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and somehow fair. Neither the Feds, Billingsley, nor
Cunard had voiced a single criticism of white political
skulduggery in Perry County.

Do you believe that was is said here, that the Reagan

Administration--Senator Jeremiah Denton, responding to whites

such as Cook, tried desperately to persuade the Justice

Department to reject the Perry County redistricting plan.

I can bring a lawsuit against Mr. Chestnut in that paper for that. Because there is a pattern--I intend to, okay?--there is a pattern in that newspaper and by Mr. Chestnut to make allegations against me from malice which are absolutely untrue.

Do you believe that Jeremiah Denton had something to do, anything to do, with persuading the Justice Department to reject the Perry County redistricting plan? I do not know anything about the Perry County redistricting plan. I did not know about the Perry County case until I read about it in the newspaper?

Do you actually believe otherwise?

Mr. Sanders. Senator Denton, let me say first that I certainly do not want to be sued, either. And I do not know whether you had a role or not. And I have never said that you had a role. But I do not know whether you had a role or not.

Senator Denton. You are under immunity. Nothing you

say here can be held against you in the sense of a suit.

Mr. Sanders. Well, I do not know whether you had a role or not, Senator Denton. I do not know. And in fact, I have never made that statement.

Senator Denton. Well, can you answer why I would be interested in intimidating black voters against voting for me when all of the polls show that more blacks would support me that any Republican in history, I would not need 40 percent of the black vote to get as big a landslide as Senator Hefner, in fact maybe more. Because my opponent did not have that many.

And why would I want to intimidate black voters from voting? The testimony was given yesterday that it was the side from which you were coming that was trying to intimidate voters. All of the Justice Department which has testified here have said the same thing.

So if you think you are going to turn, as someone in the audience said, not representative of that 40 percent, that you are going to turn the votes around, I think you are wrong.

I think that as Mr. Lavon Williams testified yesterday, there are more and more blacks becoming sick and tired of being intimidated into voting one way or the other. And I do not want to be elected to the Senate or to any other office with intimidated votes. That is the place where I

was in prison seven years, seven months; not the United

States of America.

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I can understand vote-cheating and vote fraud. That has taken place in various parts of the United States. It still is, to some degree, and I am hoping we will get rid of it. But intimidation is another thing. And I do not like it. And I want that on the record.

Senator Denton. I would ask, did you tell Albert Turner that prior to his trial--let me rephrase the question.

Is it true that Albert Turner was your campaign manager when you ran for the office you know hold?

Mr. Sanders. Albert Turner was a person who worked very closely with me, and in Perry County, he certainly served in that role.

Senator Denton. So do you believe you can be impartial as far as his case is concerned?

Mr. Sanders. Senator Denton, I never felt that I should be impartial as far as Mr. Turner's case is concerned. And the reason for that is, that I had known Mr. Turner over the years. And I had known him to be a very dedicated and hard working person who believed very firmly in the right to vote. And that he worked very hard to see that all kinds of people would be able to vote. I did not feel that I needed to be impartial.

I was representing him, and I do not think you need to be

impartial when you are representing somebody.

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Senator Denton. The immunity I told you about a little while ago, as you know better than I since I am not a lawyer, is only with respect to suing for slander; that sort of thing. This question is not in that category.

Did you ever warn Albert Turner that if he did not watch his handling of absentee ballots, he was going to get into serious trouble?

Mr. Sanders. No, what we did--

Senator Denton. Excuse me; the answer was no?

Mr. Sanders. Did I ever warn him?

Senator Denton. Did you ever warn Albert Turner that if he did not watch his handling of absentee ballots, he was going to get into serious trouble?

Mr. Sanders. No. What I did--I would be glad to tell you Senator what I did.

The people in Perry County, I have met with them to discuss with them the legalities and illegalities of handling absentee ballots. And we went over that in detail.

And in going over that in detail, I encouraged them to avoid even any appearances of impropriety; and I believe they did that.

Senator Denton. Let me ask you if you ever--you have alleged in your prepared statement that Mr. Sessions failed to investigate allegations of white voter fraud in the

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1984 elections.

Can you name specific instances of such offenses which Mr. Sessions failed to prosecute?

Mr. Sanders. Yes, sir. In fact, Mr. Turner, whenever he testified, on yesterday, raised a series of those. And one of those, of course, involved Mayor Andrew Hayden.

Senator Denton. No, Mr. Kimbrough testified yesterday that he advised Mr. Sessions not to take on this voter fraud case in Perry County because he would simply get himself in trouble.

Mr. Kimbrough did not have any doubt that he expressed in disagreement with the Justice Department that it should be prosecuted, but only that he would be smeared and get into trouble if he did not.

Also, Mr. Sessions has been cited as having a remarkably heavy case load, which he put unusually, extraordinary heavy work in. So the fact that he did come out there and investigate one seems to have turned you against him.

You are rather selective about the ones you want him to investigate.

You criticized the fact that the grand jury in the Perry County investigation first convened in Mobile rather than in Selma. As a lawyer, are you aware that at that time no grand jury had ever been convened outside Mobile in that Federal District?

Mr. Sanders: No, but I am also aware that the grand jury did meet in Selma, and did take testimony. And they took that testimony from young, capable people who were able to go back and forth. On this very case.

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Senator Denton. Did J.L. Chestnut ever warn Albert
Turner that if he did not watch his handling of absentee
ballots he was going to get into serious trouble?

Mr. Sanders. I am not familiar with that at all, Senator Denton.

Senator Denton. Well, for your information, I do have a sworn affidavit from E.T. Bolison, Jr., Assistant U.S. Attorney, swearing that he did.

Mr. Sanders. The idea--I did not do anything such.

Senator Denton. Here is what the affidavit says, in part: Prior to the trial of Albert Turner, Jr., I had a conversation with Hand Sanders, Jr., about Albert Turner, Jr., and the 1982 election. I told Hank Sanders, Jr., that I had received information that J.L. Chestnut had publicly warned Albert Turner that if he did not watch his handling of the absentee ballots, he was going to get into serious trouble.

Hank Sanders told me that I had received inaccurate information in that it was not J.L. Chestnut that had given Albert Turner, Jr., the warning, but it was he who had given the warning. And it is signed E.T. Bolison, Jr.

Mr. Sanders. No--yes, I have a comment. I have never

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told him that I gave Albert Turner a warning, that if he did not, he was going to get into serious trouble.

Senator Denton. Do you know Jeff Sessions personally?

Mr. Sanders. I have met him a number of times.

Senator Denton. Were you present when Mr. Larry
Thompson testified yesterday, a man who knew Mr. Sessions
personally?

Mr. Sanders. Yes, I was present when he testified.

Senator Denton. What did you think about his testimony?

Mr. Sanders. I thought that Mr. Thompson's knowledge of Mr. Sessions was very limited; that he worked with him in one situation dealing with one project, as I understood it; I thought that someone who had been in his office, who had seen him on a day-to-day basis, who had had a range of interaction, would have a far greater appreciation for what his problems were and what his strengths were and what his abilities were than someone who had worked with him in a very limited situation.

And I could understand Mr. Thompson doing that.

Senator Denton. Well he did work in the same line of work with him. He knew him over a period of a number of years. As a black man I suppose he would have had some sensitivity about the task of civil rights.

But you, being of an opposite party, and involved in many articles here of an extremely political nature, I will

not try to characterize with any adjectives what I think of that kind of politics, but I would say that his 2 objectivity would certainly stand closer scrutiny than the likelihood of yours. Senator Heflin? 6 Senator Heflin. I would like to have the affidavit 7 made a part of the record. 8 Senator Denton. Without objection, it shall be in. It was an omission on my part. 10 [The following was received for the record:] 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

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Do you recall having that conversation with Mr. E.T. Rolison?

received inaccurate information in that it was not J.L.

it was he who had given the warning. E.T. Rolison, Jr.

Chestnut that had given Albert Turner, Jr., the warning but

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Mr. Sanders. No, in fact, there are several things.

Albert Turner, Jr., is the son of the Albert Turner who was involved in this case. But I assume that they are talking about Albert Turner. And second thing, I am not a junior; I am not a junior; I

But I did not have--I never told Mr. Rolison that I warned Albert Turner, or that Chest did not warn--J.L.

Chestnut--

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Senator Heflin. Do you recall any conversation with Mr. Rolison about the '82 elections in which there was some discussion of absentee balloting, and Albert Turner, who was a defendant in the case?

Mr. Sanders. Yes, on one occasion I did. In fact what I told Mr. Rolison on that occasion was that I knew that nothing had been done wrong, because I was the person who had met with them after '82. And I said, let us sit down. Bring your workers in.

And I went over in the Marion Court House--I mean in the Perry County Court House in Marion and held a session on what can be done and what cannot be done in that situation.

And I told him that that was why I knew that they had not done anything wrong in that case.

Now, that is the only conversation I have had with him about that.

Senator Heflin. That is all.

Senator Denton. Senator Ease?

Senator East. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Denton. I have no further questions, Senator Sanders.

Hold on just a moment, please.

We would ask that you please remain available for further questions.

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Reverend O.C. Dobynes.

Rev. Dobynes. Mr. Chairman, Senator Heflin, Members,

I am O.C. Dobynes. I am being duly sworn and disposed to
say the following. However, due to some errors, I would like
for you to go with me to paragraph five--I am sorry, paragraph
six:

When I arrived in Maryland for the departure site early in October I saw a bus surrounded by six Alabama State Troopers, Maryland City policemen, nine FBI Agents, and game wardens. It looked like an armed camp. The streets around the courthouse, and about eight officers stood on different corners, with their guns drawn.

It should have been really far drawn--not drawn-Senator Denton. Excuse me, sir. Where are you? I
could not get it fast enough.

Rev. Dobynes. Paragraph six.

Senator Denton. Okay. On page two?

If we have the same copy. Yeah, that is paragraph seven on mine.

Rev. Dobynes. Well--

Senator Denton. It is okay. I just want to get--Rev. Dobynes. --all right. I want that straightened
out.

Senator Denton. Where are you there, sir, then exactly? I still have not found it?

- I have -- their guns drawn, I have that.
- Rev. Dobynes. Ready to be drawn.
- 3 Senator Denton. All right. Should be ready to be
- 4 drawn.
- 5 Rev. Dobynes. Yes.
- Senator Denton. With their guns ready to be drawn.
- 7 Rev. Dobynes. One more error that I should find--or
- 8 did I lose a sheet somewhere?
- Senator Denton. While you are looking, Rev. Dobynes,
- if you do not mind, since the television cameras have
- rolled up their tents and gone away, having heard from Mr.
- Figures, but Senator Heflin, as he faithfully has, is
- 13 still here; and has been. I must mention that we do have--we
- have just received affidavits by telephone with the notary
- public, have made sworn statements, and they refer to the
- charge by Mr. Figures that he was referred to as a boy.
- We will have to wait for the final copy of the
- affidavit. So go ahead, Rev. Dobynes.
- Rev. Dobynes. The latter part of paragraph six, two
- $_{20}$ more police cars escorted a bus nearly twenty minutes out of
- the City Limit of Marion.

Mr. Chairman?

- 22 Senator Denton. Out of the city limits?
- Rev. Dobynes. Out of the city limit of Marion; not from

Mobile.

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Senator Denton. Yes, sir.

Rev. Dobynes. Can I go on with my statement?

3 Senator Denton. Sure.

Rev. Dobynes. I am a resident of Perry County, Alabama.

Can I submit my affidavits?

from Jenny S. Grenade. Which says:

Senator Denton. Is that what you just --

Rev. Dobynes. No, no, no. With the correction that I have asked for, can I submit this as a part of the record?

Senator Denton. Since there is a delay, I will read this now-final form from Diana Waterman, General Counsel, Senate Judiciary Committee, who processed this affidavit

My name is Jenny S. Grenade. I am been an Assistant
United States Attorney since 1977 in the Southern District
of Alabama. It is my understanding that during the
confirmation hearing Mr. Thomas Figures stated that on
one occasion, in my presence, Mr. Sessions referred to Mr.
Figures as "boy".

I have never heard Mr. Sessions refer to Mr. Figures as "boy" or to call him by anything other than his given name.

Signed by Jenny S. Grenade. And I hope that some of the staffers will notify Senator Kennedy of this.

The other affidavit is from Mr. E.T. Rolison, Jr. My name is E.T. Rolison, Jr. I have been with the

- United States Attorney's office in the Southern District
- of Alabama since 1975. I understand that Thomas Figures has
- today testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee
- A hearing that I, on occasion, had referred to him in a
- derogatory manner as a "boy".
- That statement is a flat-out lie, and I never referred
- 7 to him by anything other than his given name. Signed,
- g E.T. Rolison, Jr.
- 9 We have received the Telefax, notarized versions of
- those statements, which are being reproduced now.
- I am sorry to have interrupted you, Rev. Dobynes. But
- it is 4:30, and Senator Kennedy and the television cameras
- left. I do not have any doubt about how that will be
- covered in the newspapers--or rather, on television
- tomorrow--but for what it is worth, I desperately offer it
- 16 at this point.
- Go ahead, Reverend.
- Senator Heflin. Well, now, I may be too judicial and
- technical in this instance. And since there is going to be
- time involved in this, if you have a telefax, but an
- affidavit out to have a signature of the affiant affixed
- 22 to it.
- Senator Denton. We have them.
- Senator Heflin. It may well be. I have not seen that,
- and it may well satisfy the technical requirements. But

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I think that, due to the fact that you will have time for a record being prepared and other things, that a proper affidavit ought to be submitted to verify any type of thing, and it ought to appear in some manner by which it can be properly verified to meet the technical requirements for submission to the Committee.

And I am sure that there is time later for that to be done.

Senator Denton. Yes, sir. I made that announcement at the risk that that would not be done. It is done now. But I thought the timeliness of it was important.

Copies of it are being distributed now, with signatures and a notary public seal and signature.

Mr. Figures should be given a copy.

I am sorry, Rev. Dobynes, but that is an important item. We have newspeople that leave, and have to leave.

And this man is being tried--that is, Mr. Sessions--in the media, because the Senators do not come here, except for some. And they are not going to be aware--they have no idea of what is going on here except what they read.

The Majority Leader asks me about that everyday. So we are at the mercy of what is printed. And I am not terriby disappointed about yesterday.

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Senator Denton. Have you finished making your technical corrections, Reverand Dobynes? Reverand Dobynes. So I did while you were talking and I asked that with the proper corrections, they would enter it into the record. Then Senator Heflin said they would. Senator Denton. All right, it will be entered without objection. [Statement follows:].

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Senator Denton. Did you want to read your statement

or are you changing previously sworn testimony? Why did

you not change it before it was presented as sworn testimony

to the Committee?

Reverand Dobynes. This was typed for me and I do not know how some of it got like this. Maybe my handwriting is not that good. These changes were made.

Senator Denton. Well, it will be entered in the record as in the context which you have made the corrections. I do not know the technicalities, Senator Heflin, with respect to having received testimony to which was referred yesterday and then the change made when the gentleman comes here. But before, as he is actually testifying, perhaps you can clarify that.

Senator Heflin. Well, I do not claim to know all of the answers to all of this right now, but I assume that any question about it, questions can be raised as to the sequence of events and the earlier statement and the corrected statements, and his explanation and inferences drawn therefrom as they are drawn from different documents and different testimony and different people interpret them in different ways.

Senator Denton. Thank you, Senator Heflin. You are a very valuable man to have here. You did get your law degree, finally, Senator East?

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Senator East. Yes, I finally did get it.

2 Senator Denton. I have been confused many times about

3 whether you are a political scientist or a lawyer.

Senator East. Both.

Senator Denton. All right.

Reverand Dobynes, regarding the boarding of Grand Jury witnesses on the bus, in Marion, Alabama, were you aware that the FBI had learned of threats to prevent the witnesses some witnesses from boarding the bus?

Reverand Dobynes. I did not quite understand your question.

Senator Denton. Did you know that the FBI had learned of threats to prevent witnesses from boarding the bus, just as threats were made against Mr. Lavonne Williams and by affidavit, by others, to others?

Reverand Dobynes. No. I had heard some hearsay
talk that I could not believe by no means those threats
were given by Ms. Albert Turner. I heard from some outside
source talking. But I certainly believe those threats
were untrue and I do not see how they could have been
no way founded because I have never known Ms. Albert Turner
to give those kind of threats.

Senator Denton. Well, if you believed as the FBI did, that those threats were true, would you not expect there to be some kind of police protection?

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it?

Reverand Dobynes. No. I do not know. You asked the question, do you think they needed some kind of protection?

Senator Denton. And do you think the protection afforded was excessive? I will ask you that question. Do you think the protection afforded was excessive--

Reverand Dobynes. Certainly.

Senator Denton. --in the light of--you will have to just assume that the threats were made, because the FBI was persuaded they were--and under that assumption, do you think that the protection afforded was excessive?

Reverand Dobynes. I do think it was, more than needed, sir.

Senator Denton. All right, the chief of police has submitted an affidavit which reads as follows, Sentor Hefner, and Senator East. "I am John Anderson, Chief of Police, Marion County, sworn and subscribed before Sabra H. Agee, notary public, State of Alabama, at-large on the 17th day of March, 1986.

Senator Heflin. Is this the same affidavit referred to--I believe that you read from Anderson--is this a different one?

Senator Denton. It is the same affidavit. We did not ever read it in completion.

Senator Heflin. There was some reference made to

Senator Denton. Yes, sir, it is the same one.

Senator Heflin. I think I have got a copy of it.

Senator Denton. I will read in part, "On October 21, 1984, Special Agent Leslie Sue of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contacted my office and informed me that he had received information that was going to be an attempt to prevent the Federal Grand Jury witnesses from going to Mobile to testify before the Grand Jury concerning the Perry County vote fraud investigation.

When I received this information, it was decided that the police department would provide whatever security was necessary to protect these witnesses from harrassment.

On October 22, 1984, my department supplied two officers, Lt. Don Caver, and Patrolman Gabriel Jones as security, while the witnesses were boarding the bus bound for Mobile.

Also on the scene was conservation officer Mike Nichols who was assigned to Perry County at that time and who worked out of the Marion police department.

Three FBI agents were also present at the loading site, one was the aforementioned special agent, Leslie Sue, and two were agents from Montgomery. I do not know the names of the Montgomery agents. Captain George Jones of the Alabama State Troopers came to Marion but waited inside the Marion police department along with three other troopers. The bus loading zone was at a public parking

next to the U.S. Post Office, directly across the street from the Perry County Courthouse, and after all, the Grand Jury witnesses were loaded on the bus, the Alabama state troopers drove over to the loading site and waited for the bus to leave for Mobile."

In other words, they were the escort for the bus on motorcycles apparently.

"The only uniformed law enforcement personnel in the immediate vicinity of the bus, were Lt. Caber, and Officer Jones of the Marion Police Department."

That is what this affidavit essentially says.

And therefore, I question the excessiveness of the security provided.

Reverand Dobynes. Standing by the door of the bus,

yes, you will find, I believe, Mr. Jones, but on the corner,

across the street from the bus, on the--just across the

street from where we loaded between the Post Office and

the Church, there were some officers, more than these officers

that are in this statement, sir.

Senator Denton. Were they somehow involved in the loading operation, or were they passing by?

Reverand Dobynes. Standing by on the corner.

Senator Denton. Well, I would be glad to receive any information specific about further people that were there. All I have is that affidavit and your corrected

- testimony.
- We have Lavonne Phillips' testimony from yesterday.
- 3 Senator Heflin?
- 4 Senator Heflin. I do not believe that I have any
- 5 questions.
- 6 Senator Denton. Senator East?
- 7 Senator East. No, I have nothing.
- 8 Senator Denton. Reverand Dobynes, you are excused
- 9 sir, thank you.
- [The witness was excused.].
- Senator Denton. The last gentleman on this panel
- 12 is Duval L. Patrick, Assistant Counsel, Legal Defense Fund,
- 13 New York, New York.
- Mr. Patrick. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
- My name is Duval Patrick and I am Assistant Counsel
- 16 at the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. Together with two of
- 17 my colleagues, I defended Spencer Hogue, in what has been
- referred to over the last several days of these proceedings,
- 19 as the Perry County case.
- 26 As a preliminary matter, Mr. Chairman, and members
- of the Committee, I would like to introduce formally as
- a part of the record, several materials, which I understand
- have been circulated to the Committee, already.
 - First, the statement and affidavit of Morton Stavis,
- who is co-founder and president for the Center for

| 1 | Î | Constitutional Rights, and who could not be here today |
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| 2 | | because of his other responsibilities to his new client, |
| 3 | | President Aquino, of the Philippines, in New York. |
| 4 | ļi | I would ask that those two items be made formally |
| 5 | | a part of the record at this time. |
| 6 | Î | Senator Denton. Without objection, they shall be |
| 7 | | made a part of the record. |
| 8 | | [Statement follows:]. |
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| 1 | | Mr. Patrick. Secondly, the statement already submitted |
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| 2 | ż | and the affidavit of Lonnie Guinere, who is a colleague |
| 3 | | of mine at the Legal Defense Fund, and was my co-counsel |
| 4 | | in the trial last summer in the Perry County case, which |
| 5 | | has also been made available to the Committee. |
| 6 | | Senator Denton. Without objection, it shall be made |
| 7 | | a part of the record. |
| 8 | | [The information follows:]. |
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Mr. Patrick. Thirdly, Mr. Chairman, the affidavit of Bobby Singleton, which I gather has also been circulated to the Committee, I would ask that it be made a part of the record.

Senator Denton. I am not familiar with that offhand, so if you have a copy?

Mr. Patrick. I have a copy and I can make available as many copies as you like. I have a copy now, which I can submit now and I understood that it had been submitted in number to the staff.

You are welcome to my copy, if you like.

Senator Denton. Maybe, I could just glance at it.

I do not remember having seen this, perhaps the distribution was as selective as the original, anonymous document which I learned about the night before the hearing and had been circulated for some time, to others, I understand.

Mr. Patrick. Mr. Chairman, I know nothing about the circulation. I am offering it only because Mr. Singleton is not here and I had been asked to put it before the Committee formally to be a part of the record.

Senator Denton. Without objection it shall be entered into the record.

[The information follows:].

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Mr. Patrick. Thank you.

Next is the brief of the United States in the case of the United States versus Howard Moore, which was filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit, and prepared by Mr. Sessions' office.

I would wish that that--I gather that that also has been circulated to the Committee, and I would ask that that be made a part of the record at this time.

Senator Denton. Without objection, so ordered.
[The information follows:].

Mr. Patrick. Similarly, the brief of the United States in the matter of United States versus Spencer Hogue, also filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit, and prepared by Mr. Sessions' office, I would ask that that be made a part of the record.

Senator Denton. Without objection, so ordered.

[The information follows:].

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Mr. Patrick. And lastly, Mr. Chairman, my own prepared tatement and affidavit which have previously been made vailable to the Committee, I would ask that they be made part of the record.

Senator Denton. Without objection, so ordered.

[The information follows:].

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Mr. Patrick. Mr. Chairman, I have been here three days now, and I suspect that these days are as long or longer for you as they have been for me and for everyone else who has suffered through what seems to be a really painstaking process.

I will stand by my statement and affidavit, as they are submitted, and I would ask that you consider those and other materials that go to the question of the Perry County case, not as going to the question of whether that case ought to have been prosecuted, but really how it was prosecuted.

Because it is on the matter of how they were prosecuted,

I think that information is material to the nominee's quality

as a lawyer, and to his integrity as a public servant.

And without further comment, I will take any questions

and in the interest of time, waive any further statement.

Senator Denton. I do not have any questions.

Senator Heflin?

Senator Heflin. I have nothing, Mr. Chairman.

Senator East. I have none, Mr. Chairman.

Reverand Dobynes. Mr. Chairman?

Senator Denton. Yes, Reverand.

Reverand Dobynes. Is it possible for me to read paragraph 6?

Senator Denton. Let me get your statement so that

I can follow you, is that what you are referring to in
your statement?

Reverand Dobynes. Yes.

Senator Denton. I end up with paragraph 7 being the one where it says, when I arrived at the Marion departure site.

Reverand Dobynes. That is the paragraph that I would like to read.

Senator Denton. All right, I think it is 7, sir.

Reverand Dobynes. "When I arrived at the Marion departure in early October, I saw a bus surrounded by six Alabama State Troopers, three or four Marion city policemen, about nine FBI agents and four Game Wardens. It looked like an armed camp. The streets around the courthouse were blocked off, about eight officers stood on different corners, with their guns ready to be drawn. I learned later that law enforcement officers surrounded the city while the buses were being loaded with witnesses. It was one of the most imposing chaotic scenes I have witnessed. Approximately 25 people, many of them in their 70's, Mrs. Pearl Brown, in her 80's and even 90's, most ailing and frightened, were loaded onto a bus under the watchful eye of more than 20 police officials."

Senator Denton. Do you have any further changes you want to make?

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Reverand Dobynes. No, sir.

Senator Heflin. Reverand Dobynes, if a pistol is in its holster, is it ready to be drawn?

Reverand Dobynes. Provided if you have the safety mechanism loose. In any event if a police official or anyone who is carrying a pistol would fall, this pistol would stay there, but when the safety mechanism, then it is considered ready to be drawn.

Senator Denton. Yes, sir, it is the work of an instant to flick the strap so that you can draw the gun and then you have to take positive action on a hammer action pistol to pull the trigger. It is not like a rifle, with a hair trigger or anything like that.

But that, perhaps, is not germane.

We have your changes sir, and I would like to excuse everyone except Mr. Figures, at this point.

And thank you for your testimony.

I would like to call Mr. Ed Volevich to the witness table. He is the Assistant U.S. Attorney in Mobile, Alabama.

Senator Denton. Mr. Volevich, will you remain standing, so that I can swear you?

Would you raise your right hand, sir?

Do you swear that the testimony that you will submit to this hearing, is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you, God?

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[Witness answers in the affirmative.]. Senator Denton. Please be seated. 2 I do have questions but if you wish to make a statement, you may do so, sir. Mr. Volevich. Well, the only statement I care to 5 make sir, is that I came here on short notice. I read the morning paper, with certain allegations that were being 7 made against Mr. Sessions. If there is anything that I 8 can try to do to combat those allegations, which I think

are unfounded, that is why I am here.

Senator Denton. Could you identify yourself by full name, your position, and how long you have served in that position?

Mr. Volevich. My name is Edward John Volevich, Jr., and I am Assistant United States Attorney, in the Southern District of Alabama and I have served in that capacity since October of 1969.

Senator Denton. Mr. Volevich, I understand that you have followed this hearing in the press, and have requested to testify?

Mr. Volevich. That is correct, sir.

Senator Denton. You have expressed concern over some of the testimony before this Subcommittee, which has been reported; would you tell the Committee of your concerns?

Mr. Volevich. My concern is the tenor of the allegations

against the integrity of Mr. Sessions, his abilities, his qualifications, to hold the important job that you are considering.

I know him to be a man of utmost integrity, of fair and good judgment, of total impartiality, and I think it is a bum rap when he is accused otherwise.

I have read statements attributed to Mr. Thomas Figures that were supposed to have been made by Mr. Sessions. I have only read this in the newspaper. I was in the office, the entire time that Mr. Figures was there. Obviously, I did not hear every conversation that took place between the two, but I never saw any of the conduct on Mr. Sessions' part that he has been accused of, such as trying to prohibit investigations. Mr. Sessions evaluates a case on its merits and on its merits only. He has had to prosecute friends, and I know that it hard but that has never entered into it. And he does his job and he does it right.

Senator Denton. Have you ever heard Mr. Sessions or anyone else in the U.S. Attorney's Office in Mobile, refer to Mr. Figures as a boy, or a boy?

Mr. Volevich. No, sir, I have not.

Senator Denton. Would you be surprised to learn that today, without having made previous reference to it, in all of the allegations, written and otherwise, he accused Mr. Sessions of, on a number of occasions, calling him

boy and having asserted that it was made in the presence of some others, two of whom we have received. He also accused Mr. E. T. Rolliston, Jr. and Mr. Farr, now deceased, of calling him boy. We have received today, an affidavit from Mr. E. T. Rolliston, Jr., denying that he ever referred to him in a derogatory manner as a boy. We also have one from Genny S. Granade, who Mr. Figures testified was in hearing when he was called a boy by Mr. Sessions. And she says, "I have never heard Mr. Sessions refer to Mr. Figures as boy or to call him by anything other than his given name."

I thought that I heard you, Mr. Figures, mention Mr. Volevich's name as a source of that epilation. Is that correct?

Mr. Figures. Senator, my recollection of my testimony is that at the time that Mr. Sessions called me boy, he was standing in the doorway of Ms. Granade and that Ms. Granade and Mr. Rolliston were in the office. That was in response to a question as to who would have witnessed this statement.

I said at that time and I stand by it, Senator. You next asked me, subsequently asked me, who else called me boy in that office?

And my recollection of my testimony is that Mr. Faab and Mr. Volevich called me boy, and I stand by that testimony.

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Mr. Volevich. Sir, I would love right now to categorically and emphatically deny that. I did not make any such reference to this man.

Senator Denton. Mr. Volevich, yesterday Mr. Kimbro in answer to a question from me, and I will rely on whatever the transcript said, but I asked him something to the effect, if Mr. Figures might be considered exceptionally racially sensitive, might have been or had some tendency to be overly touchy about that?

And his response was generally affirmative, but I will defer to Senator Heflin's memory or Senator East. The only reason I mention that is I would like to ask yuo you about that, whether having served under a number of administrations, you would characterize Mr. Figures in any particular way, as to his personality or to his ability to work with others, any special moodiness that might affect his judgment or perhaps, even his job performance, anything in that order, because his allegations are extremely material to the judgment of Mr. Sessions' reputation and deportment.

Mr. Volevich. In my opinion, sir, he is racially sensitive. He carries his feelings on his sleeve from what I observed in the office. He did have considerable difficulty dealing with some investigative agents or agencies. For what reasons are best known to him. I would say that he is a pretty good lawyer with a pretty bad attitude problem

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And that is the way he generally came across. His legal ability I have no question with, but his attitude, in my opinion, was his main problem, getting along with people.

Senator Denton. Were there any occasions with some adverse development from his point of view, such as Supreme Court ruling of the day, or some development in the newspapers reflecting Justice Department matter or any other thing that might have touched him off? Did he ever become secretive or show that he had perhaps more suspicion than need be or any tendency toward a persecution complex?

Mr. Volevich. He was very much to himself. I would say that maybe and I think that he had somewhat of a persecution complex. I might best describe it as the man in a football stadium with 80,000 people but he thinks that when the team huddles, they are all talking about him.

And in general that was my impression of his complex.

Senator Denton. Are you aware of a statement attributed to Mr. Sessions, by Mr. Figures, to the effect that Mr. Sessions wished that he could decline all civil rights cases?

Mr. Volevich. No, sir, I am not.

Senator Denton. Is there anything in Mr. Sessions' performance that would lead you to believe that such an allegation was true?

Mr. Volevich. Not at all, Senator. Mr. Sessions is an aggressive prosecutor and lives up to the oath that he took in the performance of his job as such.

Senator Denton. Having served there for the number of administrations that you did, and having your association with Mr. Figures, over a period of time, how would you have expected him to react if you had called him boy?

Mr. Volevich. Well, I tried to get to know Thomas

Figures quite well when he first came there. I would not

have called him boy, for the obvious reason that I know

black people do not like to be called boy. The history

behind it is such that it would be derogatory.

I would imagine that he would have shown me that he was bigger than I was in size, had I called him by that name.

Senator Denton. Do you have anything else that you would care to offer?

Maybe any opinion as to whether Mr. Figures is entirely objective within the testimony, the nature of the testimony he has offered against the nomination and confirmation of Mr. Sessions?

Mr. Volevich. Only to say, sir, of course I did not come up here to try to do in Mr. Figures. I did come up here to try my best to see that Mr. Sessions was not done in and I do not think that Mr. Figures' observations or

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totally objective. To my knowledge, Mr. Sessions put him
in charge of civil rights actions, had confidence in him,
worked with him, worked with local authorities, and I do
not know why he feels like he does, obviously I do not.

I do know Mr. Sessions has not conducted himself in the manner described. That he has done nothing but conduct himself in the manner in which he should and which he is sworn to do.

Senator Denton. Did you ever hear any reference to the now-famous Klan joke, and what do you know of the circumstances or nature of that event?

Mr. Volevich. If that is the thing I read in the paper about supposedly a statement attributed to Mr. Sessions about liking the Klan or not disliking them--I never heard him make any such statement. He prosecuted one of the chiefs of the Klan in Mobile. I know he has no use for them whatsoever.

Senator Denton. Thank you, Mr. Volevich.

Senator Helfin?

Senator Heflin. I did not understand exactly. You say that you have been an Assistant U.S. Attorney since 1961?

Mr. Volevich. 1969.

Senator Heflin. And I understand you that you came on your own after reading in the paper that you thought

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that Mr. Sessions was getting a bum rap and so you paid
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       for your own air ticket to come up here?
            Mr. Volevich. Yes, sir.
            Senator Heflin. And you have come on your own, relative
       to defending Mr. Sessions?
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            Mr. Volevich. Yes, sir.
            Senator Heflin. That is all.
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            Senator Denton. Senator East?
            Senator East. I have nothing.
            Senator Denton. On balance, I think, Mr. Figures,
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       I should offer you an opportunity to say anything you wish
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       regarding Mr. Volevich's testimony.
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            Mr. Figures. Senator, the only thing that I can
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       say is that I stand by my statements contained in my formal
       statement and I stand by my testimony earlier given.
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            Senator Denton. All right, thank you both, very much.
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            You are excused.
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            [The witnesses are excused.].
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            Senator Denton. I have now to make a decision about
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       the next panel which was the favorable panel, which was
       to have balanced the day. It is late, they cannot stay
       for tomorrow in spite of the fact, that we have lost, of
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course, all of the electronic media, except one radio that

I know of. And we have some tired journalists over there.

I have no choice since these witnesses stayed yesterday

to ask the last panel to come forward.

Thank you, Mr. Figures, and thank you, Mr. Volevich.

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PANEL 3 1 2 STATEMENTS OF HON. BRAXTON KITTRELL, JUDGE, THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, MOBILE, ALABAMA; 3 REV. BEN SAWADA, ASHLAND PLACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, MOBILE, ALABAMA; GEORGE 5 HORN, MOBILE COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MOBILE, ALABAMA; BOBBY EDDY, CHIEF INVESTIGATOR, DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, MOBILE, ALABAMA. Senator Denton. Judge Braxton Kittrell will be first 10 because he has a flight. Next will be Bobby Eddy. 11 This panel is the Honorable Braxton Kittrell, Judge, 12 Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, Mobile, Alabama; Rev. Ben 13 Sawada, Ashland Place, United Methodist Church, Mobile, 14 15 Alabama; George Horn, Mobile County Republican Executive Committee, Mobile, Alabama; and Bobby Eddy, Chief Investigator, 16 District Attorney's Office, Mobile, Alabama. 17 Please raise your right hands. 18 Do you swear that the testimony that you will submit 19 in this hearing today, will be the truth, the whole truth 20 and nothing but the truth, so help you, God? [The witnesses answered in the affirmative.]. 22 Senator Denton. Please be seated gentlemen. And we will take a three minute recess.

[Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.].

Senator Denton. The hearing will come to order.

Senator Helfin, in view of the time constraints, Judge
Kittrell and Mr. Bobby Eddy would ilke simply to submit
oral statements, and not be subject to questions.

Judge Kittrell, will you go first?

Judge Kittrell. Mr. Chairman, and Senator Heflin,

I appreciate the opportunity to be here today. I am on
a tight schedule and I am going to abbreviate my remarks.

I just want to say that I have known Jeff. Sessions for
a number of years and he is a person of the highest character
and integrity. I have never known him to make racial slurs
or remarks, nor has any attorney or anyone else for that
matter, ever reported to me that he has ever made such
remarks other than what I have heard coming out of these
proceedings.

Judge Sessions is not a racist. If I thought that
he was I would not be here today supporting his nomination.

Jeff Sessions is not insensitive to blacks. If he, in
fact, had made the remarks which have been attributed to
him, I am satisfied that they have been taken out of context,
as Jeff Sessions is not that kind of person. He has an
excellent reputation and I urge you to confirm his
nomination.

Senator Denton. Thank you very much, Judge Kittrell,

I know that you have to run.

We will have questions for you for the record, and
we can answer them that way, at your leisure.

Mr. Bobby Eddy, I know that you are in a hurry too, sir, so please go ahead.

Mr. Eddy. Mr. Chairman, and Senator Denton, I am
Bob Eddy and I am the Chief Investigator for the District
Attorney's Office in Mobile County, in Mobile, Alabama.
I am here at the request of Senator Denton's office to
testify before this Committee. I have been in law
enforcement for 19 years. I have investigated several
cases in my career, including several civil rights cases;
this includes the Klan bombing at the 16th Street Baptist
Church in Birmingham, Alabama in 1963. And the bombing
conviction of J.V. Storner, an avowed racist for bombing
a black church in Birmingham in 1958.

I came to know Mr. Jeff Sessions during my involvement with Michael Donald case and this was a crime committed by Tiger Knowles, and Henry Hayes, members of the Kent Klu Klux Klan in Mobile, Alabama. They took Michael Donald and later hung him from a tree across from Henry Hayes' apartment. Tiger Knowles became a government witness and pled guilty to a civil rights charge and is now serving life in prison in a federal prison.

Henry Hayes was tried and convicted of capital murder by the District Attorney's Office in Mobile and sentenced

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to die in the electric chair by Judge Braxton Kittrell who is now on this panel. Mr. Sessions cooperated and made available the total resources of his office as did, Moss Stack, the agent in charge of the FBI in Mobile, to help the state come to its successful conclusion in this case.

Mr. Sessions expressed on several occasions his desire to see this case come to a successful conclusion and to include everyone possible involved in a conspiracy to kill Michael Donald.

Mr. Sessions was concerned that the investigators proceed against any member of the Klan, or others outside of the Klan who had knowledge or who had helped in any manner. On one occasion, in his office, Mr. Sessions expressed his frustrations to me at the lack of evidence against others involved in this conspiracy and wondered aloud, if there was anything that we had missed, or anything still to be done.

He was not complaining of the lack of talented investigators, he thought that others knew more than they were telling.

This crime shocked him as it shocked the community.

Many felt that we were not doing our best to solve this case. The end results proved otherwise.

Mr. Sessions expressed his concern to Mr. Gilanis

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and me on more than one occasion, that others involved should not be given any immunity for testifying, that we 2 worked to prove our case, charging as many as we possibly could. His desire, as well as Mr. Gilanis' was to see them vigorously prosecuted.

Without his cooperation, the state could not have proceeded against Henry Hayes on a capital murder charge. I have worked with white collar crime and political corruption cases with Mr. Sessions, also and all have been successful.

Never have I heard Mr. Sessions make a racial slur or found him to be racially biased or insensitive. I was shocked as many in Mobile are to read in the media of those accusations. His record as U.S. Attorney proves otherwise.

Thank you.

Senator Denton. My original information was apparently incorrect. I think you two gentlemen can depart as late as a quarter to six, to make the airport. Is that correct?

Would the other two witnesses mind if I asked some questions? Do you have to make a plane quicker than that, sir?

Judge Kittrell. No, sir.

Senator Denton. Let me ask Judge Kittrell, then, as a Circuit Judge, you meet the lawyers of Mobile on a regular basis. Could you give your estimate of how they veiw Mr. Sessions?

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Judge Kittrell. I think that they view Mr. Sessions
as a courageous prosecutor and a very intelligent attorney
and I think they hold him in the highest regard.

Senator Denton. Do you know of any action taken by Mr. Sessions that you thought was motivated by racial prejudice?

Judge Kittrell. Absolutely not.

Senator Denton. Have you ever heard him say or make any racially derogatory remark?

Judge Kittrell. I have not.

Senator Denton. He has led his office through a series of extremely intense and highly publicized prosecutions, very successfully in most cases, and at some risk, according to Mr. Kimbro, who adivsed him not to take on the Perry County case, because of the political risk even though there was no doubt about the need to take it on.

Could you tell us your estimate of how he has conducted himself under this intense pressure?

Judge Kittrell. Senator, of course, Mr. Sessions has been in the Federal court and I have been in the state court, but what I have seen of Mr. Sessions and what I know of him, he has always conducted himself in the highest manner and he has always been able to handle the pressure and prosecute those cases with great vigor.

Senator Denton. Who is Judge Robert Hodnett?

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Judge Kittrell. Judge Hodnett was our presiding Judge, 1 who immediately preceded Judge McRae who testified yesterday. 2 Senator Denton. Has Judge Hodnett worked closely 3 with Mr. Sessions? Judge Kittrell. He did, particularly, during hte 5 the prosecution of two judges in our city, and as a matter 6 7 of fact, Judge Hodnett asked me to convey to this Committee, if I had the opportunity, his desire to appear here, before it, but he could not do so because of health reasons. Judge Hodnett holds Mr. Session in the highest regard, 10 he worked rather very closely with him during those 11 prosecutions and is very familiar with Mr. Sessions and 12 Judge Hodnett is satisfied that Mr. Sessions is not 13 14 insensitive to blacks. Senator Denton. Do you think that Mr. Sessions has 15 the proper judicial temperament to qualify him to serve 16 as a federal judge? 17 18 Judge Kittrell. I think that Mr. Sessions has the skill, the experience, and the temperament which are necessary 19 and important qualities in a judge. 20 Senator Denton. Judge, how would you characterize 21 yourself, as principally a democrat or a republican? 22 Judge Kittrell. I am a democrat. Senator Denton. We had Mr. Kimbro who called himself

a yellow-dog democrat yesterday, would you characterize

yourself that way? 1 Judge Kittrell. I do not believe that I would character ize myself as a yellow-dog democrat; I am a democrat. 3 Senator Denton. Mr. Eddy, where do you live? Mr. Eddy. Mobile, Alabama. 5 6. Senator Denton. How long have you lived there, sir? Mr. Eddy. Six years. 7 Senator Denton. What is your occupation? 8 Mr. Eddy. Chief Investigator, District Attorney's Office. 10 Mr. Eddy. Where else have you lived during your 11 professional career? 12 13 Mr. Eddy. Huntsville, Alabama; Montgomery, Alabama; small towns outside of Montgomery. 14 Senator Denton. If you do not mind my asking, what 15 is your political party affiliation? 16 17 Mr. Eddy. I am a democrat. Senator Denton. Have you ever held a party or elected 18 public office? 19 Mr. Eddy. Yes. 20 Senator Denton. You worked on the staff of the Alabama's 21 Attorney General, is that correct? 22 Mr. Eddy. Yes, I did. 20 Senator Denton. Was he a democrat?

Mr. Eddy. Yes, sir, he was.

Senator Denton. Were you involved in any civil rights cases, in that position?

Mr. Eddy. Yes, sir. Under Bill Baxley, the Attorney

General at that time, I worked the 16th Street church bombing,
which killed four young girls, and the J.V. Storner bombing
which was in 1958, a church bombing also where no one
was killed.

Senator Denton. Could you tell us your involvement in those cases and the results of those cases?

Mr. Eddy. I was assigned to those cases in 1976, by Attorney General Bill Baxley, and worked with the FBI and other officers in bringing those to a successful conclusion. In the conviction of Robert Chandliss in the bombing that killed four girls and the conviction of J. V. Storner.

Senator Denton. Recognizing your modesty, would it be fair to say that you are credited, publicly credited with having broken open that case?

Mr. Eddy. Yes, sir.

20 Senator Denton. What was the result of the prosecution?
21 Mr. Eddy. They were both convicted.

Senator Denton. Do you know the nominee, Mr. Jeff
Sessions?

Mr. Eddy. Yes, I do.

I became acquainted with him during the Michael Donald

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and with him.

to prosecute the case.

- case, which I think is about 3 and a half years ago.
- 2 Senator Denton. And over what period of time, did
 3 you work closely with Mr. Sessions?
- Mr. Eddy. From that time on, I have worked, not only
 that case, but other cases out of his office, or that were
 handled out of his office. I worked with his investigators
- Senator Denton. Would you refresh the Committee on your recollection of the facts in that case, considering there have been much reflecting on Mr. Sessions' eagerness
- Mr. Eddy. You are talking about Michael Donald?

 Senator Denton. Yes, sir.
 - Mr. Eddy. As I remember, the first time I talked to Mr. Sessions about it was at the YMCA and he just stopped me one day and asked me to reflect on the case. The case had been investigated by the Mobile police department. The FBI had gone through one investigation on it, or a preliminary investigation on it, for a civil rights violation.
 - Her without success, had not come to any conclusion or any suspects at that particular time. He asked me to reflect on it at that time and what I felt about it and how I felt it should be proceeding.

Shortly after that time, Mr. Gilanis asked me to review the FBI records and also to review what had been done in