

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Bass, Gary D. "Interview With Gary D. Bass." E-mail interview. 4 Apr. 2014.

We interviewed Gary D. Bass, a primary source, because he is the co-founder of the Center for Effective Government. In 1989, he also created the Right-to-Know Network, which keeps citizens informed about their government. Thus, he has had years of experience dealing with FOIA and though, as a citizen, he may be slightly biased against the government, his comprehensive answers on what he would like to see changed in FOIA, its significance, past Freedom of Information Laws, and why he founded the Center for Effective Government was an irreplaceable part of our research. He was also reliable because he is a Ph.D., and, again, founded the Center for Effective Government and Right-to-Know Network.

Ben, Sargent. Freedom of Information. 2010. Graphic. National Archives of Trinidad and Tobago BlogWeb. 28 March 2014.

<http://nationalarchivestt.files.wordpress.com/2010/07/060215_bi_secrecycartoon.gif>.

This primary source political cartoon is about Freedom of Information and how it the government doesn't have as much transparency as there should be. The cartoon of the government official replies to a reporter's question, which exemplifies the FOIA request, in the characteristic Glomar Response. This was a useful cartoon since it told us about the troubles the Glomar Response gave citizens, and we put it on the "Future of FOIA" page of our website. It is biased since it's from a citizen's perspective and portrays the government as secretive, but it is reliable in providing an accurate depiction of the government secrecy that was, indeed, present through Glomarization.

Clinton, William. "Statement by the President." October 2, 1996. PDF file.

This is a primary source because it is the statement made by President Clinton concerning the EFOIA amendments. This was exceptionally useful because in the statement itself, Clinton explains the changes made to improve FOIA over the years. Also, it helped us understand his hopes for the FOIA with the new amendments.

Dennett, Lydia. "FOIA Failings Continue." Web log post. *POGO Blog*. Project on Government Oversight (POGO), 17 Apr. 2013. Web. 7 Jan. 2014.

<<http://www.pogo.org/blog/2013/04/20130417-foia-failings-continue.html>>.

This online blog article helped us in our research because it informed us of the situation of FOIA today. It told us present day FOIA denial statistics, which were important to our website because we needed a present-day connection and this site provided it. It is a primary source because it relates to present-day statistics and was written recently. Although there might be bias in the blog article itself, we used the statistics, which were factual and couldn't include bias.

"E-FOIA Amendments (H.R. 3802)." *E-FOIA Amendments (H.R. 3802)*. George Washington University, 2 Oct. 1996. Web. 13 Dec. 2013.

<<http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/efoia.html>>.

The Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996 were a primary source because they were the actual amendments made in 1996. This helped us because we could analyze the actual amendments and learn about the changes made to them. This also made us more interested in the EFOIA and made us want to research more information about it and its changes in the rights and responsibilities of the people from FOIA.

FBI's Illegal Surveillance of Lennon. Hearing Voices. Tundra Club, 2010. Web. 2 Mar. 2014.
<<http://hearingvoices.com/news/2010/10/hv101-john-ono-lennon/>>.

This primary source editorial cartoon about the FBI's illegal surveillance of Beatles' singer John Lennon was useful to us in better understanding the historical context behind the impactful FOIA case *Wiener v. FBI*, and showed us an example of another government misconduct exposed through FOIA. It also helped us better illustrate the controversial happening in our timeline on the site.

"FOIA Update: Justice Department EFOIA Testimony." *FOIA Update: Justice Department EFOIA Testimony*. The United State Department of Justice, n.d. Web. 15 Dec. 2013.
<http://www.justice.gov/oip/foia_updates/Vol_XIX_3/xix3page4.htm>.

This primary source is Richard L. Huff's testimony, as a representative of the United States Department of Justice, about the Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996. This source was helpful to us while conducting our research because we learned more about the Department of Justice's viewpoint on the FOIA Amendments (which granted citizens more information).

Freedom of Information Act. Pub. L. 89-487. 80 Stat. 4 July 1966. Web.
<<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-80/pdf/STATUTE-80-Pg250.pdf>>.

The original FOIA, a primary source, was a key part of our research. It helped us see the original version in contrast with the modern, amended version, and showed us clearly the effect that the amendments had on the FOIA. The effect was almost tangible – while the modern FOIA is many pages long, the original was merely two pages. Furthermore, the scanned version available through the government was helpful for the visual appeal of our website because we could take screenshots of it, and it made our

website look proper and well-researched, as if we'd scanned a copy of the primary source act. This act is not biased because it was a federal law, and it was reliable for the same reason (and it was government-published).

"The Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552 As Amended By Public Law No. 110-175, 121 Stat. 2524." 2007. PDF file.

This was a primary source because it is the full text of the FOIA showing the amendments made to it by the "Openness Promotes Effectiveness in our National Government Act of 2007." It was useful to us because it showed us how the Act passed in 2007 wanted to create more openness toward the citizens. This was a change from the past and showed the evolution of FOIA.

George W. Bush: "Statement on Signing the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007," September 14, 2007. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, *The American Presidency Project*. <<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=75783>>.

George Bush's signing statement on the OPEN Government Act detailed his hopes and expectations for the act, as well as his suggested reforms for the act itself. This helped us in our analysis because it was surprising that a president who signed such an act would have more constructive criticism on the act rather than praise – it made us want to research George Bush's role in the OPEN Government Act more. Additionally, the statement brought up "earmarking" very often, which made us curious about earmarking and made us research it.

"H.R.1211 - FOIA Act." *Congress.Gov*. Library of Congress, 2014. Web. 25 Mar. 2014.

<<http://beta.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/house-bill/1211>>.

The official text of the FOIA Act of 2014 bill was useful to us because it helped us understand what rights and responsibilities for the citizens and government were involved. If the bill turned into a law, these rights and responsibilities would enhance FOIA, and this helped us understand the amendments' connection to present day on the FOIA Act of 2014 page.

John E. Moss. John E. Moss Foundation. *Neiman Watchdog*. Web. 6 Nov. 2013.

<<http://www.niemanwatchdog.org/background/images/johnemoss250.jpg>>.

This primary source photograph of John Moss was useful to us because it helped us show our website viewers the chief advocate of FOIA. It also helped us illustrate our Pre-FOIA timeline and website header.

Johnson, Lyndon B., President. "Statement by the President Upon Signing the "Freedom of Information Act."" Speech. Signing of the Freedom of Information Act. White House, Washington, D.C. 4 July 1966. *The National Security Archive*. The George Washington University. Web. 12 Dec. 2013.

<<http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB194/Document%2031.pdf>>.

This is Lyndon B. Johnson's speech from when he signed the Freedom of Information Act. This primary source was significant to the development of our project because the speech outlined the purpose and hopes of the government for the FOIA at the time, which were important to analyze as we studied the development of the FOIA over the years.

Justice Department EFOIA Testimony, 105th Cong. (1998) (testimony of Richard L. Huff). Print.

This was a primary source because it is the original text of Richard L. Huff's EFOIA Testimony, on behalf of the Department of Justice. It was useful to us because it

showed us the Department of Justice's perspective of EFOIA and that they supported the new amendments to FOIA.

Karren, Susan. "Interview With Susan Karren." E-mail interview. 1 Apr. 2014.

We interviewed Susan Karren, a primary source, because she is the director of archival operations at the National Archives in Seattle. Her answers were extremely valuable to us because she has received FOIA requests in the past. We asked her for the general trend of FOIA requests over the years for her agency, which we could not find easily elsewhere, its significance, her opinions on whether it balances rights and responsibilities, and her opinion on whether it changes the relationship between the people and the government. Her experience was invaluable to us, as we could not find quotes from government agencies generally talking about FOIA on the Internet, even though she would not have known the perspective of a citizen and therefore would have been biased slightly in favor of her governmental agency. Yet she was a reliable source because she's actually dealt with FOIA requests.

Kirtley, Jane E. "Interview With Jane E. Kirtley." E-mail interview. 26 Mar. 2014.

Jane E. Kirtley, a primary source interviewee specializing in freedom of information law and policy and access to digitized government information, was vital to our research because she provided valuable insight on what could be changed in FOIA (she pointed out something that none of our other interviews identified – budget), and her opinion on the exemptions was useful to us as well because she emphasized that they serve their purpose only if narrowly construed. She was most likely not biased, because she provided perspectives from both a citizen and agency's point of view within her interview, making her an especially significant source for our research. She was also a

reliable source because she is a J.D. as well as a professor of Media Ethics and Law at Silha.

Lennon, John, Yoko Ono, and Paul McCartney. *Give Peace a Chance*. Plastic Ono Band. Apple, 1969. MP3.

The track “Give Peace a Chance,” a primary source track released in 1969, gave us great background on the Beatles singer’s pacifist aspiration as we researched the historical context of the John Lennon Files for our page on *Wiener v. FBI*. This track was reliable because it was an MP3 download, and was from the band’s original album. The source was biased against the Nixon Administration and their support of the War in Vietnam, but it was still useful in understanding John Lennon’s motives for his pacifist campaigns. It also enhanced our website because we didn’t have an audio element otherwise.

McCoy, Shane T. Camp X-Ray of the Guantanamo Bay Detention Camps. Digital image. *Global Security*. John Pike, 2002. Web. 19 Jan. 2014.

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/jhtml/jframe.html#http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/images/gtmo_x-ray_pi011102b1.jpg%7C%7C%7C>.

This primary source photograph taken by a member of the U.S. Navy of one of the Guantanamo Camps helped us in our research because it showed us the conditions at Camp X-Ray. This was important for us to know because one of the present-day connections of FOIA we could make related to the conditions of the prisoners there. It was the recent case in which a FOIA request exposed the names and conditions of a number of indefinite detainees at that prison camp, and we felt that it was important to see the conditions it exposed.

McCoy, Shane T. Guantanamo Prisoners At Arrival in Camp X-Ray. Digital image. *Liberal America*. Liberal America, 11 Jan. 2002. Web. 18 Jan. 2014.

<<http://www.liberalamerica.org/2013/11/19/gitmo-gone/>>.

This primary source photograph by a U.S. Naval officer shows the cruel conditions in which the prisoners at Guantanamo are detained upon arrival at Camp X-Ray. This helped us in our research and in our project because knowing about the conditions at different camps in Guantanamo was key in our present-day connection for FOIA. Even though this photo may be biased, as it was taken by someone from the U.S. Navy, it still proves to be a valuable source for us because it shows one point of view to see the prisoners at Guantanamo.

Pearlman, Jonathan. "Hicks's Window on the World." *The Sydney Morning Herald*. The Sydney Morning Herald, 28 Nov. 2006. Web. 19 Jan. 2014.

<<http://www.smh.com.au/news/world/hickss-window-on-the-world/2006/11/27/1164476134575.html>>.

This primary source news article portrays the living conditions at Guantanamo to be terrible, describing one person's prison cell and how he was only allowed to come out of it one hour a day, with no stimulus inside the cell. Although this article might have been biased against Guantanamo because the reporter may have been personally against it, it provided us with another perspective. The picture and article in this source were useful to us because they helped us analyze the prison cell conditions in Guantanamo, which was our present-day FOIA connection.

Rhem, Kathleen T. Camp Delta of the Guantanamo Bay Detention Camps. Digital image. *U.S. Department of Defense*. U.S. Department of Defense, 16 Feb. 2005. Web. 19 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.defense.gov/DODCMSShare/NewsStoryPhoto/2005-02/2005021604a.jpg>>.

This primary source photograph taken by a member of the American Forces Press Service was important to our project because it helped us understand the conditions at one of the detention camps in Guantanamo Bay, which we focused on as a present-day connection to the FOIA. For example, we noticed the barbed wire fence all around in the picture, and this helped us infer that the camp was cruel. It compelled us to look further into the situation with the Guantanamo Camps.

Rhem, Kathleen T. "Detainees Living in Varied Conditions at Guantanamo." *American Forces Press Service*. U.S. Department of Defense, 16 Feb. 2005. Web. 18 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=25882>>.

This primary source news article describes the treatment of prisoners at Guantanamo. It described the varying conditions the prisoners were kept in depending on their behavior level. Also, this article may be biased and unreliable because the quotes are mainly from U.S. prison-keepers who would obviously not want to disclose information about true brutal conditions if they exist; however, this source was still useful because we could see another point of view on the Guantanamo conditions.

Roberts, Alasdair S. "Interview With Alasdair S. Roberts." E-mail interview. 26 Mar. 2014.

We interviewed Dr. Alasdair S. Roberts because he wrote a revolutionary book on FOIA and government secrecy (*Blacked Out: Government Secrecy In the Information Age*) and he specializes in the effectiveness of FOI laws. He shared with us his firsthand experience on FOIA's effectiveness and significance, which was irreplaceable and helped

us because we could not find his input elsewhere. Furthermore, he briefly talked about his book about the Information Age, which relates to EFOIA, a key page on our website. Although he might be slightly biased against the government, having written a book about government secrecy, his input was immensely useful nevertheless. Dr. Roberts was also a reliable source because he is a Ph.D. and a professor of law and public policy at Rappaport, and has written a book.

Slane, Chris. *Freedom of Information Cartoons, Posters, and Graphics*. N.p., n.d. Web. 15 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.slane.co.nz/foi.html>>.

The cartoons on this website helped us a lot because although they were biased (the author was certainly pointing out the flaws of FOIA), they provided another perspective and showed us that FOIA wasn't necessarily perfect like we'd previously assumed. Also, they led us to research about the discrepancies between theoretical rights and responsibilities, and reality, and we found some cases that fit with the political cartoons in this source. The cartoons also helped us add analysis and different points of view to our website.

Telephone Calls. Digital image. *U.S. Department of Defense*. U.S. Department of Defense, n.d. Web. 18 Jan. 2014. <http://www.defense.gov/pubs/pdfs/App12_Pt11.pdf>.

This primary source photo is from the camp at Guantanamo reserved for the best-behaved prisoners, who were allowed to make phone calls shackled to the floor. This was a good source for us to use in our analysis of our present day connection to Guantanamo because it suggested that some of the conditions at Guantanamo were not as brutal as others. Although some of the information in our other sources suggested that the camp

was far more brutal than in this picture (this picture may not be very reliable), it still served as a good alternate point of view for our analysis.

UN Flag and Emblem. Digital image. *UN News Center*. United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library, 2012. Web. 17 Mar. 2014. <<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/maplib/flag.htm>>.

This primary source image of the United Nations emblem was what we used to illustrate a landmark in the fight for freedom of information - the U.N. passing a resolution which named the freedom of information a core human right. Their emblem was useful to us because it helped us show our website viewers a graphic image of the organization that passed this important resolution in our graphic timeline about the years leading up to the passage of FOIA.

United States. Cong. *1974 Amendments to the Freedom of Information Act*. 93rd Cong., 2nd sess. Cong. Doc. Public Law 93-502. United States Department of Justice, n.d. Web. 12 Dec. 2013. <<http://www.justice.gov/oip/1974attachb.htm>>.

This primary source document from the 93rd Congress that outlined the 1974 Amendments to the FOIA was very significant in our project. Since the 1974 Amendments were one of our subtopics, it was vital to know what they were.

United States. Cong. *OPENNESS PROMOTES EFFECTIVENESS IN OUR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ACT OF 2007*. 110th Cong., 1st sess. Cong Public Law 110-175. Vol. 153. Washington, DC: GPO, 2007. *U.S. Government Printing Office*. U.S. Government. Web. 11 Dec. 2013. <<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-110publ175/html/PLAW-110publ175.htm>>.

This was a primary source because it is the original text of Openness Promotes Effectiveness in our National Government Act of 2007. It was useful to us because it

showed us how the Act passed in 2007 wanted to create more openness toward the citizens and the specific amendments this new act made to FOIA. This was a change from the past and showed the evolution of FOIA.

United States. Cong. House. Committee of Conference. *Freedom of Information Act*

Amendments. 93rd Cong., 2nd sess. H. Rept. 93-1380. N.p.: n.p., n.d. *National Security Archive*. George Washington University. Web. 4 Jan. 2014.

<[http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/H.%20R.%20Rep.%2093-1380%20\(Sept.%2025,%201974\)%20Conf.%20Report.pdf](http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/H.%20R.%20Rep.%2093-1380%20(Sept.%2025,%201974)%20Conf.%20Report.pdf)>.

This primary source conference report noted the crux of the conference in between the House of Representatives and Senate, stated the finalized 1974 amendments, and explained them. This helped us because without studying this source, we would not know what the finalized amendments were, since the other two Congressional reports on the 1974 amendments only stated proposals from one house or the other. Additionally, the explanations of the amendments clarified their meanings to us, thereby aiding our understanding of the amendments (the focus of our project).

United States. Cong. House. Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. *Amending Section 552 of Title 5, United States Code, Known As the Freedom of Information Act*.

93rd Cong., 2nd sess. H. Rept. 93-876. N.p.: n.p., n.d. *National Security Archive*. George Washington University. Web. 3 Jan. 2014.

<[http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/H.R.%20Rep.%20No.%2093-876%20\(Mar.%2005,%201974\).pdf](http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/H.R.%20Rep.%20No.%2093-876%20(Mar.%2005,%201974).pdf)>.

This primary source was very useful to us because the report detailed the reasons for the 1974 post-Watergate amendments. It helped us understand the purpose of each

amendment in an official report approved by the House of Representatives, making it a credible source as well.

United States. Cong. House. Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. *Clarifying and Protecting the Right of the Public to Information*. 89th Cong., 2nd sess. H. Rept. 1497. N.p.: n.p., n.d. *National Security Archive*. George Washington University. Web. 3 Jan. 2014.

<[http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/H.%20Rep.%20No.%2089-1497%20\(1966%20Source%20Book\).pdf](http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/H.%20Rep.%20No.%2089-1497%20(1966%20Source%20Book).pdf)>.

This primary source Congressional report is a proposal for the exemptions of FOIA. This was very reliable and helpful to us in understanding why the exemptions were needed, as it was the original submission by Mr. Dawson from the Committee of Government Operations that Congress approved.

United States. Cong. House. Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. *Electronic Freedom of Information Amendments of 1996*. 104th Cong., 2nd sess. H. Rept. 104-795. George Washington University, n.d. Web. 4 Jan. 2014.

<http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/104_cong_reports_efoia.pdf>.

This primary source report about EFOIA helped us in our project because it explained the background information that prompted the amendments to be made, as well as the reasoning for each amendment. This was useful as in order to understand the amendments, we had to understand their explanations, and this source provided the necessary explanations.

United States. Cong. House. *F. House Action and Vote on Presidential Veto, November 20, 1974*; PP. H10864-H10875. 93rd Cong., 2nd sess. H. Rept. H10864-H10875. N.p.: n.p.,

n.d. *The George Washington University*. The George Washington University. Web. 11 Dec. 2013.

<[http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/120%20Cong.%20Rec.%20H10864-10875%20\(Nov.%2020,%201974\).pdf](http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/120%20Cong.%20Rec.%20H10864-10875%20(Nov.%2020,%201974).pdf)>.

This was a primary source because it is the original text of the US Congress' House action and vote on the 1974 Amendments Presidential veto. It was useful to us because it showed us how the House of Representatives voted to pass the bill regardless of the President's wishes. This source helped us learn more about our topic because we learned that a majority of United States' citizens (state representatives make up the House) supported passing the bill and would do so even if the President was against it.

United States. Cong. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. *Amending the Freedom of Information Act*. 93rd Cong., 2nd sess. S. Rept. 93-854. N.p.: n.p., n.d. *National Security Archive*. George Washington University. Web. 4 Jan. 2014.

<[http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/S.%20Rep.%20No.%2093-854%20\(May%2016,%201974\).pdf](http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/S.%20Rep.%20No.%2093-854%20(May%2016,%201974).pdf)>.

This primary source report from the Senate's official documents was important to our project because it discussed the need for the 1974 amendments from a different point of view than our other sources. The report was submitted by an entirely different committee (Committee on the Judiciary) than the report sent to the House of Representatives for the same set of amendments; further, this report gave additional insights on why the amendments were needed that were new among the reasons discussed in our other sources.

United States. Cong. Senate. *G. Senate Action and Vote on Presidential Veto, November 21, 1974; PP. S19806-S19823*. 93rd Cong., 2nd sess. S. Rept. S19806-S19823. N.p.: n.p., n.d. *The George Washington University*. The George Washington University. Web. 11 Dec. 2013.

<[http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/120%20Cong.%20Rec.%20S19806-823%20\(Nov.%2021,%201974\).pdf](http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/120%20Cong.%20Rec.%20S19806-823%20(Nov.%2021,%201974).pdf)>.

This was a primary source because it is the original text of the US Congress' Senate action and vote on the 1974 Amendments Presidential veto in 1974. It was useful to us because it showed us how the Senate voted to pass the bill regardless of the President's wishes. This source helped us learn more about our topic because we learned that a majority of United States' citizens (citizens from each state vote for Senators) supported passing the bill and would do so even if the President was against it.

United States. President. *Message from the President of the United States Vetoing H.R. 12471, an Act to Amend Section 522 of Title & United States Code, Known as "The Freedom of Information Act"* By Gerald R. Ford, President. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 484-485. *National Security Archive*. George Washington University. Web. 12 Dec. 2013.

<[http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/House%20Document%20No.%2093383%20Message%20from%20the%20President%20of%20the%20United%20States%20\(Nov.%2018,%201974\).pdf](http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/House%20Document%20No.%2093383%20Message%20from%20the%20President%20of%20the%20United%20States%20(Nov.%2018,%201974).pdf)>.

This primary source, which was the President Ford's message to the 93rd Congress vetoing amendments to FOIA, was somewhat important to our project. It made us aware of President Ford's views, although they were ultimately rejected by Congress. United States. Presidential Meeting. Memorandum of Conversation. Washington D.C.: , 1975. PDF.

This was a primary source since it was a memorandum of a meeting of a small group of people meeting with President Ford. In it, Ford discusses his worries concerning a leak of information about Project Azorian that the press, specifically, the Los Angeles Times, had found. This was useful when we wondered how the government would respond to FOIA requests before the Glomar Response and it showed how the group decided to ignore it for the time being, not respecting the rights of the citizens and their responsibility to uphold government transparency and follow FOIA guidelines. United States. Studies in Intelligence. Memorandum of Conversation...Meeting. Washington D.C.: , 1975. PDF.

This was a primary source document concerning a certain meeting, though the actual name of the meeting had been removed before it was available to the public. President Ford met with top advisors and the short conversation shows that they were trying to figure out how to respond to requests asking for mission details, probably about Project Azorian, without giving any details. This was useful because it showed an instance where the government did not comply with their responsibility to have information available to the public upon request.

Weinstein, Harry. "FBI to Release Last of Its John Lennon Files." *Los Angeles Times*. Los Angeles Times, 20 Dec. 2006. Web. 5 Apr. 2014.

<<http://articles.latimes.com/2006/dec/20/local/me-lennon20>>.

This primary source newspaper article from 2006 when the FBI was about to release the last of the John Lennon FBI files documented the 25-year struggle Jon Wiener led to acquire the files. This was useful to us because no other reliable source had the information about each stage of the process of acquiring the files, like when Wiener took the case to the 9th District Circuit Court of Appeals in Los Angeles, and won. This source was reliable because the Los Angeles Times is a reputable newspaper, although it may be slightly biased because their main source of information was Jon Wiener himself, and not the FBI or other government agencies.

Wiener, Jon. "Gimme Some Truth: The FBI Files of John Lennon." Interview by Amy Goodman. *Democracy Now!* Democracynow.org, 25 May 2000. Web. 6 Apr. 2014.

<http://www.democracynow.org/2000/5/25/gimme_some_truth_the_fbi_files>.

This primary source interview was useful to our research because the interviewer, Amy Goodman, asked Dr. Jon Wiener some important questions on the John Lennon FBI files and how his court case progressed, as well as what he found in the files. Furthermore, the interview gave us valuable information on the singer himself and why the INS would want to deport him. No other source told us this information, and since the interviewee was Jon Wiener himself, we could take quotes from him through this source without it counting towards our word count. This source is reliable because Democracy Now! is a known news program, and Dr. Jon Wiener has acknowledged that he was actually interviewed by them. The interview itself is also not biased because the questions

were very factual and his answers were comprehensive and complete, although Dr. Wiener might have slight bias against the FBI for concealing the Lennon FBI files from him for so long.

Wiener, Jon. "Interview With Jon Wiener." Online interview. 27 Mar. 2014.

We interviewed Dr. Jon Wiener, a primary source, because he fought a significant FOIA case for 25 years. He told us about his firsthand experience with FOIA requests, the flaws in the process, and details of specifically his situation that we could not find elsewhere because the case information was not very widely spread on the internet. Dr. Wiener might be biased against the government agencies due to his negative experience with them, but his firsthand account was valuable nevertheless. He is a reliable source because he is famous for having waged the 25 year battle for the Lennon Files against the FBI. Moreover, he has a doctorate degree and teaches U.S. History at the University of California, Irvine.

Wuerker, Matt. Matt Wuerker's Editorial Cartoons. *The Editorial Cartoons*. Web. 27 Oct. 2013. <<http://www.theeditorialcartoons.com/store/add.php?iid=45022>>.

This primary source set of editorial cartoons helped us understand and reconfirm the citizens' expressed desire and need for greater government transparency. We used his political cartoons in one or two places on our website, which allowed us to analyze the citizens' need for more government information, which was a key part of our thesis. Although the cartoons are biased and clearly from a citizen's perspective, they were still useful to us because they reliably portrayed what the citizens want from the government with regards to freedom of information rights.

Zyglis, Adam. "Open Government." PR Watch. Web. 6 May 2014.

<<http://www.prwatch.org/news/2012/05/11535/bill-congress-could-limit-access-drug-safety-information>>.

This primary source political cartoon was a literal take on open government, and improved our understanding of freedom of information by helping us think about it as an essential liberty in the United States (the cartoon featured the Statue of Liberty literally shining her torch on a literally opened Capitol building, the Statue labeled as “Sunshine Laws”). It was also useful to us in illustrating the potential and power of sunshine laws like FOIA in enabling transparent government. Moreover, the cartoon was rather objective and did not show much bias, and was reliable because FOIA, if implemented correctly, does have the power to open the government.

Secondary Sources

Ardia, David. "Congress Passes FOIA Reform Bill, Expands Definition of "News Media"" Web log post. *Digital Media Law Project*. Berkman Center for Internet & Society, 20 Dec. 2007. Web. 21 Dec. 2013. <<http://www.dmlp.org/blog/2007/congress-passes-foia-reform-bill-expands-definition-news-media>>.

This primary source article from when the OPEN Government Act was passed was written by an average citizen, and it is not biased because it includes only factual information. This source helped us understand the different ways the OPEN act reformed FOIA and how a normal citizen understood it.

"Create A Basic Report." *FOIA.gov*. United States Department of Justice, n.d. Web. 14 Nov. 2013. <<http://www.foia.gov/data.html>>.

This was a website that had a lot of FOIA data that was searchable at any time.

We were fascinated with this source and it was very helpful because it showed how easily available most information was because of FOIA.

Dela Cruz, Alyssa, Annie Zhao and Faith Austria. "The Watergate Scandal Animation Film."

Online video clip. *YouTube*. YouTube, 27 May 2013. Web. 11 Jan 2014.

This was a valuable secondary source video because it explained the Watergate Scandal in understandable terms. Since Watergate fueled the Privacy Act Amendments to the FOIA, it was necessary that we learn about it and understand it. Furthermore, this served as a good interactive multimedia source on our website.

FBI - FOIA. FBI, 01 Oct. 2010. Web. 14 Nov. 2013. <<http://www.fbi.gov/foia/>>.

This is a secondary source on the FOIA because it was created based on primary sources. This site helped us learn background information on the Freedom of Information Act. It was the source that introduced us to our topic.

"FOIA Legislative History." *The National Security Archive*. George Washington University, 2008. Web. 17 Dec. 2013.

<<http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/foialeghistory/legistfoia.htm>>.

This valuable secondary source listed a few major amendments to FOIA and included many primary sources that were useful for us to analyze in our project, like congressional reports. This source also helped us decide which of the amendments of the FOIA we should focus on.

"FOIA Update 1979-2000." *USDOJ: OIP: FOIA Update*. United States Department of Justice, n.d. Web. 14 Dec. 2013. <<http://www.justice.gov/oip/foi-upd.htm>>.

This secondary source website helped us in our project because it contained an index of all the updates to the FOIA since 1979. Because our topic was about the evolution of the FOIA and how it shaped rights and responsibilities, this source helped us decide which major amendments most enhanced rights and responsibilities. We used those as the foci of our website.

"The Freedom of Information Act." *Freedom of Information Act*. U.S. Department of State, 6 Nov. 2013. Web. 14 Nov. 2013. <<http://foia.state.gov/Learn/FOIA.aspx>>.

This source is secondary because it was an interpretation of the original text. However, it helped us significantly because it clearly explained exemptions to FOIA that no other source adequately did.

Freedom of Information. Digital image. *Freedom of Information*. Falmouth University, 2005. Web. 7 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.falmouth.ac.uk/freedom-of-information>>.

This image is a secondary source because it wasn't created during the period of the FOIA and didn't concern anybody's personal experiences from the time period. This image was also meant to relate to the U.K.'s Freedom of Information Act; however, the picture was generic enough that we could use it on our website. We felt it was important to our project because it showed a padlock representing information being opened, and we thought that clearly represented the new avenues that FOIA opened. It was a good visual for our website.

Fradon, Dana. Man Asking for Information About Himself Through the FOIA. Digital image. *The Federal FOIA Ombudsman*. Office of Government Information Services, 2008. Web. 18 Dec. 2013. <<https://ogis.archives.gov/about-ogis/ogis-reports/the-first-year/executive-summary.htm>>.

This was a secondary source primary cartoon because even though it described the effects of the Privacy Act Amendments to the FOIA, it was created long after those amendments were made. It may not be reliable wholly, as it was created by a New York cartoonist famous for blowing things out of proportion; however, it was a useful visual tool for us to use in describing the Privacy Act and its effects. Also, it led us to research a possible discrepancy between the people's rights to information about themselves and reality; the possibility that maybe the government wasn't providing people with the information they had a right to even long after the Privacy Act Amendments that gave the people that right.

Harold L. Cross. First Amendment Center. Web. 3 Nov. 2013.

<<http://www.firstamendmentcenter.org/hall-of-fame/harold-l-cross>>.

This secondary source website helped us learn about Harold Cross, the author of the language of FOIA, and how he helped in the revolution to get FOIA passed. This was the only website we found that gave substantial information about Harold Cross, so it was especially important to our project, specifically in making out Pre-FOIA timeline.

History Detectives: Freedom of Information Act. Perf. Wes Cowan, Elyse Luray, Eduardo Pagan, Gwen Wright, and Tukufu Zuberi. KCTS9, 2005. Internet.

This short film on FOIA was helpful because it contained information on who passed the act and how an American would use the act, potentially. This is a secondary source because the speaker in the video was not witness to the act or present during the time of the act.

The John Lennon FBI Files. Digital image. The John Lennon FBI Files. 19 Dec. 2006. Web. 4 Apr. 2014. <http://www.lennonfbifiles.com/fbi_release06.html>.

This secondary source website on the Lennon FBI files by Jon Wiener was immensely useful to us, specifically the digital image in it which showed how much previously redacted information FOIA released after 25 years. The images helped us learn about the true impact of FOIA on the case and situation more strongly than any other source did. This is reliable because Jon Wiener was the person who received the documents after *Wiener v. FBI*, and not biased because there was no room for bias to show in this set of digital images.

Kennedy, George. "How Americans Got Their Right to Know." Freedom of Information. John Moss Foundation. Web. 1 Mar. 2014.

<<http://www.johnmossfoundation.org/foi/kennedy.htm>>.

This secondary source website by the John Moss Foundation was the most useful website in giving us information about the road to FOIA, and the fight that John Moss led to pass FOIA. Its many primary source pictures, although we didn't use them all, improved our understanding of the magnitude of this miniature revolution for freedom of information. It's reliable because it is by the official John Moss Foundation.

Lemov, Michael R. "John Moss and the Battle for Freedom of Information, 41 Years Later." *Neiman Watchdog*. Neiman Foundation for Journalism at Harvard University, 3 July 2007. Web. 6 Nov. 2013.

<<http://www.niemanwatchdog.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=background.view&backgroundid=191>>.

This secondary source website sponsored by the Neiman Foundation for Journalism at Harvard University helped us understand the fight to pass FOIA, specifically by Democratic Congressman John Moss. This helped us greatly in

constructing our Pre-FOIA timeline, and let us know the historical context behind the passage of FOIA. It is reliable because it's from Harvard University.

Liberty Bell Next to FOIA File and Feather Pen. Digital image. *Freedom of Information*. United States Division of Military and Naval Affairs, 28 Sept. 2007. Web. 7 Jan. 2014. <<http://dmna.ny.gov/foil/>>.

This digital image was a secondary source because it did not involve anyone's personal experiences from the time when FOIA was created. Although it did not particularly help us to further our research, we thought it would be a powerful visual tool. We wanted to use it on our website to give our viewers the same understanding of FOIA that this picture aided in giving: that the freedom to government information is just as important as any of our other liberties and unalienable rights.

"Neither Confirm Nor Deny." Audio blog post. Radiolab Podcast Articles. Ed. Julia Barton. N.p., 12 Feb. 2014. Web. 26 Mar. 2014. <<http://www.radiolab.org/story/confirm-nor-deny/>>.

This secondary source explaining the origin and application of the Global Response helped tremendously in our research about Glomarization. By bringing in a former CIA Lawyer who talked about his involvement in Project Azorian and about how he came up with the "neither confirm nor deny" answer, or the Glomar Response, it enhanced our understanding of the topic by helping us understand the government's views. Furthermore, it provided valuable quotes that helped us explain the Glomar Response in our website.

Obama, Barack. "Freedom of Information Act." *The White House*. The White House, n.d. Web. 14 Nov. 2013. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/FreedomofInformationAct>.

This is a memorandum from President Barack Obama that talks about the intent of the FOIA. It is a secondary source, because the President wasn't there when the Freedom of Information Act was passed. However, this source was of great use to us since it highlighted the ideals of the act.

"Privacy 'Glomarization'." FOIA Update. US Department of Justice, n.d. Web. 28 March 2014.
<http://www.justice.gov/oip/foia_updates/Vol_VII_1/page3.htm>.

This was a secondary source we used to gather certain insights concerning the application of the Glomar Response and how it was meant to be used. It showed us that the only way an agency should be allowed to use Glomarization was if the information threatened personal or national security and the procedure that an agency must follow to reply to a FOIA request this way. By outlining how Glomarization was supposed to work, it helped us understand the rights that it enriched and the responsibilities of the government to protect certain information.

Singer, Natasha. "How to Break an Information Bottleneck?" *The New York Times*. The New York Times Company, 25 June 2011. Web. 23 Nov. 2013.
<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/26/business/26stream.html?_r=1&>.

This newspaper article is a secondary source because it was created long after FOIA was created and amended, etc. It was important to our project because it listed some common ways people used FOIA, and the level of efficiency of FOIA during the Obama Administration, and this helped us assess the current situation of FOIA. This article could be biased because it could be by a reporter who supports or is against the Obama Administration, but it was a useful point of view nevertheless.

What Is FOIA? American Civil Liberties Union, n.d. Web. 22 Dec. 2013.

<<http://www.whatisfoia.org/index.html>>.

This interactive simulation (secondary source) helped us learn about the FOIA, how to file a FOIA request, and, unlike any other source, listed specific situations in which the government had not accepted FOIA requests in the past. Mainly, this source helped us find some discrepancies between rights and responsibilities in which the exemptions were used as an excuse to withhold important information.

Your Right to Federal Records. Electronic Privacy Information Center, n.d. Web. 2 Jan. 2014.

<http://epic.org/open_gov/rights.html>.

This secondary source website was important to our project. It included information about the Privacy Act, which we focused on as a subtopic in our website. It was clear and simple to understand, which made it comprehensible to the general public.