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File #:

187-WF-183054

Serial Scope:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription	10/16/92
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CARMEN A. DIPLACIDO, Director, Citizens Consular Services, Office of Consular Affairs, United States Department of State (USDOS) (202-647-3666) was telephonically contacted by Special Agent (SA) THOMAS FITZPATRICK on this date and DIPLACIDO therefore provided the following pertinent information: (It is noted that DIPLACIDO was previously interviewed in person by SA FITZPATRICK and another FBI SA on 10/2/92.)

ADJUDICATION CONSIDERATIONS:

DIPLACIDO said "I am a very senior guy knowledgeable of the adjudication area" (as regards adjudication of a United States (U.S.) citizen's expressed intent to denounce his U.S. citizenship).

He said that "I was on an adjudication desk starting in August, 1970."

Under certain circumstances, the USDOS could send an adjudication letter or a citizen's name to the U.S. Secret Service based on a request being made by a citizen to renounce his/her U.S. citizenship. To his knowledge, the USDOS would not send such a letter or citizen's name to any other agency.

He believes that this requirement for the USDOS to provide information to the U. S. Secret Service in this regard was based on action of the Warren Commission as a result of its investigation of the assassination of U. S. President JOHN F. KENNEDY (in November 1963). DIPLACIDO believes that KENNEDY's reported assassin, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had reportedly expressed an interest in the past in renouncing his U. S. citizenship. Accordingly, apparently the Warren Commission felt it was appropriate for the USDOS to be required to disseminate to the U. S. Secret Service information received by the USDOS about other persons who expressed an interest to the USDOS in renouncing their U. S. citizenship.

Investigation on	10/5/92 a	Falls Church,	Virginia File #	187-WF-183054 - 9
by SA THOM	as fitzpatrick	TF:jfw	Date dictated	10/14/92

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Continuation of FD-302 of CARMEN A. DIPLACIDO

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DIPLACIDO said that dissemination of such information is not sent to the U. S. Secret Service in every case.

He commented that how a possible letter from WILLIAM J. CLINTON (relating to his possibly renouncing his citizenship) was worded would determine how it was handled by the USDOS.

If this possible letter said that he wanted to renounce his citizenship, it most likely would have been disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service.

If "someone" said that he/she wanted to be naturalized in another country, this would probably not be the type of situation wherein dissemination could be made about such to the U. S. Secret Service. A person can be naturalized in another country without giving up their U. S. citizenship but "at the time" (circa 1969-1970) most countries wanted such a person to give up their prior citizenship if they were naturalized in another country, and the United States was a country that took this stance at that time.

DIPLACIDO advised that he thought that any correspondence (relating to a person's intent to denounce his/her citizenship) would be sent to the USDOS passport file.

He thinks that passport records were sent to the Washington National Records Center (WNRC) (at Suitland, Maryland) in three-year blocks before 1978.

If WILLIAM J. CLINTON's 1968 passport application had been retired to the Federal Records Center, any possible letter from CLINTON expressing his intent to denounce his U. S. citizenship would have been kept <u>separately</u> in the passport This would depend on what he requested, what the response of the USDOS was, and whether the 1976 passport application of CLINTON's had come in yet.

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DIPLACIDO advised that in 1968, a U. S. passport was <u>valid</u> for <u>five (5) years</u>. Accordingly, CLINTON's <u>1968</u> passport would have expired in 1973.

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