

Chapter 5:

Federal Agency Compliance with the JFK Act

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Introduction

After passage of the JFK Act in 1992, certain Federal agencies proceeded to search for records relating to the assassination of President Kennedy and to transfer those records to the JFK Collection at the National Archives where they would be made available to the public. Much of this activity took place before 1994, when the Review Board members were nominated by President Clinton. In 1994 and 1995, the Review Board established its staff and began to assess what various agencies so far had accomplished under the JFK Act. The Review Board also commenced requesting that agencies locate certain records to be reviewed for materials on the assassination.

In the Fall-Winter of 1996, the Review Board initiated a formal program to ensure, to the fullest reasonable extent, that all relevant agencies were complying with their obligations under the JFK Act, including their obligations to search for and publicly release records relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. Under this "compliance program," each agency was asked to submit a declaration, under penalty of perjury, describing the record searches that were undertaken, the assassination records that were located, and any other actions taken to release records on the assassination. The Review Board established this program to in furtherance of the JFK Act's mandate that there be "an enforceable, independent and accountable process for the public disclosure" of records on the Kennedy assassination. 44 U.S.C. § 2107 (2) (a) (3).

Prior to submission of the agency's Final Declaration of Compliance, the staff of the Review Board worked with the various agencies to resolve outstanding matters relating to agency compliance with the JFK Act. Among the issues that

the Review Board addressed with the agencies were: (1) the overall scope and adequacy of the agency's record search; (2) making available for inspection by the Review Board specific categories of records to be reviewed for materials on the assassination; (3) providing specific information in response to Review Board requests; (4) explaining the circumstances for the destruction of any records relating to the assassination or otherwise accounting for specific record groups; and (5) processing records in a timely manner for release to the public.

Federal Agency Compliance with the JFK Act

Set forth below is a description of the major activities undertaken by each relevant Federal agency to comply with the JFK Act. For each agency, we have attempted to describe the initial work done by the agency after passage of the JFK Act, as well as follow-up work undertaken by the agency in conjunction with the Review Board.

Central Intelligence Agency. The Review Board considered complete disclosure of all CIA records relating to Lee Harvey Oswald and the Kennedy assassination to be of the highest priority. In 1992 and 1993, the CIA's Historical Review Group proceeded to assemble the major collections of CIA records relating to the assassination. These included the Lee Harvey Oswald 201 file, the CIA records on the assassination that were sequestered pursuant to an agreement between the CIA and the HSCA ("the CIA-HSCA Sequestered Collection"), working files on the Kennedy assassination maintained by CIA officer Russ Holmes, minutes of the morning meetings of the Director of Central Intelligence, and working files of the CIA's Latin American section. See CIA Initial Statement of Compliance (dated March 19, 1998). The Oswald 201 file, as well as files from the CIA-HSCA Sequestered Collection, were publicly released in some form to the National Archives in 1993. See *id.*

Upon assembling its staff responsible for CIA matters, the Review Board

commenced a program to request from the CIA certain additional records and information that might relate to the assassination. In all, the Review Board made 16 formal requests for information and records, as well as 37 informal requests. The CIA was generally cooperative in providing the responsive records and information. In many cases, the staff of the Review Board was granted access to review original, unsanitized CIA files to confirm the existence (or non-existence) of materials relating to the assassination, including original office files for the highest officials at CIA during the time of the assassination. As a result of this process, additional CIA records were identified for public release under the JFK Act, including a multi-volume Office of Security file on Lee Harvey Oswald. Other records designated for release included CIA organizational materials; CIA files on Clay Shaw and Jim Garrison; documents on Oswald contained within a CIA Office of Security defector file; excerpts of the calendar for former CIA Director Allen Dulles (who served on the Warren Commission); CIA's security file on Jack Ruby; and designated records from the files of former CIA Director John McCone.

In the Summer of 1998, the Review Board reviewed with CIA several outstanding issues to be addressed in the CIA's final certification of its compliance with the JFK Act. See July 15, 1998 Letter from the Review Board to the CIA. The Review Board also expressed to the CIA some concern regarding the adequacy of CIA searches for records relating to the assassination. The Review Board's concern arose out of the CIA's belated discovery of several records relating directly to Lee Harvey Oswald, including (a) an Office of Security file on Oswald and (b) a previously undisclosed "continuation" of the Oswald 201 file containing a small number of documents post-dating the 1977-78 HSCA investigation. As a result, the Review Board requested that CIA Director George Tenet issue a directive to all components of CIA requesting that they identify any records relating to the assassination. See July 7, 1998

Review Board Letter to the CIA. Such a directive was issued. Other measures were suggested by the Review Board, and these were undertaken by CIA.

On September __, 1998, the CIA submitted, under penalty of perjury, its Final Declaration regarding compliance with the JFK Act. The CIA represented, among other matters, that: [Discuss significant representations by CIA]. See CIA Final Declaration of Compliance (dated September __, 1998).

Federal Bureau of Investigation. Like CIA records, disclosure of FBI records on the assassination were considered by the Review Board to be of paramount importance. After passage of the JFK Act, the FBI established a JFK Act task force and proceeded to transfer to the National Archives its major official files on: the JFK assassination investigation; Lee Harvey Oswald; Marina Oswald; Jack Ruby; and other major figures associated with the events of the assassination (including Ruth and Michael Paine, George DeMohrenschildt, David Ferrie, and Clay Shaw). These files were collected from FBI Headquarters and from FBI field offices, including most importantly the Dallas and New Orleans offices. These key files relating to the Kennedy assassination had been identified over the years through FBI responses to FOIA requests and came to be known as the "core and related" files. The FBI also began to forward to the JFK Collection various FBI files, including files on organized crime figures, that had been inspected by the HSCA and sequestered pursuant to agreement between the HSCA and the FBI.

Thereafter, the Review Board's FBI team considered other FBI record groups that should be inspected for materials relating to the assassination. These record groups were identified both through Review Board research, as well as public suggestions. Accordingly, the Review Board formally submitted to the FBI [over 50] requests for records that were deemed sufficiently important for review under the JFK Act. The FBI responded to all requests and made

available for Review Board inspection all original files sought by the Board.

These records included FBI files on various anti-Castro groups, Warren

Commission critics, right-wing groups in Dallas, and Edwin Walker to name a

few. In addition, the Review Board requested that all files of J. Edgar Hoover,

including his Official & Confidential ("O&C") files, be made available for

inspection by the Review Board. The Review Board designated, as assassination

records, two O&C files that were maintained on John F. Kennedy. Certain

other materials were also designated from the O&C files. See Review Board

Staff Memorandum (dated Jan. 8, 1998). The Review Board also asked the FBI

to locate certain other records that were apparently maintained by Director

Hoover on the assassination. See April 22, 1997 Review Board Letter to the

FBI. The FBI could not locate or account for these materials. The Review

Board also sought to inspect the office files of Associate FBI Director Clyde

Tolson, the number two man at the FBI at the time of the assassination. The

FBI made available certain office files of Mr. Tolson from 1965, but could not

account for his files from 1963-64.

In April 1998, the staffs of the FBI and the Review Board met to address any

outstanding matters with respect to the FBI's compliance with the JFK Act.

The compliance program with the FBI focused primarily on the adequacy of the

FBI's searches under the JFK Act. While the FBI had previously identified the

major official files relating to the assassination, and had provided the files that

were sought under the Review Board's formal requests, the Review Board staff

raised certain additional records issues, including identification of any working

files for the top FBI officials with responsibility for investigating the Kennedy

assassination and accounting for all relevant electronic surveillance that related

to the assassination.

In August 1998, the FBI submitted its Final Declaration of Compliance. In the

Declaration, the FBI represented that [].

Secret Service. Even before the JFK Act was passed, the Secret Service

had transferred its official case file on the Kennedy assassination to the National

Archives in 1979 [Check-- Was the file opened to the public at that time?]. See

Secret Service Initial Statement of Compliance (dated April 30, 1997).

Nonetheless, after passage of the JFK Act, the Secret Service conducted

additional searches, particularly among its archive holdings, for any additional

records relating to the assasssination. Id. In addition, the Review Board

submitted to the Secret Service 21 separate requests for records. The Secret

Service was cooperative in making the requested records available to the Review

Board. The Secret Service designated, as assassination records under the JFK

Act, additional materials beyond those contained in the official case file for the

Kennedy assassination. Among the records designated were Secret Service shift

reports for the White House Detail for November 1963; Presidential Protective

Survey Reports for the period March 1963 through December 1963 (these are

files maintained in connection with a Presidential trip or event); and

correspondence from the public on Presidential security.

The Review Board also sought to account for certain additional record

categories that might relate to the Kennedy assassination. For example, the

Review Board sought to obtain any office or working files that may have been

separately maintained by James Rowley, Chief of the Secret Service at the time

of the assassination. See October 27, 1995 and December 31, 1997 Review

Board Letters to the Secret Service. The Secret Service did locate various

Rowley corrrespondence and memoranda, but did not (or could not) provide

any information as to the disposition of any working files maintained by Chief

Rowley. The Review Board also sought information as to the identity and

disposition of any working files maintained by Robert Bouck, who was head of

the Protective Research Service at the time of the assassination.
See January 6,

1997 and December 31, 1997 Review Board Letters to the Secret Service. In

this capacity, Mr. Bouck was responsible for the collection of information relating to potential threats to the President and Vice-President.

Mr. Bouck

testified before the Warren Commission regarding protective intelligence

information gathered in connection with President Kennedy's trip to Dallas. As

with Chief Rowley, the Secret Service identified various Bouck documents, but

did not (or could not) account for whether there were any personal working files

maintained by Mr. Bouck. [See Secret Service Final Declaration of Compliance

(dated August __, 1998).

The Review Board also sought from the Secret Service an explanation for the

circumstances surrounding the destruction, after passage of the JFK Act, of

certain Presidential Protection Survey Reports for President Kennedy (the

destroyed materials did not relate specifically to President Kennedy's trip to

Dallas, but rather included materials relating to Presidential trips between

September 24, 1963 and November 8, 1963, as well as some pre-1963 materials

[doublecheck]). The Secret Service formally explained the circumstances of this

destruction in correspondence and an oral briefing to the Review Board. See

March 28, 1996 and July 31, 1995 Secret Service Letters to the Review Board

(attached to the Secret Service's Final Declaration of Compliance). The Review

Board also sought to learn about the destruction of some other records --

certain 1963 protective intelligence files relating to reported threats to the

President arising out of the Dallas area (which files were identified to the

Warren Commission) and a file on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

[Summarize Secret Service response from its Final Declaration].

National Security Agency. Despite the highly classified nature of its

work, the National Security Agency ("NSA") was fully subject to the JFK Act

and conducted searches for assassination records after passage of the Act.

Many of the assassination records located by NSA came out of archival holdings

for its Legislative Affairs Office and General Counsel's Office and related to

NSA responses to prior investigations of the assassination. See NSA Initial

Statement of Compliance (dated January 8, 1997). In March 1995, the NSA

briefed the Review Board as to how it conducted its searches for assassination

records and, in addition, submitted answers to specific questions submitted by

the Review Board as to records NSA might have relating to the assassination.

See June 1, 1995 NSA Letter to the Review Board. The Review Board thereafter

submitted additional questions to NSA, particularly regarding intelligence

holdings that it might have relating to the assassination and Cuba or the Soviet

Union. See August 29, 1995 Review Board Letter to NSA and ____, 1998

Review Board Letter to NSA (the ___, 1998 letter remains classified). NSA was

cooperative in answering the Review Board's questions, including submitting a

detailed set of responses to Review Board inquiries regarding intelligence

holdings on Cuba and the Soviet Union that might lead to relevant information

relating to the assassination. See April 1, 1998 NSA Letter to the Review Board

(classified).

Based on our overall review of NSA's responses, the Review Board requested

that NSA locate the original files of top NSA officials during the period of the

Warren Commission (NSA Director Lt. Gen Gordon Blake and NSA Deputy Director Dr. Louis Tordella). NSA located materials on the Warren

Commission from the files of Deputy Director Tordella and, at the time of this

report, was still trying to locate the files of the NSA Director for the relevant

time period. In addition, we asked NSA to verify whether it had a particular

category of intelligence holdings relating to Cuba [incorporate NSA response

when we receive].

With respect to NSA's review of its intelligence holdings, NSA advised the

Review Board that its relevant intelligence records had "report[ed] on reactions to the assassination" and that they did not contain "unique information" on the "planning , execution, or investigation" of the assassination. See NSA Initial Statement of Compliance, at 3 [need to cite Final Declaration].

Department of State. The State Department's main record holdings regarding the assassination were transferred to the National Archives in 1989 -- before passage of the JFK Act. These consisted of so-called "lot files" numbered 69 D 186 and 85 D 275. See State Department Final Declaration of Compliance (dated ____, 1998). Lot 69 D 186 contained files from the Office of Security and Consular Affairs and consisted mostly of State Department records relating to assistance to the Warren Commission. Lot 85 D 275 consisted of records on the assassination obtained from the Legal Advisor's Office. See Review Board Staff Memorandum (dated April 23, 1997).

After passage of the JFK Act, the State Department conducted additional searches for records relating to the assassination. Among the additional records identified under the JFK Act and transferred to the National Archives were: a third lot file on the assassination (Lot No. 79 D 248 [doublecheck that this is at NARA]; diplomatic cables regarding foreign reaction to the assassination; records from the Mexico City Post File (Lot No. 69 F 197); documents from the records of Llewellyn E. Thompson, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union; records of Secretary Dean Rusk, including memoranda summarizing telephone conversations he had regarding the assassination; and working files on the assassination maintained by U. Alexis Johnson, then Deputy Undersecretary of State.

The Review Board's main efforts under the JFK Act were to ensure that the State Department had inventoried all files of the top State Department officials who would have had some official involvement with the investigation of the

assassination, including Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Under Secretary George Ball, Deputy Undersecretary Alexis Johnson, Ambassador Thompson, Ambassador Thomas Mann, and certain other State Department officials. See April 21, 1997 Review Board Letter to the State Department. The State Department was very cooperative in making available to the Review Board manifests for these archive records and, in many cases, the files of these officials were transferred to the National Archives pursuant to the declassification requirements specified in Executive Order 12958. See August 7, August 20, 1997, and January 15, 1998 State Department Letters to the Review Board. In view of the State Department's representations regarding its declassification efforts under the Executive Order, the Review Board determined that a further detailed review of these records for assassination-related materials was not necessary. See December 29, 1997 and January 15, 1998 Review Board Staff Memoranda.

Department of Justice. The Review Board considered Department of Justice records to be of significance under the JFK Act. The Review Board worked separately with each of the relevant divisions of the Department of Justice to identify and release records under the JFK Act. Accordingly, the Review Board worked with the Office of Information & Privacy ("OIP"), responsible for so-called "leadership offices," the Criminal Division, the Civil Division, the Civil Rights Division, and the Office of Legal Counsel. The work of each Division is summarized below.

OIP. This office is responsible for records of the "leadership offices" of the Department of Justice, including records of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, and Associate Attorney General. In addition, OIP is responsible for handling FOIA requests and appeals directed against all entities within the Department of Justice.

After passage of the JFK Act, OIP had identified materials relating to FOIA litigation over records relating to the JFK assassination, and these materials were placed in the JFK Collection. See October 31, 1995 OIP Letter [re-check letter]. OIP also located and designated as assassination records the following:

- (1) certain files of Robert Keuch, who was DOJ's liaison to the HSCA;
- (2) a file of Attorney General Edward Levi (entitled, "FBI/JFK Assassination Investigation");
- (3) a file of Attorney General William Barr;
- (4) files from DOJ's Office of Public Affairs;
- (5) documents from DOJ's Departmental Review Committee involving administrative appeals of FOIA requests; and
- (6) an historical file containing documents from "leadership offices" and that have been the subject of FOIA litigation. See OIP Initial Statement of Compliance (dated February 20, 1997); March 31, 1997 Review Board Letter to OIP.

The Review Board raised with OIP the issue of whether there were any separately maintained files for Attorneys General Robert F. Kennedy, Nicholas Katzenbach, and Ramsey Clark in view of their positions and respective involvement with investigations of the assassination. See December 10, 1996 and March 31, 1997 Review Board Letters to OIP. OIP reported that records of the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General were not maintained in a separate file system until 1975 under Attorney General Edward Levi. See OIP Initial Statement of Compliance. Two archivists for the Department of Justice also confirmed that distinct files for the Office of Attorney General were not archived prior to 1975 and that there were no separately maintained files for Messrs. Kennedy, Katzenbach, and Clark (any such files were most likely to be at a Presidential Library). See March 31, 1997 Review Board Letter.

With respect to Attorney General files post-dating 1975, the Review Board sought to inspect the files of Attorney Generals Edward Levi and Griffin Bell for any materials relating to the Kennedy assassination investigations of the

Church Committee and the HSCA. OIP made their original files available for review and additional assassination records were designated. The designated files related mostly to DOJ's work with the HSCA and the Church Committee. See Oct. 8, 1997 Review Board Staff Memorandum; October 9, 1997 Review Board Letter to OIP.

Criminal Division. After passage of the JFK Act, the Criminal Division placed into the JFK Collection its official files relating to the Kennedy assassination, including its main file on the assassination (DOJ File No. 129-11) and its file on FBI handling of the assassination investigation (DOJ File No. 51-16-1113).

After surveying the materials that the Criminal Division had identified, the Review Board requested that the Division make available certain additional files. For example, the Review Board requested that the Criminal Division make available all files separately maintained by Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division at the time of the assassination. (Mr. Miller was designated as DOJ's "liaison" to the Warren Commission. See February 24, 1964 Memorandum of Mr.. Miller). The Review Board also sought the files of J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General for the Internal Security Division, to determine whether he (or his office) had any pre-asssination records relating to Oswald. See December 11, 1996 Review Board Letter to the Criminal Division. The Criminal Division represented that that no discrete files were maintained for Messrs. Miller and Yeagley. See Criminal Division Initial Statement of Compliance (dated January 29, 1997).

The Review Board also sought to inspect the Criminal Division's extensive files on certain organized crime figures in view of various assertions that organized crime was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. The Review Board therefore requested organized crime files on individuals who were alleged to have had involvement in the assassination, who were associated in some

manner with Jack Ruby, or who had made claims of organized crime involvement in the assassination. See April 8, 1997 Review Board Letter to the Criminal Division. These files were reviewed by the Review Board staff, and specific materials were designated as assassination records. See November 24 and December 22, 1997 Review Board Letters to the Criminal Division; June 18, 1998 Review Board Staff Memorandum. Among the materials designated were records relating to allegations by individuals (already public) that James Hoffa had threatened the life of Robert F. Kennedy and that Hoffa had been involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. See November 24, 1997 Review Board Letter.

In addition to the organized crime records, the Review Board requested that the Criminal Division undertake a further search for internal security records that might relate to Oswald, records relating to the Jim Garrison investigation, and records relating to the Criminal Division's review of the HSCA's acoustical findings. See December 11, 1997 Review Board Letter to the Criminal Division.

As a result of this request, additional original files were made available by the Criminal Division for inspection by the Review Board, and certain materials were designated as relating to the assassination. They included records on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee ("FPCC"), Vincent T. Lee (President of the FPCC), Yuri Nosenko, George DeMohrenschildt, and Major General Edwin Walker. See May 11, 1998 Review Board Letter to Criminal Division.

No further records were located specifically on Oswald except some copies of miscellaneous letters of the Oswalds to and from the Soviet Union. See id.

No further materials were located regarding the HSCA acoustical study that was re-examined by the National Academy of Sciences operating at the behest of DOJ. See id. A file relating to Jim Garrison was identified (DOJ File No. 82-32-90), but the Criminal Division could not physically locate it. See id. The Review Board does not know what this file comprises.

Civil Division. In 1993, the Civil Division transferred to the National Archives a small collection of documents that had been discovered among the secured files of the Director for the Federal Programs Branch. This collection of materials included pictures of the President's clothing after the assassination, documents relating to the autopsy, and memoranda relating to the availability of Warren Commission materials. See Civil Division Initial statement of Compliance (dated January 21, 1997). Aside from these materials, no other assassination-related records had been placed in the JFK Collection.

The Civil Division defends Federal agencies in suits arising under the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"), including FOIA suits involving requests for Government records on the Kennedy assassination. Accordingly, the Review Board requested that the Civil Division release, under the JFK Act, its FOIA litigation case files relating to FOIA suits for JFK assassination records. See February 28, 1997 and December 1, 1997 Review Board Letters to the Civil Division. Initially, the Civil Division took the position that FOIA litigation files on JFK assassination records need not be reviewed or released under the JFK Act. See July 1, 1997 Civil Division Letter to the Review Board. However, the Review Board prevailed upon the Civil Division to release these FOIA files under the JFK Act. The various JFK-related FOIA cases to be released were identified to the Civil Division by the Review Board (see December 1, 1997 and March 6, 1998 Review Board Letters). Additional records identified by the Civil Division were a litigation file in which Marina Oswald sued the United States to recover compensation for the Government's taking of Lee Oswald's rifle (but the file was destroyed in 1991) and a file relating to Yuri Nosenko's appearance before the HSCA. See Civil Division Initial Statement of Compliance; July 1, 1997 Civil Division Letter; March 6, 1998 Review Board Letter [cite Final Declaration].

Civil Rights Division. The Civil Rights Division located one major file under the JFK Act -- a file relating to civil rights complaints made against New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison (DOJ File No. 144-32-1220). See Civil Rights Division Final Declaration of Compliance (dated July 2, 1997).

Office of Legal Counsel. The Office of Legal Counsel collected documents spanning from 1963 to the 1970's and pertaining to legal aspects of the assassination, including legal issues involved in the start-up of the Warren Commission, public access to Warren Commission evidence, proposed legislation making Presidential assassination a federal crime, and responses to public inquiries about the assassination. See December 13, 1996 Review Board Letter to OLC; October 27, 1997 OLC Letter to National Archives.

Department of Treasury. The Review Board worked with various components of the Department of Treasury, including Main Treasury (i.e., the Office of the Secretary), Secret Service (discussed above), the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), the Customs Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms ("ATF").

Main Treasury. After passage of the JFK Act, main Treasury had not identified any assassination records. See Main Treasury Initial Statement of Compliance (dated February 6, 1997). In 1995, the Review Board specifically requested that Main Treasury review its holdings to identify any records relating to the assassination, including records of C. Douglas Dillon, Treasury secretary at the time of the assassination and Warren Commission investigation. See May 24, 1995 Review Board Letter to Main Treasury. In the Summer of 1995, the Review Board staff independently identified numerous Treasury archive records to be reviewed, and these were made fully available. See Main Treasury Initial Statement of Compliance. As a result of its review, the Review Board staff identified files of J. Robert McBrien relating to his work as Treasury's liaison to

the HSCA and Church Committee. See Dec. 19, 1996 Review Board Letter to Main Treasury.

The Review Board, however, requested a fuller accounting for the files of high-level Treasury officials who would have had involvement in the JFK

assassination investigation, particularly in light of the fact that Secret Service was

under Treasury and ultimately reported to Secretary Dillon. Accordingly, the

Review Board asked for an accounting of the files of Secretary Dillon, Special

Assistant to the Secretary Robert Carswell, General Counsel G. D'Andelot

Belin, and Secretary John Connally. In addition, the Review Board sought any

files relating to President Johnson's Committee on the Warren Commission

(headed by Secretary Dillon) and files on investigative work that Treasury

undertook for the Warren Commission. See id.

The Review Board staff in 1997-98 continued to review additional Treasury

files, including files at the National Archives. No other assassination-related

records were identified except some records of Treasury's General Counsel

relating to the Warren Commission investigation, as well as some miscellaneous

records for Secretary Dillon. See September 30, 1997 Review Board Letter to

Main Treasury; see also Review Board staff memoranda dated Sept. 18, 1995,

May 29, 1997, Nov. 5, 1997, and Jan. 23, 1998 (summarizing Review Board

inspection of Treasury records at the National Archives).

ATF. ATF had not located any assassination records as a result of its

early searches conducted after passage of the JFK Act. See ATF Final

Declaration of Compliance (dated Nov. 7, 1997). The Review Board requested

that ATF undertake to search its holdings for records from the 1963-64 period

relating to ATF's assistance in the investigation of the JFK assassination, as well

as its records from the late 1970's relating to its work for the HSCA. The

Review Board specifically requested that ATF check for records from the ATF

Field Office in Dallas, as well as records for the ATF Director and ATF Chief Counsel. See Nov. 1, 1996 and Febr. 20, 1997 Review Board Letters to ATF.

ATF was fully cooperative and documented its search efforts in detail and under oath. However, ATF located only a handful of records relating to its work with the HSCA. See ATF Final Declaration of Compliance; Nov. 4, 1997 Review Board Letter to ATF.

One factor that may have explained the inability of ATF to locate any relevant records from the 1960's was the fact that ATF was not created as an independent entity until 1972. Before then, it was a component of the IRS. See ATF Final Declaration of Compliance. The Review Board therefore requested that IRS determine whether it had any pre-1972 ATF records relating to the assassination. See Nov. 5, 1997 Review Board Letter to IRS. No such ATF records were located.

Customs Service. After passage of the JFK Act, Customs conducted a search of its Washington, D.C. headquarters files through computerized searches, as well as extensive review of its archival files with the assistance of Review Board staff. In addition, Customs field offices were instructed to search for assassination records. As a result, Customs did identify a modest number of assassination records. See Customs Service Final Declaration of Compliance (dated June 30, 1997).

Given the extensive searches, including particularly the Review Board's participation in the selection and review of archival files, the Review Board requested only some limited additional searches by Customs. In particular, the Review Board asked that Customs have its Dallas field office re-check for any relevant files. That was done, but no additional materials were identified. See *id.*

Internal Revenue Service. The issue of IRS identification and release of

assassination-related records in its custody has been a difficult one in view of the

JFK Act's explicit provision that tax-related records continue to be exempt from

public disclosure under Section 6103 of the IRS Code. See JFK Act § 11(a).

Accordingly, while the Review Board recognized and adhered to this provision,

it believes that significant assassination-related records of the IRS, particularly

those relating to Lee Harvey Oswald, were precluded from release under the

JFK Act.

Notwithstanding Section 6103, the Review Board requested that IRS, at a

minimum, collect and identify all records it had relating to the assassination. In

1994, IRS reported that it had identified, pursuant to the JFK Act, approximately 50 documents. See July 14, 1994 Treasury Letter to

Review

Board. These documents apparently related to a tax proceeding involving Jack

Ruby's estate. See Jan. 27, 1997 Review Board Staff Memorandum. At the time,

no further work was undertaken by IRS to release these documents or to

identify any other records under the JFK Act.

In late 1996, the Review Board sought to clarify what IRS had done to locate

additional records relating to the assassination and what it intended to release

in light of Section 6103. See Dec. 13, 1996 Review Board Letter to IRS. In

addition, the Review Board sought to inspect the assassination records that had

been (or might be) collected by IRS, including original tax returns of Lee Harvey

Oswald, and records relating to IRS work with the Warren Commission, the

HSCA, or other investigations of the JFK assassination. The Review Board

sought to ascertain the status and anticipated treatment of such records by IRS

under the JFK Act. See Dec. 16, 1996 Review Board Letter to IRS. Even

though such records might not be releasable to the public under Section 6103,

the Review Board asserted that it had the legal right, under the JFK Act, to

confidentially inspect all IRS assassination records. However, assassination

records collected by IRS were not made available for our inspection. Only a year later did IRS affirm the Review Board's legal authority to inspect IRS assassination records. See April 30, 1998 IRS Letter to the Review Board (enclosing legal opinion).

In early 1998, the Review Board requested that IRS formally document its actions and compliance under the JFK Act. The Review Board requested that IRS affirmatively search for certain categories of records that might relate to the assassination and that IRS specifically identify any such records that it believed could not be released under Section 6103. See Jan. 28, 1998 Review Board Letter to IRS. The Review Board also requested that IRS review the tax-related records in the Warren Commission and HSCA holdings and determine which records could be released consistent with Section 6103.

The Review Board also requested that IRS search for specific categories of records, including ATF records relating to the assassination investigation (ATF was part of IRS before 1972), records relating to Oswald and his employers, files of top IRS officials for the 1962-64 period, files relating to the Warren Commission or HSCA, and records relating to other individuals or groups associated with events of the assassination or its aftermath. See Nov. 5, 1997 and March 12, 1998 Review Board Letters to IRS.

[Final Status/Garrison Records/Final Declaration]

The Review Board regrets that Oswald's original tax returns, and other tax-related information in the Warren Commission files, remain closed to the public as of the date of this Report.

Immigration & Naturalization Service. In 1993, the Immigration & Naturalization Service ("INS") conducted a records search in response to passage of the JFK Act. See INS Initial Statement of Compliance (dated January 15, 1997). While INS had identified records under the JFK Act, none had been

transferred to the National Archives until late 1996. The major records located by INS were files on Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald, and other individuals associated with events of the assassination, including David Ferrie, George DeMohrenschildt, Frank Sturgis, Sylvia Odio, Orest Pena, Luisa Calderon, and Nofio Pecora. See January 9, 1997 INS Letter to Review Board Letter. INS also disclosed that it had on microfilm the passenger manifest for the Maasdam, the vessel arriving in New York City on June 13, 1962 with Lee Harvey Oswald and his family. See March 18, 1997 Letter form Review Board to INS. [Other Documents]. In late 1997, INS discovered, in its investigative section, that it had an extensive working file on Marina Oswald that contained 1963-64 records directly relating to the assassination. See November 10, 1997 Review Board Letter to INS. INS confirmed that all identified assassination records were transmitted to the JFK Collection at the National Archives. [cite Final Declaration]

Office of the Secretary of Defense. The Office of the Secretary of Defense ("OSD") had not identified any assassination records after passage of the JFK Act [verify]. In October 1995, the Review Board staff met with various the Department of Defense officials and identified topics and record categories to be searched for under the JFK Act. See October 25, 1998 Review Board Letter to the Department of Defense. As a result, offices under the Secretary of Defense were instructed to search for assassination records and, in addition, OSD's archival records were searched. Miscellaneous records were thereafter identified from the Secretary of Defense official correspondence files, including records on Cuba and correspondence with the HSCA. See July 25, 1997 Review Board Letter to the Department of Defense. In 1997, the Review Board staff again met with officials from OSD and emphasized the importance of identifying and reviewing records for Secretary of Defense McNamara, who

had executed an affidavit for the Warren Commission stating that Oswald was not an informant or intelligence agent for the U.S. military; files of the OSD General Counsel who had "serve[d] as the liaison with the [Warren] Commission for the Department of Defense" (see Letter from OSD General Counsel to Earl Warren (apparently dated Jan. 8, 1964); and OSD files relating to its extensive work with the HSCA. See July 25, 1997 Review Board Letter.

The OSD was highly diligent in attempting to address the records issues raised by the Review Board. Secretary McNamara's files were searched and inventories of those records were forwarded to the Review Board. In addition, a detailed inventory of additional records of Secretary McNamara at the National Archives was also provided. From among the McNamara records at the National Archives, the Review Board identified a file relating to Operation Mongoose, which was subsequently opened [verify]. Additional records relating to the Warren Commission were located from among the General Counsel's files and additional records relating to the HSCA were located among Secretary of Defense Harold Brown's files. See OSD Final Declaration of Compliance (dated May 21, 1998).

Defense Intelligence Agency. In 1993, DIA forwarded to the National Archives approximately one box of materials for the JFK Collection consisting mostly of correspondence with the HSCA. After meeting with DIA in early 1997, it became apparent that DIA had not reviewed all of its relevant archive holdings and that DIA needed to review its records from the 1963-64 time period. See February 6, 1997 Review Board Letter to DIA. The Review Board specifically requested that DIA search for records regarding specific areas, including records relating to the activities of military attaches in Moscow from 1956 to 1964, records relating to the affidavit that Secretary of Defense McNamara submitted to the Warren Commission representing that Oswald was not an intelligence agent for the military, Operation Mongoose, intelligence on Cuban agents in the United States, military defectors, and other subjects. See May 14, 1997 Review Board Memorandum to DIA, and July 2 and July 11, 1997 Review

Board Letters to DIA. After a further review of its archive records, DIA did identify additional assassination-related documents, including on those subjects identified by the Review Board. See DIA Final Declaration of Compliance (dated April 10, 1998).

Department of the Army. In response to the JFK Act, the Army conducted in 1993 an "Army-wide canvassing for relevant records." See Army Initial Statement of Compliance (dated June 18, 1997). Another canvassing of records was done in 1997. See id. As a result, the Army identified various assassination records, including: material relating to ballistics resesrach performed by the Army in connection with the assassination; 1965 notes of Pierre Finck, the Army pathologist who participated in the Kennedy autopsy; records of the Army Corps of Engineers relating to the design and construction of the Kennedy gravesite; materials relating to the polygraph examination of Jack Ruby from the Defense Polygraph Institute at Fort McClellan, Alabama; records on Cuba from the files of Joseph Califano, in his capacity as Assistant to the Secretary of the Army in the Kennedy administration; and Army intelligence files on various individuals connected with the Kennedy assassination story. In addition, the Army made available microfilm records of the Pentagon Telecommunications Agency, and certain documents from the 1963-64 period were identified as assassination records. See id.; see also December 3, 1997 Review Board Letter to the Army.

In late 1997, the Review Board staff requested that the Army identify for review under the JFK Act certain additional, discrete record groups. We asked the Army to locate the 1963-64 files for top Army officials, including the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff for the Army, the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, the Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, and top officials of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. Additionally, the Review Board asked the Army to locate any discrete records on various subjects, including intelligence relating to Cuba and the Soviet Union for the 1963-64 period, Operation Mongoose,

Oswald's defection to the Soviet Union, domestic surveillance by the Army of any groups with which Oswald had been associated, and files relating to work that the Army may have undertaken in connection with the HSCA's investigation. See December 3, 1997 Review Board Letter. The Army, however, did not follow up in locating the record groups we had requested. See April 24, 1998 Review Board Letter to the Army.

As part of ensuring the Army's compliance with the JFK Act, the Review Board staff worked directly with certain components of the Army -- the Army's Central Security Facility ("CSF"), which maintains Army intelligence records, and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology ("AFP"). The CSF oversees the Investigative Records Repository ("IRR"), which is the custodian for various Army intelligence investigative files. IRR has released several intelligence files, including the files of Gerald P. Hemming and anti-Castro activists. See IRR Final Declaration of Compliance (dated August 1, 1997). IRR was highly cooperative in determining whether it had any files on numerous other individuals associated with events of the assassination and, in many cases, confirmed that it had no files for the names submitted. See *id.*; see also February 4, 1997 Review Board Letter to CSF. The Review Board requested CSF to determine whether it had any office or work files for certain Army intelligence officials located in the Dallas area in 1963-64, and CSF stated that it had no such files. *Id.* In addition, the Review Board requested that CSF provide any additional information or documentation with respect to an Army intelligence dossier maintained on Oswald but destroyed in 1973 as part of a program to purge domestic surveillance files. See February 4, 1997 Review Board Letter. No new information was obtained beyond that developed by the HSCA. See IRR Final Declaration; HSCA Report, at 221-24.

The Review Board also worked directly with AFIP. As with the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland, the Review Board sought to identify any records from AFIP that might relate to the autopsy of President

Kennedy (Lt. Col. Pierre Finck, one of the autopsy doctors, was Chief of the Wound Ballistics Branch of AFIP at the time). AFIP located some materials of Dr. Finck, including a 1965 report regarding the autopsy and a 1969 memorandum regarding his testimony at the Clay Shaw trial. See AFIP Final Declaration of Compliance (dated June 12, 1997). The Review Board asked AFIP to check for any 1963-64 files of top AFIP officials, but none were located. See March 18, 1997 Review Board Letter to AFIP; AFIP Final Declaration. AFIP did locate an oral history inwith Dr. Robert F. Karnei, Jr., in which he briefly discusses his role at the JFK autopsy.

Department of the Navy. Files of the Department of the Navy were considered essential in view of Oswald's tenure with the Marines, which is administratively a part of Navy. Under the JFK Act, the Navy had identified and placed into the JFK Collection at the National Archives several core files relating to Lee Harvey Oswald -- (1) the personnel and medical Marine Corps files for Oswald and (2) extensive Office of Naval Intelligence ("ONI") records on Oswald. In addition, the Navy had located some miscellaneous documents relating to the Warren Commission and HSCA from files of the Administrative Office for the Secretary of the Navy. The Marines Corps and ONI files on Oswald made public were obviously an important contribution to the historical record.

Notwithstanding the identification of these core materials, the Review Board requested that the Navy inspect additional record categories to ensure that all relevant materials had been identified. For example, the Review Board asked the Navy to inspect the files of the highest officials of the Marine Corps, Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Navy for the relevant time periods encompassing both Oswald's defection to the Soviet Union and the aftermath of the assassination. See January 17, 1997 Review Board Letter to the Navy. The Navy appeared to undertake an extensive review of files, including a review of files from the Secretary of the Navy's

Administrative Office, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Marine Corps.
See Navy's Final Declaration of Compliance (dated December 3, 1997).
It was not clear, however, whether the Navy had identified all original working files for the Secretary of the Navy and the Commandant of the Marine Corps for the 1959-64 period. With limited time and resources, however, the Review Board was unable to pursue this issue further.
The Navy did confirm, however, that it did not locate the files for the Chief of Naval Intelligence. See id.

In view of the fact that there were ONI records on Oswald (now placed in the JFK Collection), the Review Board thought it necessary to pursue the issue of ONI records, including files for the head of ONI, with the staff of ONI directly. Accordingly, we requested that ONI submit a separate certification of its compliance with the JFK Act. See April 24, 1998 Review Board Letter to ONI. ONI's Final Declaration of Compliance was submitted shortly thereafter (see ONI Final Declaration of Compliance dated May 18, 1998). ONI had not identified any additional assassination-related records and, furthermore, had not been able to account for the files of the head of ONI from 1959 to 1964. ONI also acknowledged that there remained additional ONI records that were not reviewed, but that would be reviewed under the President's Executive Order 12958 requiring declassification of Government records. See id.

National Naval Medical Center at Bethesda. The Review Board separately pursued with the National Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Maryland ("NNMC") records relating to the autopsy of President Kennedy. The NNMC was highly cooperative and did extensive searches, but it simply located no records relating to the autopsy with one exception -- an unsigned (and apparently retyped) copy of the autopsy report was located in a safe at the Anatomic Pathology Division. The NNMC had also located some FOIA requests relating to autopsy records, and those were appended

to its Final Declaration of Compliance. See NNMC Final Declaration of Compliance (dated June 27, 1997). The Review Board thereafter asked the NNMC to re-check whether it had any 1963-64 files for the top officials of the NNMC, including Commanders Humes and Boswell, the Naval pathologists who participated in the autopsy. See November 10, 1997 Review Board Letter to the NNMC. The NNMC re-certified that it had no such files. See December 23, 1997 NNMC Supplemental Declaration of Compliance.

Department of the Air Force. After passage of the JFK Act, the Air Force located one record -- a flight logbook located at Andrews Air Force Base and recording events at the base on the day of the assassination. No other records were identified. See Air Force Initial Statement of Compliance (dated January 14, 1997). The Review Board thereafter raised with the Air Force the issue of whether there might not be other records relating to the assassination in its custody. More specifically, the Review Board asked the Air Force to: identify and review the 1963-64 files for the highest officials in the Air Force, including the Secretary of the Air Force and the chief of Staff for the Air Force; more thoroughly review the files of the Office of Special Investigations for any material relating to Oswald; and determine whether there were any records relating to Air Force 1 on the day of the assassination, including specifically searching for any audiotapes of transmissions to or from Air Force 1 on the day of the assassination. See February 21, 1997 Review Board Letter to the Air Force. The Air Force went back and searched its records, but no additional records were forwarded to the JFK Collection. See Air Force Final Declaration of Compliance (dated November 21, 1997). The Review Board requested that a further accounting be made of its records, including records for the Air Force's Office of Presidential Pilot and Historical Research Agency at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama. See March 9, 1998 Review Board Letter to the Air Force.

The Air Force did not follow-up on the Review Board's requests. [See August 3, 1998 Review Board Letter to the Air Force].

Joint Staff. The Review Board pursued records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, including records relating to policies on Cuba and Vietnam. While the Joint Staff identified only a handful of documents directly relating to the assassination, the Joint Staff identified for release under the JFK Act numerous records relating to U.S. policy on Cuba and, to a lesser extent, Vietnam. The Joint Staff was extremely cooperative in making available to the Review Board its original records. For example, the Joint Staff permitted the Review Board to inspect original files of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from the early 1960's, including files of the Joint Chiefs Chairmen Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Maxwell Taylor, and Earle G. Wheeler.

After review of these records, the Joint Staff designated for public release records on Vietnam and Cuba, including records from 1962 and 1963 pertaining to military contingency planning on Cuba. In addition, in response to a Review Board request, the Joint Staff made available a classified, three-volume Joint Chiefs of Staff history on the Vietnam War from 1960-68. [The Joint Staff agreed to declassify this history -- verify].

In the course of identifying relevant records, the Review Board learned that minutes (and/or transcripts) of meetings of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1947 to 1978 had been destroyed. Since these encompassed meetings in 1963 and 1964 which might have been relevant to the assassination, the Review Board requested an accounting of this destruction. See January 2, 1997 Review Board Letter to the Joint Staff. The Joint Staff explained that these materials had been ordered destroyed in 1974 by the Secretary for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. See Joint Staff Final Declaration of Compliance (dated November 13, 1997) [verify].

White House Communications Agency. The Review Board sought to determine whether the White House Communications Agency

(WHCA") had any archived records from the 1963-64 period relating to the assassination.

Based on the Review Board's approach to WHCA (see Febr. 28, 1997 Review Board Letter to WHCA), WHCA located and placed into the JFK Collection an historical file that contained statements of WHCA personnel regarding events on the day of the assassination and, in addition, a WHCA memorandum providing a "list of telephone calls recorded by the White House switchboard on 22 November 1963." See April 1, 1997 WHCA Letter to Review Board.

The Review Board further requested WHCA, however, to undertake a broad search for any records reflecting White House communications regarding the assassination, including any communications to or from Air Force 1 on the day of the assassination. See March 19, 1997 Review Board Letter to WHCA. WHCA reported that it had located nothing else, and we then requested that WHCA certify, under penalty of perjury, that it had no other records relevant to the assassination. See April 21, 1997 Review Board Letter to WHCA. As requested, WHCA certified under oath that it had no records from the 1963-64 time period nor any records relating to their disposition. See WHCA Final Declaration of Compliance (dated April 22, 1998). While accepting WHCA's representations, the Review Board was disappointed that no meaningful accounting was provided for WHCA records from 1963-64. See June 2, 1998 Review Board Letter to WHCA.

U.S. Postal Service. The Postal Service located an original file on the Kennedy assassination investigation composed of Postal Service investigative reports regarding the assassination. These were located among the archived files for the Chief Postal Inspector. The Review Board suggested some additional search avenues (see March 18, 1997 Review Board Letter to Postal Service), and the Postal service was diligent in following those suggestions, but no other records were uncovered. See Postal Service Final Declaration of Compliance (dated July 7, 1997).

Social Security Administration. In early 1997, Review Board staff met with officials of the Social Security Administration ("SSA") to discuss what records SSA might have that would be relevant to the assassination. The Review Board requested that SSA assemble all earnings-related records that it might have for Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby, certain quarterly reports filed by Oswald's employers (to verify Oswald's employment history and income), and the original file opened for Marina Oswald's claim for survivor benefits. See Jan. 22, 1997 Review Board Letter to SSA.

The SSA was extremely diligent in collecting and assembling these records. Some of these records were considered to be protected under Section 6103, but the balance were transmitted to the JFK Collection. With respect to the Section 6103 records, we had requested that they be sequestered by SSA pending later determinations regarding their releasability, and SSA confirmed that this was done. See July 14, 1997 Review Board Letter to SSA; SSA Final Declaration of Compliance (dated Nov. 18, 1997).

As with Oswald's tax returns, the Review Board regrets that Oswald's earnings information and employment history, as contained in employer reports on file with SSA, have not been released to the public as of the date of this Report.

Library of Congress.

National Archives and Presidential Libraries.

National Archives, Washington, D.C. The National Archives has legal and physical custody of numerous U.S. Government records that are transferred to it by Federal agencies. Accordingly, the JFK Act required the National Archives to identify any assassination records that may have been in its legal custody at the time the JFK Act was passed.

After the JFK Act was passed, the National Archives identified three major

record categories in its custody -- (1) records of the Warren Commission; (2) the Main Department of Justice Criminal Division file on the Kennedy assassination (DOJ File No. 129-11); and (3) the main Secret Service file on the assassination (Secret Service File No. 34, 030). Many of the records within these files were already open to the public when the JFK Act was passed. See National Archives Initial Statement of Compliance (dated July 25, 1997). The National Archives also identified administrative records for the United States Archivist and Deputy Archivist relating to assassination-related materials maintained by the National Archives, including administrative records relating to the Warren Commission holdings. See id. In December 1992, the Assistant Archivist issued a search directive to the staff of the National Archives requesting that any other assassination-related records be identified, and some miscellaneous records were thereafter included in the JFK Collection. See id. In addition, the National Archives -- through its Center for Legislative Archives -- opened to the public numerous Congressional records relating to the assassination, including most importantly the records of the House Select Committee on Assassinations ("HSCA"). (For a further discussion of Congressional records opened by congress and the National Archives under the JFK Act, see section on Congressional Records below.)

In April 1998, staffs of the Review Board and the national Archives met to review the status of the National Archives' identification and release of assassination records. The Review Board asked the National Archives to confirm that there were no other closed records relating to the assassination that might be among classified or closed files of the highest officials of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, including certain Cabinet Secretaries. See May 11, 1998 Review Board Letter to the National Archives.

[Status/NARA Final Declaration]

In addition, the Review Board asked the National Archives to coordinate

with the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts to identify and secure for the JFK Collection court case files for various FOIA suits involving the public's request to open up CIA, FBI, and other agency files on the Kennedy assassination. See April 13, 1998 Review Board Letter to Administrative Office of U.S. Courts. [Status]

National Archives, Southwest Region. The National Archives had its Southwest regional facility undertake searches pursuant to the JFK Act because it has records for federal agencies in the Dallas, Texas area, among other regions. Among the records identified by the the Southwest Region were: (1) court files from the federal district court in Dallas, Texas with respect to litigation over the rifle used to assassinate President Kennedy (United States v. 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano Rifle and Marina Oswald Porter v. United States); (2) court files from litigation brought by Clay Shaw against Jim Garrison in federal district court in New Orleans (Clay Shaw v. Jim Garrison); (3) Dallas U.S Attorney files relating to some of the litigation over the Oswald rifle; and (4) records of the criminal proceedings against Jack Ruby obtained from the U.S. Attorney's office in Dallas. See Southwest National Archives Final Declaration of Compliance (dated July 10, 1998).

The Southwest Region also identified within its custody various medical equipment from Trauma Room No. 1 at Dallas Parkland Hospital. This equipment was purchased from Dallas County in 1973 when Parkland Hospital was being remodeled, and the equipment was placed in storage by the National Archives at its Southwest Region's facility. See National Archives Initial Statement of Compliance. The Review Board swa no need to have this equipemnt placed in the JFK Collection and deferred to the National Archives' decision to retain it in storage. See April 27, 1998 Review Board Letter to National Archives, Southwest Region.

In April 1998, Review Board staff met with officials of the Southwest Region

at its facility in Fort Worth, Texas. The Review Board sought to ascertain whether the Southwest Region had legal custody of any 1963-64 records for various law enforcement, intelligence, or military agencies with offices in the Dallas region, including Secret Service, ATF, FBI, and the Office of Naval Intelligence. The staff of the Southwest Region confirmed that it had no such relevant records. See April 3 and 27, 1998 Review Board Letters to the National Archives, Southwest Region; National Archives, Southwest Region, Final Declaration of Compliance.

The Gerald R. Ford Library. The Ford Library had substantial holdings that were relevant under the JFK Act, including files of the President's Commission on CIA Activities within the United States ("the Rockefeller Commission") and papers of former Gerald R. Ford relating to his work on the Warren Commission. See National Archives (Ford Library) Initial Statement of Compliance (dated July 25, 1997). The Ford Library first identified assassination records from among materials that were already open to researchers, including records from Gerald Ford's Congressional and Vice-Presidential papers and papers from Ford Administration officials. As a result of these searches, the Ford Library transmitted approximately six cubic feet of records to the JFK Collection in August 1993. See *id.* The Ford Library also searched its its unprocessed or closed "national security collections," including the Rockefeller Commission files and files of the National Security Advisor and the Presidential Counsel relating to the various intelligence investigations of the mid-1970's (i.e., Rockefeller Commission and Church Committee investigations). See *id.* The Ford Library reviewed, in all, 240,000 pages from more than 20 different closed or unprocessed collections, and the Library selected approximately 1,400 documents (11,500 pages) for processing under the JFK Act. See *id.*, including Attachment D. Thereafter, the Ford Library worked with the Review Board in having the relevant agencies open up these

identified records.

[Check status of Rockefeller Commission dictabelts]

The John F. Kennedy Library.

The Lyndon B. Johnson Library. The LBJ Library has extensive records that were reviewed pursuant to the JFK Act. The Library holds 505 collections of personal papers, 59 bodies of federal records, and 1,227 processed and deeded oral history interviews. See National Archives (LBJ Library) Initial Statement of Compliance (dated July 25, 1997). Even before the JFK Act was passed in 1992, the Library, beginning in 1980, identified and made available materials that it had relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. These materials were identified in a detailed index entitled, "Guide to Materials from the Johnson Library Pertaining to the Assassination of John F. Kennedy." See id., including Attachment F. The records identified on this index were transmitted to the JFK Collection in August 1993. See id. The materials transferred to the JFK Collection in 1993 included material on the assassination from the LBJ White House Central files and White House Confidential files, the National Security files, a special file on the Kennedy assassination compiled from various Presidential and Vice-Presidential files and relating to William Manchester's book, *The Death of a President*, President Johnson's daily diary records recording his appointments and phone calls made during the period following the assassination, office files of various White House aides, White House telephone office records, personal papers of Under Secretary of State George Ball, Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and John Connally, and numerous oral history interviews. See id, at Attachment F. Tapes of President Johnson's conversations relating to the assassination (dating mostly from 1963, 1964, and 1967 [the time of the Garrison investigation and publication of the Manchester book]) were forwarded to the JFK Collection later [doublecheck]. See id.

After passage of the JFK Act, the LBJ Library reviewed its closed or

unprocessed holdings, including National Security Files and collections of personal papers, to identify additional records relating to the assassination.

The additional records identified for release included material from: the personal papers of John Connally; diaries and personal papers of Drew Pearson, who was []; additional oral history interviews; and additional tapes of President Johnson's conversations. See id., including Attachment

G. Among the Presidential recordings that were released were tape(s) of President Johnson's conversations with Jacqueline Kennedy shortly after the assassination [THIS HAS TO BE CONFIRMED WITH THE LIBRARY].

In the Spring of 1997, the Review Board staff went to the LBJ Library in Austin, Texas to meet with the Library staff and to possibly identify other materials that should be processed under the JFK Act. As a result of the Review Board staff's inspection of various LBJ Library records, additional materials were identified for processing under the JFK Act. The staff reviewed the [NEED DESCRIPTION OF FILES REVIEWED] and designated [NEED DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS DESIGNATED] additional materials to be processed under the JFK Act.

General Services Administration.

Congressional records.

Church Committee.

HUAC.

Abzug Subcommittee.

Edwards Subcommittee.