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4	THE HONORABLE WILLIAM B. SAXBE		
5	ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES		
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7	WITH		
8	MARGARET GENTRY		
9	OF		
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## PROCEEDINGS

MS. GENTRY: Assuming that this is what -- a little bit about the CIA --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: All right.

MS. GENTRY: And I understand that it's not been too long in reaching anything as to it.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: No.

MS. GENTRY: But I might ask the important question: What is now the feeling of the board of inquiry with regard to it?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Well, I think you've got to wait until this inquiry board comes up with their findings. The Department of Justice has had very little relationship with the national security, their part of the budget is not a significant part of it. The FBI works with them on requested domestic surveillance of foreign intelligence activities, and this does go on.

And that's about the extent of our involvement, and I think that this is done with proper safeguards. We've changed the procedures to be sure that that information is necessary and that our means of achieving it are legal.

But that's about the only involvement that we have in national security.

MS. GENTRY: What other safeguards are there?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Well, that any request

has to be reviewed. But we're talking about primarily in regard to electronic surveillance. But of course there are other types of surveillance, and all of these requests are properly reviewed and authorized by the Attorney General as and for the President.

and we have new directives from the President as to our authority in this area, and I just hope that people in their revulsion against Watergate don't fail to realize that there are enemies of this country, in this country, that are operating for and are paid by foreign powers that are not necessarily friendly to our purposes; that we have to protect ourselves against such intelligence activities, illegal intelligence activities, I might add.

And that to fail to take these measures would invite them to invade our military establishment and other security measures in this country and place us in a perilous situation.

MS. GENTRY: As far as safeguards, you're talking about the wire-tap guidelines that you instituted?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: That, that's part of it.

MS. GENTRY: Do you have any idea of the number of requests for civilian surveillance?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: No. That's all classified.

The CIA very seldom come to us for this type of counter-

intelligence activity, because it is the prime responsibility of the FBI in this area to originate most of these.

Now, --

MS. GENTRY: So they would go to the FBI and the FBI would come to you?

all. It usually works the other way around. When they have, through their foreign contacts, learned of operators in this country, they notify the FBI.

MS. GENTRY: Well, what -- are there any other that would do any other type of surveillance? You know, the CIA reports to

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Well, the first thing, just as in any criminal investigation, we first ascertain that there is reasonable grounds for suspicion. It's not done recklessly. It's done based upon a developed set of circumstances that indicate that such activity is going on, and that the people identified are the -- are connected to it.

Most of these are people in the employ of foreign countries. Some active members of their intelligence groups.

MS. GENTRY: Have you or anyone in the Department found any cases of domestic operation -- [inaudible]

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Have we found what?

MS. GENTRY: Are there cases of domestic operation

for the CIA that were reported to

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: On the current investigation, I don't have any information on that, you'll have to get that from Mr. Silberman, because he's been handling that.

MS. GENTRY: He has?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Yes.

But , to my knowledge, we have had a firm understanding that there is no surveillance of -- in this country, except by the FBI.

In fact, we have an understanding there's no surveillance of American citizens any place in the world, except by the procedures that we have established.

MS. GENTRY: Well, are you saying, then, that you know that CIA did not carry out any surveillance of American citizens?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: I have no knowledge that they did.

MS. GENTRY: Well, do you have any knowledge that they didn't?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: No, but I'm not apt to have that. You know, you just assume that this understanding in effect is the whole story, and I believe it is.

MS. GENTRY: It has come out that the Department turned overal list of ten to twelve thousand names to the CIA, do you

think that was the right thing for the Department to have done? Would you have done it if you had been Attorney General then?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: I don't know. You close out a department like that and you wonder what to do with the files that you have, and I'm not at all sure the CIA wanted them, it might just have been an idea to get them out of the building.

Because, from what I understand about these files, they didn't amount to a lot.

MS. GENTRY: After the Rockefeller committee runs for ninety days, it's supposed to run, do you think there should be any other extensive inquiry into the intelligence operations relating to -- between the FBI and the CIA? Any more inquiry into what was done and what should be done?

should be not on the invasion of individual rights. I don't think that that's, to my knowledge at this time, this has not been a widespread problem. I think the investigation should be rather based upon the question of whether we're getting the most for our money. There's billions of dollars going into our intelligence network, and sometimes it -- I feel that it's a self-generating type of activity. They've had pretty much of a blank check ever since World War II.

And all bureaucracies tend to pyramid and to grow.

And if the amount of hard intelligence that they're developing is commensurate with the outlay of money, that is to be decided. That's the question.

And if, on the other hand, if it's just a matter of taking in each other's wash, and is self-generating, that's the problem that we should consider.

And I think that after such a study that our intelligence agencies -- you've got yourself a new bag, I see A VOICE: The first day.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: After such a shakedown,

I think that probably it will be leaner, tougher, more
effective. We have to have intelligence, and we also have to
protect ourselves against the intelligence-gathering
agencies of other governments. It's part of the international game.

I don't think anybody would suggest that we stop all counterintelligence activities. We might as well issue them an information on every secret that we have.

We don't want them going to people in our defense system and bribing them. We don't want them to infiltrate our plants, and what few secrets we have on military equipment. We don't want them to know the plans that we have for diplomatic measures and discussions. We don't want them to know the proposals that are made for deployment, worldwide

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deployment. All of these things must be secret. There has to be secrets in government.

And we have to protect that. At the same time, there is certain information that is extremely important for us to have, about the deployment, the effectiveness, the plans and procedures of other countries.

And it would be an ideal situation if we could just all have a conference and sit down and say, we have an exchange of secrets once a month. It'd save billions of dollars.

But the world doesn't operate that way.

So I just hope that we don't carried away and say that we don't need any intelligence. There have been more battles won, more wars won on effective intelligence than -- and more lives saved than probably any other single military activity.

So I just don't want us to get carried away.

On the other hand, we should have a means of evaluating our intelligence-gathering and our counterintelligence activities, to see that it's not overblown and out of control.

And there's been a reluctance on Congress to do this. There's been a reclutance on the Executive to do this. And it's been left pretty much to the people in the field, and that's what I say when I say that we should have a deep

investigation after this particular CIA, a deep investigation as to whether it's self-generating and whether we have an involved system of taking in each other's wash.

MS. GENTRY: And this would -- you mean, you would hope this would encompass all of the intelligence activities?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: All of the intelligence activities.

MS. GENTRY: Who would carry out this investigation?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: I don't think it matters who does it, just so it's done. The President could do it, -- probably the best way would be a joint effort by the President and the Congress to evaluate it.

Because this isn't just an Executive thing, it's also a congressional thing. Congress has been ready and anxious to vote money for any kind of intelligence. You talk about intelligence, and you close the door and whisper a couple of things, and how much do you want?

It's --

MS. GENTRY: And you've got it.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: That's why I say this is an area that everyone is feared to enter. The CIA is only a part of it.

MS. GENTRY: Well, tell me if, as you plan to go

halfway around the world, are you going to be leaving any recommendations for Mr. Levi?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Some, but I certainly am not going to leave a great body of things. I have a few realistic recommendations that I think that -- might help.

But I'm certainly not going to leave and leave a bundle of things that, if they were good, I could have done.

MS. GENTRY: What, specifically, have you suggested?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Well, I haven't put it together yet. I'm going to try to use it for speech material. I've got a couple of speeches to make at the bar associations. I'm going to talk to the Dade County Bar on the 30th, and I'm going to talk to the Akron Bar Association on the 6th of February -- after I leave the office.

MS. GENTRY: Do you know when you will be sworn in as Ambassador?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: It's my intention to be sworn in on the 3rd as Ambassador-designate.

MS. GENTRY: I read in the UPI wire this morning that you had some pressure from the White House to --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Well, I was just reading that when you came in. It makes very interesting reading.

I'm surprised I said all that.

MS. GENTRY: What kind of impression did you get?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Oh, primarily outrage that -- the invasion of privilege.

MS. GENTRY: On the tapes?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Not only the tapes, but the presidential prerogatives.

MS. GENTRY: Was there some effort to try and get you to stop Jaworski from trying the tapes case.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Oh, suggestions, yes, that -- not necessarily on the tapes, but now it would appear that they were getting warm, you know.

But the people, most of the people that talked to me were genuinely and thoroughly in the belief that Mr. Nixon was being martyred, that he wasn't guilty of those things charged.

And I'm sure that he was telling them almost day by day that, "this is a terrible thing that's happening to me; destroying the Presidency", and this is the kind of thing that was relayed to me: Here's an innocent man being pilloried for things that are within the province of the Executive, and to invade this is going to destroy it, and you have to convey this message to Mr. Jaworski, and you have to put a stop to this type of activity; and you've got to investigate and see who's stirring this up, this kind of thing.

MS. GENTRY: Did you get the feeling that they were

contacting you with the specific instruction from the President.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Perhaps not by the specific instructions, but certainly they were getting a daily treatment on the fact that this was an outrage; what's happening.

MS. GENTRY: Was Jaworski, or the prosecutor's investigation of Rebozo, was that a part of what they were saying?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: No, no one ever mentioned that.

MS. GENTRY: And you told them?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: On some of the outrage, I would say, "Well, I'll look into it." I did, and I felt that the Prosecutor was justified.

On some of the other things that required a more active measure, I just told them I wasn't going to do it.

MS. GENTRY: What were the other things?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Oh, wanted an investigation or something into somebody that they said was lying, or something like that.

But I think that almost on a day-by-day basis the Prosecutor had to come to me to authorize turning over to him of various investigatory files and tax files and things like this, and I was determined to help him any way I could, and

I honored all his requests.

Of which I'm very glad that I did.

MS. GENTRY: When you first came in, did you realize it was going to be that kind of daily hassle?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: No. No, it was some frustrating days for a while.

MS. GENTRY: But you had the assurance before you came in that the Prosecutor would operate with independence, didn't you?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: That's correct.

MS. GENTRY: Well, were you sort of surprised to hear Nixon had gone back on his promise?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Well, Nixon didn't make the promise, I made the promise.

MS. GENTRY: But after you talked to him and you had some assurance that he would let the Prosecutor continue independently?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: I think that was between he and the Prosecutor, I wasn't involved in that conversation.

No, but I felt deeply obligated to the members of the Senate that confirmed me, and I wasn't about to -- even though there had not been those promises, I probably wouldn't have done it. But certainly with those primises, and on at least one occasion, I sent up testimony to some of the people

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and said, Now, here's what I said.

And I'm going to abide by it.

MS. GENTRY: Was it mostly Haig and Buzhardt ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: No, not necessarily. I'm not going to mention names on the thing.

But I genuinely feel that in most of these cases it was people who genuinely felt that he was being badly treated. It wasn't people that were in any way part of the Watergate affair. I never had any dealings with any of those individuals. But it was people who genuinely felt that the people were persecuting him.

And it had to do, as you recall, with the hiring of people to go up there, or the -- even the active defense of the President, it was suggested to me that it was the Attorney General's obligation to actively defend him.

> You weren't upset with that, I gather? MS. GENTRY: ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: NO.

Remember, we used to talk about that in the coffee sessions here, about who was going to defend the President. And I made the statement that he was going to have to hire his own lawyers, once the impeachment was accomplished.

MS. GENTRY:

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Yeah. That went over like a lead balloon at the White House.

And I never felt that the personnel should come from

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the Justice Department, and gradually we phased it out until there was nobody over there that was on the Justice Department payroll.

When I arrived here, there were several junior lawyers that were over there. And we had some go-round about that, as you recall.

But that would have been a great mess if I had acceded to their request and had the Justice Department actively defending the President before the Special Investigator.

But that was the kind of funny thinking that was going on in those days.

It looks odd now, but it seemed very serious at that time.

MS. GENTRY: I wonder if you're satisfied at this point on the FBI -- well, if you're satisfied that the FBI will no longer carry out the same kinds of counterintelligence operations that they had.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Yes, I'm satisfied. I have great admiration for the FBI and the people that are in it.

I think over the years generally the Executive

Department and particularly the Attorney General's office

was negligent in not exerting their authority over the FBI.

And, as you know, I've recommended that there be a joint

oversight committee. I'd hate to subject the FBI to having

a House Committee and a Senate Committee, and the pull and haul; but I think there certainly should be a joint oversight committee that is privy to the operations and is kept informed of policies and practices.

I certainly don't think that it should be a politically controlled or motivated body, but I think Congress would recognize that.

MS. GENTRY: Mr. Kelley sometime ago said that he favored legislation to set up some sort of commission or committee and to give them some authority to launch counter-intelligence operations in a national emergency.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: If Congress wants to do that, that would be fine.

MS. GENTRY: And I believe you said that you don't really feel that it's --

arises, that's the time for it. I don't think something like that need be on a standby basis. There could be a time when it might be needed, but I think that's the time to go to Congress and make your case.

MS. GENTRY: Well, has there been -- has the FBI or Mr. Kelley pushed to get his proposal sent up to Congress under Department sponsorship?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: No.

MS. GENTRY: Do you think there should be any

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sort of new Department regulations that would prevent this kind of thing occurring?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: No, I think that this could very well be handled on a positive basis. As long as the Attorney General is in the chain of command and observing what's going on and being reported to, there's no way it could happen.

To set up regulations, that's a bureaucratic way of doing it, but I don't think that's -- it's just not going to happen as long as the Attorney General is on the ball, unless he wants it to happen.

MS. GENTRY: That puts an awful lot of faith in all future Attorneys General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: There is a lot of faith in all Attorneys General. I think this is one of the things that's coming to be recognized in this country, that the Executive Department of this government has tremendous powers, as exercised through the Cabinet members and through the Attorney General.

And there's no way that you can run this around through a power train and dilute it. It's either you have it or you don't have it. The alternative is to make an ineffective agency.

You just can't take all the power away from people and expect them to operate, or so muddle it up in bureaucratic

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ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: No. There are some

gobbledy-gook that nothing can be done.

There is tremendous authority in the Attorney General's office, and it must be handled with restraint.

MS. GENTRY: Getting into what seems to be the main topic of the day in the country, the economy. You've talked on numerous occasions about the coincidence in sending White-collar criminals to jail, cutting down on business violations. Have you seen any impact, from your job in the Senate to now, on proposed judges?

people in the business world to become newly aware of the fact that there is a Clayton Act, and there is the Sherman Act, and they cannot conspire to cheat the public. This is a small percentage of business, and it's unfair to the whole business community when they let them get away with it.

And, as I said in a couple of speeches, the free enterprise system cannot survive unless it is a free enterprise system. In other words, that the interplay of competition keeps it going, and when you have monopoly and when you have price-fixing, you don't have free enterprise.

MS. GENTRY: Has the business community protested the fact that you're saying these things? Have you the reception in a few of these places, that

people that don't like to hear them.

I had a very interesting experience at several of the meeting where I talked. The super corporations were all complaining about it, and all the small, relatively small corporations were saying: Right on!

Because these are practices that are ruinous to them.

MS. GENTRY: You've had the energy unit here in the Antitrust Division, is there anything that we should expect from them?

attorney General Saxbe: Well, of course, the most important area of it we're not in. As you remember, the FTC undertook the oil company investigation, and moved into this field. Now, we have some peripheral examinations, but everybody wants to find a scapegoat in the energy field.

And one of the difficulties is, of course, that by and large the costs are not a result of conspiracy, but -- if it's a conspiracy, it's on the part of the OPEC nations, which aren't subject to the Sherman Act.

MS. GENTRY: Are you satisfied now that there was no conspiracy in American oil companies?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: No, I can't speak on that, that's an area that the FTC is working on at the present time, and I'm not going to comment on it.

But the conspiracy, if there is a conspiracy, if it

does exist, is not going to change the price of oil very much today, it might in the first few days, but today -- and there's no question they did get some windfall profits. But that's not illegal.

MS. GENTRY: Okay, I just want to update one more thing that you had started recently with the survey of political trials, which --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: We hope to have a release on that before I leave.

MS. GENTRY: Can you say what you found?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: No. I don't have it before me, and I --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Yes, but -- the study is complete. I just gave it to Bob today, to see how much of it we can release. We can't release those parts that reflect on judges or on pending cases.

But the study is complete?

Hunh?

MS. GENTRY: Any surprises?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Hu

MS. GENTRY:

MS. GENTRY: Any surprises? Any bombshells?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAXBE: Oh, I don't think there's any bombshells, but I think it summarizes pretty much what we always suspected, that there are political trials. And we aren't very well equipped to handle them.

MS. GENTRY: Have they made any recommendations?