WAS FOUND HERE

POLICE CLAIM BODY WAS FOUND HERE

BERM

SECOND CANNON

FIRST CANNON

GNIZONZI PARTY HEADS NORTH

REAR ENTRANCE

PATH

PARTY OF FOUR HEADS SOUTH

PARKING LOT

RT 123 CHAINBRIDGE RD

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY

HOMES

POTOMAC
"Stretch your talents, grasp beyond the closest branch, take a risk, stick your neck out, speak your mind, challenge the status quo and conventional wisdom. Do not just accept responsibility. Chase it down.

-Vincent W. Foster, Jr. May 8, 1993, Commencement Address, University of Arkansas Law School.

THE COVER-UP

When Sgt. George Gonzalez, a lead paramedic, reported for duty to cover for an absent member of Fairfax County (Va.) Fire & Rescue Station No. 1, on July 20, 1993, little did he know that fate would make him privy to one of the biggest cover-ups in American history.

For, just a couple of hours into that sweltering evening, Gonzalez, and at least 20 other officials, would have intimate knowledge of the spot where Vincent Foster's body was found in Fort Marcy Park -- and the subsequent knowledge that the Park Police participated in a cover-up by changing the location, in their official reports, by several hundred feet.

What Gonzalez and his fellow officials know could incriminate many of the federal officials involved in investigating the death of Foster, then deputy White House Counsel. There is powerful evidence that these officials obstructed justice by:

- issuing false reports.
- lying to the press and public.
- committing a number of other federal offenses, including intentionally misleading Special Prosecutor Robert Fiske, his staff -- and the FBI.

Revelation of this cover-up would also seriously impugn the credibility and legitimacy of the U.S. Park Police, whose forensic and physical evidence constituted a major part of the Special Prosecutor's report on the cause of Foster's death.

Late on a January night six months after Foster's death, Gonzalez detailed the circumstances of his death to this reporter; this unrehearsed testimony remains the most comprehensive, accurate and honest account of what happened
at Fort Marcy Park in McLean, Va., following a 911 call reporting a lifeless body in that park.

In reviewing my notes of that interview, I noted that Gonzalez's recall of details was sharp. He remembered, for example, a Mercedes standing at the park's entrance with hazard-lights blinking -- something a police officer who followed him into the park couldn't remember. And Gonzalez vividly recalled the two small cars in the parking lot.

And Gonzalez's description of the crime scene -- the highlight of my first major article on the event in The New York Post, which is generally acknowledged to have prompted the probe by the Special Counsel Robert Fiske into Foster's death -- parallels the findings of that probe, as follows:

- Foster's body lay on the side of a hill, face up.
- He wore suit pants, a dress shirt, but no tie or jacket.
- The top shirt was unbuttoned.
- A trickle of blood emanated from the side of the mouth.
- Flies were buzzing around his eyes and orifices.
- A gun was in his right hand.
- Every limb was straight, as if Foster was "ready for the coffin," in Gonzalez's words.

Everything Gonzalez said was in agreement with Fiske's findings -- except for two all-important details: the body's location, and who discovered it.

Gonzalez and the Fiske report are in agreement that at approximately 6 p.m. on July 20, 1993, Gonzalez's paramedic unit, consisting of himself and two other rescue workers, arrived at the parking lot of Fort Marcy Park, followed closely by Officer Kevin Fornshill of the Park Police. A Fairfax County fire truck carrying three other rescuers also arrived.

The rescuers quickly separated in the lot: Gonzalez, Fornshill and Todd Hall of Gonzalez's unit, took a looping northeast trail of the park; the four others took the south trail through dense brush and woods, moving away from the fort.
Gonzalez's testimony and the Fiske report are in agreement that Gonzalez moved quickly up the park's northeast trail, a distance of about 200 feet, and entered the main clearing of the historic fort around which the park was established. Here, in the fort, there are two cannons, and Gonzalez came upon the first one and searched to the left of it, while Fornshill and Hall probed on the other side of the clearing.

Here we come to the part where Gonzalez's original account to me differs from what he subsequently told Fiske's staff.

Picture Fort Marcy, a small parcel of land wedged between two north-south thoroughfares: the George Washington Parkway on the west and Chainbridge Road on the east. Close to Chainbridge Road in the middle of the parcel, the wooded land rises to form a roughly squarish plateau measuring a few hundred feet in length and width; this is the original fort, one of a number that Pres. Lincoln authorized as a bulwark against attack of the Capital during the Civil War.

On two sides of this tiny fort the land falls away sharply, forming steep embankments, sometimes called berms. During the Civil War, numerous cannon sat perched overlooking the berms giving the defenders maximum effectiveness. Again, only two of these Civil War era cannon remain.

The first sits in the southwest corner of the square closest to the park's parking lot. The other rests in the opposite, northeast corner, hidden by brush and earthen mounds. They are referred to in the Fiske report as, respectively, the "first" and "second" cannon.

In that January interview, Gonzalez told me he moved past the first cannon and found nothing. But as he moved "at least 20 feet" along the west berm that the cannon overlooks, he came upon the body, lying on the berm itself. [This spot is now wildly overgrown because the park's grounds have not been maintained, as the main entrance to the park has been closed since December.]

But the Fiske report locates the body directly in front of the second cannon -- a couple of hundred feet away.

Moreover, Gonzalez told me that upon discovering the body he shouted to the two other searchers on his team, who, he said, were still in sight. That precludes them from being
by the second cannon, which, as indicated above, was not visible from that spot.

Gonzalez told me he moved down the berm and checked Foster for life signs, closely examining his eyes and then his fingers, to see if they were cyanotic (pooling blood). They were. Foster was dead. And Gonzalez emphasized — keep this detail in mind — that it's important never to assume death but to carefully verify it.

The Fiske report has a significantly different version of the discovery, stating that "Officer Fornshill was the first to arrive at the body." And the location is given as approximately 10 feet in front of the second cannon.

The Fiske report has Gonzalez arriving after the two others had found the body. It then states that Todd Hall probed for life signs by checking Foster's pulse. Hall "found none," the report states.

Gonzalez now claims he never saw Hall check the pulse, but just assumed Foster was dead. He, the lead paramedic — who, remember, had emphasized to me the necessity of verification — now says Foster's condition was "obvious."

Gonzalez flip-flopped. Which version is true?

The evidence supports his original contention that the body was down the berm from the first cannon, a couple of hundred feet from where the Fiske report had it.

This is not a matter of verbal confusion; Gonzalez backed up his account of the events by drawing a map and sketching out in my notebook several diagrams of the scene. The map details the looping trail from the parking lot to the fort's main clearing, a distance of about 200 feet. He marked the cannon he saw as he moved to the left. He drew his path past the cannon some distance and marked an "x" as the point at which he found the body. He clearly stated the body was not in front of the cannon, and remembered such a seemingly insignificant detail as a curve-shaped hollow at the top of the berm, which he drew in my notepad.

Gonzalez drew a picture of what he thought was a little used, brush-filled pathway down the berm where he said Foster's body was lying. He also drew a cross-section of the body on the berm, indicating that the feet of the body were pointed toward the George Washington Memorial Parkway, which runs parallel to the berm.
A Park Police Officer present at Fort Marcy that night, speaking on condition of anonymity, corroborated Gonzalez's general description of the body and its location. He told me the body was well past the first cannon, motioning with his hand, as he indicated the body was not near the cannon. He, too, described Foster's feet as pointing toward the parkway.

If Foster's body was lying on the berm by the first cannon, it would be on an east-west alignment, with the feet pointing toward the parkway several hundred feet west.

If, on the other hand, it was where the Park Police and Fiske officially locate it, it would be on a north-south alignment, with the feet pointing north toward woods and an out-of-sight development of homes.

More unrehearsed testimony corroborates Gonzalez's original account and that of the above-cited unnamed Park Police Officer. Kory Ashford, an EMS technician who arrived before nightfall at 8:45 p.m. to place Foster's body in a body bag, claimed he didn't even remember seeing a cannon -- which is consistent with the fact that if Foster's body was where Gonzalez originally had it, the first cannon would have been off to the side, out of Ashford's direct line of sight, as he made the path from the clearing's entrance to the body. Were the body where the Fiske report had it, it is difficult imagining Ashford wouldn't have noticed the cannon, since it sits prominently over the berm where the body supposedly was.

The location of the body is disputed only because the Park Police curiously omitted what every death investigation requires: key crime scene photographs.

In my March 7 New York Post article, I noted that the Park Police had failed to take a "crucial crime scene photograph," or series of photos that would depict the entire crime scene, including shots of the whole body and its surroundings, as well as "relationship photos," pictures that would show where the body was relative to such landmarks as a cannon or the deceased's car, which was found in the parking lot.

"It's extremely important in an investigation [to have such photos] because it shows the body's position and other patterns which can never be re-created," said Vernon Geberth, a former lieutenant commander of New York City's homicide division. Geberth, author of the authoritative police text "Practical Homicide Investigation," noted that
such indispensable photos, for one thing, allow police to re-create the scene of death and establish if homicide was staged to look like suicide.

That Post article was widely misinterpreted as stating the police had no photographs; this was not the case. The Park Police have claimed that these photos were taken, but the film was not properly developed. The Fiske report noted that 35 mm. shots were taken -- but they were "underexposed."

In the absence of these crucial photos, the police took 13 Polaroid photos, which show only close-up shots of Foster's body, according to a source who has seen them. One of these photos was leaked to ABC News; it showed Foster's right thumb inserted into the trigger guard of a .38 Colt lying next to his thigh. The photo also shows thick quantities of vegetation around the gun, hand and body.

This photo, as well as some that were not released, corroborate Gonzalez's original statements of the location of the body and undermine the Fiske report. The path on the berm directly in front of the second cannon is devoid of vegetation, and the sides of the pathway, where Foster's arm's supposedly reclined, has only small amounts of vegetation and foliage -- a condition inconsistent with the photos.

In early April, Fiske's staff excavated for a bullet in the place where they believe Foster's head lay, which was directly in front of the cannon. But film footage of the berm taken prior to the excavation indicates the path had no real foliage, and little plant growth on either side.

Further, a journalist who visited the site the day after Foster died says the berm does not match with the photo shown on ABC. John Hanchette, a reporter for Gannett Newspapers, was at the fort, together with another reporter, around 1 p.m. the day after Foster's death. Neither had any idea where the body had been discovered, so they began a search until they found what they believed to be the site.

"The [Park Police] were sloppy," Hanchette recalled in describing the area of the second cannon. "They left rubber [crime scene] gloves all over the place."

Hanchette said he and his colleague further confirmed the spot where they found a "blood stain in the dirt," which he said had dried. He said the spot was on the slope.
directly in front of the second cannon, just where the police claim Foster's body was found.

Hanchette remembers his colleague putting a stick into the dirt and confirming the color as "red." He assumes the blood to have been Foster's.

Asked if the photo released by ABC News matches the area where the blood stain was found, Hanchette replied: "No, it does not. I thought it [the photo] was fishy."

Hanchette said the photo was "too verdant" for the area he remembers seeing, where the landscape clearly shows bare ground.

Lieutenant Bill Bianchi of Fairfax Fire & Rescue was present when Kory Ashford put Foster's remains in a body bag. He told me he saw a blood stain "on the grass."

Yet Hanchette saw a blood stain on dirt, not on grass.

However, Gonzalez said -- and the Polaroids verify -- that the body was on top of vegetation.

The truth is that Foster's body was on top of grass on the berm by the first cannon. It left a residue of blood on the grass. The Park Police changed the location of the body in their official report. Furthermore, someone re-created a second crime scene by the second cannon -- complete with blood stain.

The Park Police Report, which hasn't been released, places the body in still another, third location. According to a source, that report, "Tab 46: The Initial Mobile Crime Lab Report of the Scene of Death," states that Park Police crime-scene technician Peter Simonello places Foster's body approximately 20 feet west of the cannon axle, in an east-west alignment. This contradicts Fiske's report, which said that the body was some 10 feet north in a north-south alignment.

These discrepancies point to an apparent attempt to falsify the facts relating to the body's discovery. Why?

We might look to Watergate -- where we still do not know for sure why the original burglary took place. We only know that it happened -- and that a massive cover-up ensued to hide the truth.
Similarly here: We don't know yet why they changed the location of Foster's body; we just know that certain parties have falsified the location of Foster's body — and that a concerted effort is being made to hide this fact and other truths.

Gene Wheaton, a former Army Criminal Investigation Division agent with 25 years experience in homicide investigations, suggests the key to understanding the cover-up is to place the events in the context of July 20, 1993.

Wheaton, who spent several weeks in Washington investigating the Foster case, says that the Park Police at Fort Marcy that night recognized that Foster "did not commit suicide." He suggests they may have wanted to move the official location in order to hide the real crime scene. "Maybe Foster's body, neatly arranged in the middle of knee-high brush, looked like a strange location to kill oneself," he speculated.

He also suggested that because the police did not find the bullet that went through Foster's head, they may have feared someone else would find it — a possible explanation for the ruse of the second cannon site, complete with rubber gloves and a bloodstain.

As for Fiske, he attempts to substantiate the second cannon site through Park Police Officer Fornshill and a confidential witness identified as "CW" throughout the report. CW testified he found the body directly in front of the second cannon.

Wheaton thinks CW's testimony strains credulity. For example, CW claims he stopped at the park because he had to urinate badly — and then walked several hundred yards through the heavily wooded park before doing so, accidentally coming upon the body.

CW claims he then told a park maintenance worker to call 911. (In an off-air interview with radio talk show host G. Gordon Liddy, CW was insistent that he did not see a gun in Foster's hand; according to Fiske's report he later said he wasn't sure — an equivocation.)

The 911 call came about after CW left the park in his white van, and drove north on the parkway several miles from Fort Marcy to a park maintenance facility. He drove into the lot and encountered two park workers. CW told them he found a body in Fort Marcy and asked them to notify the Park Police. CW then drove off.
One of the park workers, Francis Swan, called 911 and reported the discovery of a body.

A transcript of the 911 call quotes the park worker: "There's ah, ah, have, ah, ah, this is, is a body, this guy[CW] told me was a body laying up there by the last cannon."

The park worker repeated: "The last cannon gun."

Walking from the parking lot, the second cannon is the "last cannon." CW gave the wrong location of the body, which was by the first cannon.

If Foster's death was not a suicide, CW, by placing the body in the wrong location, would become a prime suspect for the police.

FISKE AND THE TRUTH

The facts about this case are not elusive; over 20 Park Police and Fairfax Fire & Rescue personnel are aware of the location of the body.

Yet the weighty "Report of the Independent Counsel in re Vincent Foster, Jr." does not contain the truth. Why?

For one thing, many of those present at Fort Marcy Park that night were probably not even asked about the body's location. And of those that were, perhaps they believed that telling the truth wasn't all that important on this seemingly minor point.

But there was a way that Fiske could have gotten to the truth on this "minor point."

"If they [Fiske's staff] were suspicious, it would amount to putting people under subpoena before a grand jury," said Vernon Geberth as to why the strong possibility of cover-up was not explored. "He [Fiske] accepted the fact it was a suicide from the beginning."

According to Geberth, standard police practice requires that every suicide investigation first be treated as a homicide investigation, until proven otherwise; why did...
Fiske r· t look into this alarming departure from standard police procedure?

In a press release accompanying the report, Fiske stated, quite obscurely and without explanation, only that the "investigation into Mr. Foster's death was not a grand jury investigation."

But Geberth, in commenting on the grand-jury process, said: "If he [Fiske] was inclined to believe there was a cover-up, you put everyone -- medical examiner, emergency medical workers, police, witnesses -- under subpoena to get sworn testimony under oath. What doesn't jibe with official reports, you charge those [who gave such false information] with either issuing false reports or perjury."

Fiske did in fact impanel two grand juries: one in Washington, one in Little Rock. But the Washington grand jury heard no testimony concerning Foster's death investigation.

Fiske, in his report, tells of extensive interviews his office conducted. And a footnote to that section attempts to justify his not using the grand jury in the way Geberth thinks it should have been used: It maintains that if those interviewed gave false answers to his FBI staff, they "would be prosecutable under Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001."

Section 1001 states that intentional lying or misleading federal investigators, such as those of the FBI, is a prosecutable offense. However, experts say, that code is rarely invoked and carries little practical weight.

"Thousand and one [Section 1001] is very, very, very, very seldom used," noted William F. Roemer, Jr., a 35-year FBI veteran who headed the Bureau's Organized Crime Strike Force in Chicago and is the FBI's highest decorated former agent. "I have never heard it applied. We never observed it."

"If Fiske had the power [of subpoena] and he didn't use it, something could be inferred from that," Roemer added. "I would certainly use the hammer, because sworn testimony is a powerful lever -- to put witnesses before a grand jury with the threat of perjury charges hanging over them."

"On the surface, it appears there could have been a lot of disinformation given [Fiske's] investigators," Wheaton added, agreeing with Roemer on the need for using a grand.
jury. Wheaton, who has read the Fiske report, suggested that using sworn testimony would lessen the possibility conflicting information might have been fed to the investigators to confuse them.

THE CORNERSTONE OF THE INVESTIGATION

Fiske's conclusions that Foster committed suicide rely heavily on an autopsy performed by the Virginia medical examiner, Dr. James Beyer, shortly after the body was discovered.

Nearly half of Fiske's almost 200 page report, incredibly includes 91 pages of resumes trumpeting the qualifications of his medical and pathology team. The actual report on Foster's death is only 58 pages. Even more incredible, the one resume that really counts is absent: that of Beyer himself.

A number of newspapers, including The New York Post, The Washington Times, and several Virginia newspapers, have seriously challenged Beyer's credentials and abilities.

Beyer, 76, has been under fire for two "suicides" he ruled on; in one case, medical evidence suggested the deceased had been attacked, and in the other case someone later actually confessed to killing the deceased.

That confession came about after the family of 21-year-old Tim Easley challenged Beyer's findings that the young man had taken his own life. At his funeral, the family noted and photographed a cut on Easley's hand that Beyer had not noted on the autopsy report.

"The cut on the hand is definitely ante mortem [before death], and I cannot understand how any competent forensic pathologist would miss it," said Dr. Harry Bonnell, who reviewed the case. Bonnell is chief deputy medical examiner of San Diego, Calif. "It is a classic 'defense' wound suffered while trying to avoid [a] knife" attack.

Beyer admitted, during an interview with me, that he saw the cut, and that he failed to note it. He said it was "consistent with a needle mark." (Would, say, a needle mark on Foster's body have been important enough to note?)
Bonnell also challenged Beyer's assertion that Easley could have stabbed himself, noting that the trajectory of the knife was "inconsistent" with a self-inflicted wound.

In the other case -- one that has striking parallels to the Foster matter -- Beyer ruled that 21-year-old Tommy Burkett's death was "consistent with a suicide."

Burkett, like Foster, was found dead of an apparent gunshot through the mouth. After Burkett's survivors noticed that Beyer had failed to note a "bloody and disfigured ear" on his autopsy, they had the young man's body exhumed for a second autopsy, which was performed by Dr. Erik Mitchell, former chief of pathology for Syracuse, N.Y.

Mitchell found not only trauma to the ear, but other crucial evidence that Beyer had failed to note: a fractured lower jaw, which indicated the deceased may have been beaten first. That second autopsy also revealed that Burkett's lung had not been dissected, as Beyer claimed in his report.

Beyer, in several interviews with me, emphasized that the U.S. Park Police ruled the death of Foster a suicide. He did not.

His autopsy report doesn't say that the wound was self-inflicted; rather the cause of death is simply stated: "Perforating gun shot wound mouth-head."

Nevertheless, Beyer's report is the basis for Fiske's independent pathology report -- signed off by four prominent pathologists: "The post-mortem finding demonstrated in this case are typical and characteristic of such findings in deaths due to intentional, self-inflicted intraoral gunshot wounds."

The pathologists determined certain critical findings based almost exclusively on Beyer's notations: that there was no sign of a struggle or injury on Foster's body; that the bullet path described by Beyer was accurate in that it passed through Foster's brain stem and out the upper-rear of Foster's head, disabling the brain stem and causing instantaneous death (clinical death followed shortly after) with cardiovascular activity ceasing immediately; and that toxicology tests were accurate, and no drugs had incapacitated Foster.

Two critical issues -- the legitimacy of the Park Police's original investigation and the integrity of the autopsy report -- seriously undermine the credibility of the.
Fiske report on Foster's death. Despite the blatant discrepancies pointing to a cover-up, there has been, to date, no indication that Fiske is taking any of the normal steps to resolve the case, such as exhuming the body or using subpoena power.

OTHER PROBLEMS IN FISKE'S FINDINGS

The Fiske report raises, and either casually dismisses or ignores other serious questions:

1. According to the evidence, Foster's head had to have assumed four distinct positions after his supposed instantaneous death. (The pathologists believe Foster's heart stopped almost immediately, which would explain the lack of visible blood on the front of his body.)

   a) There was a blood stain on Foster's right cheek, presumably from touching his shirt, which the report said was blood-soaked in the shoulder.
   b) The report said the head was tilted to the right because blood tracks had run from the right side of his mouth and nose.
   c) The report also said because blood had run from the nose to where it was seen on the temple area above the ear -- in the sloping position he was perched on the steep berm -- the head would have had to be tipped slightly backward.
   d) Finally the report notes the Polaroid photo shows to be looking generally "straight-up."

While Fiske accepts the premise that Foster's head was touched by what he believes to be an early observer. Even if this occurred, the evidence of four different head positions, is ignored.

2. Why, despite the claim that the investigation was thorough, were not elementary investigative practices followed?

   Standard police procedure calls for questioning neighbors, passersby and everyone else in the vicinity of deaths that are even remotely suspicious. Apparently Fiske's staff failed to do this.

   Several weeks ago, The London Telegraph reported that it had canvassed the many homes abutting and near Fort Marcy Park. The newspaper discovered that neither the Park Police nor Fiske's staff had ever conducted a house-to-house
canvass. (The Fiske report notes only that it interviewed security personnel at the Saudi ambassador's residence, which is directly across the street from the rear entrance to the park. The Fiske report refers to the rear entrance as a "pedestrian" one, but motorists frequently park on the shoulder of the road by the rear entrance, and then enter the park.)

3. Why was the gun in Foster's right hand if, as The Boston Globe reported, he was left handed?

4. Why is evidence that might be conflicting left out from the Fiske report?

For example, Fiske treats CW as credible -- yet in his original testimony to G. Gordon Liddy he stated that he found a wine cooler bottle near the body and that he saw a wine cooler pack in Foster's car.

The Fiske report makes no mention of this seemingly significant testimony, nor does it explain why it was omitted from the list of official evidence.

5. Why were key observations by the emergency workers left out of their Fairfax official reports?

In a footnote, Fiske states that both Fairfax EMS workers Gonzalez and Richard Arthur doubted the suicide ruling because they believed they saw additional wounds on Foster's head and neck. Yet no mention was made, in their Fairfax County reports, of such wounds.

(In Gonzalez's discussions with me, he never mentioned the wound, citing primarily the issue of the lack of blood. "Usually a suicide by gunshot is a mess," he told me. "Have you ever had pork brains for breakfast?" he asked rhetorically, in making the point that there should have been a mess on Foster's face and shirt.)

6. Why does a lab report attached to Beyer's autopsy findings indicate no drugs were found -- yet, an FBI analysis found traces of an anti-depressant, as well as valium (benzodiazepine)?

7. Did the Park Police ever conduct a search for the bullet?

"Tab 55" of the Park Police indicates a search was conducted for the bullet and none was found -- yet, 9 months later when an FBI team searched the area near the second cannon where the police claim the body was discovered, 12
contemporary bullets and 58 metal Civil War artifacts were found.

In March, 1994, Park Police told Congressman Robert Dornan they conducted a thorough sweep of the area with sophisticated metal detectors. Why was the FBI able to find so much metal in an area the Park Police said they had swept?

8. Why did Fiske's staff accept the fact that a note allegedly written by Foster was found in his office in his briefcase -- when the Park Police themselves, as reported in The New York Times, claimed they searched the briefcase and found no such note, seriously challenging the White House account?

9. Why did Foster check-out a White House beeper if he did not plan on returning? Who tried to contact him?

The Washington Post reported that it is not standard practice to carry a White House beeper, yet Foster's was found at Fort Marcy.

The Fiske report states that the beeper was found on Foster's person, but an official at Fort Marcy that night had told me the beeper was on the passenger car seat. The Fiske report states that the beeper was found in the off position.

Yet a statement by Major Robert Hines, spokesman for the Park Police, directly contradicts the Fiske report. "He[Foster] hadn't been answering it[his pager]," Major Robert Hines told media critic Reed Irvine in a taped interview on March 9. Hines also admitted that the White House "had been on that day[he died]" trying to contact Foster.

Curiously, the beeper is not listed on the official list of evidence of items handed over by the Park Police to Fiske's FBI staff.

10. How did Foster's glasses "bounce" 13 feet?

The police and Fiske say Foster's eyeglasses were found 13 feet below Foster's body on the berm. Because gunpowder was found on Foster's glasses, the Fiske report concludes that Foster's eyeglasses "were dislodged [from Foster's head or shirt pocket] by the sudden backward movement of Foster's head when the gun was fired, after which the glasses bounced down the hill[emphasis added]" -- all of this happened, mind you, while Foster was in a sitting position.
A visit to the berm will show that the berm is not that steep to allow the glasses to slide (and remember they said the site had dense foliage).

The explanations in the Fiske report still leave the public with a high number of unusual occurrences, or a "preponderance of inconsistencies," as Wheaton calls them. Among them: the gun still in Foster's hand; a gun still not positively identified by his family; a gun with only two bullets (no matching ammunition was found in Foster's home); the lack of visible blood and the unusual, immediate cessation of the heart; the neat position of Foster's body; the lack of powder burns in Foster's mouth; no broken teeth despite the barrel having been placed deep into his mouth; the fact that Foster, a devoted family man, made no arrangements for his family, or even said a good-bye; the fact no one heard a shot; the fact Foster had chosen a park he had never visited before; and the fact no soil was found on his clothes or shoes.

OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Fiske pledged that in addition to examining the issue of the alleged suicide, he was going to look into the serious charge that the White House had kept the FBI out of the investigation and had assigned it instead to the far less qualified and less-experienced Park Police.

Fiske, who curiously did not use the grand jury for this critical part of his investigation, devotes just a little over a half-page in explanation. While admitting that the circumstances of Foster's death could have come under FBI jurisdiction, he explained that since "a preliminary inquiry by the FBI ... failed to indicate any criminal activity, the FBI's inquiry into this matter was closed."

But in a two-page letter sent to me by Judge William Sessions, the former Director of the FBI, Sessions wrote that the FBI was kept off as the lead investigative agency because of a "power struggle [between] the FBI and the Department of Justice" at the time of his firing.

"The decision about the investigative role of the FBI in the Foster death was therefore compromised from the
beginning, Sessions wrote, noting specifically that Foster's death took place "the day after my termination" and on the same day Judge Louis Freeh had been "proposed" as Director. Freeh took office several weeks later.

The day of Sessions' firing, The Wall Street Journal ran a lead editorial called, "What's the Rush?" It began: "So the gang that pulled the great travel-office caper is now hell-bent on firing the head of the FBI." The paper thought it strange that Sessions had to be fired -- when he had offered to resign once a replacement had been confirmed by the Senate.

Fiske doesn't seem to have turned up any obstruction issues, yet there seems to be no explanation for charges such as those published in The Washington Times, that "Mr. Sessions' statement corresponds with those of current and former FBI and Justice Department officials who told the Times of interference by the White House and Justice Department in the Bureau's work in the Foster investigation."

Similarly, ex-FBI notable William Romer said that "[Attorney General Janet] Reno and Clinton had undue influence. The FBI would normally be finding reasons to get involved in a high-profile case" like this.

And former CID agent Gene Wheaton concurs, describing the Park Police as being the "most pliable of federal law enforcement agencies."

When I asked the Park Police for a break down of their approximately 35 death investigations last year that were suicides, homicides or natural deaths, they could not provide that.

CONCLUSION

As soon as Fiske accepted the Park Police testimony at face value, the results of his report became inevitable. He chose not to use his subpoena power. He accepted the autopsy report without question.

With the same type of acceptance, Fiske would have us also believe that "there is no evidence that any issues related to Whitewater, Madison Guaranty or CMS played any part in [Foster's] suicide." Perhaps he is right: Whitewater had no connection.
Perhaps he is wrong.

****

In the end, we, the ordinary citizens are left at Vincent Foster's transitory resting place, Fort Marcy Park.

Fort Marcy brings us to the period of civil war when rivers of blood were spilled so that we might preserve our unique experiment in "government, of, by and for the people" — one where justice would reign supreme and no man, no group of men, no matter how powerful or highly placed, would be above the law.

How paradoxical, how utterly tragic, then, if that tiny square of earth should now stand as a symbol of violation to that noble ideal.
Honorable Andy Jacobs, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Jacobs:

I am writing in further response to your August 23rd request that the FBI comment on the article you enclosed written by Congressman Dan Burton.

While we appreciate your interest in seeking the FBI's views on the issues mentioned by Congressman Burton regarding the investigation into the death of Mr. Vincent Foster, it would be inappropriate to comment now as this matter is currently under review by Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr. I am sure you can understand the necessity for the FBI to refrain from commenting at this time.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Kaul
Legislative Counsel
Office of Public and Congressional Affairs

NOTE: Above reply based on information used in prior responses to inquiries about the Vincent Foster investigation which were coordinated with SSA Governmental Fraud Unit, CID.
The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); The Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

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72-WF-197908-9 (page 591)
AUTOMATED CASE SUPPORT

ALL DOCUMENTS FROM THIS POINT PROCESS IN ACS

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72-WF-187408-5 (page 593)
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72-WF-187908-7 (Pages 596-602)
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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 72- WP- 18790-8 (Page 103)
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT FOSTER, VINCENT/ RE REVIEW (175-WF-187743)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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[FOIA/PA] [Litigation] [Executive Order Applied]
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Subject: Vincent Foster
Computer or Case Identification Number:
Title of Case: Whittaker Hearings
*File 
Serials Reviewed: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Release Location: *File

[FOIA/PA] [Litigation] [Executive Order Applied]
Requester: 
Subject: 
Computer or Case Identification Number:
Title of Case: 
*File 
Serials Reviewed:

Release Location: *File

[FOIA/PA] [Litigation] [Executive Order Applied]
Requester: 
Subject: 
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**Section 552**

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| □ (b)(3) | □ (b)(7)(C) | □ (k)(1) |
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FBI/DOJ
To: Mr. Potts

From: J. C. Frier

Subject: UNSUB; VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR., DEPUTY WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT - VICTIM;
7/20/93; PPSAKA - STAFF MEMBER,
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (OOJ);
PRELIMINARY INQUIRY;
00: WMFO

PURPOSE: To transmit report which sets forth the results of captioned investigation as it relates to the OOJ character.

RECOMMENDATION: That the enclosed report be reviewed and approved for transmission to the United States Department of Justice (USDOJ).

SYNOPSIS: Investigation was predicated upon request from the USDOJ to enter captioned investigation, being conducted by the U.S. Park Police (USPP), and to focus FBI efforts on the turning over of a note found in the office of Vincent W. Foster. Foster was Deputy White House Counsel to the President, whose body was found on the evening of 7/20/93 at Fort Marcy, Virginia, which is U.S. park land. The USPP investigation to date indicates death was by suicide. On 7/22/93, Foster's office was searched by

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Clarke, Room 7142
1 - Mr. Gow, Room 7116
1 - Mr. Potts, Room 5012
1 - Mr. Frier, Room 3013
1 - Mr. Kahoe, Room 5030
1 - Room 5042

(Continued - Over)
Memorandum from J. C. Frier to Mr. Potts
Re: Unsub; Vincent W. Foster, Jr., Deputy White House Counsel to the President - Victim;
7/20/93; PPSAKA - Staff Member,
Obstruction of Justice (OOJ);
Preliminary Inquiry;
OO: WMFO

The search was observed by DOJ, FBI, U.S. Secret Service (USSS) and USPP personnel as agreed by DOJ officials. On 7/26/93, during an inventory of Foster's office, a briefcase, previously searched on 7/22/92, was found to contain 27 torn pieces of yellow paper. The papers were found by ________, who was acting on ________ orders to inventory the office, segregate Foster's personal affects and pack them up for his family. The 27 pieces of paper, found at approximately 4:00 p.m., 7/26/93, were pieced together and determined to be a listing, in Foster's handwriting, of problems he had recently encountered in his job. The note was not turned over to law enforcement officials until 9:15 p.m., 7/27/93, approximately 30 hours after being found. All of those interviewed and who had knowledge of this 30-hour delay were consistent with regard to the delay. Each stated the note was not immediately turned over due to a need to advise the family prior to its release and the need for it to be shown to the President, ensuring his right to Executive Privilege was protected as it related to the contents of the note. The family could not be contacted until 3:00 p.m., 7/27/93, and the President was not available until 6:00 p.m., 7/27/93. There was not, according to all interviewed, any attempt or discussion regarding not providing the note to law enforcement investigators. Interviews were conducted of each individual present during the original 7/22/93 search of Foster's office. Each advised they had not seen the 27 pieces of torn paper despite the briefcase having been searched by ________. All individuals known to have access to Foster's office prior to its being sealed on 7/21/93 were interviewed and admitted being in the office, but stated they had not seen the 27 pieces of paper nor had they removed anything from the office. FBI laboratory examination of the note was essentially negative. U.S. Capitol Police (USCP) laboratory examination of the note, as requested by USPP, confirmed the note had been written by Foster. Additional interviews of individuals alleged to have made comments or heard comments about the existence of a Foster suicide note were interviewed with negative results.

(Continued - Over)
Memorandum from J. C. Frier to Mr. Potts
Re: Unsub: Vincent W. Foster, Jr.,
Deputy White House Counsel to
the President - Victim;
7/20/93; PPSAK - Staff Member,
Obstruction of Justice (OOJ);
Preliminary Inquiry;
OO: WMFO

DETAILS: On 7/20/93, Vincent Foster, Jr., former Deputy Chief Counsel to President William Clinton, was found dead at Fort Marcy, which is on U.S. park land located on the George Washington Parkway in Virginia. Investigation of Foster's death by the USPP preliminarily indicates Foster committed suicide. On 7/22/93, an official search of Foster's White House office was conducted under the direction and control of Pertinent documents relating to Foster's death were turned over by to USPP investigators. This search was conducted in the presence of DOJ attorneys David Margolis and Roger Adams; USSS Special Agents and FBI Special Agents and assistants, was instructed by to conduct a final inventory of Foster's office and pack and turn over to Foster's family all personal items found in his White House office. At approximately 4:00 p.m., 7/27/93, found 27 pieces of torn paper located in a briefcase in Foster's office. The briefcase had been searched by on 7/22/93 and allegedly all items had been removed and nothing pertinent to the death investigation was found. The torn papers found by were turned over to and were pieced together by When put together, the papers revealed a list of information relating to Foster's recent job-related problems. The writing on the note was recognized by as being Foster's. It wasn't until 9:15 p.m., 7/27/93 (30 hours after it was found), that the torn note was turned over to USPP investigators.

Based on the above facts, Deputy Attorney General Phillip B. Heymann requested the FBI conduct an independent investigation to determine the facts relating specifically to the delay in turning over the above-described torn note to USPP investigators.

(Continued - Over)
Memorandum from J. C. Frier to Mr. Potts  
Re: Unsub; Vincent W. Foster, Jr., Deputy White House Counsel to the President - Victim;  
7/20/93; PP5AKA - Staff Member, Obstruction of Justice (OOJ); Preliminary Inquiry;  
OO: WMFO  

On 7/29/93, investigation commenced and is set forth in attached Investigative Summary Report, dated 8/4/93. During the course of this investigation, the following individuals were interviewed with regard to the handling of the above-described torn note:

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  

All of these individuals confirmed that the torn note was found by [ ] in Foster's office in a briefcase which had previously been searched on 7/22/93. Further, each of the above individuals, during interview, advised that during telephone conversations and meetings held on 7/26/93 and 7/27/93, there was never any conversation regarding not turning the note over to law enforcement officials. Each individual advised that the delay was caused by the opinion of each of these individuals that prior to turning the note over, Foster's family and President Clinton should be advised as to the contents of the note and the fact it was to be released to investigators. Each of the above individuals stated that they believed the President had to be advised of the contents of the note to ensure that he was satisfied that there was nothing contained in the note which should not be released as a result of Presidential Executive Privilege. Each advised that the President was in Chicago at the time the note was found and was not available to review the note until 6:00 p.m., 7/27/93, the day after the note was found. [ ] was outside of the Washington, D.C., area and did not return until approximately 3:00 p.m., 7/27/93, which was the earliest possible time [ ] could have been advised of the contents of the note. Finally, all of the above individuals concurred that immediately after President Clinton saw the note

(Continued - Over)
Memorandum from J. C. Frier to Mr. Potts
Re: Unsub; Vincent W. Foster, Jr.,
Deputy White House Counsel to
the President - Victim;
7/20/93; PPSAKA - Staff Member,
Obstruction of Justice (OOJ);
Preliminary Inquiry;
OO: WMFO

at 6:00 p.m. on 7/27/93, the Attorney General was contacted in
order to make arrangements for the note to be turned over to the
USPP. All of the above were consistent in their separate
interviews as to the facts surrounding the finding of the note
and the reasons for the delay in turning over the note.

In addition to the above individuals, the following
were interviewed with regard to their participation in the
original search of Foster's office on 7/22/93:

1. SA __________ FBI
2. David Margolis, USDOJ
3. Roger Adams, USDOJ
4. __________ USSS
5. __________ USSS
6. SA __________ FBI
7. Capt. __________ USPP
8. __________ USPP

All of the above confirmed that __________ was observed
to have removed a stack of documents from a briefcase and to then
place against the wall a briefcase that all believed to be empty.
None of the above individuals recall being able to actually see
into the briefcase when it was opened by __________ thereby, not
being able to see if anything remained in the briefcase.
Investigation confirmed that the briefcase searched by
on 7/22/93 is the same briefcase in which his assistant,
___________ found the 27 pieces of torn yellow paper on 7/26/93.
___________ advised that on
7/22/93 he could see into the briefcase when __________ opened it
up and after the removal of the previously described documents,
he observed that the only things remaining in the briefcase were
a paper clip and what appeared to be a single yellow post-it type
piece of paper. During interview, __________ indicated that
several of the 27 yellow pieces of paper fell out of the
briefcase when he placed it on a pile of material on the
afternoon of 7/26/93. __________ advised that he subsequently
opened the briefcase and found the remaining pieces of the torn
note in the bottom of the briefcase.
Memorandum from J. C. Frier to Mr. Potts
Re: Unsub; Vincent W. Foster, Jr., Deputy White House Counsel to the President - Victim;
7/20/93; PPSAKA - Staff Member, Obstruction of Justice (OOJ);
Preliminary Inquiry;
OO: WMPO

DAG Heymann was interviewed and confirmed that he and Attorney General Reno were called to the White House at approximately 7:00 p.m., 7/27/93. It was at that time he was advised of the 7/26/93 discovery of the note, the previously described reasons it had been maintained by the White House staff, i.e. sensitivity for Foster's family and the need of the President to see it, and the fact that the President wanted the note turned over to the law enforcement investigators.

USPP Investigator[-----------------------] was interviewed and advised that he was provided the note on 7/27/93 at approximately 9:15 p.m. He copied the contents of the note on two pieces of plain white paper and gave a copy to DAG Heymann who was present in the White House when he arrived. DAG Heymann advised he provided this copy to his assistant, David Margolis, who, in turn, provided it to the FBI.

In addition to the above, [-----------------------] attorney representing the Foster family, was interviewed. He confirmed the meeting between himself, [-----------------------] and the White House staff on the afternoon of 7/27/93 as well as the purpose of the meeting as described above. [-----------------------] stated that during his meeting with White House personnel on 7/27/93, there was never any mention or indication that the note would not be turned over to law enforcement officials; only that such would occur after it was reviewed by the President. [-----------------------] advised that he would not [-----------------------].

David Margolis and Roger Adams, DOJ, were interviewed and advised that they were present on 7/22/93 when Foster's office was searched. Margolis advised it had been agreed on 7/21/93 that law enforcement personnel would conduct the search; however, on the afternoon of 7/22/93, [-----------------------] advised the search would be conducted by him while being observed by law enforcement personnel. Both Margolis and Adams recall a briefcase being located, the contents being removed and the case being opened by [-----------------------] to ensure nothing remained in it. Neither Adams nor Margolis could see into the briefcase.

(Continued - Over)
Memorandum from J. C. Frier to Mr. Potts
Re: Unsub; Vincent W. Foster, Jr., Deputy White House Counsel to the President - Victim;
7/20/93; PPSAKA - Staff Member, Obstruction of Justice (OOJ);
Preliminary Inquiry;
OO: WMFO

SAsas FBI, and USSS, provided statements consistent with that of Margolis and Adams. All advised they could not see into the briefcase when it was opened by [redacted] on 7/22/93.

FBI laboratory examination of the original note was conducted for latent fingerprints, chemical and document analysis with essentially negative results. A smudged unidentifiable palm print was found on the note. USPP investigators had a handwriting analysis of the note completed by the USCP Laboratory, prior to the note being turned over to the FBI, which confirmed, as a result of comparison with known handwriting, that the note was written by Foster.

Investigation revealed that [redacted] of Little Rock, Arkansas, when President Clinton was Governor of Arkansas, had indicated that "when the contents of Foster’s suicide note is known, perhaps we will know more." [redacted] reportedly made this statement on 7/21/93, the morning after the death. He was believed to have received this information from some [redacted] was interviewed and advised he obtained information regarding a possible suicide note on 7/21/93, the morning after Foster’s death, during a telephone conversation with [redacted] was identified as a

[redacted] were interviewed and advised that information relating to the possible suicide note had been obtained as a result of a discussion viewed on the 7/21/93 edition of NBC’s "Today Show." The discussion viewed was between NBC commentator Bryant Gumble and White House Correspondent James Miklaszewski. This edition of "Today" was reviewed and confirmed [redacted] statement. [redacted] advised that they had neither talked to anyone in the White House nor had they obtained any first-hand knowledge regarding a suicide note in the Foster matter.

(Continued - Over)
Memorandum from J. C. Frier to Mr. Potts
Re: Unsub; Vincent W. Foster, Jr., Deputy White House Counsel to the President - Victim;
7/20/93; PPSAKA - Staff Member,
Obstruction of Justice (OOJ);
Preliminary Inquiry;
OO: WMFO

was interviewed. She advised that on 7/26/93, she had assisted during the inventory of Foster's office. At one point during the day, she moved the briefcase; however, did not search it. does recall seeing something yellow at the bottom of the briefcase, which she believed was a post-it. was not present when the note was found and advised she did not remove anything from the office. She could not provide any additional information regarding the note or Foster's death.

A copy of the USPP's death investigation report was obtained and reviewed for additional leads relating to the finding of the torn note. As a result, the following individuals were interviewed:

1. The President
2. 
3. 

advised that on 7/20/93, at approximately 10:00 p.m., she was called by who was at Foster's residence. instructed to go back to the White House and look around Foster's office to determine if he had left a suicide note. advised she looked on top of Foster's desk and in the center drawer, locations she believed would have been places where a note would be left. She did not find a note, did not remove anything from the office and remained in the office with for about ten minutes.

advised she entered Foster's office with and sat on the couch, being too distraught to do anything else. sat at Foster's desk, according to She advised she took nothing out of the office and had only remained in the office about ten minutes. She did not observe take anything out of the office.

(Continued - Over)
Memorandum from J. C. Frier to Mr. Potts

Re: Unsult Vincent W. Foster, Jr.,
Deputy White House Counsel to
the President - Victim;
7/20/93; PPSAKA - Staff Member,
Obstruction of Justice (OOJ);
Preliminary Inquiry;

WMFO

White House was interviewed and advised that on the evening of 7/20/93, he was notified of the death of Foster and was dispatched to Foster's residence. Throughout the evening, and at some point, questioned whether or not a suicide note had been found. and instructed her to proceed to the White House and to determine if a suicide note had been found. He further instructed that look in Foster's office for a note. He subsequently received a telephone call from advising that she did not find a note, and the next morning, 7/21/93, he was again advised in a conversation with that she had not found a note or removed anything from Foster's office.

Investigation determined that USSS attended a neighborhood party on 8/1/93 and had indicated knowledge of a conversation outside Foster's office on 7/21/93 relating to a suicide note. after contact with USSS officials, was interviewed and advised that he had been assigned to replacing locks on Foster's office door in the White House on 7/21/93. During this activity, he was told by a uniformed Secret Service guard, believed to be FBI agents, that some FBI agents had been in the office and had removed some materials. indicated that was the reason for the office being so clean. had been assigned to guard the entrance to Foster's Office. assumed that among the materials removed had been a suicide note. He stated he did not have any other knowledge regarding a suicide note.

Finally, USSS uniformed personnel and were interviewed. advised that he did not recall having any conversation with relating to a suicide note, as he was not posted at Foster's office door when was there to change the locks. He advised that and he had changed posts and was at the door when was at Foster' office. advised he does not recall any conversation, especially regarding a suicide note, with Neither observed anyone remove anything from Foster's office while they were standing guard.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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- Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of pages 104-162, 166

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

\[276-334,335\]
August 6, 1993

Mr. David Margolis
Acting Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

RE: UNSUB(S); VINCENT W. FOSTER JR.;
DEPUTY WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL
TO THE PRESIDENT - VICTIM;
7/20/93; PPSAKA - STAFF MEMBER;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (OOJ);
PRELIMINARY INQUIRY;
00; WMPO

Dear Mr. Margolis:

Reference my telephone conversation with you this date.

On July 30, 1993, [redacted] to President William Clinton, provided a blank pad of yellow paper to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The pad of paper was obtained from the desk of Vincent Foster, former Associate Counsel to the President. The blank pad was obtained from [redacted] in order that it could be examined for any indented writing left on the pad by Foster and which could be related to his death on July 20, 1993.

Examination of this pad by the FBI Laboratory did not reveal any indented writing relating to Foster's death. However, indented writing was developed on the pad which may relate to work product of the Office of Counsel to the President and which

[Redacted]

1 - Mr. Clarke
1 - Mr. Gow
1 - Mr. Potts
1 - Mr. Frier
1 - Mr. Kahoe

PJJ: vap (7)

[Redacted]
Mr. David Margolis

may be legally privileged information. This information, to include all examiners' notes, negatives of photographs of the information and all other material used in the examination, have been sealed in the enclosed enveloped. These materials have not been reviewed, used or made part of the FBI's investigation relating to the death of Vincent Foster.

It is requested that your office take over control of the enclosed material and provide it appropriate disposition.

Enclosure

Sincerely,

Larry A. Potts
Assistant Director
Criminal Investigative Division

NOTE: Attached communication transmits laboratory examination results and materials to the U.S. Department of Justice. The original materials were obtained from the to the President. After examination of indented writing by the FBI Laboratory, the materials were found not to contain any information relating to the death investigation of Vincent Foster, former Deputy Chief Counsel to the President. Materials examined, however, may contain privilege attorney/client information which has not been used by the FBI in its investigation relating to Foster's death. In order to ensure that these materials are protected, this communication requests the U.S. Department of Justice to appropriately handle the material. This matter has been coordinated with Assistant Director John Hicks, Laboratory Division.
FM FBI WKFO (175B-WF-187743) (P) (C-4)
TO DIRECTOR FBI/PRIORITY/
BT
UNCLAS
CITE: //3920//
PASS: VCU-CID
SUBJECT: UNSUB; VINCENT FOSTER, JR., DEPUTY WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT- VICTIM; 7/20/93; PSASKA-STAFF MEMBER-
PRELIMINARY INQUIRY; 00: WMFO.

RE WKFO TELCALLS TO VCU-CID 7/21/93.

TO CONFIRM REFERENCED TELCALLS, ON 7/21/93, WKFO WAS REQUESTED BY THE U.S. PARK POLICE (USPP), WASHINGTON, D.C., TO ASSIST THEM IN THEIR CURRENT INVESTIGATION OF THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE APPARENT SUICIDE OF THE VICTIM.
THE FBI WAS BEING REQUESTED TO CONTINUE ITS CURRENT COOPERATIVE EFFORTS WITH THE USPP IN THIS MATTER.

THIS WAS FURTHER CONFIRMED WITH THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.
THE FAIRFAX COUNTY MEDICAL EXAMINER CONDUCTED AN AUTOPSY
OF THE VICTIM ON 7/21/93. PRELIMINARY RESULTS INCLUDE THE
FINDING THAT A .38 CALIBER REVOLVER, CONSTRUCTED FROM TWO
DIFFERENT WEAPONS, WAS FIRED INTO THE VICTIM'S MOUTH WITH NO
EXIT WOUND. POWDER BURNS WERE IDENTIFIED ON ONE HAND OF THE
VICTIM. THE RESULTS OF THE TOXICOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS WILL
TAKE FURTHER TIME.

WMPO WILL KEEP FBIHQ APPRISED OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN
THIS MATTER.

BT

INTO
President Clinton led the White House staff yesterday in mourning Deputy White House Counsel Vincent W. Foster Jr. and broadened an inquiry into why his lifelong friend left work Tuesday to kill himself.

"What happened was a mystery about something inside of him," Mr. Clinton told hundreds of staff members as he sought throughout the day to avoid simplistic diagnoses of Mr. Foster's suicide, apparently without leaving a message.

"In times of difficulty he was normally the Rock of Gibraltar while other people were having trouble," Mr. Clinton said after a brief televised statement in the Rose Garden.

The president recalled the late-night, 45-minute talk Tuesday among Arkansas friends who gathered to comfort the widowed Lisa Foster and found themselves alternately crying and laughing.

Mr. Clinton related the Foster family's last night for a late dinner at their home in Georgetown.

"It is very wrong to define a life like his in terms only of how it ended," Mr. Clinton said of the man who "graduated first" in his law school class, got the highest score on his bar exam, and within two years became a partner in Arkansas' most important law firm.

Mr. Foster, Mr. Clinton and Chief of Staff Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty were childhood friends in tiny Hope, Ark.

They will reunite tomorrow in Memory Gardens, Ark., the town of 9,700 where his widowed mother, Alice Mae Foster, resides. An 11 a.m. ecumenical funeral service will be held first at St. Andrew's Catholic Cathedral in Little Rock, Ark.

Friends in government and private life eulogized Mr. Foster's strengths and successes but were unable to explain why he ended his life at age 48 with a wife at home, two
children in college and a third entering the senior year in high school.

"He was tough, he was funny, he was conservative, he was cool and he was warm," agreed White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum, his nominal boss although Mr. Foster at times functioned outside of any known organizational charts.

White House Communications Director Mark Gearan said none of his colleagues knew of depression or other problems that might contribute to a suicide. "There are good days and there are bad days in the White House," he said.

U.S. Park Police said their findings are consistent with suicide and voiced no doubt that he put a .38-caliber revolver in his mouth and shot himself. Police said the gun was not registered locally. The Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was tracing its serial number as Foster's office was sealed. Park Police officials were summoned to the White House and told the Justice Department would "coordinate" further investigation.

No one has accounted for the five hours between the time Mr. Foster was alone at his White House desk and left at 1 p.m. Tuesday with a promise to return and the discovery of his body about 6 p.m. He report-

see FOSTER, page A8
Hillary loses longtime friend, investment partner, in suicide

By Michael Hedges
THE WASHINGTON POST

Vincent Foster, the deputy White House counsel who committed suicide Tuesday, was more than a friend to the Clintons, he was a longtime business partner of Hillary Rodham Clinton.

In 1983 Mr. Foster, Mrs. Clinton and Webster Hubbell, associate director of the Justice Department and close Clinton adviser, approached a Little Rock, Ark., stockbroker about starting a partnership called Midlife Investments, a partnership that apparently still existed at the time of Mr. Foster’s death.

“I was working at E.F. Hutton in Little Rock, and the three of them approached me about setting up a partnership,” said Roy Drew, now an investment consultant in Little Rock. “They each put up about $15,000, as I recall,” he said.

The Clintons’ joint tax returns showed that Mrs. Clinton was a partner in Midlife Investments from 1983 until at least the end of 1991. The address listed for the partnership in the Clinton tax returns was the Rose Law Firm, the influential firm where all three of the partners worked.

The business relationship is one more indication of the special ties among those who worked for the Rose Law Firm, considered the most powerful legal organization in Arkansas and one with complicated business interests.

White House spokesmen had no direct information on the partnership yesterday. “They are in the process of settling up a blind trust. It takes a long while to do it, so it’s not accomplished yet. Rich Seidman is handling the details,” Neil Lennimore, deputy press secretary for
Mr. Clinton, said when asked about Mrs. Clinton’s financial holdings.

Mr. Lattimore said that her current holdings are unchanged from recent filings, that nothing has been sold or acquired.

Herb Rule, a senior partner at the firm who recruited Mr. Foster to work there in 1970, said he had only recently learned of Midlife Investments, and assumed it was solely a stock-buying partnership.

Mr. Rule said Mr. Foster, Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Hubbell worked closely together at the law firm and were good friends. He said he had not known the group was using the law firm as the mailing address for their partnership but suggested it was done because they spent time in common at the firm.

According to the Clintons’ tax returns, a fourth person joined the partnership after it was formed. Tax returns reflected that the partnership never yielded much taxable dividend income—for Mrs. Clinton, sometimes under $100 a year and never much more than that.

That surprised Mr. Drew. “They bought lots of shares in several companies—Firestone Tire and Diamond Shamrock are two that I recall,” he said.

“The whole thing seemed equally to me from the start. Most people, if they have $15,000 to invest, they go alone, they don’t go to two other friends and say, ‘Let’s get in this together,’” Mr. Drew said.

At the time Mr. Hubbell’s appointment was being reviewed by the Senate Judiciary Committee, staff investigators for both Democrats and Republicans called Mr. Drew and inquired about Mr. Hubbell’s stock dealings.

Mr. Drew said he told them about the partnership involving Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Foster and was told the committee was interested in that.

The committee investigators who talked with Mr. Drew refused to discuss the matter yesterday.

Mr. Drew said that shortly after the Midlife Investment partnership was formed, Mr. Hubbell contacted him about buying stock in a company called Arkla, then selling for about $18 a share.

He said that within days of that purchase in April 1983, Mrs. Clinton called him and asked him how Arkla stock was performing, but made no purchase of it. The value of the Arkla stock rose steadily after the Hubbell purchase to a high of $23.62 a share on June 6, 1983, about a month and a half after Mr. Hubbell bought it, Mr. Drew said.

At that point, he said, Mr. Hubbell sold 500 shares. On July 19, 1983, Mr. Hubbell sold the remaining shares at $24.50. Mr. Hubbell made a $3,500 profit on a $9,100 investment.

* Frank J. Murray contributed to this report.
Clintons Mystified
By Aide’s Death
Staff Shaken by Apparent Suicide

By Ruth Marcus and Ann Devroy
Washington Post Staff Writers

President Clinton yesterday gathered a shaken and grieving White House staff trying to make sense of the death of deputy White House counsel Vincent Foster Jr., who police said shot himself in the head Tuesday night in a Virginia park.

Foster, 48, a lifelong friend of the president, left no suicide note or other explanation of his action, authorities said. He was found with a single gunshot wound Tuesday at 6:15 p.m. at Fort Marcy Park in McLean, slumped next to a Civil War-era cannon.

Word of Foster’s death sent waves of shock and disbelief not only through the White House but also through Washington and home to Arkansas. Though colleagues and friends spoke of depression and dejection and of a man who let the troubles and problems of the White House weigh too heavily on him, no one entertained the idea that suicide was possible, they said.

Foster, who like Clinton was born in Hope, Ark., was the No. 2 person in the counsel’s office, which has been criticized for not properly scrutinizing some of the president’s unsuccessful appointments. He also was a key adviser to the health care task force chaired by Hillary Rodham Clinton, who had been one of his partners and friends in the Rose law firm, the influential Little Rock practice that also contributed two other senior lawyers to the administration.

VINCENT FOSTER JR.
... body found in Virginia park

The public record of Foster’s life, and interviews with friends and associates here and in Arkansas, offered a portrait of a reserved but well-liked high-achiever: graduating first in his law school, gaining the highest score on the state bar exam, making partner at Rose in two years, excelling in legal and civil life, awash in professional and civic awards.

“Vincent Foster was probably one of the most brilliant and solid people that I’ve ever known,” said Joe Purvis, a Little Rock lawyer and childhood friend. “Vincent Foster was a wonderful man in every way,” said See FOSTER, 16, Col. 1
White House Mourns
Loss of Deputy Counsel

Clinton, in a brief public tribute in the Rose Garden. He said he had encouraged the White House staff to "try to remember that work can never be the only thing in life."

Through White House officials said they saw few if any signs of emotional problems from Foster, others who were his friends described themselves as, worried over his depression and anxiety. One Washington friend said, "His friends could see his depression and his wife was terribly worried about it. He took everything to heart, too much to heart. He felt responsible for things he should not have felt responsible. He felt these burdens and could not seem to shake them off the way others do."

The friend said that the Fosters and associate attorney general Webster Hubbell and his wife went to the Eastern Shore last weekend for a break from the pressures—Hubbell is another friend from the Rose law firm—and that Foster's family believed it had helped him. "Certainly people who knew him well—he is reserved and hard to know, usually—felt he was depressed, but not depressed in the sense of killing himself. I can tell you that thought did not enter people's minds," the friend said.

Clinton addressed the mystery himself. "No one can ever know why this happened," he said. "Even if you had a whole set of objective reasons, that wouldn't be why it happened, because you could get a different, bigger, more burdensome set of objective reasons. So what happened was a mystery about something inside of him."

White House Chief of Staff Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty, who described himself as "heartbroken" at the death of a man who also was his lifelong friend, said, "Try as we might, all of our reason, all of our rationality, all of our logic cannot answer the questions raised by such a death."

From information provided by the White House and the U.S. Park Police, Foster had a typical morning Tuesday and lunch at his desk before leaving his second floor office about 1 p.m. He would not be heard from, by family or staff, again.

Around 6 p.m., Fairfax County rescue workers found the body after responding to an emergency call of a trouble at the outpost that overlooks the Potomac River.

Maj. Robert H. Fines, a Park Police spokesman, said Foster, dressed in slacks and a dress shirt but no tie, was carrying no identification when his body was found. Foster's suit coat, with his wallet and identification, was found later in his car by police searching for clues. The car, with Arkansas license plates, was parked along with several others in the lot of the overlook.

is off the George Washington Memorial Parkway in McLean.

"Some people who commit suicide have a tendency to seek out a nice area of solitude," Park Police Sgt. Gregory Brown said of that area. "It appears he went off and found himself that way."

Park Police reported that a revolver was found near the body. Law enforcement sources said the Park Police asked the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to trace two Colt .38s manufactured in 1913, but ATF was unable to do so because of the age of the weapons.

Shortly after 9 p.m., McLarty was notified of the unconfirmed death and by 10 p.m., the death was confirmed. Clinton was told by McLarty just after he finished an appearance on the "Larry King Live" show on CNN, and Clinton and McLarty went quickly to Foster's Georgetown home to comfort his wife, Lisa. Friends described a shocked and grieving group of Arkansans engaging in the same soul-searching over Foster that enveloped the White House yesterday.

The White House announced that the Justice Department would be the "point of contact" for an investigation into Foster's death by the U.S. Park Police.

A search of Foster's White House office is scheduled for today, Justice Department spokesman Dean St. Dennis said. Two senior Justice Department lawyers, David Margolis and Roger Adams, are participating because "there is apparently a great deal in the office on paper and in the computer concerning Foster's privileged communications with the president," St. Dennis said.

Clinton, joined by a contingent of Arkansans friends, will travel to Little Rock Friday for the funeral. Hillary Clinton, who some describe as an even closer friend of Foster than the president, already is in Little Rock.

The president canceled his public events yesterday but said he had kept to his routine of meetings in the White House. "We have to go on—we have the country's business to do," he said. aides described him as sitting up until almost 2 a.m. wondering what had brought Foster to the edge. "He was perplexed, like everyone," one aide said.

Some staff members, overcome with emotion, described a morning meeting in which Clinton recalled his childhood with Foster in what one called "the most evocative, moving words." The White House later released a transcript in which Clinton called Foster a "perfectly wonderful man on whom I put a lot of a very long time."

Clinton said that when McLarty informed him of Foster's death, "I just kept thanking in my mind of when we were so young, sitting on the ground in the backyard, throwing knives into the ground and seeing if we were
“Vince Foster was a wonderful man in every way,” the president said in a brief Rose Garden tribute to his longtime friend.

ad: not enough to make them stick.” Clinton, McLarty and Foster grew up together in Hope, where Clinton’s grandparents’ yard abutted the larger yard of the Foster family.

Clinton spoke of Foster being there for him when he began his career in politics, when he ran for Arkansas attorney general and governor. He said when the Rose law firm hired Hillary, “Vince Foster and Webb Hubbell became her closest friends.”

Because of his job, Foster had been associated with some of the administration’s problems in appointments that had not been thoroughly investigated, and in the travel office affair where he had attended some of the meetings related to it and briefed Hillary Clinton. But he was not criticized in that situation, nor held responsible for some of the problems with appointments.

Yet a friend described him as feeling responsible. “He was a guy whose individual sense of responsibility for things went well beyond what a normal person would do. He brought everything on top of himself and was almost obsessive in wanting everything to be done right and feeling he somehow could have made it right if it wasn’t.”

Staff writers Dan Balz, Michael Isikoff, Bill Miller and Pierre Thomas contributed to this report.
Foster told a newspaper several years ago that he had "always fantasized going off to the mountains of Colorado and writing a great novel in seclusion," but his real life was that of a successful corporate litigator, with a blue-chip client list and a six-figure income.

"I would call him one of the most compassionate, ethical lawyers I have ever known," said Gloria Cabe, a former top Clinton aide in Arkansas and a friend of Foster's for 15 years. She described him as a man with an old-fashioned, southern lawyer's sense of propriety.

Foster "was a perfectionist and very much a detail man," Purvis said. "Anything Vince could do would be done, and it would be done right."

In Washington, Foster for the first time in his life courts intense and sustained criticism as the White House in general and the counsel's office in particular endured a series of damaging events—from the difficulties of selecting an attorney general to the controversy over the firing of the White House travel office staff. During his first six weeks on the job, Foster—a slender man—lost 12 pounds.

"He probably was more sensitive to the criticisms than most," said one close friend. While other Arkansans had had experience in public life, this friend said, "Vince had been the quiet, behind-the-scenes lawyer.... I just think that it bothered him. He took things very personally, and probably much more personally than anybody even close to him realized."

In an interview with the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette in April, he said he did not have a full appreciation of the variety of issues that the office would face nor the time demands. "It is more challenging and more exciting than I anticipated."

Like other White House staffers, he complained good-naturedly about the grueling hours that kept him away from his wife, Lisa, and their three children. But friends said he seemed to be deriving some pleasure of what he described as his new "adventure."

Purvis recalled Foster telling him about his feeling on leaving the White House at the end of a typical 12-hour day. "He said he'd be worn out and he'd look back and here's the White House at night lighted up," Purvis recalled. "And it would hit him where he was and what he was doing and just how incredible the whole thing was and how lucky he was."

But Purvis in the April interview with the "Democrat-Gazette" had "what now seems an eerie warning about his friend. Foster, he said, was "working himself to death."

Staff writer Dan Balz contributed to this report.
SUBJECT: UNSUB: VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR., DEPUTY WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT-VICTIM: 7/20/93; PSAKA-STAFF MEMBER.
REFERENCE WMFO TELETYPE TO FBIHQ, DATED 7/23/93.
THE PRELIMINARY AUTOPSY REPORT (AS RELATED TO WMFO BY THE
U.S. PARK POLICE) FOUND NOTHING WHICH WOULD BE INCONSISTENT
WITH SUICIDE AND NO INDICATION OF "FOUL PLAY".

PAGE 3 WMFO 1758-WF-187742 /UNCLAS/
WMFO WILL CONTINUE THIS PRELIMINARY INQUIRY IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. PARK POLICE AND INSURE THAT ALL LOGICAL INVESTIGATION IS CONDUCTED.

BT
Evidence Receipt (to be used in lieu of Evidence covering evidence submissions to the Lab)

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Brief Facts covering case

On 7/20/93, white male counsel Vincent Foster was found dead of an apparent suicide.

(Use reverse side if necessary for additional evidence)
Memorandum

To: [Redacted]
From: [Redacted]

Date: 7/30/93

Subject: UNSUB;
POSSIBLE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE OF
U.S. PARK POLICE INVESTIGATION
OF DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER,
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT;
OOJ;
OO: WHFO

Deputy Attorney General (DAG) of the U.S., PHILLIP
HYMAN has requested that the FBI conduct an Obstruction of
Justice Investigation relating to

[Redacted]
Based on DAG HYMAN's request and the facts set forth above it is recommended that the FBI's Washington Metropolitan Field office open and assign a criminal obstruction of justice matter.
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE
SQUAD C-4 (202) 252-7844

To: FBI LITTLE ROCK
(FBI LITTLE ROCK)

Facsimile Number: 501 228-8509

Att: 67A

From: FBI WMFD (72-WF-187908) (P) (C-Y)

Subject: UNSOLVABLE: POSSIBLE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE OF U.S. PARK POLICE INVESTIGATION OF DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT; OOT;

Special Handling Instructions: DISCUSSED BETWEEN

Originator's Name: [Redacted]

Originator's Facsimile Number: (202) 17513 WF-157943

Approved: [Redacted]
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- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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- Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

21/22
TO FBI WMFO (72-WF-187908) IMMEDIATE/ BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3390//

PASS: ATTENTION 67A

SUBJECT: UNSUB: POSSIBLE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE OF U.S. PARK

POLICE INVESTIGATION OF DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, COUNSEL TO

THE PRESIDENT: OCJ; OC: WMFO.

ON

WAS INTERVIEW BY LITTLE ROCK SSA AND SA AT

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS. A TELEPHONE

OF (501) INTERVIEWED CONCERNING HIS

INT.

175B WF-187743

72-WF-187908
Neither were able to provide any information concerning a possible reason for the apparent suicide.
AFTER SPEAKING WITH [REDACTED] VISITED FORMER
AND BELIEVES HE HAD A GENERAL
CONVERSATION WITH HIM CONCERNING THE DEATH OF FOSTER AS IT WAS
A TOPIC OF CONVERSATION AT THE TIME.
Memorandum

To: SAC, WMPO (72-WF-187908) (P)
From: SA (C-4)

Date: 8/1/93

Subject: UNSUB(S); POSSIBLE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES PARK POLICE INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
CC: WMPO

On 7-30-93, the following individuals were interviewed by the writer and Special Agent:

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
EVIDENCE ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Received from S/A

FBI/WMFO

(Address)

x 7786

(Phone Number)

Evidence Should Be

of sealed evidence for examination in connection with case number 72-WF-187908

titled UNIVB(S); Possible Obstruction of Justice Involved

Picked Up By

U.S. Park Police Inv. into death of Vincent Foster; 06/18/98

Contributor

This evidence will remain in the custody of the FBI Laboratory while the examinations are being conducted. Following completion of the examinations, a report containing the results of the examinations and the disposition of the evidence will be forwarded to your department. If evidence is picked up personally, your representative should identify it with the Laboratory case number(s) assigned in the FBI Laboratory report.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

175B WF-187743-11

22 WF-187708

8/2/93

Ward

029
SUBJECT: UNSUB; POSSIBLE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE OF U.S. PARK POLICE INVESTIGATION OF DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT; OOF; OO:WMPO.

RE: FBIHQ [REDACTED] TELCALL TO 7/30/93 AND WMPO FACSIMILE TO LITTLE ROCK, 7/30/93.

TO CONFIRM REFERENCED TELCALL, WMPO HAS INITIATED CAPTIONED MATTER BASED UPON REQUEST FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. THE INQUIRY IS FOCUSING ON
LEAD:

LITTLE ROCK:

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS:

IDENTIFY, LOCATE AND INTERVIEW
UNSUB:
POSSIBLE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE OF
U.S. PARK POLICE INVESTIGATION OF DEATH OF
VINCENT FOSTER, COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT;
OOJ
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of page 158.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

34
Memorandum

To: SAC; WMFO (72-WF-187908)  Date: 8/3/93

From: [Redacted]

Subject: UNSUB;
POSSIBLE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
OF DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER,
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT;
OOJ;
OO: WMFO

It is recommended that captioned matter be consolidated
into WMFO file captioned, UNSUB; VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR., Deputy
White House Counsel to the President-VICTIM; 7/20/93; PPSAKA-
Staff Member-Preliminary Inquiry; OO: WMFO (175B-WF-187743).

It is further recommended that the title be changed on
WMFO matter UNSUB; VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR., Deputy White House
Counsel to the President-VICTIM; 7/20/93; PPSAKA-Staff Members-
PRELIMINARY INQUIRY to include the character Obstruction of
Justice (OOJ).
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETION PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- for this page X
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FBI/DOJ
TO: SAC, WMFO (72-WF-187908) (C-4) CTA
ATTENTION: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (72-WF-187908) RUC

SUBJECT: UNSUBJ;
POSSIBLE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE OF U.S. PARK POLICE INVESTIGATION OF VINCENT FOSTER, COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT;
O0J;
OO: WMFO

Re WMFO facsimile 7/30/93 and teletype 8/2/93 to Little Rock, and Little Rock teletype to WMFO 7/31/93.

Enclosed for WMFO are the original and two copies each of FD-302s reflecting results of interviews of the following:

67A 1.
67C 2.
67C 3.

Also enclosed are two 1A envelopes with interview notes.

In addition to the residence telephone numbers noted in enclosed FD-302s, the business telephone number for is (501) 515-7720 in Little Rock, AR. has a business telephone of (501) and a pager, (501) 515-7720.

(2) WMFO (Enc. 11)
2 - LITTLE ROCK

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT(S) ENCLOSED.

DO NOT BLOCK STAMP.

approved:__________ transmitted:__________ (number) (time)
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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XXX
BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERVICES ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

To: [Redacted]  Date: 8/4/93  File No: 1758-WF-167743

From: [Redacted]  Date of Activity: 7/130 F10/S5  Total Hours: 60: WH FO

Subject: Vincent W. Foster, Jr., Deputy with New Counsel to the President - Victim; Protective Services - Preliminary Inquiry

Case Assigned To: [Redacted]  Unit Member(s):

[Redacted]

Program: [Redacted]  CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE

INVESTIGATIVE

Consultation  Profile  Personality Assessment  Investigative Techniques  Interview Strategy  Trial Strategy  Testimony  Crime Analysis  Equivocal Death  Threat Analysis  VICI  Victims  Subjects  Suspects

VICAP

Crime Analysis  Consultation  Linkage

Research

Unpublished Paper/Handout/etc.  Publication (Article/Book/etc.)  Original Research/Academic Citation  Interview  Consultation

Administrative

Meeting  Media/Publicity  Liaison  Field Support  Consultation  Psych. Services  Consultation  Organization Membership

Computer Support

Programming  Data Analysis  System Development  Consultation  Technical Assistance

Travel Time:

Instruction Provided

Field School  Faculty Development  Student Consulting  Conference/Seminar  Consultation  New Agents  National Academy  DEA  In-Service  Preparation  Role Playing  Symposium  Speaking Engagement  Other:

Topic: [Redacted]

Instruction Received

In-Service  Non-FBI

Other: [Redacted]

Class Description

# of Students:  Instruction Hours:  Student Type:

Distribution:

1 - Program Manager (Original)  1 - Data Entry

1 - 5/4/93

[Redacted]  FBI/DOJ  043
The NCAVC remains attentive to the investigative efforts of the WMPO in this matter.
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**FOIPA**

**DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 552</th>
<th>Section 552a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(1)</td>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(A)</td>
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20 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of pages 1/43, 118, 119, 117, 124, 158, 52, 53, 153, 155, 130, 121, 132, 109-111, 112-114, 115.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55-57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64-66
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- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

- □ Deleted Page(s)  
- □ No Duplication Fee  
- □ for this page

FBI/DOJ
TO: DR JAMES C BEYER
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
NORTHERN VIRGINIA DISTRICT
9797 BRADDOCK ROAD # 100
FAIRFAX VA 22032

cc: Dr. Haut

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
July 26, 1993

Your Case #: 93-353

Victim(s): FOSTER, Vincent

Suspect(s): --

Evidence Submitted By: Dr. J. C. Beyer

All evidence had been sealed upon receipt.

1 vial blood, 1 vial vitreous humor, 1 container blood,
1 container urine, 1 container liver.

RESULTS:

BLOOD, VITREOUS HUMOR AND URINE: Negative for alcohols and ketones.

BLOOD: - Phencyclidine, Morphine, Cocaine and Benzoylegonine: NOT DETECTED.

- Other alkaline extractable drugs (benzodiazepines, synthetic narcotics,
  tricyclic antidepressants and analgesics): NOT DETECTED.

- Acidic and neutral drugs (salicylates, barbiturates, hydantoin, carbamates
  and gluthethimide): NOT DETECTED.

URINE: - Drug screen (salicylates, phenothiazines and ethchlorvynol): NOT DETECTED.

ATTACH:

I certify that I performed the above analysis or examination as an employee of the Division of Forensic Science and that
the above is an accurate record of the results of that analysis or examination.

Anh N. Huynh, Pharm.D.
Toxicologist

ANH/ps
REPORT OF AUTOPSY

DECEDENT: VINCENT

First Name

Middle Name

Last Name

Autopsy Authorized by: Dr. Donald Haut - Fairfax County

Body Identified by: U.S. Park Police Tag - 7/20/93


Rigor: complete

Jaw: X

Neck: X

Arms: X

Legs: X

Livor: color pale red

Distribution: posterior

Age: 48

Race: W

Sex: M

Length: 76"

Weight: 197 lbs

Eyes: hazel

Pupils: R RRE & L RRE

Hair: grey, black

Mustache: no

Beard: no

Circumcised: yes

Body Heat: cool

Clothing, Personal Effects, External wounds, scars, tattoos, other identifying features: See attached sheet.

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS:

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: Heart, no evidence of hypertrophy, valvular or congenital abnormalities. Epi and endocardium, no evidence of fibrosis or inflammation. Coronary arteries, normal origin and distribution; no significant alteration all segments. Myocardium, no evidence of fibrosis, inflammation or infarction. Aorta, minimal arteriosclerosis.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: Larynx, trachea and bronchi, no evidence of trauma, obstruction or inflammation. Lungs, pulmonary congestion; aspiration or blood. No evidence of inflammation or pulmonary artery emboli. Hemidiaphragms intact.

LIVER: No evidence of trauma or inflammation.

SPLEEN: No evidence of trauma.

PANCREAS, ADRENAL AND THYROID GLANDS: No significant alteration.

G.I. TRACT: No evidence of trauma, hemorrhage or inflammation.

GENITOURINARY TRACT: Kidneys, no evidence of trauma or inflammation. Urinary bladder and genitalia, no significant alteration.

HEAD: Perforating gunshot wound - entrance in mouth in posterior oropharynx with wound track extending backward and upward with exit from back of head.

Cause of Death: PERFORATING GUNSHOT WOUND MOUTH - HEAD

The facts stated herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

July 28, 1993

Date Signed

Place of Autopsy

Signature of Pathologist

JUL 28 1993

Assistant Chief Medical Examiner
GROSS DESCRIPTION

**PITFURA, PERITONEUM & PERICARDIUM:**
Intact, smooth and glistening.

**HEART:**
350 gm. No valvular or congenital abnormalities. Epi and endocardium, thin and transparent. Coronary arteries, normal origin and distribution; right coronary artery predominant; no significant alteration all segments. Right ventricle 3 mm.; left 13 mm. The myocardium is intact and grossly free of any signs of fibrosis, inflammation or infarction. Aorta, minimal arteriosclerosis.

**LUNGS:**
Right 870 gm.; left 840 gm. Larynx, trachea and bronchi, intact and free of trauma, obstruction or inflammation. Both lungs are intact and on section there is extensive congestion as well as aspiration of blood. No evidence of inflammation or pulmonary artery emboli. Hemidiaphragms intact.

**LIVER:**
1640 gm. Capsule is intact and smooth and the free edges are sharp. On section there is no evidence of trauma, fibrosis or nodularity.

**GALLBLADDER:**
No significant alteration.

**SPLEEN:**
130 gm. Capsule intact.

**PANCREAS, ADRENAL & THYROID GLANDS:**
No significant alteration.

**G.I. TRACT:**
Stomach contains a considerable amount of digested food material whose components cannot be identified. No evidence of hemorrhage or inflammation.

**KIDNEYS:**
140 gm. each. The capsules strip with ease to reveal an intact pale smooth surface. No trauma or inflammation.

**URINARY BLADDER:**
Wall intact; urine clear.

**GENITALIA:**
No significant alteration.

**BRAIN:**
1420 gm. Perforating gunshot wound mouth-head; entrance wound is in the posterior oropharynx at a point approximately 7 ½" from the top of the head; there is also a defect in the tissues of the soft palate and some of these fragments contain probable powder debris. The wound track in the head continues backward and upward with an entrance wound just left of the foramen magnum with tissue damage to the brain stem and left cerebral hemisphere with an irregular exit scalp and skull defect near the midline in the occipital region. No metallic fragments recovered.

**MICROSCOPIC:**
Section of lung reveals alveolar filling by red blood cells; in the liver 3 to 4% of liver cells contain fat vacuoles. Sections of soft-palate positive for powder debris.

---

**OTHER LABORATORY PROCEDURES:**
- TOXICOLOGY
- BACTERIOLOGY
- DENTAL CHART
- X-RAY
- FINGER-PRINT
- PHOTOGRAPHY
- SEROLOGY
- FORENSIC SCIENCE
Front

Dried Blood

Seiz

Black material

Back

Fingerprints 3-21-93

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Body - Red

Shirt / Tie / Hat / Pants / Belt / Underwear / Shoes / Socks

No Personal Effects

Decedent's Height 76 1/2 inches

Name: Vincent Fontana

Examined By: J.O. Branyon

Date: 3-21-93

Body Diagram
BODY DIAGRAM—HEAD

Front

Entrance—mouth
posterior nasopharynx—large defect—soft palate
defect/powder debris identified.

Back

Percutaneous
Gunshot wound

Exit wound
Irregular wound
1/4 x 1/4
# GUNSHOT WOUND CHART

**Name**: Vincent [Redacted]  
**City or County**: Fairfax

<table>
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<td>Back</td>
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<td>Right Arm</td>
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<td>Inches from wound to:</td>
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<td>Bullet Caliber</td>
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<td>Shotgun</td>
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</table>

Photographs made: Yes, No  
X-rays made: Yes, No

**Remarks**: [Redacted]

Examined by: [Redacted]  
Date: 7-21-93
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94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100-103

X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X

FBI/DOJ
# Federal Bureau of Investigation

## Reporting Office
- WMFO

## Office of Origin
- WMFO

## Date
- 8/9/93

## Investigative Period
- 7/29/93-8/9/93

## Title of Case
- UNSUB;
- VINCENT FOSTER, JR.;
- DEPUTY WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT-VICTIM;
- 7/20/93;

## Report Made by
- SA LTA

## Typing
- plj

## Character of Case
- PPSAKA-STAFF MEMBER;
- O0J;

## Reference
- WMFO teletypes to FBIHQ, dated 7/28/93 and 7/23/93;
- also reference WMFO teletype to Little Rock dated 8/2/93 and Little Rock teletype to WMFO dated 7/31/93.

## Approved

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Agent</th>
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<td>In Charge</td>
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## Copies Made:
- 4-Bureau
- @WMFO

## Do Not Write in Spaces Below

## Dissemination Record of Attached Report

|--------|----------------|-----------|----------|

## Notes

**175B-WP-187743**

A COVER PAGE
Investigation was predicated upon request from the USDOJ to enter captioned investigation, being conducted by UNITED STATES PARK POLICE (USPP), and to focus FBI efforts on unsub; VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.; DEPUTY WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT-VICTIM; 7/20/93;

PPSAKA-STAFF MEMBER;

Synopsis:

Investigation was predicated upon request from the USDOJ to enter captioned investigation, being conducted by UNITED STATES PARK POLICE (USPP), and to focus FBI efforts on unsub; VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.; DEPUTY WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT-VICTIM; 7/20/93;

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
U.S. Capitol Police (USCP) laboratory examination of the note, as requested by USPP, confirmed the note had been written by Foster.
<table>
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<th>Contents of the note</th>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>Photocopy of the note</td>
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**FD-302's and Reports**
DETAILS: On 7/20/93, Vincent Foster, Jr., former Deputy Chief Counsel to President William Clinton, was found dead at Fort Marcy, which is on U.S. park land located on the George Washington Parkway in Virginia. Investigation of Foster's death by the USPP preliminary indicates Foster committed suicide.

Based on the above facts, DAG Heymann requested the FBI conduct an independent investigation to determine the facts relating specifically...
was interviewed by Special Agent (SA) and advised that his work address is ... phone number or home number contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) regarding Vincent Foster. He has no additional information to provide but will contact the FBI when he is contacted.
contacted at telephone number. Also present was

After being advised of the official
identities of the interviewing agents and the nature of the contact, as follows:

reason FOSTER would have taken his life.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is bound to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
telephone was contacted at his residence and advised of the official purpose and identities of the interviewing agents. Also present during the interview was a who advised as follows:

[Redacted]

Investigation on [Redacted] 72-WF-187908

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
He had no knowledge concerning why FOSTER may have committed suicide.
The following message was found to be written on a note found in VINCENT FOSTER'S briefcase on July 26, 1993:

I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork.

I did not knowingly violate any law or standard of conduct.

No one in the White House, to my knowledge, violated any law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific group.

The FBI lied in their report to the AG.
The press is covering up the illegal benefits they received from the travel staff.

The GOP has lied and misrepresented its knowledge and role and covered up a prior investigation.
The Us Senate Office plotted to have excessive costs incurred, taking advantage of Haki and HRC.
The public will never believe the innocence of the Clintons and their loyal staff.
The WSJ editors lie without consequence.

I was not meant for the job or the spotlight of public life in Washington. Here ruining people is considered sport.
LABORATORY EXAMINATION RESULTS

GEN: Not Related/USCP OFFENSE: EXAMINATION CONDUCTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF IDENTIFYING QUESTIONED WRITING APPEARING ON A DOCUMENT.

USPP: 30502-93

DATE REC'D: 07-29-93 COMPL'D: 07-29-93

RECORD FROM: OFFICER P. J. SIMONELLO / ID SECTION

TYPE OF EXAMINATION REQUESTED

1. DOCUMENT EXAMINATION/HANDWRITING

NAME(S): VINCENT W. FOSTER

DOCUMENT EXAMINATION RESULTS

STATEMENT OF EXAMINER: The examination consisted of studying the Standard Writings (Known) and locating writing characteristics that appear throughout the written words and letter characters which are unique to the writer. Then, the Signature Document [Questioned] were studied to locate those characteristics that are unique to a particular writer in the way alphabetical characters, groups of alphabetical characters, numerical digits and written words are completed. The Questioned and Known documents are listed as:

49 153
Questioned Document:

1. Handwritten "note" with writing appearing on a yellow, lined paper which had been mutilated by tearing into several pieces. The note had been re-constructed by investigators of the United States Park Police. The note was written with a black ink in color "k.

Known Documents:

1. Vincent W. Foster
   a. A photostatic copy of a letter bearing the signature of the person that is the subject of the investigation. The signature is completed as "Vincent W. Foster".
   b. The photostatic copy represents a letter that was completed on a standard sheet of stationary without lines.

EXAMINEE'S CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion as related to the Questioned and Known writings are:

1. The Known Document is a photostatic copy of a handwritten letter that is of excellent quality. The copied writing appears without reproduction flaws that would cause this examiner to question the characteristics as they relate to the author. The author's signature appears on the bottom of the document and is represented as "Vincent W. Foster".

2. Even though the Questioned Document has been re-constructed, the writing contains sufficient characteristics of the author to allow identification.

3. Both the Known and Questioned Documents were completed by the same writer/author and that writer/author is known as Vincent W. Foster.
The characteristics used to reach the final conclusion of the examiner were not marked on either the known or questioned document. After the examination, which was conducted at the Identification Division Office of the United States Park Police, the documents were released to Officer P. J. Simonello.

EXAMINER: Sergeant

DATE: 7/21/93

FILE: 1762
To: SAC, WMFO

Date: August 2, 1993

FBI File No. 72-WF-187908
Lab No. 30730011 D/S UD UJ


Year No. 72-WF-187908

Re: UNSUB;
POSSIBLE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE OF
U.S. PARK POLICE INVESTIGATION OF DEATH OF
VINCENT FOSTER, COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT,
DOJ;
OO: WMFO

Specimens received:

67C

67A

Enclosure

Page 1 (over)
TO: SAC, WMFO

RE: UNSUB;
POSSIBLE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE OF
U.S. PARK POLICE INVESTIGATION OF DEATH OF
VINCENT FOSTER, COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT;
OOJ

REFERENCE:
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY
SPECIMENS:

Enc. [Redacted]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, WMFO

Date: August 6, 1993

File No: 72-WF-187908

Lab No: 30802079 - D-UD

Reference: Communication dated August 2, 1993

Temp No.: 72-WF-187908

Enclosure: Specimens received:

This Report is Furnished For Official Use Only
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 am</td>
<td>MEETING OVAL OFFICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 am</td>
<td>COMBINED BRIEFINGS OVAL OFFICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45 am</td>
<td>BRIEFING for Conservative Democratic Forum OVAL OFFICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATIC FORUM ROOSEVELT ROOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 am</td>
<td>BRIEFING for Immigration Policy Announcement OVAL OFFICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 am</td>
<td>THE PRESIDENT proceeds to OEOB 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 am</td>
<td>IMMIGRATION POLICY ANNOUNCEMENT OEOB 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:55 am</td>
<td>THE PRESIDENT proceeds to White House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 pm</td>
<td>LUNCH OVAL OFFICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:35 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:50 pm</td>
<td><strong>SATELLITE FEED to National Conference of State Legislators</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>OEOB 459</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Staff Contact: Regina Montoya</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CLOSED PRESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:50 pm</td>
<td>Opening Statement</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00 pm</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00 pm</td>
<td><strong>Q &amp; A</strong></td>
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<td>5:20 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:20 pm</td>
<td><strong>OFFICIAL VIDEOTAPING</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>5:20 pm</td>
<td><strong>OEOB 459</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>5:20 pm</td>
<td><strong>Staff Contact: Dave Anderson</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:20 pm</td>
<td><strong>CLOSED PRESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td>The President will make three short videotapes for the following organizations' national conventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Korean War Veterans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. United Food and Commercial Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Communications Workers of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:40 pm</td>
<td><strong>THE PRESIDENT proceeds to White House</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00 pm</td>
<td><strong>MEETING</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:15 pm</td>
<td><strong>OVAL OFFICE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Staff Contact: Bob Rubin</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:15 pm</td>
<td><strong>MEETING</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 pm</td>
<td><strong>OVAL OFFICE</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Staff Contact: Mack McLarty</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>7:00 pm</td>
<td><strong>MAINSTREAM DEMOCRATIC FORUM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:45 pm</td>
<td><strong>STATE DINING ROOM</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Staff Contact: Howard Pasteur</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>POOL SPRAY at beginning of meeting</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>BC AND HRC RON</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>WHITE HOUSE</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
I made no mistakes from ignorance, inexperienced and overwork.

I did not even, to violate any law or standard of conduct.

No one in the White House, to my knowledge, violated any law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific group.

The FBI lied in their report to the IG.

The presses is coming up the illegal benefits they received from the travel staff.

The GOP has lied and presented to the Federal Court and Congress a prior work plan.

The Union Office plotted to have a massive income of the Clinton and their legal staff.

The WSJ editors lie without consequence.

I was not paid for the job or the godfathers of public life in Washington. Here, ruining people is considered report.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ (b)(7)(F)</td>
<td>☐ (k)(6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of pages 125/126

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 163/164
TO: SAC, WMFO (72-WF-187908) (C-4)
FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (72-WF-187908) (SQ 3) (C)

SUBJECT: UNSUB:
POSSIBLE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE OF
U. S. PARK POLICE INVESTIGATION OF
VINCENT FOSTER, COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT;
007;
00: WMFO

Enclosed for Washington Metropolitan Field Office
(WMFO) are the following:

0 - WMFO (Enc. 2)
2 - Little Rock

0 - 175

Approved: 175 - 055

Transmitted (Number) (Time) Per
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: VCU)

FROM: SAC, WMFO (175B-WF-187743) (C) (C-4)

SUBJECT: UNSUB:
VINCENT FOSTER JR.,
DEPUTY WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT-VICTIM;
7/20/93;
PPSAKA-STAFF MEMBER;
OOJ;
OO: WMFO

Reference WMFO investigative report dated 8/9/93.

All investigation in captioned matter has been completed and reported. Therefore WMFO is placing this matter in closed status.

Approved: Transmitted: [Signature]
(Number) (Time)
NARRATIVE: Background: Communications Center received a phone call from an anonymous male indicating he had information with regard to an event of national importance.

Investigation: Writer received a transfer telephone call from the CPD Comm. Center operator, who informed me she had a male on the phone who was refusing to identify himself, but indicated that he had information with regard to the "murder of Vince Foster in Washington, D.C.”. At the point the call was transferred to writer, I then spoke with an unidentified male who stated the following: That the Whitewater case, which was being investigated in Washington and an individual involved in this, identified as Vince Foster, who had reportedly committed suicide was not, in fact, a suicide but a murder victim. He indicated that there was a van involved, no color given, with the first three numbers of the tag being "227". He stated there might also be a car involved, but was unable to furnish information with regard to that.

The individual was unable to furnish any other information with regard to this matter, stating that he was not able to give me any more information. In listening to this individual, he sounded to be a white male, in approximately the mid-20 age group, no discernable accent was noted, although the individual’s voice was quivering with either excitement and/or fear. He was either unable or unwilling to discuss further the manner in which he obtained this information, whether it was firsthand, or whether he had heard this from others. He refused to identify himself, he refused to give a contact number. When questioned by writer, in the event that I needed to speak with him to obtain further information, how could he contacted. He stated “this will be the last time you will hear from me”, and at that point terminated the communications link by hanging the phone up.

During the conversation, there was no discernable noise being to be overheard by writer. In checking with the Communications Center it was noted that the call came over a regular trunk line, more than likely 462-6262, which is the main number to the Clearwater Police Dept. and in the event that number is busy, it merely rotates to another number and only the 911 Emergency calls are identifiable.
on the screen, so there was no printout as to location or address of this call.

Writer then contacted the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and passed this information along to Special Agent [redacted] and Communications Operator [redacted], and the individual was recorded and furnished for the FBI.

Writer has no further involvement with this matter.
TO: SAC, WMFO (72-WF-187908)
FROM: SAC, TAMPA
SUBJECT: VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR. - COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT; POSSIBLE OOF OF U.S. PARK POLICE INVESTIGATION OF DEATH OF THE ABOVE;
OOF: WMFO

Enclosed for information and appropriate handling is Report #94-5908 from Det. CLEARWATER POLICE DEPARTMENT (CPD), Clearwater, Florida. Also enclosed for information is an FD-340 containing a cassette recording made routinely in the CPD Communications Center of the initial portion of the incoming anonymous call referred to in the police report.

Police narrative is self-explanatory. No further investigation at TP Division.

@ WMFO (enc. 2) ¥/¥
1 - TP
PTr:pr*
(3)

Approved: ________ Transmitted ________ (Number) (Time)

[Signature]
Serials in this file have been automated through serial 58.

No serial can be placed, changed or inserted prior to above serial.
On March 18, 1994, furnished the following information to Special Agent (SA)

Source advised that then changed the subject to the Whitewater investigation and VINCENT FOSTER'S death.

Source stated (ph) of the UNITED STATES PARK POLICE (USPP) now admits to a guy calling the USPP about finding a body at Fort Marcy Park in Virginia. Source stated this confirms what it has been stating all along, that was lying to the public about the FOSTER investigation.

Source stated it learned FOSTER had an apartment in Rosslyn, Virginia, that he leased. Source claims FOSTER was shot with an "assassin's .22," which left a four inch exit wound in FOSTER's body. Source theorized FOSTER could have been shot in this leased apartment in Rosslyn and driven to Fort Marcy Park.

Source stated JERRY PARKS (ph) was Governor BILL CLINTON's Director of Security in Arkansas. Source noted PARKS was murdered in September, 1993, being shot nine times. This investigation, according to the source, is still unsolved. Source believes (FNU) MCDUGAL (ph), a former business partner with the CLINTON'S is the link between PARKS and FOSTER.

Source could provide no proof to his conspiratorial theory and would not identify his sources of information.

(NO: Information provided by the source has been inconsistent or such that it is unable to be verified. Source has provided conflicting information and when challenged, moves on to another subject matter. It is the writer's opinion that the information furnished by the source is not credible, and no further action will be initiated at this time.)
Re: Bucal to Washington Metropolitan Field Office (WMFO)

7/12/94.

This is to confirm in writing that the Civil Discovery Review Unit (CDRU), Office of the General Counsel (OGC), FBIHQ, requested the original 175 file involving Vincent W. Foster, Jr., (175-WF-187743), to include all sections, via above-reference telephone call.

For the information of WMFO, the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is planning to hold hearings on various aspects of the Whitewater affair. In order to assist the Committee in preparing for these hearings, CDRU has been requested to produce all FBI records that relate in any manner to the way in which White House officials handled documents in the office of Vincent Foster at the time of his death. CDRU has determined that the above-listed file is responsive to this request.

Any questions regarding this matter should be directed to Paralegal Specialist [redacted] CDRU, OGC, on extension 3990.

BLC
TRANSMIT VIA: AIRTTEL

CLASSIFICATION: ____________________________
DATE: 4/3/95

FROM: Director, FBI (62A-HQ-107226) [Signature]

TO: SAC, Washington-Metropolitan Field Office
   Attn: Principal Legal Advisor

WHITESTEOAR HEARINGS

Reauintel to Washington Metropolitan Field Office (WMFO), dated 8/8/94.

For the information of WMFO, the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs held hearings on various aspects of the Whitewater affair. The Civil Discovery Review Unit (CDRU), Office of the General Counsel, was requested to produce all FBI records that related in any manner to the way in which White House officials handled documents in the office of Vincent Foster at the time of his death.

Per above reference airtel, CDRU requested from WMFO, the original 175 file involving Vincent Foster, to include all sections.

WF 175B-WF-187743, Volume 1 and Sub C, were received by CDRU on 7/12/94. These files were reviewed by CDRU for responsive material. Serials 1 through 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 19, 21, 46, and 55 of WF 175B-WF-187743, Volume 1, were found to be responsive and were produced. A Document Review Information Form, which indicates the serials that have been released, has been placed in the file as the top serial. The original files are now being returned to WMFO.

Enclosure

175B-WF. 187743

[Redacted]
Memorandum

To: SAC, WMFO

From: SAC [Redacted] (C-4)

Date: 2/23/94

Subject: UNSUB;
VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR. - VICTIM;
PPSAKA (B);
OO: WMFO (175B-WF-187743)

On July 20, 1993, VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR., Deputy White House Counsel, was found dead in Fort Marcy Park, Fairfax County, Virginia. WMFO entered the investigation on July 21, 1993, with the specific directions that this was a U.S. PARK POLICE investigation and the FBI was to assist the U.S. PARK POLICE. On July 23, 1993, it was decided that the FBI investigation would cease and the U.S. PARK POLICE would finish the investigation.

The entire matter was then re-investigated by Independent Counsel ROBERT FISKE, JR., in order to resolve key issues such as 1) was the PARK POLICE correct that FOSTER committed suicide, or was he murdered? 2) if the death was a suicide, did it occur in Fort Marcy Park or had the body been moved? (Report of the Independent Counsel, dated June 30, 1994).

A specific problem in this investigation was that the FBI was not notified of FOSTER's death as soon as it was discovered that he was a Presidential Staff member. This investigation was seen by the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE as a U.S. PARK POLICE matter. It was not recognized that it fell within the Presidential and Presidential Staff Assassination Statute, Title 18, USC, Section 1751, which designates the FBI as the investigating agency.
It is not practical in cases like this to have the FBI "assist" the lead agency. If the FBI is going to be involved in an investigation where a Title 18 violation (that the FBI is responsible for) is involved, it should be decided that the FBI will control the direction and the scope of the investigation and be the lead agency.
Washington Field Office File
175B-WF-187743
Sub C
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<td>5/1/78</td>
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<td>R/C for return of briefcase</td>
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<td>Q 1 specimen</td>
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<td>4/1/84</td>
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(Title) Unsolicited Assistance, Justice 8
Possible Police Investigation
(Topic) Child's of Vincent Foster
(File No.) 1758-01-18774
FD-340 (Rev.8-18-89)

Universal File Case Number 72-WF-79108
Field Office Acquiring Evidence
Serial # of Originating Document
Date Received
From (Name of Contributor)
(Address of Contributor)
(City and State)
By (Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned  □ Yes □ No
Receipt Given  □ Yes □ No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e) Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure  □ Yes □ No

Title:

Reference: (Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: Original notes re interview of

b7C
Business assault... contents of note we will not more.

Note - I don't know what it says.
Don't know where in it.

Closest to Mrs. Clinton, close personal friend.
FD-340b (Rev. 8-18-89)

Universal File Case Number 175B-WF-187738
Field Office Acquiring Evidence LR
Serial # of Originating Document
Date Received 7-30-93
From

(Address of Contributor)
By Little Rock, Arkansas
(City and State)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes ☐ No
Receipt Given ☐ Yes ☐ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant
to Rule 6 (e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure
☐ Yes ☐ No

Title:

Reference: (Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☐ Original notes re interview of
not aware of note
was amazed FBI knew of conversation
friends have seen in news, talk to
asked about Foster said wouldn't
there is a note, but not made public
early Wed. morning knew on
but name basic, but not close to Foster
call to console
see apple on Lupold Hull no further
mention of "Note" left for CR that note,
H. Anita at Children's Hospital next morning,

1:30 AM LF Time - Call
Universal File Case Number: 72-WF-183748
Field Office Acquiring Evidence: LR
Serial # of Originating Document: ________
Date Received: 7-30-93
From: ________________________
( Name and Address of Contributor)
By: ________________________
( Name and Address of Contributor)

To Be Returned: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Receipt Given: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e) Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Title: ________________________

Reference: ________________________
(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☐ Original notes re interview of
Today show mention of note
Universal File Case Number: 1758-WF-187143
Field Office Acquiring Evidence: WMFO
Serial # of Originating Document:
Date Received: 8-8-93
From: (Name or Contributor)
(Address of Contributor)
By: 
To Be Returned: ☐ Yes ☑ No
Receipt Given: ☐ Yes ☑ No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure: ☐ Yes ☑ No
Title:

Reference: (Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☑ Original notes re interview of
8-7-93 (Sat.)

Unit Div. USSS - Officer

Post - Echo 1 (West Lobby)

1615

(FMU) ~ 3 p.m. panel Echo 1 "brief conv.

7-21-93 no one to enter office for Insp.

1 - 2 p.m. ~ 3 p.m. relieved by off.

1 - 4 p.m. ~ 5 p.m.
Universal File Case Number 17SB-WF-187743, IA

Field Office Acquiring Evidence _________________________________

Serial # of Originating Document _________________________________

Data Received _________________________________

From _____________________________________________ (Name of Contributor)

_________________________________________________________ (Address of Contributor)

_________________________________________________________ (City and State)

By ___________________________________________ b7C (Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned □ Yes □ No

Receipt Given □ Yes □ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure □ Yes □ No

Title: _________________________________

Reference: _________________________________ (Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☑ Original notes to interview of ___________________________________________ b7C
In back of room, paced twice, left room twice. Don't serve on car. Bench on floor, folded type.
Universal File Case Number: 175B-WF-187743

Field Office Acquiring Evidence: ______________________________
Serial # of Originating Document: ______________________________
Date Received: ______________________________

From: _____________________________________________
      (Name of Contributor)
_______________________________________________________
      (Address of Contributor)
_______________________________________________________
      (City and State)

By: _____________________________________________
     (Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned: □ Yes □ No
Receipt Given: □ Yes □ No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e): □ Yes □ No
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure: □ Yes □ No

Title:

Reference: _____________________________________________
           (Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: □ Original notes re interview of
Day after 7-20

7-21 - went to office but USSS office at door sent to do survey for a new lock put on.

while there the USSS said anybody - at the door, said that the office locked clean. Guyat door said FBI had been there & took things out. Knowing now that that is not true statement may have been mis-communicated but Guyat door differ remembler time one of Guyat done 5:00 pm - 5:15 pm

never went fully in office only at door.
Universal File Case Number: 175B-40-187408
Field Office Acquiring Evidence: 
Serial # of Originating Document: 
Date Received: 
From: 
(Name of Contributor)
(Address of Contributor)
(City and State)
By: 

To Be Returned ☐ Yes ☐ No
Receipt Given ☐ Yes ☐ No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure ☐ Yes ☐ No

Title: 

Reference: 
(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☐ Original notes re interview of
OSP inr told DN that Nap
was no note. Called had
told her to go to UK office 10-11P
to find note. Did tele w/ty
on tele 11-1130 said found
nothing. No second note.
Universal File Case Number: 1758-MR-1277/3.04

Field Office Acquiring Evidence

Serial # of Originating Document

Date Received

From

(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By

(City and State)

To Be Returned: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Receipt Given: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Title:

Reference: ____________________________

(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☑ Original notes re interview of

[Signature]
During Monday took files out of broadcast put behind the wall, looked at files need to find on Friday

Arrived to review work files, Gene came needed off, went to on Saturday, stayed until late

Found Sunday 9:30-10:00 am 7th, Moody had key had key - Moody going office contents at 7:00 at conference table said "Look what I found", said he was putting a box of photos in box, went to put paperwork in box as could in paper fell out, pulled out other papers, put together 10 office conference table. Traveling VF had time then went to find Chicago with President, had telephone call to discussed whether items are legally privileged, conscience was to look into legal issues first, intermediate family, they lean flat coming to Washington the next day, San President at 6:00 on Tuesday.

Conscience a Monday that it should be turned over after phone to President.
Finished tally to box at about 5P stored to President at 6:00 and to do the appropriate thing with Senate, Congress & Sen. tide over.

Didn't see any impediment to the investigation, by waiting until President informed.

AG & Phil Heyman seen, AG said to submit over to USPP.

Was informed that it was in brief case preceded that it would be put there, thought case was empty.

Filed record?

Note kept in office by

No other notes at work

No note to family.
Universal File Case Number 175B-UF-187743

Field Office Acquiring Evidence

Serial # of Originating Document

Date Received

From__ (Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By__ (Special Agent)

To Be Returned □ Yes □ No

Receipt Given □ Yes □ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure □ Yes □ No

Title:

Reference: ____________________________ (Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☑ Original notes re interview of b7C
3:30-4:00 chic time - In Chicago w/ president
exchanged opinions w/ him. wanted to see note
 talked w/ United to make disclosure to
U3PP also notify family.

Net at about 7:00 p.m. said
to turn it over to U3PP (off.?) 8:15-9:00
and not put on table.

Monday afternoon call me to fan
then called afterwards
talking with

Tues
met in office.

Meet at hospital
met with

7-30-93
Universal File Case Number: 175B-WF-187743-14-10

Field Office Acquiring Evidence

Serial # of Originating Document

Date Received

From

(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By

(City and State)

To Be Returned □ Yes □ No

Receipt Given □ Yes □ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure □ Yes □ No

Title:

Reference:

(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☐ Original notes re interview of

b7c
went to clay on May 7-26 w/president
untold to him told of notice, asked what
to do she told to wait
MSR issue legal issue, she times MSR
meeting they are 1030-1100

 emotions agreed that the notice must be turned over
get it to DOJ, sensitivity not contested

tried to get meeting with ASAP she
was evacuate to lower

met w/residents at 600
7:00 met AG PH,

AG asked why not fired over sooner, told
of again re president need 2 more 1st of
agreed w/agents, met w/JP at 850

in favor of this one
Universal File Case Number ___________ 1756°F'B'77740

Field Office Acquiring Evidence ______________________________

Serial # of Originating Document ______________________________

Date Received ____________________________________________

From _____________________________________________________

(Name of Contributor)

__________________________________________________________

(Address of Contributor)

__________________________________________________________

(City and State)

By __________________________ ____________________________

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned □ Yes □ No

Receipt Given □ Yes □ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

□ Yes □ No

Title: _____________________________________________________

Reference: ________________________________________________

(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: □ Original notes re interview of

USPP

b7C
Tuesday 7-27 called by Capt. at 8:30 PM
told into get on the sub gate and be on
to pick up a note.

went to Phil's home and met at 9:00

met and Hymn

Told story of finding note
in a briefcase
called

in Chicago. Tuesday 7-27 shaved

to family and told to President.

left home at 9:45

opinion: note found prior to

Monday, 50/50.
Universal File Case Number

Field Office Acquiring Evidence

Serial # of Originating Document

Date Received

From

(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By

(Name of Person Receiving)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes ☐ No

Receipt Given ☐ Yes ☐ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure ☐ Yes ☐ No

Title:

Reference:

(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☑ Original notes re interview of

b7c
Present for meeting  
Redline been asked can you paraphrase a "post-it" in bottom.

Mary afternoon was at his desk  
Said needs to seek of this meeting  
Tell me which was at the next step  
Talked about what the next step  
President called to will  
Informed of note  
Talked of issues  
Said not certain two relevant to investigation  
Refer to legal notice  
Questions of privilege  
Recovery look into legal notice  
Notify  
President  
Turn it over  
There was no existing  
Response so there was no need to turn it over  
Immedately  
Before legal research  
Not time at time pressure.

Notarized of any other notes pertinent to  
Investigation not turned over  
Head of note  
Containing name of 3 psy  
Decided at meeting  
Asking  
Notify  
Turn in  
President  
Time to do  
Bk said to turn it over  
Up to  
Bk  
Said  
Noting  
Inconsistent with what been told  
By story of him not true sound.
Universal File Case Number: 72-WF-18-7908 - A-B

Field Office Acquiring Evidence: ________
Serial # of Originating Document: ________
Date Received: ________

From: (Name of Contributor) ________
(Address of Contributor) ________
(City and State) ________

By: (Name of Special Agent) ________

To Be Returned: ☐ Yes ☒ No
Receipt Given: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Title: ________

Reference: (Communication Enclosing Material) ________

Description: ☒ Original notes re interview of ________
11:15 Tuesday 7-27 Campionship to UH immediately
Told by [ ] note ford a evening before
Told by [ ] put together - wanted to have
Notified to reach at 3-4 reached about 5:00 EST
at 7:00 to AG

No other conflicting information

Delays? Notify President & Faculty
Executive Pw was an issue
Universal File Case Number

Field Office Acquiring Evidence

Serial # of Originating Document

Date Received

From

(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

Yes □ No □

Receipt Given

Yes □ No □

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e)

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

Title:

Yes □ No □

Reference:

(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: □ Original notes re interview of

B7C
Bottle - Some as one I saw

Invent 7-22 personalities went with lady lawyer. [ ] did not reach office of VF Friday went to CR to find.

Monday 7-26- Aged by [ ] to inventory of files in VF office. Find out the subject matter of files. (so put any legal items in a box empty box) was to put photos separate in box, was alone except when VF came in room.

Told to start inventory by [ ] on Thursday 7-22 or while in residences.

Started the inventory 10:00 or 10:30.

Keys held by [ ] - at start of inventory my name after [ ] or maybe she had opened it.

Note found at 4:00 PM was petty pictures any

Lunch - midday - did not remember if door locked.
Pictures away in the box. Was putting briefcase in box with pictures. Placing case in box and small yellow scraps of paper fell out. Felt in bag for other scraps of paper. Folded at 4:00 to 4:15. Took to office put scraps, was piecing note together in office when came back. Pieced note together thought the whole note was there may have been a small part missing didn't matter. No signature or date on it.

Came back! Came up then discussion on finding note I thought they should tell (in case via secret note)

Note handed by maybe (about 4:30) during conversation said that it was important to notify family member before anything was done with note. Was a question within note was suicide note, was talk of figuring out law enforce. Thought that if it was not a sure note it was very close. Not stated that it should not be turned over.

Discussion of noting does it family want it was a suicide note.

Note taken by put in desk or safe

Determined that they would discuss on Tuesday AM.
Told [ ] that the note is within the guidelines of what law enforcement people want.

[ ] asked to do legal research to determine any legal problems associated with turning it over.

[ ] called Martin then saw [ ] at 9:00 a.m.

[ ] told [ ] that Deputy [ ] and [ ] were to be there.

[ ] told [ ] that Deputy [ ] and [ ] were to be there.

[ ] asked for the time table re turning over to [ ].

[ ] said he was about to go into a meeting re: note.

[ ] said at meeting was told not to read the note.

[ ] was to include meeting in office at approx. late afternoon 3:00 - 4:00. [ ] paid no attention.

[ ] told that Deputy [ ] and [ ] came to meeting - USPP took notes.

No one reached the conclusion that it did not have to be turned over.

[ ] question whether turned unsealed note was a suit note.

USPP later on issue.

Nothing different.

Also in bag pen, electric black pen it noted.
Universal File Case Number 175B-WF-187785
Field Office Acquiring Evidence
Serial # of Originating Document
Date Received
From ____________________________
   (Name of Contributor)
   (Address of Contributor)
   (City and State)
By ____________________________
   (Name of Special Agent)
To Be Returned □ Yes □ No
Receipt Given □ Yes □ No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure □ Yes □ No
Title:

Reference: ____________________________
   (Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: [☑ Original notes re interview of b7C]
Told of death Tues 7-26 at 11:30 PM
Room sealed approx 10:00 AM on Wed.

Assoc Counsel
Unlocked at 8 PM when Room
Locked and Key Kept by U55

Recall when [ ] looked at briefcase,
things in Brief case revealed what happened, took
notes. [Examined notes] could not recall specifics
of briefcase. Recalled [ ] took all items out
of briefcase.

A bit know about note until after it was
found over (Tues 7-27)

Want talk for Grant Fa Am bank PM
vignettes worked on Judge Fresh nomination.
Did no review of items in work file.
Note found:

Head: staying清晰 in box called 3 (unusal story)

Not surprised that note, Manchee didn't look after any detail.

Editor on 7-14 re Director of FBS not surprised at circuitry re notice at all.

Notawre of any other notes. only one of version 1.0 others
Universal File Case Number

Field Office Acquiring Evidence

Serial # of Originating Document

Date Received

From ____________________________ (Name of Contributor)

__________________________________ (Address of Contributor)

(City and State) ____________________________ b7C

By ____________________________ (Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned □ Yes □ No

Receipt Given □ Yes □ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure □ Yes □ No

Title:

Reference: ____________________________ (Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: □ Original notes re interview of

Phillip Heymann
Phillip Heymann

4:30PM
Faxed note that we do not to white house then received call from watch him to White House. There. Arrived at White House at 7:00p.m. went to PH met had discussed plus street of Fen with note's passage, dead note's contents explained by FB 3 days before in briefcase. FB said they should be timed over night away to USBP - NO argument about timing over. FB asked where it had been. Why not timed over before explained that it was held to slow President's staff. USBP called arrived at 9:00p.m. met USBP - took him upstairs PH got copy of USBP notes. Left 9:30

Meeting at direction withdrawn
Universal File Case Number ___________175B-w/187743 - A-17
Field Office Acquiring Evidence ____________________________
Serial # of Originating Document ____________________________
Date Received ____________________________________________
From _____________________________________________________
(Name of Contributor)
________________________________________________________
(Address of Contributor)
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(City and State)
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By ________________________________________________________
(Name of Special Agent)
To Be Returned □ Yes □ No
Receipt Given □ Yes □ No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure □ Yes □ No
Title: ____________________________
Reference: ________________________
(Communication Enclosing Material)
Description: ☑️ Original notes re interview of

b7C
8-3-93

-工商联

whens you take items out of base then pick it up, look in it, then place base behind him

went in the office 22:00-24:00 on 7/26/93

Gun
Universal File Case Number: 175B-wf-187743, Sub.

Field Office Acquiring Evidence

Serial # of Originating Document

Date Received

From

(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By

To Be Returned □ Yes ☑ No

Receipt Given □ Yes ☑ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure □ Yes ☑ No

Title:

Reference: ________________________

(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☑ Original notes re interview of

b7c
Sitting in back of room, not paying attention to looking (in detail) recall took things out of breastcage. Didn't recall looking in case or putting back in. At end of dinner game.

No other versions.
Universal File Case Number 175B-WF-187745
Field Office Acquiring Evidence
Serial # of Originating Document
Date Received
From (Name of Contributor)
(Address of Contributor)
(City and State)
By (Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned □ Yes □ No
Receipt Given □ Yes □ No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure □ Yes □ No

Title:

Reference: (Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: □ Original notes re interview of

David Margolis
Recall Bease went through bease quickly, took out what was in there (files) work papers. [ ] picked up Bease [ ] put it back.
Universal File Case Number: 1758-WE187743
Field Office Acquiring Evidence:
Serial # of Originating Document:
Date Received:
From:
(Name of Contributor)
(Address of Contributor)
(City and State)
By: [Signature] (Name of Special Agent)
To Be Returned: [ ] Yes [ ] No
Receipt Given: [ ] Yes [ ] No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure: [ ] Yes [ ] No
Title:
Reference: [Communication Enclosing Material]
Description: [ ] Original notes re Interview of
Roger Adams
Bcase - behind desk - saw afte
picked up - saw copy - did not see
bcase to / from work - just
threw out of bcase - papers - looked through
bcase - no - not significant.
Universal File Case Number: 17563-WF-187743
Field Office Acquiring Evidence:
Serial # of Originating Document:
Date Received:
From:
(Name of Contributor)
(Address of Contributor)
(City and State)
By:
(Name of Special Agent)
To Be Returned: ☐ Yes ☑ No
Receipt Given: ☐ Yes ☑ No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure:
☐ Yes ☑ No
Title:
Reference: (Communication Enclosing Material)
Description: ☑ Original notes re interview of

[Signature]
Total as mid on 7-20-93 of VF death - at home - didn't answer door.

Came in red 7-21 at 8:30-9:00
Door to VF office was open unlocked but closed. Didn't think anything was missing from where she stood.

Had been in office at "straightened desk up." For to go in office was out of the ordinary. Thus didn't go in office until after he made on 7-22.

Assn. credited, I was given one key.

Picked up because not AM moved to front of office put w/personal items it was in the way. Some yellow "post-its" notes size of post-it notes. Yellow slips may have been the note or post-it slips.
Universal File Case Number: 175B-WF-187243
Field Office Acquiring Evidence: ____________________________
Serial # of Originating Document: ____________________________
Date Received: ____________________________

From: ____________________________________________
(Name of Contributor)
______________________________________________
(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By: ____________________________________________
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned □ Yes □ No
Receipt Given □ Yes □ No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure □ Yes □ No

Title: __________________________________________

Reference: ______________________________________
(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☑ Original notes re interview of __________________________

b7C
in Green, called to go to 1st floor, while at the house told to go to office to look in VF office for a note, went to office to look for a note on top of desk. In center drawer, found nothing. Took note out of office, no one else in office, not hard about any note other than what was in office. "might have killed himself, but would not have written a note". "VF was shot".
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<td>Universal File Case Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original notes re interview of</td>
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8-3-93

To The President, THH,

was at home when notified 9:30-10:00,

notified by someone - came into the office

didn't have schedule for 7-21

did not know if anything had to be canceled, got to UT

11:00 PM went to press office, when people
gathered, came upstairs, cleaning people

standing in hall, went into VF office

doors were open, went in VF office

was in there said she had hoped to find a rote or

something to give

pick up some papers in

an emergency search for a rote, in office

for approx 10 minutes, after 10 minutes

left, there when left.

Only one newspaper information rote.
Universal File Case Number B-4F-107743
Field Office Acquiring Evidence
Serial # of Originating Document
Date Received
From (Name of Contributor)
(Address of Contributor)
(City and State)
By (Name of Special Agent)
To Be Returned Yes No
Receipt Given Yes No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure Yes No
Title: Vincent Foster (Defendant) - Victim
Reference: (Communication Enclosing Material)
Description: Original notes re interview of
7-22-93

White House

Per Vincent Foster on morning of 7/20/93 at
Pete Parker ceremony for announcement of new
FBI Director. We stood together—walked back
to the Together. Fate seemed a bit distracted.
Universal File Case Number 175B-LF-187713

Field Office Acquiring Evidence

Serial # of Originating Document

Date Received

From

(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned □ Yes □ No

Receipt Given □ Yes □ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

Yes □ No

Title:

Reference:

(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: □ Original notes re interview of

b7C
Office of Counsel  
V. Foster

9am start. Begun on
VF Round Selah 8:30-6:30pm
had a Toyota Lexus - didn't know what the doc.

Saw her on 7:30 until 11:45 AM

Last thru came noticed being "spiritual
defiant" family best source for info
No alcohol or drugs about
No personal problems

VF was in at 8:50 was in his office
10:30 he went out for lunch 11:05-11:20
She left at 11:45 AM.
She was at 1:00 PM he was gone
Nothing unusual re his mood but he was quiet.
b7c

2:56 PM

asked: "how's he doing"

3 times

-1x

asked: "how's hisokedog"

Thursday last
Universal File Case Number: 1758-1F-187743

Field Office Acquiring Evidence:

Serial # of Originating Document:

Date Received:

From:

(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

(By)

(City and State):

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Receipt Given: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e)

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Title:

Reference:

(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☑ Original notes re interview of

b7C
Yesterday he left office—it was before 12:00am—when he left.
Universal File Case Number 175 B-wt-187743 SubC
Field Office Acquiring Evidence
Serial # of Originating Document
Date Received

From
(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes ☐ No
Receipt Given ☐ Yes ☐ No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure ☐ Yes ☐ No

Title:

Reference:

(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☐ Original notes re interview of

b7C
Meeting of the

Richard's luck,
VF was himself,
had nothing with him when he left.
Universal File Case Number 175 B-WF187743

Field Office Acquiring Evidence

Serial # of Originating Document

Date Received

From

(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By

(City and State)

To Be Returned □ Yes □ No

Receipt Given □ Yes □ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure □ Yes □ No

Title:

Reference:

(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: Original notes re interview of

b77C
Officer White (home - marinette gym) 9am

Tue 7/20/93: I left around 6:45 pm

General Forte was already been in "main
staff meeting" when I came in. but not sure
He leave his eye don open in evening.

My usual contacts w/ General is around luncheon.

On Tues 7/20/93 he came out & asked me about what
was for lunch - he said something about wanting

About 1 p.m. he came out - had his jacket on,
and said I'll be back - he said there was a visit in
his eye. (last time I saw him)

Extravagant state - he quiet, private man all the
I noticed nothing different.

On Mon 7/19/93 we joked about catfish, lunch.

He never mention his personal life at all.

I told he calls (Boston) - I might ask him calling
- tell Vine when calling - tell him. (second normal calls that day)

He normal calls that day, done about 2 p.m.
called for

Vine - asked me to pass him - I did - I went home.
I left WHT Operator to pass him to
I found out Wed. 5-6 a.m. about Vivie's health. 

May be my first washing at home. I came in Wed. 

I am to work. 

I went in to Mr. Fortenjoy to about 7am. I told someone good. The fire was 

locked when I got there. 

I can see document, I started to straighten up a bit but then realized I had leave it alone. In the left of 

the person was, doors opened I mean that left, 

I could control it, close door, 

No idea about medication. 

not sure about taking. 

No knowledge of any doctor. He might be seeing. 

When I F. left the fire - another - not sure about Tom. 

No knowledge of vaccine ownership. 

No knowledge of any depression. 

As I went up. 

Ask. 

Every who told me to be careful and would 

be asked routine yes and do come truthfully. 

I remember seeing Vivie in Rose Garden ceremony that am on 

7/20/93
Universal File Case Number: 175B-WF 187743 Sub 29

Field Office Acquiring Evidence: ________________________________

Serial # of Originating Document: ______________________________

Date Received: ________________________________

From: ________________________________ (Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By: ________________________________ b7C

To Be Returned: □ Yes □ No

Receipt Given: □ Yes □ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e) Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure: □ Yes □ No

Title: ________________________________

Reference: ________________________________ (Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: □ Original notes re interview of ________________________________ b7C
12:30 Left
1:05-1:10 Vict left
asked for his fed weekly - at 6:00 still unsure of his intentions
passed out 6:30 pm why attempt to rob him.
No financial or personal problem

Family Attorney

Holograph Sam Vict

10:00 AM on 7-21-93

6:20 pm Bank off
At approx 12:00 mins entered office
to take fed check out - no documents
removed.
in room at 7-21-93 9:00 am
reentered office
nothing removed.
Contents of overnight case was found
but was retrieved & put back into US Secretory
at 7:00 a.m. straightened up nothing removed.
Universal File Case Number: 175B-VF-187743

Field Office Acquiring Evidence

Serial # of Originating Document

Date Received

From

(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned □ Yes □ No

Receipt Given □ Yes □ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure □ Yes □ No

Title:

Reference: (Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: [Original notes re Interview of

b7c]
VF "low key"

Mother claimed he had been on the list.
Never knew VF to have a beard.
Not aware of any mental health problems.
Did not have a social relationship with VF.
Universal File Case Number: 175-BUF/87743

Field Office Acquiring Evidence: 

Serial # of Originating Document: 

Date Received: 

From: (Name of Contributor) 

(Address of Contributor) 

By: [Signature] 

To Be Returned: Yes [ ] No [ ] 

Receipt Given: Yes [ ] No [ ] 

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e) 

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure: Yes [ ] No [ ] 

Title: 

Reference: (Communication Enclosing Material) 

Description: [ ] Original notes re interview of Receipt for Paul's Briefcase
On (date) 7-30-91

Item(s) listed below were:

- Returned From
- Released To
- Seized

(Name)  

(Street Address)  

(City)  

Description of Item(s):

1 - One leather case, property of Vincent Foster.  

In addition:

One yellow legal pad  

Received from:  

Received by:  

b7c
Universal File Case Number: 1758-UF-187743

Field Office Acquiring Evidence

Serial # of Originating Document

Date Received

From

(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

By

(Agent)

To Be Returned: □ Yes □ No

Receipt Given: □ Yes □ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e)

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

□ Yes □ No

Title:

Reference: (Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: □ Original notes re interview of

Copy of note provided by
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- □ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 552</th>
<th>Section 552a</th>
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<tr>
<td>(b)(1)</td>
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<td>(k)(7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- □ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

- □ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of page 162.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

251
Universal File Case Number: 175B-48-187743 Sub-C
Field Office Acquiring Evidence: ____________________________
Serial # of Originating Document: ____________________________
Date Received: ____________________________

From: ____________________________________________
      (Name of Contributor)

      ____________________________________________
      (Address of Contributor)

To Be Returned: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Receipt Given: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Title: ____________________________________________

Reference: ____________________________________________
      (Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☐ Original notes re interview of

Receipt for return of interview
Date: 8-13-93

Name: 

Street Address: 40 Swidler 

City: 3000 KST NW, WDC 

Description of Item(s):

1. One leather briefcase to be returned to the Foster family.

Received by: 

Received from: 
Universal File Case Number 1758-wf-187743 Sub 34
Field Office Acquiring Evidence ____________________________
Serial # of Originating Document ____________________________
Date Received ____________________________
From ____________________________________________ (Name of Contributor)
__________________________________________ (Address of Contributor)
By ____________________________________________ (Name of Agent) b7c

To Be Returned □ Yes □ No
Receipt Given □ Yes □ No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure □ Yes □ No

Title:

Reference: FBI lab report dated 8-2-93
(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: □ Original notes re interview of
□ 1 specimen
Universal File Case Number: 22-WF-187908
Field Office Acquiring Evidence: IP
Serial # of Originating Document:
Date Received: 3/4/94
From: Det. CPD
(Address of Contributor)

(Clearwater FL)
(By)

To Be Returned: Yes No
Receipt Given: Yes No
Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6 (e)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure: Yes No
Title:

Reference:
(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: Original notes re interview of ANON - Elsor cassette of ANON. Call to Clearwater PD 3/11/94.
Copy of Audio Cassette
Unknown Caller
To
Clearwater Police Department
3/11/94
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR./MISSING GUN FILE (JULY 20, 1993)
73 1993-04-29-12.15.10.010000
1LOITSQ VASATADO00,0G.CAO371100.SER/355055.MAK/JEI

73 1993-04-29-12.15.10.030000
1LOITSQ VASATADO00
CAO371100
NO RECORD SER/ 355055 MAK/JEI