
Chapter 7 -- INSERTS:

Federal Agency Compliance with the JFK Act

Inserts for Central Intelligence Agency.

In early 1992, prior to enactment of the JFK Act, the Chief of the History Staff located and inventoried the CIA-HSCA Sequestered Collection, consisting of 64 boxes. In addition, the History Staff secured the 16 boxes of the original Lee Harvey Oswald file 201 file. *See* CIA Final Declaration of Compliance (dated September 2, 1998), at Attachment II. Following passage of the JFK Act, the CIA reviewed and declassified the Oswald 201 file and files within the CIA-HSCA Sequestered Collection, and these records were transmitted by CIA to the JFK Collection.

In October 1993, the CIA's Historical Review Group ("HRG") requested the various CIA directorates to search for additional records on Lee Harvey Oswald and on the JFK assassination. *See id.*, at Attachment II. (The directorates were the Directorate of Operations, the Directorate of Intelligence, the Directorate of Administration, and the Directorate for Science & Technology.)

As a result of this search directive, the CIA identified 31 boxes, and these were forwarded to the HRG for review under the JFK Act. *See id.*, at Attachment II. Included were 19 boxes of working files on the Kennedy assassination by CIA officer Russ Holmes ("for many years [he] was the Agency's focal point officer with responsibility for responding to questions related to [CIA's] assassination-related records"); two boxes on KGB defector Yuri Nosenko; seven boxes of Latin American Division records; and three boxes related to the Bay of Pigs. *See id.* The Review Board identified 22 of these boxes as responsive under the JFK Act, and many of the records were duplicates of records contained in the Oswald 201 file or the CIA-HSCA Sequestered Collection files. *See id.*

In April 1995, the CIA requested each directorate and the DCI administrative officer “to appoint a focal point officer” for the JFK Act. *Id.* This was done in anticipation of Review Board requests to CIA for additional information and records. The Review Board’s inquiries thus could be referred by the HRG to the appropriate CIA office.

In 1997, the CIA provided the Review Board staff with several briefings by representatives of each directorate with respect to their files and record keeping systems, and as to their searches for assassination-related records. *Id.* In conducting its searches for records on the assassination, the CIA conducted both manual and electronic database searches. *Id.*

In its Final Declaration of Compliance, the CIA stated that each of the directorates, as well as the official responsible for the DCI area, had certified that “their respective offices or directorates [had] properly and fully responded to requests from the Board.” CIA Final Declaration, Declaration of Edmund Cohen ¶ 3. CIA further stated that it had “made diligent searches to locate and disclose . . . all records in its possession relating to Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of President Kennedy” and that it was “aware of no other assassination-related records in its possession being withheld . . .” *Id.* ¶ 4. Oswald 201

Insert for Secret Service.

In December 1992, the Assistant Director for the Office of Administration requested that an inventory be done for records relating to the assassination. In response, the Chief of the Policy Analysis & Records Systems Branch within the Office of Administration reviewed the inventories to Secret Service records in storage. In addition, Secret Service made these inventories, as well as actual archive records, available to the Review Board staff for inspection. In 1995, the Assistant Director for the Office of Administration instructed each Assistant Director and the Chief Counsel to search for assassination-related records. In December 1996, another search directive was issued by the Assistant Director for Administration to each employee. *See* Secret Service Initial Compliance Statement (dated April 30, 1997).

Inserts for National Security Agency.

In March 1993, NSA's Deputy Director of Plans, Policy, and Programs (DDP) directed that an NSA-wide search be conducted for records responsive to the JFK Act. Within NSA, the Office of Policy was designated to coordinate review of NSA's assassination-related records. See NSA Final Declaration Of Compliance (dated August 18, 1998) ¶ 2. According to NSA, "[a] search of all files and databases believed to hold such [assassination-related] records was conducted by each of the Directorates within NSA" *Id.* In addition to database searches, ten individuals were assigned to hand-search approximately 200 boxes of archived material from the 1963-64 time frame. *Id.* ¶ 3. Further searches were undertaken by the Directorate of Operations and the NSA Archives in response to specific requests of the Review Board in 1995. As a result of NSA's 1993 and 1995 searches, NSA identified a total of 269 records to be processed under the JFK Act. *Id.* ¶ 6.

A further hand search of NSA archives was conducted in 1998 based on the Review Board's inquiry regarding the absence of critical intelligence reports (known as "CRITICS") on the assassination of President Kennedy. *Id.* ¶ 7.

NSA sought to ensure that all responsive records were located and conducted an additional hand search of NSA archives which "involved more than 35 individuals searching approximately 5.5 million pages of information." *Id.* ¶ 7. As a result, an additional 109 records were identified for processing under the JFK Act. Members of the Office of Policy also hand searched six linear feet of archived records relating to specific targets that had been identified by the Review Board as potential sources of information relating to the assassination. No assassination records, however, were located from this latter search. *Id.* In addition to database searches, ten individuals were assigned to hand-search approximately 200 boxes of archived material from the 1963-64 time frame. *Id.*

Inserts for Department of State.

After passage of the JFK Act, the Department of State devoted considerable resources to carrying out its obligations under that Act. The Department designated its Office of Freedom of Information, Privacy & Classification Review (of the Bureau of Administration) as the entity responsible for identifying and processing assassination records under the JFK Act. See Department of State Final Declaration of Compliance (dated March 18, 1998). The office in turn appointed a retired State Department historian to coordinate the Department's JFK Act compliance.

The State Department staff conducted numerous searches of its records to ensure compliance with the JFK Act. For example, in 1993, the Department searched its Central Foreign Policy records. *Id.* The search included a review of manifests of retired files of Departmental offices and foreign posts, as well as computerized searches of its automated document systems. Also in 1993, the Assistant Secretary of State for Administration formally requested various offices within the Department to search for records relating to the assassination.

Among the records located by the Department were 25,000 pages of material relating to condolences, funeral attendance arrangements, and memorial activities. Also, "virtually every diplomatic conversation held during the month or so after the assassination contained oral condolences or references to the recent American tragedy." *Id.* After processing approximately 3,000 such records for the JFK Collection, the Department discontinued processing these kinds of records and "restricted its search to documents relevant to the murder investigation." *Id.* The Review Board did not object to this approach.

Extensive resources were also devoted to the declassification of State Department records under the JFK Act. Former Foreign Service Officers, working as re-employed annuitants, reviewed State Department-originated documents and documents referred by other agencies to State. Other entities within the State Department also participated in review and declassification, including the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, the Office of Passport Policy, and the Bureau of Intelligence & Research. State

Department reviewers were sent to the National archives, the CIA, the House and Intelligence Committees, and the JFK Library to review and declassify State Department records. More than 10,00 such records were processed under the JFK Act. In addition, State reviewers processed approximately 4,500 documents referred to State from other agencies. Id.

Since 1997, a team of State Department reviewers also has been declassifying Department records pursuant to Executive Order 12958. These reviewers were instructed identify any assassination-related materials in the course of their review. Furthermore, many of the record groups that were searched under the JFK Act were forwarded to the National Archives under the Executive Order on declassification.

Revised Paragraph (Revisions in Bold) --

The State Departments main record holdings regarding the assassination were transferred to the National Archives in 1989. These were so-called “lot files” (numbered 69 D 186 and 85 D 275) consisting mostly of records relating to the State Department’s work relating to the Warren Commission investigation. The files came from the State Department Legal Advisor’s Office and from the Office of Security and Consular Affairs. See State Department Final Declaration of Compliance (dated March 18, 1998); Review Board Staff Memorandum (dated April 23, 1997). **The State Department opened these files to the public in August 1993. See State Department Final Declaration.**

Department of Justice - OIP Insert

OIP had considerable staff assigned to carry out its obligations under the JFK Act, including a senior counsel, a Department of Justice archivist, and two FOIA/declassification specialists. The senior counsel was appointed as the OIP representative to coordinate OIP’s efforts under the JFK Act.

Department of Justice -- Civil Division Insert

In March 1993, the Acting Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Division directed all Division offices to identify any assassination-related records that might be in their custody. In addition, the Civil Division appointed the Division's Attorney in Charge of its FOI/PA Unit to coordinate release of assassination records under the JFK Act. See Civil Division Final Declaration of Compliance (dated July 29, 1998) & Exhibit A thereto.

As a result of the search directive, the Civil Division identified four categories of records potentially responsive to the JFK Act: (1) case files relating to FOIA litigation in which plaintiffs sought access to U.S. Government records on the Kennedy assassination; (2) a case file relating to compensation for the U.S. Government's taking of the Oswald rifle (*Marina Oswald Porter v. United States*) (this file, however, had been destroyed through routine document destruction practices); (3) a Criminal Division file (No. 129-12-3) relating to the Kennedy family's agreement to donate certain personal items of President Kennedy to the National Archives; and (4) miscellaneous materials relating to the assassination located with the Director of the Federal Programs Branch. *Id.*

Department of Treasury -- Revised Section

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. **In December 1992, the Assistant Director for Policy, Plans and Paperwork Management requested the Departmental Offices Records Officer to identify any assassination-related records under the JFK Act. No assassination records were identified at that time.** See Main Treasury Final Declaration of Compliance (dated August 12, 1998) ¶ 1. 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, Secretary of the Treasury 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 reviewed archive transmittal forms for Treasury records and identified certain Treasury archive for review. These were then made available by Treasury to the Review Board. *See* Main Treasury Final September 5, 1998 Declaration of 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.

Shortly thereafter, Main Treasury designated the Departmental Offices' Records Officer to coordinate Treasury's work under the JFK Act. *See* Main Treasury Final Declaration ¶ 9. In addition, a senior attorney from the Office of General Counsel was tasked to handle JFK Act matters. These officials assisted in the processing of identified assassination records and in making available to the Review Board additional records for inspection.

The Review Board requested a more adequate 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, Treasury Secretary John Connally, and General Counsel at the time of the Warren Commission investigation G. D'Andelot Belin. 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.* Treasury **officials** reviewed its record inventories and reported that its "review disclosed no additional JFK-related records." Main Treasury Final Declaration ¶ 10. Treasury also reported that it did "not have custody of any Dillon files" (*id.* ¶ 19), which presumably reside with a Presidential Library.

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).

Treasury has confirmed that all of its identified assassination records have been transferred to the JFK Collection at the National Archives. *See* Main Treasury Final Declaration ¶ 20.

National Security Council -- Revised Section

The National Security Council did not initially do any work under the JFK Act following its passage. In 1997, the Review Board contacted the NSC to ascertain whether it might have any records that would be relevant under the JFK Act. The NSC was fully cooperative in identifying and making available the records within its custody and control. NSC provided the Review Board with various inventories to records held off-site by NSC. NSC also made available certain records from its vault facilities in the Old Executive Office Building. Review Board staff worked **with senior records officials** to designate those records to be processed as assassination-related under the JFK Act. *See* NSC Final Declaration of Compliance (dated April 30, 1998). Among the records that were designated were [Check with Michelle/Bob].

Immigration & Naturalization Service -- Revised Section.

In 1993, the Immigration & Naturalization Service ("INS") conducted a records search in response to passage of the JFK Act. **Specifically, INS's Assistant Commissioner for the Records System Division directed all INS components to search for records that met the statutory definition of an assassination record. *See* INS Final Declaration of Compliance (dated August 26, 1998). INS designated a Management Analyst for the Headquarters Records Management Branch to receive and process INS assassination records under the JFK Act.** Most of the files identified by INS were files on various individuals

who had some connection to the assassination story. These files were identified by INS as having been previously made available to Congressional committees, including the HSCA. After consultation with other agencies, INS identified additional files as being pertinent under the JFK Act. See *id.* (A list of the INS files processed under the JFK Act is set forth in the INS Final Declaration of Compliance). **While INS had identified over 65 files to be processed under the JFK Act,** none had been transferred to the National Archives until late 1996. **INS ultimately devoted substantial resources to processing these files for release under the JFK Act.** The most significant records released by INS under the JFK Act were the INS files on Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald. These files contain documentation relating to the return of Lee Harvey Oswald, with his wife Marina, from the Soviet Union to the United States. Additional records located by INS were files on 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.¹ 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 had not, at the time of this Report, completed the transmission of its identified assassination records to the JFK Collection. Although INS had forwarded numerous files to the JFK Collection, including most importantly the files in Lee and Marina Oswald, INS had yet to forward files on certain lesser known figures, some miscellaneous documents from its subject files, and a work file on Carlos Marcello. See INS Final Declaration & Enclosure E thereto. **The delay is attributable, in part, to the time consuming processing of referring documents to other agencies for review and awaiting agencies' release of its equities. INS has committed to completing the transmission of all remaining assassination-related files to the JFK Collection.**

Office of the Secretary of Defense-- Revised Section

The Office of the Secretary of Defense ("OSD") had not identified any

¹INS 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 from Review Board to INS.

assassination records after passage of the JFK Act. In October 1995, 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, 1995 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. The Review Board also asked OSD to locate and review 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's files relating to its extensive work with the HSCA. *See* July 25, 1997 Review Board Letter.

The OSD (**staff of its Directorate for Correspondence & Directives**) was diligent in attempting to address the record-related issues raised by the Review Board. **The OSD's Records Section ran computerized record searches and inventoried its archive records.** *See* **OSD Final Declaration of Compliance (dated May 21, 1998) ¶1.** **The OSD advised the Review Board that "[a]ll official files of Secretary McNamara [had] been searched" and that "[n]o items relating to the Warren Commission were found."** *Id.* ¶ 3. **Inventories of Secretary McNamara's 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 -- Revised Section

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 relating to specific areas, including records on the activities of military attaches in Moscow from 1956 to 1964; records relating to the Secretary McNamara's affidavit 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; and military defectors. *See* May 14, 1997 Review Board Memorandum to DIA, and July 2 and July 11, 1997 Review Board Letters to DIA. **A "special DIA Task Force worked at the Washington National Records Center in Suitland, MD conducting a page-by-page review of all pertinent pre-1965 Agency file series."** *See* **DIA Final Declaration of Compliance (dated April 10, 1998) ¶ 2.** After this 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. These records have been placed in the JFK Collection.

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.* **The Army reported that it conducted "a complete review of the 70,000 line item listing of the Army's holdings in the Federal Records Centers . . ."** **Department of the Army Final Declaration of Compliance (dated August 20, 1998).** The Army ultimately identified various assassination records, including: (a) material relating to ballistics research performed by the Army in connection with the assassination; (b) 1965 notes of Pierre Finck, the Army pathologist who participated in the Kennedy autopsy; (c) records of the Army Corps of Engineers relating to the design and construction of the Kennedy gravesite; (d) materials relating to the polygraph examination of Jack Ruby from the Defense Polygraph Institute at Fort McClellan, Alabama; (e) records on Cuba from the files of Joseph Califano, in his capacity as **Special** Assistant to the Secretary of the Army in the Kennedy administration; and (f) Army intelligence files on various individuals connected with the Kennedy assassination story. *See id.* ¶ 4. 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. **The Review Board asked the Army for further information and records on the Army Security Agency.** 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 located no further assassination records in response to the Review Board's requests.** *See* April 24, 1998 Review Board Letter to the Army.

The Review Board staff also worked separately 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 ("AFIP"). The CSF oversees the Investigative Records Repository ("IRR"), which is the custodian for various Army intelligence investigative files. IRR has released several intelligence files under the JFK Act, including files on 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 previously by the HSCA. *See* IRR Final Declaration; HSCA Report, at 221-24.

The Review Board also worked directly with AFIP. **AFIP designated its**

Archivist for the National Museum of Health and Medicine to serve as the official responsible for conducting AFIP's searches under the JFK Act. 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 his 1965 report regarding the autopsy and his 1969 memorandum regarding testimony he gave 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 interview with Dr. Robert F. Karnei, Jr., in which he briefly discusses his role at the JFK autopsy.

Department of the Navy -- Revised Section

In 1995, the General Counsel of the Navy directed that a review of Navy files be undertaken pursuant to the JFK Act. See Department of the Navy Final Declaration of Compliance (dated December 3, 1997). In December 1996, the Navy designated two officials within the office of General Counsel to coordinate the Navy's search and processing of assassination-related records under the JFK Act.

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. The Marines Corps and ONI files on Oswald made public are an important contribution to the historical record. In addition, the Navy located miscellaneous documents relating to the Warren Commission and HSCA from files of the Administrative Office for the Secretary of the Navy.

Notwithstanding the Navy's identification of these core materials, the Review Board requested the Navy to inspect additional record categories to ensure that all relevant materials had been identified. **In 1997, after consultation with Review Board staff regarding categories of potentially relevant records, an additional search directive was issued by the General Counsel's Office to the**

Chief of Naval Operations, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, the Secretary of the Navy's Administrative Division, and other components within the Navy. Id.

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 Oswald's defection to the Soviet Union through 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 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 in the JFK Collection), the Review Board thought it necessary to pursue with ONI separately the matter of ONI records, including 1959-64 files for the Director of ONI. 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 personnel conducted an extensive review of voluminous ONI records held throughout various regional record centers. And ONI did identify certain records on military defectors that were designated as assassination records. Other than the defector files, however,** 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 these would be reviewed under the President's Executive Order 12958 requiring declassification of Government records. *See id.* **[Suggest this Be Deleted -- The Review Board was disappointed that Navy and ONI could not locate or provide any accounting for the ONI Director's files from 1959-64].**
