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From "Larry W. Bryant" [redacted]

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Date 6/5/2006 2:30:27 am

2006 JUN 14 AM 8:30

To [redacted]

Subject FOIA Appeal re CIA-maintained McCarthy Records and Corso Records

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TO: Chairman

CIA Records-Release Panel

C/O Scott Koch, Information and Privacy Coordinator

U. S. Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, DC 20505

FROM: Larry W. Bryant

DATE: June 5, 2006

Your FOIA coordinator Koch's letters to me of May 31, 2006, and May 26, 2006, have made it even clearer to me why your agency has received the George Washington University-based National Security Archive's Rosemary Award (for your demonstrated disdain for the U. S. Freedom of Information Act's inherent support of the public's right-to-know).

Accordingly, in order to help counter that disdain and to advance the public's interest/benefit in knowing the darker side of your agency's policies/programs/practices, I hereby appeal Mr. Koch's actions taken via the above-cited letters, while also serving notice that your denial of my appeal will heighten my resolve to seek judicial remedy therefor. My prevailing in that lawsuit would require your agency to reimburse me my attorney's fees.

First of all, your final response (May 31, 2006) to my Aug. 8, 2004, request No. F-2004-01956, re former U. S. Army captain John Joseph McCarthy, Jr., errs in denying my status as an independent writer entitled to full waiver of records-search fees. What's more, had your records searcher conducted a search of all records pertaining to the CIA-managed, clandestine, Vietnam-era operation called PROJECT CHERRY, he would've discovered that McCarthy had been assigned to that project. For background information on that assignment, please peruse McCarthy's current-events-blog website <http://johnmccarthy90066.tripod/id1.html>. As McCarthy's blog documents, his (Army-CIA-compelled) role in PROJECT CHERRY led to his becoming the fall-guy for your agency's ill-conceived and illicit application of CHERRY actions/assets against the Cambodian government. Such official malfeasance by ANY U. S. agency during wartime would by definition have permanent value to the public's understanding and evaluation of that agency's conduct past, present, and future.

My expected lawsuit, therefore, would seek your agency's production of a Vaughn index to determine why Mr. Koch has chosen not to search all CHERRY-related records pertaining to McCarthy's case. That request for a Vaughn index also would seek a copy of the entire FOIA case files on all other McCarthy-related FOIA requests processed to date by your agency. The lawsuit also would request that the court conduct an in-camera inspection of all CHERRY-related records pertaining to McCarthy.

Since Mr. McCarthy's web log (a.k.a. "blog") qualifies as a news (and information) medium widely available to military-affairs researchers, political analysts, scholars, cultural activists, congressmen, historians, and jurists worldwide, it enhances my ability to share my writings and research finding on such national-security matters as the McCarthy Saga. His story, incidentally, figures in my current First Amendment lawsuit of Bryant v. Rumsfeld, et al., whereby I'm challenging certain military commanders' censorship of a series of whistleblower-solicitation advertisements I've sent -- as an independent writer-researcher -- for publication in various post/base newspapers. In this regard, the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia has acknowledged my status as an independent writer entitled to have his First Amendment claims of freedom-of-speech/freedom-of-press properly adjudicated.

In the second matter at issue here (my May 4, 2006, FOIA request No. F-2006-01045, by which I seek a copy of all CIA-generated and CIA-received records pertaining to the late Army Lt. Col. (Ret.) Philip James Corso and his associations, activities, congressional

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testimony, and motivations), I note that, once again, Mr. Koch, via his May 26, 2006, letter to me, insists on questioning my status as an independent writer representing one or more news media. How much time do you really wish to spend here on my justifying my existence -- and would you rather spend it in the comfort of your office than in a courtroom?

At any rate, please note that Corso's whistleblowing account, published in his 1997 memoirs "The Day After Roswell," implicates your agency in the policies, programs, and operations of a supersecret panel of UFO-related experts called Majestic-Twelve. Corso's role as a Pentagon-based intelligence/R&D analyst in helping exploit the advanced technological artifacts retrieved from the July 1947 crash-landing of a "flying saucer" near Roswell, N.M., reverberates, to this day, in the UFO press.

Indeed, in my column scheduled for the July 2006 issue of the newsstand periodical UFO magazine, I focus my attention on the Corso story. In UFO magazine's April 2006 issue, my column ("Bryant's UFO View") presents a similar essay on the FBI's recent disclosure of its dossier on UFO author-personality Philip J. Klass* (see enclosed photo-copy of said essay). Earlier, upon the now-suspended website of the public-interest Group Citizens Against UFO Secrecy, I had published an essay about Corso's FBI dossier, which mentions his alleged CIA connections.

In a forthcoming issue of UFO magazine, my column will dwell on the second edition of a book titled "Exempt from Disclosure: The Disturbing Case About the UFO Coverup," by Robert M. Collins, a former USAF captain privy to inside knowledge about the government's technological exploitation of Roswellian-debris artifacts. The book's revelations include MJ-12-related material allegedly "leaked" from CIA records -- a matter of utmost concern to the public's awareness of the CIA role in the coverup of the UFO experience.

As with the McCarthy Saga, Collins's book has been the focus of one of my recent ad submissions -- a submission that was flatly rejected by public affairs officials at Langley Air Force Base, Va., as being in contradiction of the official USAF viewpoint on UFO reality. Again, such official censorship of an independent writer's research/writing deserves both public outcry and oversight as to agency motivations and operations.

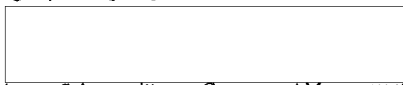
UFO magazine's website, <http://www.ufomag.com>, further extends the news-dissemination reach of this multimedia organization, thus affording me a wide audience for my work product.

My column in UFO magazine has been preceded by my UFO-related articles and book reviews published in the newsstand magazine FATE: True Reports of the Strange and Unknown -- published by Galde Press, Inc. (galdepress.com), with whom I'm under contract for my second book. Incidentally, my first book -- "UFO Politics at the White House: Citizens Rally 'round Jimmy Carter's Promise" -- drew its content from citizens' UFO-related letters to Pres. Carter, as USAF-disclosed to me via the U. S. Freedom of Information Act.

So, you see that this capsule of my track record as an independent writer amply qualifies me to receive a full search-fee waiver for any current/future FOIA requests submitted as part of my ongoing research/analysis. Therefore, please grant me this appeal by immediately rescinding Mr. Koch's denial of my documented, reiterated requester status.

By snail-mail, I'm sending to you a signed printout of this e-formatted letter.

LARRY W. BRYANT



Copy furnished to: Chairman, Subcommittee on Government Management, Finance, and Accountability - U. S. House of Representatives

* P. S.: I hereby request that Mr. Koch also process this letter as a formal, written FOIA request that he send me a copy of all CIA-maintained records pertaining to the activities, associations, correspondence, and motivations of the late Philip Julian Klass.

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Bryant's UFO View

No Class Act: The FBI Dossier on Philip J. Klass

by Larry W. Bryant

Great minds discuss ideas; average minds discuss events; small minds discuss people.

Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, USN

We may never know if the late, consummate character assassin Philip Julian Klass ever knew that the U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation was keeping records of his activities and associations. And even if he knew, would he have wondered whether his demise would trigger the birth of a freedom-of-information request for public access to those records?

As soon as I'd learned of Klass's death on August 9, 2005 I fired off an FOIA request to FBI headquarters in Washington, D. C. Sure enough, the Bureau, known for its having compiled dossiers on such UFO researchers as Stanton T. Friedman, Leonard H. Stringfield, William L. Moore, and Larry W. Bryant, had made no exception for the notorious king of the UFO debunkers.

By its transmittal letter of January 19, 2006, the Bureau sent me a package of 56 responsive documents from Klass's dossier, a portion of which was declassified from its original protective marking of SECRET, while several pages were redacted in whole or in part on grounds of—you guessed it—national security.

Let's jump right into the dossier's contents and analyze the documents, as best we can, right here. The very first document, dated November 9, 1964, consists of a partially censored, two-page memorandum from FBI director John Edgar Hoover to the director of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency, marked: Attention: Director of Security. Subject: Philip J. Klass.

In responding to the CIA director's apparently SECRET letter of October 26, 1964, Hoover's memo's last paragraph states:

In January, 1958, a matter was referred to this Bureau for investigation by the District Commander, 4th District Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force, Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C. This matter involved the unauthorized disclosure of information classified "Secret" in "Aviation Week Magazine" article entitled "Exclusive Report on Counter Measures" by Philip J. Klass in 18 November, 1957, and 25 November, 1957, editions. No investigation was conducted in this matter by this Bureau inasmuch as this Bureau was advised by Department of the Air Force that such classified information as was contained in the article could not be declassified for purposes of prosecution.

The memo concludes:

No additional pertinent information regarding Klass is contained in the files of this Bureau. Any pertinent information developed at a later date will be furnished to you.

The executive branch's decision not to prosecute Klass and/or his magazine, which today enjoys the dubious distinction of being unofficially labeled *Aviation Leak*, has much relevance to today's politics of secrecy. Will the leaker of the National Security Agency's electronic-surveillance net entrapping American citizens daring to communicate internationally, along with the *New York*

The Leah Haley Story

Lost Was the Key focuses on surfacing memories of nonhuman contact, telepathic communications, military harassment and problems coping. \$17.

Unlocking Alien Closets is a sequel (yet can stand alone) that details Haley's search for evidence, fighting debunkers, missing time, black helicopters, mind control and spiritual implications, \$20.

Send check or money order to: Greenleaf Publications, POB 8152, Murfreesboro, TN 37133. S&H included.

Leah A. Haley

Times staff, avail himself of the Klassian escape route from Uncle Sam's vindictive assault on such messengers of bad news?

Moving along to February 21, 1975, we find an insightful and revelatory three-page memo from FBI official "Mr. Heim" to colleague "Mr. Moore."

Subject: PHILIP J. KLOSS (SENIOR AVIONICS EDITOR, AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY), CRITICISM OF FBI.

BACKGROUND:

Late in the afternoon of 2/10/75, captioned individual telephoned the Bureau and spoke with the Editor of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin (LEB). In strong terms laced with sarcasm, he derided our publication of the article by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, "The UFO Mystery," in the February, 1975, issue of the LEB. Klass suggested that by publishing this article, the FBI had given its endorsement to a hoax (that UFOs are extraterrestrial in origin) and to a fraud (Dr. J. Allen Hynek). Klass went on to state that he had investigated UFO sightings "with the thoroughness of the FBI" over a period of many years and found not one shred of evidence that any such objects as UFOs existed, let alone that they were from beyond the earth's atmosphere. He also contended that his investigations have led to several books and many articles on the topic.

Mr. Klass was politely reminded that nowhere in Dr. Hynek's article appearing in the Bulletin, or in numerous other of his writings which were examined by us, does Hynek suggest that UFOs are extra-terrestrial in origin. Additionally, it was pointed out to Klass that the term "UFO (Unidentified Flying Object)" leaves room for all manner of phenomena both real and imagined.

Furthermore, Klass was informed that the only thing the FBI endorsed in the publication of Dr. Hynek's article was its clearly stated premise that "[r]egardless of the source of UFOs or their legitimacy, these sightings represented a real problem for law enforcement," to whom persons would normally first report their observations.

As to the suggestion that the author is a fraud, Klass was informed that Hynek is a widely respected scientist, recognized by all creditable professionals in his field of expertise, who is affiliated with a leading university (Northwestern). At this, Klass replied: "He won't be for long!"

Klass would not elaborate on this statement, nor was he requested to do so.

Moreover, Klass contended that Hynek's bias toward the notion that UFOs are actually objects and creatures from outer space was demonstrated following his interview of the two men from Mississippi who reported they were held captive for a time by green, other worldly beings who arrived on earth and departed from it in a saucer-shaped

spaceship. Klass stated that Hynek reportedly said, "There is no doubt these men had a terrifying experience." Mr. Klass was told that many people would draw no such inference as he had from this remark.

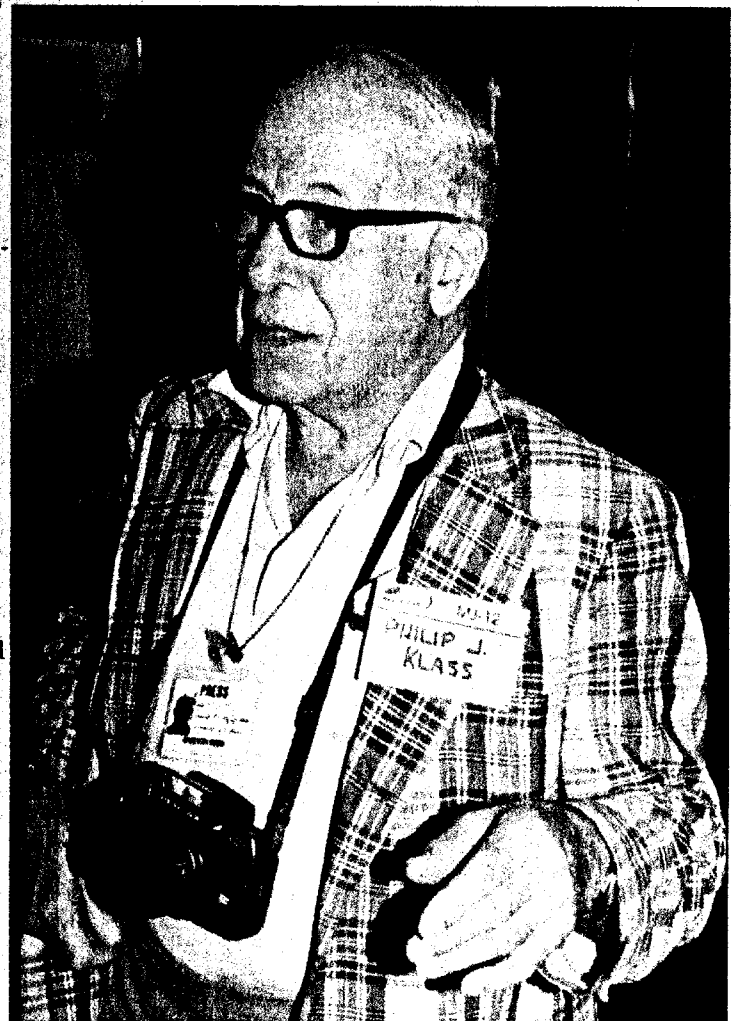
The conversation was concluded when Klass suggested that we might be interested in publishing an article by a newly formed organization called the "Center for Unidentified Ghosts."

INFORMATION CONCERNING KLOSS:

Bufiles disclose that Klass has, from time to time, come to our attention by virtue of the fact that he has been in [deleted] [contact with a Soviet national?] ... this Bureau [deleted] ... and not to be of assistance to his government.

Klass has been affiliated with Aviation Week & Space Technology magazine for at least the past 20 years. This periodical is published by McGraw-Hill, Inc., with offices in New York. However, Klass is based in Washington, D.C., and maintains an office in the Press Building on 14th Street, Northwest, and is listed in the D.C. telephone directory at 560 M Street, Southwest.

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Bryant's UFO View

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A book review concerning one of his published works entitled "UFOs—Identified," published by Random House, credits him with a scientific approach to explaining the UFO phenomena, but specifically notes that he is in disagreement with Dr. Hynek and others prominent in this field.

Klass' attempts to discredit Hynek are totally without foundation. Hynek could scarcely have any better scientific credentials. All of his writings and public statements that were examined prior to publication of his article in the Bulletin disclose a meticulously objective and scientific view of the UFO phenomenon.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of Klass' intemperate criticism and often irrational statements he made to support it, we should be most circumspect in any future contacts with him.

Recommendation: For information.

Apparently, the Bureau's telephonic rejection of Klass's protestation left such a bitter taste in his mouth that he couldn't resist getting in another dig at the Hynek persona. It comes in the form of a June 14, 1975 letter sent to Hoover's successor, Clarence Kelley. Would Klass, some 30 years hence, have felt at all embarrassed at indulging in such *ad hominem* rhetoric? Those of us who knew him personally have no doubt that the word *contrition* had no place in his vocabulary.

Dear Mr. Kelly (sic):

The enclosed photo-copy of a headline and feature story in a recent issue of the tabloid "The National Tattler" is a portent of the sort of "FBI endorsement" for the flying-saucer myth that you can expect to see, repeatedly, as a result of the article on UFOs carried by the February issue of The Law Enforcement Bulletin.

That article was written by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, the spiritual leader of the vocal group of "believers" and "kooks" who claim that we are being visited by extraterrestrial spaceships. While the FBI did not endorse Hynek's views per se, the decision to publish his article and to alert law enforcement agencies as to what to do "if they land," has embroiled the agency for all time.

For a quarter-century, the U. S. Air Force had this monkey on its back and wisely, in 1969, bowed out of the UFO business. Now, according to the enclosed article, the FBI's decision to publish the Hynek article represents the first time that "an agency of the federal government admits that UFOs are worthy of concern."

The Hynek article published by the FBI encourages law enforcement officers to take the time—from much more pressing duties—to take calls from people who report seeing UFOs and to in turn relay such calls to Hynek's own UFO group.

Surely in these times law enforcement officers have more useful things to occupy their time and attention.

For the past 10 years, my hobby has been investigating, AND EXPLAINING, famous UFO cases that Hynek and others proclaim to be unexplainable. Recently, I have published a book entitled "UFOs Explained," which has received very favorable reviews from such prestigious publications as "Scientific American." (See enclosure.)

I would welcome the opportunity to present the other side of the UFO issue in The Law Enforcement Bulletin, and to thereby help remove the earlier SEEMING FBI endorsement of flying saucers.

Cordially, Philip J. Klass

The National Tattler's June 16, 1975 edition happens to present, on page 9, a straightforward account of Hynek's five-thousand-word article "The UFO Mystery—Investigating Reports of Sightings." Tattler's only lapse into poetic license occurs in the headline: "FBI Admits UFOs Exist (Story in Agency's Official Magazine Instructs Lawmen on Procedure to Follow When Saucer Is Spotted)."

I'm sure that Hynek would've preferred that the headline had read: "FBI Admits UFO Reports Exist." After all, as the good professor used to emphasize: We're studying not UFOs, but *reports* of UFOs.

For his part, director Kelley wasted little time in replying to our cordial Mr. Klass. Kelley's kiss-off letter of June 23, 1975, a monument to how bureaucrats can handle a peskily officious citizen, offers these two closing paragraphs:

I could not agree more with your implication that law enforcement personnel should look after their primary responsibility—crime, not UFOs. This is precisely the reason we believe the Center for UFO Studies can help to free law enforcement personnel from investigating and reporting on phenomena unassociated with crime.

While we are most grateful for your offer to prepare a manuscript for publishing consideration in the Bulletin, a careful review of the magazine's commitments, regrettably, leaves us no opportunity to accept your proposal in the foreseeable future.

The author of Kelley's letter to Klass, presumably from the Bureau's external affairs office, appended a background note to the Bureau's file copy. It concludes:

Hynek has been associated professorially with some of the finest universities in this country and is recognized in the most prestigious scientific circles. On the other hand, Klass has no such sterling reputation and has twice been under FBI investigation in connection with the unauthorized publication of classified information. Both of these cases are closed. "The National Tattler," a clipping from which Klass enclosed, is a tabloid which, until recently, specialized in bawdy sex stories but now deals in sensationalism manufactured by grossly distorting stories associated with prominent persons and agencies.

Egads! Could this possibly be the same Phil Klass who, back in the eighties, got on the phone to pressure officials at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln to withdraw their

offer of facilities for holding a UFO-research conference, on the grounds that some of the anti-UFO-secrecy conferees might have communistic leanings?

As one of those conferees, I'll always remember my own close encounter with Klass in the public square during that period. It came as we both accepted the invitation of a Baltimore TV talk show to present a point-counterpoint segment on the UFO issue.

In the Green Room as we were preparing to go on stage, Klass tried his best to display his cordial side, as if he merely were a harmless garden snake sunning himself amidst the marigolds. His small talk focused on querying me about where I'd attended school and who's my current employer.

Uh-oh, I said to myself; here comes the (expected) tactic by which he's planning to, some day, subject me to the same harassment he'd visited upon the late UFO-oriented scientist Dr. James E. McDonald, whose effects from being thus Klassi-fried became tragic.

Things went downhill swiftly. During my brief slide-show presentation of some key cases from ufological history, Klass seethed with anger and accusatory remarks, labeling each case a hoax without providing any evidence thereof.

During a commercial break, the show's staffers tried to coax me into arguing Jerry Springer-style with this would-be "expert on the UFO myth." I declined, preferring to just laugh at him whenever he deigned to ply his role as professional bully.

I needn't have bothered to laugh, because the audience already had summed up the event as a case of Klass-dismissed. I still have a videotape of that show, and I hope it'll fetch some big bucks when my daughter puts it up for auction on eBay.com upon my own demise.

Some day, historians might view Klass's dossier as being more important for what it excludes than for what it includes. In particular, where's all the Klass-related documentation fueling the controversy over the 1980s-leaked information about the so-called Operation Majestic-12, the alleged supersecret twelve-member panel of high-ranking military personnel and senior scientists set up by President Truman in 1947 to conceal and technologically exploit various knowledge/artifacts retrieved from one or more crash-landed flying saucers?

In this regard, see Nick Redfern's article "MJ-12 and the Bureau" in the June-July 2003 issue (Vol. 18, No. 3) of *UFO Magazine*. "According to [author Howard] Blum," writes Redfern, "on June 4, 1987 UFO skeptic Philip J. Klass wrote to William Baker, assistant director of the [FBI's] Office of Congressional and Public Affairs: 'I am enclosing what purport to be Top Secret/Eyes Only documents, which have not been properly declassified, now being circulated by William L. Moore, Burbank, California 91505.'"

Most of us familiar with Klass's nasty tactics for countering his ufological opponents view his letter to Baker as just another example of his obsessive, desperate campaign to smear, intimidate, and assault the opposition.

Savor this irony: here we have Klass—himself an unabashed, pants-down-caught publisher of leaked defense

information—parading around town with his flag of righteous indignation over certain ufologists' receipt of alleged documentation confirming and exposing the government cover-up of the Deepest Secret.

If his dossier settles anything important, it's this: No agency in its right mind would've hired him for so much as file-clerking, much less for leading any counterintelligence effort to deflect researchers' coming too close to The Secret.

Perhaps the most charitable conclusion we can draw from his dossier is that Klass, clueless about the value of legitimate UFO research and classless in his interpersonal relations, had become a caricature of scientism. As such, he would have fared well in the Bush II administration, making Karl Rove look like an angel.

Alas, he rightfully merited no respect from true scholars and real gentlemen. Within that big cranium of his was housed, along with an obviously high IQ, the smallest, meanest of minds—one that jinxed any chance he might have had toward achieving greatness. *UFO*

From his home in Alexandria, Virginia, Larry W. Bryant directs the Washington, D.C. office of the public-interest group Citizens Against UFO Secrecy. His book *UFO Politics at the White House: Citizens Rally 'round Jimmy Carter's Promise* is available from Galde Press, Inc. (www.galdepress.com). He welcomes communication from the public at his email address: overtci@cavtel.net

American Demonology

continued from page 75

walking—without a net—over a potentially consciousness-shattering military secret—are not difficult to imagine.

In *An American Demonology*, Bennett raises Ruppelt to a mythically heroic level, as he did previously with Adamski and Fort, in part by the often extremely poetic use of language and the skillful sketching in of relevant historical background that fixes Ruppelt's story firmly in those more innocent early days of Ufology. In terms of the sheer beauty of his writing style, Bennett has few equals in the field of UFO studies, and it's a shame that this newest book is only a scant 166 pages.

Did Captain Edward Ruppelt knowingly conceal the truth about UFOs from a gullible American public in his time as head of Project Blue Book? And did he, as the book's dustcover claims, "try desperately to convince the American Air Force that UFOs were real?" While Colin Bennett cannot answer those questions completely, he can at least entertain and inform us in a voice uniquely his own, and offer us a fresh perspective on a sorely neglected figure in American history, one who may have held the key to so many of the mysteries of the UFO phenomenon. As a history of our own military's bewildered response to interlopers from another world, *An American Demonology* is an instant and essential classic. *UFO*

An American Demonology: Flying Saucers Over the White House, by Colin Bennett, is available from Headpress, U.K., on the web at <https://securehost2.zen.co.uk/headpress/default.asp>

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

31 May 2006

Mr. Larry W. Bryant

(b)(6)

Reference: F-2004-01956

Dear Mr. Bryant:

This is a final response to your 8 August 2004 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for records pertaining to John Joseph McCarthy, Jr. We processed your request in accordance with the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552, as amended, and the CIA Information Act, 50 U.S.C. § 431. Our processing included a search for records as described in our 9 September 2004 letter and our 28 April 2006 acceptance letter.

We did not locate any records responsive to your request.

Although our searches were thorough and diligent, and it is highly unlikely that repeating those searches would change the result, you nevertheless have the legal right to appeal the finding of no records responsive to your request. You also have the right to appeal the decisions made in our 9 September 2004 letter. Should you choose to do so, you may address your appeal to the Agency Release Panel within 45 days from the date of this letter, in my care. Please explain the basis of your appeal.

The cost for your request amounts to \$110, consisting of 10 computer searches at \$10 each, and fifteen minutes professional search time at \$10 per quarter hour. You are entitled to receive two hours free search (equivalent to \$80) as a requester in the "all other" fee category. Therefore, the cost to you is \$30. Please send your check or money order to me in this amount, **payable to the Treasurer of the United States**, citing Reference Number F-2004-01956 to ensure proper credit to your account.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott Koch".

Scott Koch
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

26 May 2006

Mr. Larry W. Bryant

(b)(6)

Reference: F-2006-01045

Dear Mr. Bryant:

The office of the Information and Privacy Coordinator has received your 4 May 2006 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for:

“a copy of all CIA-generated and CIA-received records pertaining to Lt. Col. [Philip James] Corso and his associations, activities, congressional testimony, and motivations.”

We have assigned your request the reference number above. Please use this number when corresponding so that we can identify it easily.

For your information, the FOIA authorizes federal agencies to collect fees for records services. You will note on the enclosed fee schedule that we charge search fees, including computer time where indices are computerized, and copying costs for releasable documents. In accordance with Section (a) of the schedule, search fees are assessable even if no records are found or, if found, we determine that they are not releasable. This means you will be charged even if our search results are negative or if we determine that no information is releasable under the FOIA. The search fees for each item in a request are usually about \$150.

Your letter states that you are submitting this request as an independent writer and, therefore, request that search and review fees be waived as a “representative of the news media.” Your current request, however, does not appear to satisfy the criteria our published regulations require to receive preferential fee treatment as a representative of the news media. You may find these criteria at 32 C.F.R. § 1900.02 (h)(3). Before we can determine the proper fee category for your request, please provide, pursuant to 32 C.F.R. § 1900.02 (h), additional information on why and how the documents you seek:

- concern current events;
- interest the general public;
- enhance the public understanding of the operations or activities of the U.S. Government; and
- how you plan to disseminate the information to a significant element of the public at minimal cost.

Please specifically address each of these points. Your thorough response will help ensure that we place your request in the most appropriate and favorable fee category possible.

Without the data requested above, your fee categorization will be that of "all other," which means that you will be required to pay charges which recover the cost of searching for and reproducing responsive records (if any) beyond the first 100 pages of reproduction and the first two hours of search time, which will be furnished without charge. We will assess copying costs at the rate of ten cents per page.

For your information, we have conducted a previous search for records on Colonel Corso and no responsive documents were located in CIA holdings. However, it is our understanding that there are Office of Strategic Services (OSS) records on Philip J. Corso held at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) under Job No. 57-102, Boxes 73 and 74. Also, please be aware that the CIA is not authorized to release records originated by other Government agencies even if we were to locate any. Therefore, we would not be authorized to release any "CIA-received records," should any such records be located. We can conduct a new search on your behalf, when we receive the information requested above.

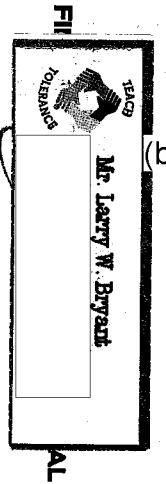
Meanwhile, we will hold your request in abeyance for 45 days from the date of this letter, pending your clarification of the points above. If we do not hear from you within that time, we will assume that you are no longer interested in receiving the information you seek and we will close the case.

Sincerely,



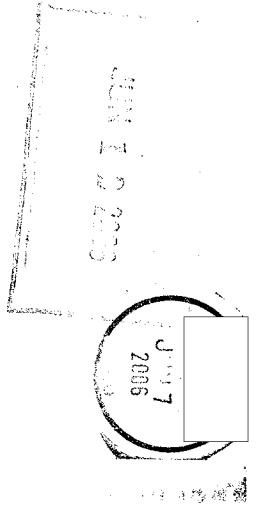
Scott Koch
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosure



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CHAIRMAN, CIA RECORDS-RELEASE PANEL
C/O SCOTT KOCH- INFORMATION AND PRIVACY COORDINATOR
U.S. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20505

FIRST CLASS MAIL

