



Department of Justice

PS
668
R47

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REMARKS OF

HONORABLE ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

ON

"NEWSWATCH NEWSMAKER"

OVER

STATION WDSU-TV (AN NBC AFFILIATE)

June 17, 1973

New Orleans, Louisiana

1 [Music]

2 MR. Melancon: Good evening. I am Kirk Melancon,
3 and this is NEWSWATCH NEWSMAKER. Our special guest tonight is
4 United States Attorney General Elliot Richardson.

5 Mr. Richardson is in New Orleans for a speech to the
6 National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

7 Time Magazine says few men are better qualified by
8 temperament and experience to be the Nation's chief legal
9 officer. Mr. Richardson was elected Attorney General of
10 Massachusetts. In 1970, he became Secretary of Health,
11 Education, and Welfare. He was later named Secretary of
12 Defense, a post which he held for just a hundred days before
13 being named the United States Attorney General.

14 Questioning Mr. Richardson tonight will be Charles
15 Bosworth, Iris Kelso and Tim O'Brien of Chanel 6 News.

16 Mr. Richardson, first let me welcome you to New
17 Orleans and thank you very much for being with us tonight on
18 NEWSMAKER. It is quite a pleasure to have you here.

19 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: Thank you very much,
20 Mr. Melancon, and members of the panel. I look forward to
21 your questions and I am very pleased to be on your program.

22 MR. Melancon: Fine. Let me begin with the first
23 question, if you will. Watergate, the break-in at Watergate,
24 was a year ago today, and I would like to know how badly you
25 feel public confidence in government has been shattered by the

1 Watergate scandal.

2 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: Well, I think it cer-
3 tainly has had a very disturbing effect and, of course, part
4 of the problem is that people don't distinguish between various
5 parts of what seems to them a sort of cloudy business that has
6 called into question a lot of agencies and a lot of individuals,
7 and so I think we do have a real job in front of us to restore
8 confidence, to find the facts and to make sure that anyone who
9 is established to have been guilty of any crime is dealt with
10 appropriately.

11 MR. Melancon: Do you think that public confidence
12 has been shattered a good deal? How badly has it been?

13 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: Well, I don't think I
14 really can answer that. Of course, I have spent most of my
15 time in Washington this year and all of it really since the
16 hearings got underway, and I am not in a very good position to
17 sense how people feel across the country as a whole. Certainly,
18 it is my impression that it is a serious situation that needs
19 to be treated in that way, and that we do have a major job to
20 do in enhancing confidence not only in the law enforcement
21 process or even primarily in that, but in government itself.

22 MR. Melancon: Mr. Richardson, we thank you for
23 being with us, and we will be back in just a moment for more
24 questions for the United States Attorney General, right after
25 this.

1 [Commercial]

2 MR. Melancon: Now let's continue the questioning
3 of U.S. Attorney General Elliot Richardson with Charles
4 Bosworth of Channel 6 News.

5 MR. BOSWORTH: Mr. Richardson, the latest Watergate
6 poll by Mr. Gallup is out and it shows that 66 percent of the
7 American people think the President was involved in one way or
8 another in the break-in or the cover-up. Now, you have been very
9 careful not to make too much of a personal commitment on your
10 thinking as to the President's role, but in the light of
11 various testimony, and particular Mr. Magruder's in the Senate
12 Watergate hearings, have your thoughts on Watergate changed as
13 regards the President's role either in the break-in itself or
14 the cover-up?

15 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: No, I really haven't
16 seen any evidence that directly implicated the President. We
17 have had nothing but a certain amount of hearsay and so on.
18 Of course, the kind of enveloping cloud that I referred to
19 earlier is inherently one in which it is hard to get a clear
20 fix on the facts.

21 So far as I personally am concerned, I have had the
22 opportunity to hear the President talk directly about this, and
23 I find convincing the disclaimers he has expressed of any per-
24 sonal involvement.

25 MR. BOSWORTH: A number of people, Republicans and

1 Democrats, have said the President should go before the press
2 for a full-scale news conference in regard to Watergate. Do
3 you think that would really serve any purpose?

4 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: Well, I don't really
5 know on that score. I certainly think that it would be helpful
6 and in some ways contribute to clearing the air, if it were
7 possible for him to meet with the press on the subject in some
8 way. I think clearly a good deal of thought would need to be
9 given to the most appropriate format, otherwise, of course,
10 you could have a very large news conference in which what
11 questions got asked would be very much a matter of chance and
12 there would be no adequate opportunity to develop either any
13 clear sequence or to get from the President any adequate
14 response to the kinds of things that would be on the minds of
15 the press.

16 MR. BOSWELL : During the hearings, Mr.
17 Magruder, the Deputy Campaign Director for the President, said
18 that the workers within the campaign were influenced by what
19 they thought was a general lawlessness, particularly among
20 antiwar demonstrators, they would break the law for their own
21 causes, and he indicated that this was a frustrating point of
22 -- a frustrating problem for the people within the campaign.

23 Now, you were in government back at that time. Did
24 you find a feeling among government workers that if those
25 other guys can break the law for their causes, why can't we?

1 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: I can't say that I
2 found this a general attitude but, of course, most people in
3 government are doing a job from day to day in which that kind
4 of question doesn't arise. Certainly speaking for myself, I
5 did find this disturbing really long before that, the general
6 attitude that was being displayed on the part of people who
7 advocated violation of law as a way of demonstrating some
8 point. It would seem to me that at the very least anyone who
9 advocated the violation of law for some reason of conscience
10 should be willing to pay the penalties of the law. Of course,
11 that has not been the attitude of many, especially those who
12 have fled the country in order to escape the draft laws.

13 And so I think that we have had a general attitude
14 on the part of many who have felt that if their cause in their
15 own eyes justified it, they were free to break the law and I
16 think this in turn has made some contribution to the general
17 erosion of respect for law.

18 MR. Melancon: Iris Kelso.

19 MISS KELSO: What would you consider an appropriate
20 format for the President's meeting with the press and with
21 the news media? And do you intend to discuss this with the
22 President?

23 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: I am really not, I think,
24 a very well informed expert witness on the question of the best
25 format, and I don't think it likely that I will have the occasion

1 to advise the President or express any views. He will certainly
2 have available to him people more knowledgeable on the media
3 than I am.

4 MISS KELSO: But you seem to be saying that a smaller
5 meeting, a smaller group meeting with him would be able to
6 explore it more?

7 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: That certainly would be
8 my overall reaction to it. Of course, he has had programs
9 from time to time of that kind.

10 MISS KELSO: Let me ask another question. What do
11 you propose to do to keep the FBI from getting involved in
12 another Watergate affair?

13 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: I think the FBI still
14 is and deserves to be regarded by people of America as a law
15 enforcement agency not only of the highest competence but the
16 highest integrity. The situations in which the FBI has been
17 drawn in in some way have been for the most part situations in
18 which the FBI has resisted involvement. Individuals in the
19 FBI have had some sort of part, particularly the Acting
20 Director, depending on how widely you define Watergate. And,
21 of course, it has come to stand for a lot more things than
22 just the break-in at the Democratic National Headquarters.

23 But overall the FBI has, I think, remained untouched
24 by this and with the leadership that I am confident will be
25 given to the bureau by Chief Kelley, who has been nominated by

1 the President as the new Director, I am sure that it will go on
2 to a future with the same kind of general respect and confidence
3 it has always had.

4 MR. Melancon: Tim O'Brien.

5 MR. O'BRIEN: We were talking about the media a few
6 moments ago. How would you evaluate the media coverage of
7 Watergate?

8 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: Well, I would certainly
9 call it, especially in the greater Washington area, more than
10 adequately comprehensive. I have sometimes wondered whether
11 all the people out there are as much interested in it as the
12 press or at least the Washington press think they are.

13 MR. O'BRIEN: How can you say "more than adequately
14 comprehensive," when there are so many answers still that we
15 don't have?

16 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: Well, that depends on
17 whether or not you wish to allow the investigative processes
18 to find the answers and then report them, or whether you want
19 to report page after page of speculation, gossip and hearsay
20 without waiting for the answers.

21 MR. O'BRIEN: Of course, the country tried a year ago
22 to have the Justice Department investigate Watergate, and what
23 happened? We didn't get the answers then, and maybe this is
24 one way of getting them, through the press.

25 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: I am not sure that I

1 can -- of course, I don't speak from enough knowledge to assert
2 confidently that the people in the Justice Department, par-
3 ticularly the United States Attorneys Office for the District
4 of Columbia, did all they could have done. But I think it is
5 at least worth nothing that when the witnesses who had refused
6 to testify up to the point of their conviction and sentencing
7 would not talk then, it may well be that no one could have
8 gotten them to talk and that the new event that has taken place
9 since then, and which has brought out additional information,
10 is the fact that they have been under sentence. And, of course,
11 they were placed under sentence as the result of Justice
12 Department action.

13 MR. O'BRIEN: Mr. Richardson, we seem to be stuck on
14 the press coverage of Watergate, so I will hold us there for a
15 few more minutes.

16 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: Are you sure you want
17 to do that?

18 MR. O'BRIEN: Oh, just for a few more minutes.

19 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: There are a lot of
20 other things going on today in the Department of Justice, of
21 great importance to the citizen's safety and security over the
22 U.S.A.

23 MR. O'BRIEN: We will get to those. Let me ask you
24 this question: The special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, had
25 wanted TV coverage of the Senate investigation of Watergate

1 stopped when Mr. Stans and Mr. Magruder were ready to appear.
2 Did you agree with that? If so, why? If not, why not?

3 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: I did agree with it,
4 and I think anyone whose perspective on Watergate is that of
5 an investigator and prosecutor would agree with it. I can see,
6 of course, why the congressional committee did not agree with
7 it, because they were not acting in the role of prosecutor.

8 But if your concern is with indictments and convic-
9 tions, you would be bound to be concerned with the massive
10 pretrial publicity that is currently underway, and I think it
11 is going to be exceedingly difficult if not impossible ever to
12 impanel juries that could approach these cases without precon-
13 ceptions.

14 MR. O'BRIEN: Do you think that the concern over the
15 possible indictments has priority over the concern with the
16 political system which seems to have been subverted by this?

17 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: I think that is a very
18 tough question. This is a particularly difficult question to
19 answer from the perspective of a point of view capable really
20 of taking into account both the interest in the public's right
21 to know on the one side and the interest in administering
22 justice and punishing the guilty on the other.

23 I think, as an original matter, it ought to have
24 been possible to do both. I am concerned that as the matter
25 is in fact proceeding, that there may be public disillusionment

1 at the end of the road when they find that in spite of all
2 this no one has ever been sentenced and sent to jail.

3 MISS KELSO: Are you saying then that they may go
4 free because of this?

5 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: I think that is a very
6 real possibility.

7 MR. Melancon: Well, Mr. Richardson, we have come
8 to the part in our show where we take a commercial break. So
9 we will be back in just a moment with more questions for the
10 United States Attorney General right after this.

11 [Commercial.

12 MR. Melancon: We will continue the questioning of
13 Mr. Richardson now with Charlie Bosworth.

14 MR. BOSWORTH: Mr. Richardson, Watergate involved a
15 good deal more than just Watergate. It involved to a large
16 extent the whole issue of government surveillance of private
17 and public people. How many electronic bugs are being operated
18 by the Justice Department at this time?

19 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: I can't give you an
20 up-to-date number. We issued a total not long ago for the
21 national security area, which I think was 108. There is an
22 additional number under Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control
23 Act, mainly in the area of organized crime. And, of course,
24 the number refers, I believe, to the number that has been put
25 into place over a given time, like a year. Some of them are

1 extensions of earlier electronic surveillance, and the number
2 includes both wiretaps and so-called bugs.

3 MR. BOSWORTH: Have you called off any since you
4 became Attorney General?

5 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: Yes, some, and I have
6 initiated a comprehensive review of the standards under which
7 electronic surveillance in any form, either wiretapping or
8 bugging, is carried out, and this means both under Title III
9 and under the heading of national security. I think it is im-
10 portant that we understand as clearly as possible what the
11 objectives are, what is being learned, what intelligence value
12 it has, and on that basis establish as clear guidelines as
13 possible.

14 MISS KELSO: Will it limit bugging then?

15 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: I think it may have
16 the effect of limitation, but I can't predict that it would.
17 There has been an overall decline under this administration.
18 What I will be seeking to determine is whether the standards
19 that are being used and the guidelines are valid and, if not,
20 what modifications are needed.

21 MR. O'Brien : You said there are 108 bugs
22 or taps in effect now?

23 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: Well --

24 MR. O'Brien : Roughly about a hundred?

25 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: We --

1 MR. O'Brien : What I want to know is if any
2 newsmen are still being bugged or tapped.

3 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: There are none.

4 MR. O'Brien : And for what purpose are
5 these other bugs or taps in effect?

6 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: They come under the
7 heading of national security. All I can add to that is that
8 since the decision in the so-called Keith case in 1971, there
9 have been removed any bugs or taps that have involved activi-
10 ties that were considered to be threatening to the national
11 security but which involved primarily U.S. domestic activities.
12 There are no longer any bugs in that area.

13 MR. O'Brien : Do these bugs all involve
14 people from different countries, or other countries?

15 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: They involve foreign
16 related activities.

17 MR. O'Brien : Mr. Richardson, today --

18 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: That is exclusive of
19 the organized crime bugs under Title III. That is not in that
20 number.

21 MR. O'Brien : Today on another program on
22 television, Senator Jackson said he believes that the energy
23 crisis is real and that he says an investigation is in order
24 to find out why it developed. Will you plan such an investi-
25 gation? And why do you think it developed?

1 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: I wouldn't expect to
2 undertake an investigation of the overall problem of the energy
3 crisis. There is a government-wide committee now in effect
4 that is charged with not only trying to find out what happened
5 and why, but also to prescribe remedies.

6 The part of it that my department is most directly
7 concerned with and which we are investigating involves the
8 use of combinations in restraint of trade or to fix prices or
9 to squeeze out competition, and the possible effects that that
10 kind of action may have had in bringing about the present
11 crisis.

12 MR. O'Brien : Did your investigation deter-
13 mine that there was in fact any of this going on, to squeeze
14 out competition?

15 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: The investigation isn't
16 complete. We did bring one major action the other day against
17 one of the major oil refiners and distributors and an inde-
18 pendent refiner because we were concerned that if the arrange-
19 ments that had been entered into between them went forward,
20 the result would be to squeeze out independent distributors.

21 MR. Melancon: Charlie?

22 MR. BOSWORTH: Back on Watergate, Mr. Richardson.
23 What stock do you put in the President's explanation now with
24 the investigation by the Senate that the cover-up took place
25 at least in part to protect CIA operations, in particular in

1 Mexico?

2 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: I don't think I should
3 try to comment on the significance of the evidence or try to
4 go beyond what he has said. The matter is under investiga-
5 tion so far as my department is concerned, and the responsi-
6 bility rests with the special prosecutor, Mr. Cox.

7 MR. BOSWORTH: Do you think he should have made that
8 statement, true or false, considering the effect it has had
9 upon the opinion of the United States in Mexico?

10 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: I think that the
11 President certainly should be free, particularly given the
12 extent of the hearsay and the innuendo that has involved him
13 or seemed to involve him, to give any account that he felt
14 would contribute to public understanding of his role and his
15 attitude.

16 MISS KELSO: New Orleans District Attorney Jim
17 Garrison, who has been indicted for public bribery by the
18 Justice Department, has said that the Justice Department is out
19 to get him because of his investigation of the Kennedy assassin-
20 ation. What is your reply to that?

21 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: The Justice Department
22 doesn't indulge in the objective of getting people. The actual
23 status of the matter is one which I have no thorough familiarity,
24 but I can categorically assert that we don't do business that
25 way.

1 MISS KELSO: Have you any ideas for changes in the
2 Organized Crime Act which was written by former Attorney
3 General John Mitchell? Have you done any study of that?
4 Have you any ideas of need for change in that act?

5 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: I am in the process of
6 reviewing the revisions of the Federal Criminal Code as a
7 whole that are now pending before the Congress. There are
8 three competing bills. Actually, the organized crime legisla-
9 tion now on the books primarily goes back to 1966-67, before
10 Mitchell was Attorney General. There were some modifications
11 in 1970. I am not sure yet what further changes I think are
12 needed. The law now on the books is certainly much more
13 adequate as a tool for enforcement of the law against organ-
14 ized crime than anything we have had before recent years.

15 MR. O'BRIEN: Getting back to Watergate for just a
16 moment, our own poll shows that more and more Americans
17 believe that President Nixon knew something about either the
18 bugging itself or the subsequent cover-up; but the same poll
19 shows that fewer and fewer Americans believe that even if he
20 was involved that he should be impeached. What action, if
21 any, do you think should be taken against the President if it
22 should be shown that he was involved?

23 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: You don't seriously
24 expect me, Mr. O'Brien, as a government lawyer and head of the
25 Justice Department, to make legal judgments or comments based

1 on opinion polls. I can't think of anything farther from the
2 judicial process than polls which in turn are based on all
3 kinds of conflicting and competing statements, many of which
4 would not be admissible in a court of law.

5 MR. O'BRIEN: All right, then let's put it another
6 way. Suppose that your special prosecutor, Mr. Cox, should
7 find that the President was involved, what is he supposed to
8 do? Is he supposed to propose action against the President
9 or what?

10 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: He will have to decide
11 what action is indicated and that could, of course, include
12 whatever steps he believes are required to bring information
13 to the attention of the House of Representatives. This is
14 certainly within the range of his role.

15 On the other hand, I think it should be emphasized
16 that he does not now have before him evidence that comes any-
17 where near justifying such action.

18 MR. O'BRIEN : Mr. Richardson, it has been
19 charged that the Justice Department in the field of civil
20 rights and desegregation cases has slowed down a bit. Do you
21 feel that that is the case?

22 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: In civil rights cases
23 generally?

24 MR. O'BRIEN : Yes.

25 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: No, I don't. As a

1 matter of fact, I issued just the other day, on June 1, a
2 summary of civil rights actions by the department for the
3 preceding month. I didn't, of course, have much to do with
4 it except for the last batch of complaints that were issued.
5 But the division has been active and I think is doing a good
6 job.

7 MR. O'BRIEN : It hasn't, however, been as
8 active as it has been in the past.

9 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: The total number of
10 cases brought in May of this year was the highest number ever
11 brought by the department.

12 MR. O'BRIEN : In May.

13 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: It was the highest
14 number ever brought in any month. The total for the first six
15 months of 1973, I believe, is also a new record for civil
16 rights law enforcement actions.

17 MR. Melancon: Charlie?

18 MR. BOSWORTH: You have held three Cabinet posts
19 within the past year, that means three major divisions of
20 government have had big shakeups. Under those circumstances,
21 is the government actually functioning within those divisions,
22 and, if not -- or, if it is, who is running the ship of govern-
23 ment?

24 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: Well, it is certainly
25 functioning. The agencies of government keep going under the

1 direction in large part of career people. And, of course, when
2 there are changes at the top, not everybody changes at once.
3 Somebody in my position, whether as Attorney General, Secretary
4 of HEW, or Secretary of Defense, is to a large degree concerned
5 with what ought to be the long-term directions of policy, what
6 ought to be the priorities within the agency, what are the
7 things that should claim resources in priority as against
8 other claims. And of course, what you try to do in one place
9 may get interrupted. This has been the story of my life, in
10 a sense, that I stay long enough to get a really clear idea or
11 at least think I have a clear idea what needs to be done, then
12 I get moved somewhere else.

13 But the general business of the agency goes on any-
14 way.

15 MR. BOSWORTH: Within the Justice Department now, as
16 you get oriented, what is your first priority?

17 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: I think most broadly
18 stated, it must be -- and this brings us back to the very
19 beginning of the program -- to make some contribution, whatever
20 we can, to the strengthening of confidence in government
21 generally and in the administration of justice particularly.
22 I think we have the opportunity through federal leadership in
23 the Department of Justice to improve the administration of
24 criminal justice, both through federal agencies and through
25 the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration at the state and

1 local level.

2 Having been a United States Attorney and a State
3 Attorney General, and I think by the way I am the first U.S.
4 Attorney General who ever has served in both of those jobs --
5 I have a strong interest in making whatever contribution we
6 can to the effectiveness of law enforcement at the state and
7 local level.

8 MR. Melancon: Iris, we have three minutes.

9 MISS KELSO: I am interested in what you said earlier
10 about limiting the amount of bugging that the Justice Depart-
11 ment carries out. What is the main reason you are taking
12 these steps to limit them?

13 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: Well, I didn't really
14 say, Iris, that my objective is limiting for its own sake. My
15 objective is to establish as clear guidelines for what we do
16 as we can, so that we can explain to the oversight committees
17 of the Congress and so far as possible to the public generally
18 why we do what we do, and what the limitations are. Until we
19 have spelled out these guidelines, I can't be sure that we are
20 doing too much now.

21 In any event, I certainly think we should only use
22 these forms of information collection when there is a clear
23 and compelling justification. They do represent intrusions
24 on privacy and therefore on individual rights, and we just
25 shouldn't do it unless there is a compelling need.

1 MR. O'Brien : Mr. Richardson, some people
2 seem to feel that because you so obviously have the confidence
3 of the President, having held three Cabinet posts, and because
4 you tend to represent the middle ground of the Republican
5 Party, that you might be a Presidential candidate in 1976.
6 How do you respond to that?

7 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: 1976 is a long way off.

8 MR. O'Brien : Not that for for a prospective
9 candidate.

10 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: Well, at the rate
11 things happen these days, I in any event long ago decided that
12 I was going to take things one at a time, and I have got plenty
13 to do right now.

14 MR. O'Brien : Who would you see as the
15 frontrunner today for the 1976 nomination?

16 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: I think it is too early
17 really to pick out frontrunners. I am sure you would have to
18 say that among the potential candidates anywhere in sight, the
19 Vice President is certainly the most obvious prospect.

20 MR. Melancon: Well, Mr. Richardson, I am sorry to
21 interrupt, but time has caught up with us. It has been a real
22 pleasure to have you in New Orleans and with us on our program.
23 We sure thank you for being here.

24 ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON: Thank you very much.
25 The questions have been searching and to the point.

1 MR. Melancon: Thank you.

2 Our guest has been the United States Attorney General
3 Elliot Richardson.

4 We would like also to thank our panelist reporters
5 tonight, Charlie Bosworth, Iris Kelso and Tim O'Brien, all of
6 Channel 6 News.

7 And thank you for being with us tonight on NEWSWATCH
8 NEWSMAKER. Please be with us again next Sunday, right after
9 the Channel 6 News Report for another edition of NEWSWATCH
10 NEWSMAKER.

11 Good night.

12 [Music]

13 - - -

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25