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Discover the Truth at: **<http://www.theblackvault.com>**



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

September 15, 2014

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.



FOIPA Request No.: 1296432-000
Subject: PUBLIC BROADCASTING
SERVICE

Dear Mr. Greenwald:

This is in reference to your Freedom of Information (FOIA) request.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has located approximately 3,100 pages of records potentially responsive to the subject of your request. By DOJ regulation, the FBI notifies requesters when anticipated fees exceed \$25.00.

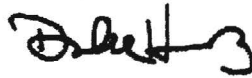
Releases are made on CD unless otherwise requested. Each CD contains approximately 500 reviewed pages per release. The 500 page estimate is based on our business practice of processing medium and large track cases in segments. DOJ regulations provide 100 pages or the cost equivalent (\$10.00) free of charge. If all potentially responsive pages are released, you will owe \$95.00 in duplication fees to receive the release on CD (7 CD's at \$15.00 less \$10.00). Should you request that the release be made in paper, you will owe \$300.00 in duplication fees.

Please remember this is only an estimate, and some of the information may be withheld in full pursuant to FOIA/Privacy Act exemption(s). Also, some information may not be responsive to your subject. Thus, the actual charges could be less. **No payment is required at this time.** However, you must notify us in writing within thirty (30) days from the date of this letter of your format decision (paper or CD) and your commitment to pay the estimated fee.

If we do not receive your format decision and/or commitment to pay within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed. Include the FOIPA Request Number listed above in any communication regarding this matter.

You have the opportunity to reduce the scope of your request; this will accelerate the process and could potentially place your request in a smaller processing queue. This may also reduce search and duplication costs and allow for a more timely receipt of your information. The FBI uses a three-queue processing system to fairly assign and process new requests. Requests track into one of the three queues depending on the number of responsive pages - 500 pages or less (small queue), 501 pages to 2500 pages (medium queue), or more than 2500 pages (large queue). Small queue cases usually require the least time to process. Please advise in writing, if you would like to discuss reducing the scope of your request, and your willingness to pay the estimated search and duplication costs indicated above. Provide a telephone number, if one is available, where you can be reached between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Eastern Time. Mail your response to: Work Process Unit; Record Information/Dissemination Section; Records Management Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation; 170 Marcel Drive; Winchester, VA 22602. You may also fax your response to: 540-868-4997, Attention: Work Process Unit.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Hardy", with a stylized flourish at the end.

David M. Hardy
Section Chief,
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division



Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

May 19, 2015

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
8512 NEWCASTLE AVENUE
NORTHRIDGE, CA 91325

FOIPA Request No.: 1296432-000
Subject: PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions:

Section 552

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☒ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

118 page(s) were reviewed and 118 page(s) are being released.

☐ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agency (ies) [OGA].

☐ This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you.

☐ We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.

☐ In accordance with standard FBI practice and pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552/552a (b)(7)(E)/(j)(2)], this response neither confirms nor denies the existence of your subject's name on any watch lists.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010)). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist. Enclosed for your information is a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request. Your patience is appreciated.

You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Office Information Policy (OIP), U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's eFOIA portal at <http://www.justice.gov/oip/efoia-portal.html>. Your appeal must be received by OIP within sixty (60) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

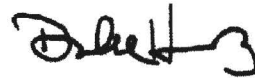
The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.



See additional information which follows.

In response to your narrowed Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, enclosed is a processed copy of the FBI Headquarters file numbers 62-HQ-114727, 163A-PA-8465 and 288A-WF-243941. It is unnecessary to adjudicate your fee waiver because there are no assessable fees.

Sincerely,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 10-21-71

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Last week when discussing with Congressman Sam Devine (R-Ohio) the forthcoming "hearings" by the Committee for Public Justice concerning the FBI Inspector [redacted] pointed out to the Congressman that Public Broadcasting apparently was committed to filming these proceedings which would subsequently be edited and released as a documentary regarding the FBI. Congressman Devine is a member of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which has jurisdiction over communication matters and he was somewhat concerned regarding Public Broadcasting's involvement in such affairs. The matter was further discussed with his Administrative Assistant, [redacted] who stated he would attempt to discreetly find out what he can about the financing and leadership of Public Broadcasting.

On 10-20-71 [redacted] advised [redacted] that Public Broadcasting has gotten itself into some real hot water with the White House, particularly for its having hired [redacted] former NBC newsman, to head Public Broadcasting Services news program. [redacted] stated that [redacted] and [redacted] both of whom have established records of opposition to the Administration, reportedly have been hired to run Public Broadcasting News Service at salaries of \$70,000 per year each.

[redacted] stated that earlier this week (he believed it was Monday, 10-18-71) Clay T. Whitehead and [redacted] of the White House staff had met with Congressman William L. Springer (R-Ill.) to discuss some possible action which can be taken to clip Public Broadcasting's wings. Congressman Springer is the Ranking Republican on the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Whitehead is head of the White House's Office of Telecommunications.

According to [redacted] the White House representatives proposed some legislative move to remove the News and Public Affairs branch from Public Broadcasting. Congressman Springer reportedly counseled against such a move which he said would unquestionably result in the Administration being accused of attempted censorship. He reportedly suggested instead that the Administration hold up release of appropriated funds for Public Broadcasting and if the matter did not correct itself through this move to make a clean sweep of the five member board which directs Public Broadcasting. According to [redacted] is

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Felt

1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Miller

1 - Mr. Dalbey

DWB:kjs

CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE

OCT 28 1971

CRIME

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

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President of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and is not subject to removal by the President in the near future. The other four board members apparently are subject to being removed in April, 1972, and the four members of the board can fire the Corporation President.

[] advised that Public Broadcasting has been appropriated directly \$30 million in the budget of the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for fiscal year 1971 with an additional \$5 million if the Corporation can raise a similar amount through private sources. [] stated that at the present time the Corporation has been able to raise only about \$1 million independently.

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b7C

[] made available the enclosed copy of the statement of income, expenses, and assets of Public Broadcasting for the fiscal years of 1969 and 1970. This shows a Federal appropriation of \$5 million in 1969 and \$15 million in 1970 with additional income of slightly over \$1,700,000 in 1969 from Corporations and other sources and close to \$1,200,000 from such sources in 1970. It also shows that the Corporation ended fiscal year 1970 with assets of almost \$2 1/2 million.

[] stated he was going to follow this situation as well as possible and would keep us advised.

It is noted the Washington Post of Thursday, 10-21-71, contains on page C-1 an article entitled "Chastising Public TV" which indicates that Whitehead spoke on 10-20-71 at the meeting of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters in Miami and "chastised public broadcasters" for copying the national commercial networks. This article also indicates the White House's displeasure over Public Broadcasting employing Vanocur. A copy of this article is enclosed.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

TEB
Ans

TEB

7 *Durb*

Chastising Public TV

By Tom Zito

The Nixon administration's top adviser on communications policy chastised public broadcasters yesterday for copying the national commercial networks instead of pursuing innovation, diverse programming and local station control.

Clay T. Whitehead told the National Association of Educational Broadcasters in Miami that the Carnegie Commission and Congress originally envisioned a public broadcasting structure "built on a bedrock of localism."

The emphasis, Whitehead said, was to be on pluralism, community service, local autonomy—a public broadcasting system that would provide an alternate to the standardized fare of the centralized, commercial networks.

Now, he said, "there is evidence that you (local public television stations) are becoming affiliates" of a fourth national network. "You check the Harris poll ... and point to increases in viewership. Once you're in the ratings game you want to win. You become a supplement to the commercial networks and do their thing..."

The trend toward "networking" programs aimed at mass audiences may bring a

massive reputation and massive impact, he noted. And it may be cheaper and simpler to manage, "less demanding on local leadership than the system adopted by the Congress."

But, he asked the delegates, is that the kind of public broadcasting system "your community needs, what's best for the country?"

Whitehead's speech was the second call by the director of the White House's Office of Telecommunications for major changes in television practices within two weeks. On Oct. 6, Whitehead urged that the "fairness doctrine" be abolished and suggested an automatic right for the public to purchase television air time.

It also comes at a time when agreement on a formula for appropriations for public broadcasting is being sought in Congress and the Nixon administration is unhappy over the Public Broadcasting Service's (PBS) creation of a national news show anchored by Sander Vanocur.

"Instead of aiming for 'overprogramming' so local stations can select among programs produced and presented in an atmosphere of

See BROADCAST, C12, Col. 1

The Washington Post
Thursday, October 21, 1971
Page C1

ENCLOSURE

62-114727-1

Chastising Public TV:

No 'Bedrock of Localism'

BROADCAST: From CI, diversity" continued Whitehead, "the system chooses central control for efficient long-range planning and so-called coordination of news and public affairs—coordinated by people with essentially similar outlooks. How different will your networked news programs be from the programs that Fred Friendly and Sander Vanocur wanted to do at CBS and NBS?"

Centralization critics say that Vanocur's selection as a "senior correspondent" for the newly formed National Public Affairs Center for

Television is a symbol of the trend away from local news emphasis.

But defenders of the Public Affairs Center say the administration's attack is aimed as much at the selection of Vanocur, whose Kennedy sympathy and criticism of the Nixon administration is scarcely a secret, as at centralization.

"On a national basis," Whitehead said, "PBS says that some 40 per cent of its programming is devoted to public affairs. You're centralizing because someone thinks autonomy in regional centers (eight origi-

nally were planned) leads to wasteful overlap and duplication. But it also enables the system to reflect America's diversity," Whitehead observed.

Some critics cite the cancellation of WETA's "Newsroom" here as an example of a news program with strong local emphasis yielding to the pressures of becoming a national news outlet or network center for the gathering of national (in Washington's case, political) news.

In response, supporters of national news outlet question the value of spending

large amounts of money purely for local news. They also cite the excellence of the "Sesame Street" and BBC-produced "Civilization" programs that centralization enables them to present. To refute Whitehead's charges of PBS playing "the rating game," they ask "what's the use of having great quality for a few select viewers?"

"Between 1968 and 1970," said Whitehead, "national broadcast hours went up 43 per cent. But local production of instructional and public programs continued a decreasing trend—down 13 per cent from 1968 to 1970. The financial picture at the local stations looks bleak, even though the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (PBS's controlling organization) can now raise the range of its general support grants to between \$20,000 to \$52,000 per TV station."

"Do you remember," he said, "that the Carnegie group put its principal stress on a strong, financially independent group of stations as the foundation of a system that was to be the clearest expression of American diversity and excellence; that the emphasis was on pluralism and local format control instead of a fixed-schedule, real-time network? CPB was supposed to increase options and program choices."

"The concept of dispersing responsibility was essential to the policy chosen in 1967 for public broadcasting."

The centralization that was planned for the system—in the form of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting—was intended to serve the stations—to help them extend the range of their services to their communities. The idea was to break the National Educational Television (NET) monopoly of program production combined with networking and to build an effective counterforce to give appropriate weight to local and regional news.

"In 1967, the public broadcasting professionals let the Carnegie dreamers have their say—let them run on about localism and 'bed rocks' and the rest of it—let them sell the Congress on local diversity and pluralism—and when they've gone back to the board rooms and classrooms and union halls and rehearsal halls the professionals will stay in the control rooms and call the shots," he said.

"It would be a shame for you to go into the new world of electronic education centers offering a dazzling array of services without engaging in the most exciting experiment of all—to see if you as broadcasters can meet your wide respon-

sibilities to your communities in instructional and public programming. It's never been tried and yet as a policy it's America's unique contribution to broadcasting—it's our concept of mass communications federalism."

Your task, then, is one of striking a balance between advancing the quality of electronic instruction and the quality of programs for the general public."

**Corporation for Public Broadcasting
(Note 1)**

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	For the year ended June 30	
	1970	1969
Net assets at beginning of year	\$ 1,984,986	\$ 992,040
Income:		
Federal appropriation	15,000,000	5,000,000
Department of Health, Education and Welfare Office of Education (Note 2)	11,631	
Nonfederal grants:		
Carnegie Corporation	15,000	1,000,000
The Ford Foundation (Note 2)	839,641	720,970
Communication Workers of America		5,000
The Sears-Roebuck Foundation	90,000	
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.	200,000	
Nutrition Conference Fund	28,809	
	1,173,450	1,725,970
Interest	251,252	193,465
	16,436,333	6,919,435
Expenses:		
Programs and activities (Note 2)	14,108,943	5,183,671
Administrative support (Note 3)	1,816,276	742,818
	15,925,219	5,926,489
Increase in net assets †	511,114	992,946
Net assets at end of year	\$ 2,496,100	\$1,984,986

62 — 114727 — /
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Wick _____
Malone _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11-3-71

FROM : Mr. A. Jones

SUBJECT: *Public Broadcasting*
TELEVISION PROGRAM "30 MINUTES WITH"
PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE (PBS)
CHANNEL 26
REQUEST FOR FILMED INTERVIEW OF
THE DIRECTOR

u.s.
[redacted] of captioned program has telephoned
your (Mr. Bishop's) office and spoke with Inspector [redacted]

DeW
[redacted] indicated that "30 Minutes With" is an informal
talk show which is telecast every Thursday evening at 8:00 p.m. over
200 stations on the PBS Television Network. [redacted] indicated that he hosts
the program along with Mrs. Elizabeth Drew, who is the Washington Editor
of "The Atlantic," a monthly magazine.

[redacted] advised that if the Director would agree to be
interviewed, a tape would be made the day prior the actual telecasting
in order that appropriate publicity could be afforded Mr. Hoover's appearance.

[redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles. Mrs. Drew has made
unfavorable remarks regarding the Bureau in "The Atlantic," a publication
which has been hostile to the Bureau.

PBS recently telecast the program produced by National
Educational Television on "The Great American Dream Machine" which
featured a 15-minute segment highlighting interviews of three alleged
FBI informants who accused the Bureau of fostering violence.

RECOMMENDATION:

That [redacted] call be returned by someone from your (Mr. Bishop's) office, and that he be advised that it will not be possible for Mr. Hoover to participate in "30 Minutes With."

- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Miss Holmes

1 - Mr. A. Jones

GTQ:dkg (7)

1-6664

NOV 9 1971

MCT-49

Rights & file

9th

March 13, 1972

REC-14

EX-101

62-114727-3

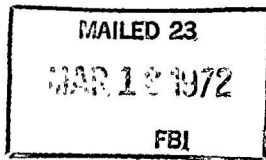
[redacted]
National Public Affairs Center
for Television
1625 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Furber:

Your letter of March 7th, with enclosure, inviting me to appear as a guest on the Public Broadcasting Service program, "Thirty Minutes With....," has been received. I regret it will not be possible for me to accede to your request.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover



1 - Mr. M. A. Jones (detached)

b6
b7C

NOTE: [redacted] requested the Director to appear on this program by telephonically contacting Inspector [redacted] of Mr. Bishop's office on 11/3/71. It was recommended the Director decline and the Director agreed. The Public Broadcasting Service has featured material which was not complimentary of the Bureau.

JCW:rmu (4)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Waikart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAR 15 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐



JCW

N-2-ACT

NATIONAL
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
CENTER
FOR TELEVISION

1625 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 • (202) 393-3150 • 393-3824

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Miller, ES	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Dalbey	✓
Mr. Cleveland	✓
Mr. Ponder	✓
Mr. Bates	✓
Mr. Waikart	✓
Mr. Walters	✓
Mr. Soyars	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

March 7, 1972

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to invite you to appear as a guest on the Public Broadcasting Service program, "Thirty Minutes With...". This program is a half hour, unedited and unrehearsed interview by Elizabeth Drew, seen Thursday nights on the PBS network across the country at 8:00 p.m. Mrs. Drew is the Washington Editor of The Atlantic Monthly, and her interview is informal and conversational, rather than the interrogatory "Meet the Press" style. PBS officials report that "out of a total PBS audience of 124 million, it is estimated that 88% watch "Thirty Minutes With...". Many stations also replay the program within a few days of its original broadcast. Our program staff gets transcripts of the interview to Washington news bureaus within hours of the taping. In the past, we have had such guests as Secretary of State Rogers, Defense Secretary Laird, Governor Ronald Reagan, HEW Secretary Richardson, Senator Edward Kennedy, Senator Edmund Muskie, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, Jordan's King Hussein, and many more.

We usually pre-tape the program for broadcast the same night. Taping is done at the studios of the public broadcasting station in Washington, WETA-TV, 2500 Fourth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20001.

Enclosed is a recent piece on the program from NEWSWEEK which you might find interesting.

REC-14 62-114727-13

2 MAR 14 1972

ack 3/13/72
Jcw: [signature]

EX-101

ENCLOSURE

Copy made for Tels. Rm.

3-8-72

NOTED
[signature]

8/25/72

EXP. PROC.

MAR 8 1972

3-14

Newsweek®

Reprinted from the issue of December 13, 1971

THE MEDIA

Added Extra

"I certainly enjoyed myself," Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot Richardson wrote in a bread-and-butter note to his hostess. Another guest, Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, attested that the lady had been "tough, honest and sensitive." And Sen. Allen J. Ellender was so taken that he cooked her a batch of his famous pralines. The object of these affections was diminutive Elizabeth Drew, 35, the solo interviewer on the Public Broadcasting Service's "Thirty Minutes" show. And it is a tribute to Mrs. Drew's skill at asking pointed questions that, although she generally leaves her subjects basking in a warm afterglow, she never shortchanges her audience by being too gentle.

Unlike its panel-show counterparts on commercial television—which are usually relegated to obscure hours on Sunday—Liz Drew's weekly confrontations take place in prime time, where they are now seen on more than 150 of the country's 210 public stations. But what really sets the program apart is Mrs. Drew's deceptively smooth style. With low-keyed, soft-spoken determination, she disarms the natural caution of statesmen and strikes swiftly to the heart of an issue. Somewhat enviously, NBC anchor man John Chancellor concedes that "Liz can slip in the knife in the nicest possible way."

Mrs. Drew, a hard-working investigative reporter who also serves as Washington editor for The Atlantic, assesses her technique in less vivid terms. The chief advantage of the one-on-one interview, she believes, is that the format leads to real conversation. "I try to strike a balance where I am not so aggressive or antagonistic that my subject ends up issuing verbal press releases," she explains. "The more relaxed a guest is, the more revealing his answers. The panel show's primary purpose is to make news, and the questioning becomes a contest between the guest and the panel. On 'Thirty Minutes,' if I make news, that's fine. But it's an added extra."

Mill: Since January, when the show premiered, there have been many added extras. An early interview with Edmund Muskie elicited some previously unseen testiness on the part of the Maine senator. Asked about his scarcely secret Presidential ambitions, Muskie snapped: "When I want to become a candidate for anything, I think I can find the words that will make my intentions clear." Sec-



Robert R. McElroy—Newsweek

Drew: 'Tough, honest and sensitive'

retary of State William Rogers used "Thirty Minutes" as a platform for pronouncing American policy on the Middle East, and foreign guests have included King Hussein of Jordan, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Israel's Golda Meir, all of whom provided grist for the media mill. So newsworthy have the shows been, in fact, that reporters sometimes attend tapings with notebooks in hand.

Mrs. Drew considers her uninterrupted half hour a "very precious commodity." The challenge, she says, "is to see what you can do with that amount of time to go over the issues, to show what these people are like, to get a sense of the chemistry." Sometimes, however, even 30 minutes isn't long enough. In a recent live interview with Hubert Humphrey, whose chronic logorrhea was particularly acute that evening, Mrs. Drew was forced to bring the proceedings to a screeching halt:

DREW (gently interrupting a lengthy peroration): Senator, thank you very much.

HUMPHREY (throwing his hands in the air): Oh me, are we done?

DREW: We are. Thank you.

HUMPHREY: Oh, gee.

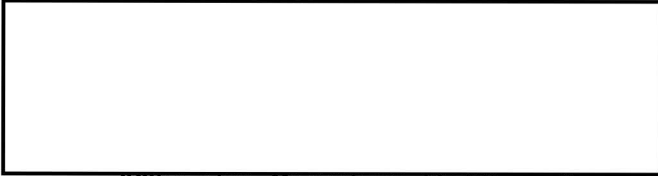
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ENCLOSURE

62-114727-3

I am aware that your schedule is a very full one, but I do feel that an expression of your views on pertinent issues of our time would be extremely valuable for the American public to have. And, of course, I feel that this program would make a fine vehicle for the expression of those views.

Sincerely,



"Thirty Minutes With..."

absolutely no.
X J

Enclosure

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b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2/8/72

FROM : G. E. Malmfeldt

SUBJECT: PAUL LEONARD JACOBS
PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE
NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION (NET)

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Mittet, E. J. _____
Callahan _____
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Conrad _____
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Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

On January 19, 1972, around 11:30 a.m., top tour leaders [redacted] who were on duty at 9th Street and the Motor Arcade entrances observed a 1972 blue, Chevrolet Station Wagon bearing current Virginia tags, [redacted] making at least three passes around the Building during the course of which one of the occupants was observed photographing the Building with a motion picture camera equipped with a wide angle lens. The car was driven by a white, male, and also contained three other men and two women. The tour leaders' interest was heightened by the fact that the group did not appear to look for a parking spot nor did they seek to enter the Building for a tour. The matter was reported to SA [redacted]

In view of the rather unusual circumstances, ASAC Light of the Alexandria Office was furnished with the license plate number and was requested to discreetly determine the name of its registrant. On January 20, 1972, ASAC Light reported that the car in question was a rental automobile belonging to the National Car Rental System at Washington National Airport. A discreet check there determined that one [redacted] who was a credit card customer had rented the car on January 18, 1972, at Washington National Airport and had thereafter returned it at Dulles International Airport on the afternoon of January 19, 1972. Since the individual engaging the automobile was a charge customer and the fact that the car had been returned to the location other than that from which rented, it was not possible to determine at that time the full identity of the renter until National Car Rental credit records became available.

On February 7, 1972, we received from the Alexandria Office a copy of the National Car Rental System charge record which indicated that the car was rented to one [redacted] California, telephone number, [redacted]. Rental records indicated that he had a California Driver's license number [redacted] expiring in 1972.

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
1 - Personnel File of [redacted]
1 - Personnel File of [redacted]

NOT RECORDED

191 MAR 7 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

WHS:cj (9)

62 MAR 16 1972

56 MAR 13 1972

EX MAR 3 1972

Malmfeldt to Bishop Memo

Re: [redacted]

Public Broadcasting Service
National Educational Television (NET)

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Bufiles reflect that the rentor of the above automobile is undoubtedly identical with [redacted] who wrote the segment of the television program, "The Great American Dream Machine," featuring interviews of three alleged FBI informants, [redacted] who accused the Bureau of fostering violence. This program was produced by National Educational Television (NET) in New York City. The FBI segment was subsequently cancelled and rescheduled for telecast by the Public Broadcasting Service. [redacted] was quoted in a UPI news item saying that Government pressure forced the cancellation which he called "censorship."

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b7C

Bufiles contain a wealth of derogatory security information concerning [redacted]

[redacted] stated, among other things, that [redacted] hates the Bureau and the Director and was pushing his venom through the NET. According to [redacted] was also associated with Black Militants and lost money when Eldridge Cleaver jumped bail as he had put up part of the bail money.

b6
b7C

While there is no information available which would indicate the purpose behind the photographing of the Justice Building by the individuals in the car rented to [redacted] because of his background, it is believed that this incident should be made a matter of record in Bufiles.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. The two tour leaders who initially spotted the car have been orally commended for their vigilance and alertness and copies of this memorandum are being designated for their personnel files.

gmn
12/3/64

WBS
12/3/64
7

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 9/13/72

FROM : M. A. Jones

Felt _____ b6
Baker _____ b7C
Bates _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Jenkins _____
Marshall _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Ponder _____
Soyars _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR APPEARANCE OF [REDACTED]
ON TELEVISION PROGRAM, "30 MINUTES WITH"
PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE

[REDACTED] of Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) [REDACTED] of captioned television program, contacted Inspector [REDACTED] of your office and inquired if it might be possible for [REDACTED] to appear on this program next Thursday or on some succeeding Thursday.

She said that "30 Minutes With" is presented over local television station WETA-TV each Thursday evening at 8:00 p.m. and is also fed to some 220 stations comprising the National Educational Television Network. It is taped in Washington at 11:00 a.m. each Thursday preceding the broadcast. Elizabeth Drew, Washington correspondent of the "Atlantic Monthly," is the interviewer on the program.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

We have no data in our files identifiable with [REDACTED]. PBS provides programming for educational television outlets such as WETA throughout the country. Its news features frequently deal in controversial matters and it has been a frequent critic of the FBI.

Former Director Hoover received invitations to appear on "30 Minutes With," each of which was declined. Mrs. Drew has made unfavorable remarks regarding the Bureau in the "Atlantic Monthly," a publication which has often been critical of the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

Someone in your office contact [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and inform him that it will not be possible for [REDACTED] to accept this invitation.

- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Kinley
- 1 - Mrs. Neenan
- 1 - M. A. Jones

57 NOV 2 1972

No. I don't do not have time.
Please regret.
Recommend you appear. AG has appeared
& will be appearing again in next few weeks.

15 OCT 30 1972

CRIME RESEARCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/26/73

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] N.Y.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS)
WASHINGTON, D. C.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 7/25/73 [REDACTED] American Airlines, NYC,
former SA, furnished the following information:

Subject, on 7/25/73, telephonically contacted [REDACTED] advising she was researching a proposed TV documentary on the "cold war" era for PBS. [REDACTED] pointed out that on page 101 in a recent book by [REDACTED] four SAs are named - [REDACTED] and two others.

[REDACTED] was seeking an interview with [REDACTED] who declined, pointing out he retired from the FBI twelve years ago and makes it a practice not to discuss his FBI employment. During the conversation he gathered the impression that [REDACTED] had contacted former SA [REDACTED] with negative results. [REDACTED] pointed out that the entire conversation with [REDACTED] was most cordial.

NY indices contain no information identifiable with [REDACTED]

Above for information of Bureau.

REC-33

X-112

22 JUL 30 1973

2 - Bureau
2 - New York
(1 - 80-217)
(1 - 65-15348)

AUG 15 1973

WCZ:enc
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PERS. REC. UNIT



November 29, 1973

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REC-11

62-114727-6

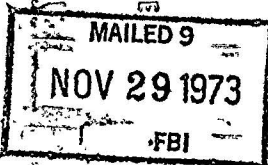
Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of November 15th, with enclosure, has been received and the concern prompting you to write is indeed appreciated. It was most thoughtful of you to bring this information to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director



NOTE: Bufiles indicate correspondent was the subject of a favorable Departmental Applicant investigation in 1967. We have had prior limited correspondence with him, last outgoing 11-14-71.

cam:bf (3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/5/79 BY GRS/CLK
9-4-83 SP-6 HAF/CLK
253272

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Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

DEC 13 1973

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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mm



November 15, 1973

Hon. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, DC 20530

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/5/79 BY G41/101/2
9-4-85 SP-6 J. J. J. 253272

Re: U.S. v. Jesse Jackson;
vio. 47 USC 506(b).

Dear Mr. Kelley:

There is probable cause to believe that Jesse Jackson of Operation PUSH and others plan to coerce, compel and constrain the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the Public Broadcasting Service to produce and broadcast TV programs, in violation of 47 USC 506(b).

For your information I am enclosing a press report about Jackson's plans. (Exhibit-1). I have no independent evidence of his plans.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is located at 888 16th St. NW, Washington, DC. It is a non-profit corporation. Congress created it in the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. 47 USC 396. Congress has appropriated substantial public money to finance its operations.

The Public Broadcasting Service is located at 485 L'Enfant Plaza West SW, Washington, DC. It too is a non-profit corporation. But Congress did not create it. However, CPB does grant substantial public money to PBS.

This particular plan is an example of Jackson's practice. He has coerced private corporations into making decisions on the basis of racial quotas by threatening similar action. Whether racial quotas are a desirable end is debateable. But whether extortion is a lawful means to that end is not debateable.

EX-104

REC-162-11727-60

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

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11-29-73
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cc to FCC
12-3-73
Jm

XEROX

DEC 13 1973



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FBI

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157-24322

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Blacks seek more money for public TV programs

By DONALD SANDERS
The Associated Press

Directors of public broadcasting held their first open session in Washington last week to listen to suggestions and complaints, most of them demands for more money for black programs.

But there were other appeals to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting board to devote more concern to programs on public education, the arts, religion, feminist issues, economic education, the common man, and less to those dealing with confrontation and nudity.

Five supporters of the public affairs program "Black Journal" went from the hearing to a news conference at which they promised drastic action unless funding for minority programs is not substantially increased.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson of Chicago, president of Project Push—People United to Save Humanity—said it is probable that civil disobedience will have to be employed. "We are going to have to stop programs while in session," he said.

"We will fight"

"We will fight until the government assures that they honor two viable options," he told the public broadcasting directors. "Either give black people our percentage share if

that which presently exists, or give us 15 per cent of the budget and we will establish our own."

Tony Brown accused the corporation of financial neglect and rhetorical abuse toward "Black Journal," of which he is executive producer.

He said the corporation reduced from \$550,000 to \$525,000 its support of his program and of "Soul" at a time when its budget was increased by Congress from \$35 million a year to \$130 million for the next two years.

No actual money has been voted for public broadcasting for this fiscal year and the next; it is operating under emergency legislation allowing it to spend no more than \$35 million annually.

The corporation's 16-member board now has one black woman member. Brown said that when seven vacancies occur next March, blacks will demand that five blacks be appointed. The president appoints the directors, although the corporation is a private one set up by Congress to channel federal funds to public broadcasters.

Economic concerns

The directors heard appeals for more programming aimed at other groups as well.

For the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Carl H. Madden told them the corporation has a responsibility to fill a vital need for programs that will help Americans understand the economic system under which the country functions, and economic issues which it faces. "Too often, he said, crilelism dominates.

Dr. John D. Sullivan of the National Education Association urged a funding commitment to instructional broadcasting. Hyman Bookbinder, for the American Jewish Committee, said too many public affairs programs become shrill when the issues try out for more tolerant understanding.

Mrs. Paul Anderson, speaking for Morality in Media of Massachusetts Inc., Boston, protested two WHGB programs she said were in poor taste, if not obscene: a five-part series based on Epile Zola's novel "Nana" and an off-Broadway play, "Steam Bath."

Two local women, Susan Margolis of the Feminist Party and Abel Diamant of the National Organization of Women, urged more programs devoted to feminist concerns.

Earl Higgins, representing Gallaudet College here, said more attention should be given to captioning programs for the 13 million people he said suffer from hearing impairment.

DOONESBURY



CBS adds two

"Dirty Sally" and "Great Day," two new series, will be midseason replacements on the CBS Television Network.

"Dirty Sally," a Western comedy to be presented Fridays from 8-8:30 p.m., stars Jeanette Nolan and Dick Rambo in the roles they originally portrayed in a two-part episode of "Gunsmoke" two years ago.

62-114727-0
Look how regular savings mult

DEC 13 1973

ENCLOSURE



NATIONAL
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
CENTER
FOR TELEVISION

955 L'ENFANT PLAZA NORTH, S.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 484-1500

Assoc. Dir. ☒
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ☒
Comp. Syst. ☒
Ext. Affairs ☒
Files & Com. ☒
Gen. Inv. ☒
Ident. ☒
Inspection ☒
Intell. ☒
Laboratory ☒
Plan. & Eval. ☒
Spec. Inv. ☒
Training ☒
Legal Coun. ☒
Telephone Rm. ☒
Director Sec'y ☒

8 October 1973

Mr. Clarence M. Kelly, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

955 L'ENFANT PLAZA NORTH, S.W., D.C.

The National Public Affairs Center for Television begins a new public affairs interview series next month, to be broadcast from Washington over the Public Broadcasting Service network on Monday nights.

We are writing you briefly to acquaint you with the series, and to alert you that before long we will be coming to you in hopes of having you appear on this program.

As currently planned, approximately an hour of conversation between a guest and a distinguished journalist/interviewer will be videotape-recorded. This will be edited into a half-hour program, containing the most significant substance of the discussion for airing over the 239 stations of the PBS network.

The goal of this recorded colloquy is to present to the viewing public the ideas, opinions and insights of noted national and international figures such as yourself, on critical issues of the day. The setting will be informal and conversational, with the emphasis on light, not heat.

We hope very much that this program idea appeals to you, and we expect to be in contact with you soon to set a firm date for your appearance.

Sincerely,

NATIONAL PUBLIC
AFFAIRS CENTER FOR TELEVISION

LMF/jsb D.C. 11/17

cc:

Copy made for Tele. Rm.

11/17/73 WMC

DIVISION OF GREATER WASHINGTON EDUCATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

5 MAR 27 1974

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CORRESPONDENCE
DLD-Research Section

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Franck

DATE: 3/12/74

FROM : Mr. Heim

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE OF CLARENCE M. KELLEY ON
"WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK"
PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM
MARCH 11, 1974

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Mr. Kelley's appearance on "Washington Straight Talk," a feature production of the National Public Affairs Center for Television (NPACT), was presented over the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) on March 11, 1974.

The Director's straightforward and informative answers to the questions were an excellent illustration of his "open stance" policy. The half-hour interview of Mr. Kelley by NPACT correspondent Jim Lehrer was received by 239 television stations along the PBS network. Excerpts of Mr. Kelley's responses have already been quoted on news programs and in the newspapers. A copy of the transcript of the program is attached.

Arrangements for Mr. Kelley's appearance on this program were made by the External Affairs Division with [redacted] of the show. In negotiations regarding the format and content of the program, [redacted] showed much consideration to the FBI. The professional expertise of Jim Lehrer in the interview contributed greatly to the success of the program.

It is felt that [redacted] is deserving of a complimentary letter from the Director for the professional treatment shown the FBI in presenting this program over the Public Broadcasting System.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter from Mr. Kelley be sent to [redacted]

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Franck - Enclosures

50 MAR 20 1974
DLD:lad (5)

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ANNOUNCER: Clarence M. Kelley, successor to the legendary J. Edgar Hoover as Director of the FBI. Tonight on "Washington Straight Talk," Clarence M. Kelley, charged with reviving a demoralized post-Watergate FBI and now confronting, besides the traditional brands of domestic criminality, a possible new era of political terrorism.

FBI Director Clarence Kelley answers questions from NPACT correspondent Jim Lehrer.

JIM LEHRER: Mr. Kelley, since the Patty Hearst case, we've had a rash of kidnappings in this country. And the obvious question is, when and how does it all stop?

FBI DIRECTOR CLARENCE M. KELLEY: Of course, when you speak of the Hearst kidnapping case, you must keep in your comparisons the fact that this is a so-called political type of kidnapping. And the others which have followed are more of the traditional type of kidnapping. Whether you go that way or go the way of just a plain kidnapping, of course it's a very ominous thing that we're experiencing.

We do, however, have a good record insofar as solutions. And we feel that this will be somewhat of a deterrent. Easy money, of course, attracts many people. And we may have a continuation of them. But I have said many times that I think that this is not a real wave of kidnappings that we're going to have, just a ripple, so to speak, in comparison with some of those that we've experienced in the past.

I'm optimistic about this not being a real problem.

LEHRER: But you will concede, will you not, sir, that there has been more than usual? Do you think...

KELLEY: Yes.

LEHRER: ...they've all grown out of the Hearst case? I mean the Murphy case in Atlanta, another case in Atlanta over the weekend, the case of the boy in New York, one in Akron -- a threat of one in Akron, Ohio. I mean these have grown out of the Hearst case, do you not agree...?

62-114727-8
ENCLOSURE

KELLEY: No question about it. Whenever you have something of that widespread publicity, it draws others into this as a result of the thought (?), this is a lot of money; it's an easy way to get it, that type of thing. And, yes, I agree that it was stimulated by virtue, probably, of the Hearst kidnaping.

LEHRER: From the FBI's point of view, what special problems, in a law enforcement way, do kidnapings present for you all?

KELLEY: One of the greatest problems is the demand on manpower. We have to give these cases, of course, exclusive attention. And inasmuch as there's a life at stake possibly, we have to be awfully careful. And when there's this much dedication of time and this much care necessary, it just chews up manpower. Not that we resent this, because, of course, we are removing from the danger area a victim who is being held. But it does take a lot of time.

Then, of course, there's always this possibility that, as in the Hearst case, it stimulates more of the same type of thing.

LEHRER: What about the case now just over the weekend, speaking of the Hearst case, specifically, this new tape recording which the kidnapers and even Patty Hearst's voice herself says -- accuses the FBI, for instance, of trying to set her up for death? How do you respond to something like this?

KELLEY: There's little that we can respond to. We have always stated throughout the entire Hearst kidnaping that paramount in our consideration is the safety of the victim. We will persist in that. I don't know what they're talking about, for one thing. We're being very considerate, I'm confident, of all parts of the case. This matter of being too obstreperous, of whatever they mean, we cannot actually figure it out, because we know of none. We're still dedicated to the proposition that the main consideration is the safety of the victim.

LEHRER: The dilemma, getting back to the specific problems this presents for you all, it would seem to me as an outsider looking on that the dilemma of preserving the life of the victim versus trying to enforce the law or trying to find the victim, say, in this case, this puts you always on very sticky territory, does it not?

KELLEY: Well, there is a factor in practically every crime, as a matter of fact in practically everything that the FBI does, and that is to establish a proper balance. And, yes, there is an investigation going on on these occasions. But there is never anything done which might be taken as jeopardizing the life of the victim.

While I was in Los Angeles not long ago, during a press conference there was some talk about this matter -- well, why don't

you go in and get her? Well, all right. There are some people who feel that aggressive action, this type of thing -- charge and get it done quickly is something which we cannot do. As a matter of fact, we consult frequently and, as a matter of fact, regularly with the Hearst family. And we're governed by the safety of that girl. Again, that has to be paramount throughout.

LEHRER: I've heard that comment, too, that you apparently heard in Los Angeles, "Why can't the FBI find her?," you know; I mean, it's been -- what? -- six weeks now. And yet that, of course, is another part of the picture, is it not?

KELLEY: That's right.

LEHRER: Yes. Well, look, on kidnappings, generally, some law enforcement people have said in the past that it's a mistake to pay the ransom. How do you feel about that, just generally speaking now, that all that does is it does lead to what we've had, you know, this subsequent rash, whenever ransoms are paid? How do you feel about that?

KELLEY: Well, I feel, as our procedures indicate, that it really is up to the family. We do not feel that ransoms should be paid without some evidence of the fact that the victim is alive. And we think also that there should be some negotiations leading to the release of the victim. In other words, keeping in mind the experience that in many of these cases, unfortunately the victim loses his life. To insure against that, there should be some negotiations that will prevent that as well as possible.

LEHRER: Do you feel that the death penalty should be re-instated in the cases of kidnaping where the victim dies? The President, President Nixon, has recently called for that in the last few days. How do you feel about it?

KELLEY: Of course, this matter of capital punishment is one which you could philosophize over a great deal of time. I personally feel that until something better is instituted, or equally as effective, that we should have capital punishment. I do believe that where the victim is lost that capital punishment should be invoked.

LEHRER: One more question on kidnappings and particularly the one in California before we leave it. I must ask you this. Do you agree with Governor Reagan of California who said recently that the people who accepted the food out there in San Francisco should be considered accessories to a felony?

KELLEY: Well, I would say that in this case, to make them accessories to the felony would be an extremely difficult thing to enforce. And I wonder whether or not it would even be practical to consider it.

Were I, the father -- and you must place yourself in his position -- I would like to have open to me every conceivable possibility to return my daughter. And were there a law which prevented

me to go into that type of negotiations, which prevented me from getting her released through that, I would resent it.

I don't think, in the first place, that it's something that would be enforceable. But I would say above all else is the consideration that you should have, as a parent, open to you all possibilities for restoration of your child.

LEHRER: All right, one final question on this subject, going back to what you said at the very beginning. You do not feel then, in other words, that we are in for a wild rampage of political kidnappings and political extortion? Is that correct?

KELLEY: That is correct.

LEHRER: All right, sir, let's go to more general areas about the FBI. As you sit here now as the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who do you feel your boss is? Who is your boss? Who do you feel you're answerable to?

KELLEY: Well, I think that actually, that speaking structurally, that the Attorney General is my immediate superior. And of course, working under the executive branch of the government headed by the President, he also is my boss. More than that, I feel -- and this is not a cliché, but a genuine feeling -- that my boss is the American people, a people which is entitled to the best performance that you can give, a group that's been long-suffering and very, very sympathetic to government, but I think now demands more and more that there be performance. And I would say that we should in law enforcement intensify our efforts to do a good job, that we should recognize individual rights. And when you get right down to the last analysis, I think my boss is actually good law enforcement and the implementation of it.

LEHRER: This question of independence: do you not agree also that as a result of Watergate and related matters, that, as you say, the boss -- one of your bosses is eventually, of course, the American people -- that they want to feel that the FBI is independent from some of the pressures, real or alleged, that the FBI was subjected to over the last, you know, several months? Also, do you feel that that is also a key thing?

KELLEY: I think very definitely that independence is a very necessary thing, within, of course, certain limitations. You can't have an untrammelled, uncontrollable organization within the federal government. But I think that Watergate has had very significant impacts on our independence. Inasmuch as within the FBI and with me personally, I have had no interference whatsoever. I have not been asked to do anything which I would not feel I should do. Everything, insofar as my personal experience again, has been superb insofar as doing what I think I should do.

LEHRER: The next question, of course, is what would you do if you were asked to do something that you felt -- now, here again, the dilemma between independence, on the one hand, and the normal responsiveness to your superiors, on the other hand -- what would you do if you were asked to do something that you felt on this one side over here you just didn't feel like you could do? I mean, what do you do?

KELLEY: Of course, you could be very independent in this type of thing and should be. I think that, however, first I would go to the Attorney General and explain my position. Failing there to get what I thought was a proper resolution of the matter, I would go to the President. And failing there to get what I want, I think that I would then start making numerous protests publicly and would conceivably go to the oversight committee of the Senate for the FBI. I would, in other words, battle it all the way down. And then failing in that, I would take my recourse that's always open to me and which I have said I will take, and that is to leave the government and the FBI. I certainly do not intend to bow to any pressure which I construe as illegal or not pursuant to the idea of good law enforcement.

LEHRER: Do you feel that the FBI does have public confidence problems now as a result of Watergate that you must also work on in restoring the confidence of the American people in the FBI?

KELLEY: I think we have been brushed to some extent with some of the taint of loss of public confidence. I think, however, that it's actually minimal. Insofar as our capability of freeing ourself from this, I think the possibility is excellent.

We can do a great deal of talking, and I personally have made a number of speeches. I recognize you can talk just so much. You've got to perform. And I think with publicity generated by solution of some very complex cases, with the Bureau going along, doing its job as it has for years, showing, in other words, great performance, that it will take care of itself.

LEHRER: Speaking of publicity in this line, I'm interested in this revelation in the last several days of activities of FBI agents apparently that you might say fall into the area of dirty tricks, as a result of these memos, the J. Edgar Hoover memos that were released a few days ago on disrupting black nationalism organizations, the Ku Klux Klan, and all this sort of thing.

The first question is, how do you feel about that activity? The second question is, is it still going on?

KELLEY: This was started in an era when there was a great deal of concern about the activities of the so-called New Left, the group of people who were revolutionary in their ideas

and, particularly ominous, revolutionary and violent in their actions. The administration of the Bureau at that time looked upon this with great fear as to what would happen if they were to continue. And it appears that without proper legislation, without proper guards from a continuation, that it would.

So these efforts were instituted. They were, I think, to some degree, at least, successful. At any rate, they were terminated in 1971, and they have not been re-instituted, and I have no plans, no no intention to re-institute them now.

LEHRER: Well above and beyond the particular groups that may be involved, whether it's the New Left or the old right, or whatever politically, do you feel that this is a basic technique, that that is a legitimate technique to be employed by the FBI?

KELLEY: Well, of course, you posed a question which has a lot of ramifications. No, I don't think it is a basic technique which needs to be employed. I think that you should have legislation which enables you to properly control. With such legislation, you don't have to go into this type of thing.

The field of law enforcement is growing insofar as its capability. Where in years gone by about all you did in most cases was to interview and try to get a statement, now you do a great deal more. And with the complexity of the society today, there's a need for additional legislation. I'm asked on occasion, what kind of legislation would you need in order to do this type of thing? I don't know that we would ever need legislation to do this type of thing. We need legislation that'll enable us to do less and still accomplish the job.

We don't want to go into this type of thing. In that era when there was so much alarm, it was felt something had to be done. All right, it was done. And I don't think that there was any great harm wrought as a result of it. But the thing about it is they didn't stand by. And one of the greater faults would be inactivity, not doing something about it. They did do something about it. And certainly I am not myself saying that I would do the same thing. But I'll tell you that when you feel, such as the threat was, that the nation was being brought to its knees, you'd better be doing something about it or you're going to be on your knees. And that's not a posture that any American wants to assume.

LEHRER: What about the general question that this raises and also Watergate raises to a certain degree? Let me just ask you the question. Do you feel that FBI agents should be permitted to commit illegal acts, such as burglary, illegal wiretaps, if it is in the interest of national security, or if it is in the interest of the kind of thing you're talking about, on somebody's opinion we're on the verge of revolution, or something like that? I know it's a fine line. I know it's a tough question. But where do you see your parameters? Where would you draw the parameters?

KELLEY: I do not feel that they should be permitted to engage in illegal activities. There probably, in the years gone by throughout law enforcement, were, for example, some illegal wiretaps. And that illegality gave rise to some criticism of the legal wiretaps of today.

No, I do not feel that we should be engaged at any time in any illegal activity.

LEHRER: All right, sir, moving on to this area of crime information, crime data, you and some members of Congress and others seem to be at odds over this on this national crime information computer system. The key to the controversy, it seems to me, hinges on access and accuracy. I'll ask you, first of all, is that correct? But the business of a person's past criminal record, who should be able to see it, whether the record should be kept updated, et cetera. What, first of all, is your position on this, basically?

KELLEY: Well, in the first place, there are certain things that you have to establish in a system such as this. It is a computer system. You have to establish security. There can't be any possibility that some outside organization or some outside facility can get in on it without difficulty. And I say "without difficulty": I don't actually think you can get in on it...

LEHRER: "Outside" meaning outside law enforcement?

KELLEY: No, not outside law enforcement. Some concern which might be trying to get criminal records in order to sell them, or something of that type.

Then you have to have reliability, an organization which gives good information for storage in the data bank. Then you have to have accountability so that there can be an assurance given that all along the trail of information in, information out, there has to be an inspection system, something to assure accountability.

So I feel that those things must be established. And the FBI, in my estimation, has proved itself as a proper, so-called chaperone of the system. We're not the leader of it. We're merely the one who is held for the accountability, for example. And this seems to be one of the major problems.

Another problem is the matter of sealing records, which is within this law. We do not feel that the sealing should apply to law enforcement.

LEHRER: You're talking about sealing past criminal records, right?

KELLEY: Seven years, or five years, whatever the law might provide for. We feel that there should be no sealing off

of past criminal information, which could well supply us with some leads or some capabilities toward solving a very bad crime.

LEHRER: Where do you personally draw the line between -- in this particular case, between the needs of law enforcement versus the possible infringement of privacy on the individual, on the other hand? There are chances for abuses here; there are legitimate needs, as you say, over here. Where do you draw the line?

KELLEY: Well, of course, I spoke not long ago in this composition about the balance. And there has to be a balance so that you recognize the individual rights and needs and the rights of the very large group, the victim and the people of the nation who may possibly become victims. And I think there can be a balance achieved.

Most of the problems which occur in this area is the possibility that a past record adversely would affect a person applying for a job. And I do feel that this should be protected in the sense that only convictions should be released regarding him. There is a feeling on the part of some that you take this out of the data bank and not make it available. Well, it's available in other manners. For example, you get it from the court, or there are a lot of organizations which maintain such information. And were we to not make this available, that type of business would probably proliferate, and you'd have quite a number of them who would be compiling the information.

LEHRER: Mr. Kelley, we have just a couple of minutes left. Let me ask you some general questions here. When you first took over as head of the FBI and after you'd been there a while, what emerged in your opinion as the number one problem that you had to face internally, within the FBI, and the number one thing that you wanted to accomplish?

KELLEY: To try to get the FBI personnel receptive to the idea of change. We are in a different era. We've lost a man who, for almost half a century; stood head and shoulders above everyone in the field, a man who could just by saying yes or no change the whole structure. And we now have accountability that we never had before. We're going to have, therefore, in order to have that accountability, in order to revise, do some changing. It was my feeling that this was one of the greater needs, and this is what I've dedicated a great deal of time to.

Another is to publicize the FBI and make a more open stance a reality rather than just an idea. And right here today, we're engaging in one of my efforts, to do that. I think we can be better publicized; I think we can be better explained. I think that the people want to know how we do our work, want an explanation of why we're doing it this way. They're entitled to it; we're going to give it to them.

And in these, why, there are some problems, but I think that we're meeting them.

LEHRER: You say you wanted the Bureau to understand that there had to be changes. What kind of changes, like other than, say, public openness? Internally, what kind of changes...?

KELLEY: One of them is a more participatory type of a management whereby there's an exchange between the members of the staff there at Washington, for example, and me; there's more input from them to me; that there is, generally, a feeling that this is an organization where we're powerful, we have splendid personnel, and all of them can contribute to the continuation of the progress of the organization. Generally speaking, it's known as participatory management. And that's one of the things that I want to engender in them as a good, viable system.

LEHRER: Mr. Kelley, you mentioned J. Edgar Hoover. He was, as you say, an institution, you know, a national symbol to many Americans, particularly young people, for generations now, at least forty years. How would you like for the young people of today and tomorrow to think of Clarence Kelley when everything -- when all is said and done?

KELLEY: I really haven't given this any thought. I enter the job of Director much later in life. And therefore since I must leave at seventy, I would hardly be able to build much of a record in that time. All I would like to leave is the legacy that this is an organization where you can call upon the vast well of ideas and help from the personnel, that I played it the way it should be played. And that I will do, indeed, if I possibly can.

LEHRER: Mr. Kelley, thank you very much.

ANNOUNCER: "Washington Straight Talk." From Washington, NPACT has brought you Director of the FBI, Clarence M. Kelley, with NPACT correspondent Jim Lehrer.

Next week on "Washington Straight Talk," special consultant to the President Patrick Buchanan with Bill Moyers, former press secretary to President Johnson and host of the PBS program "Bill Moyers' Journal."

March 12, 1974

PERSONAL

[Redacted]
National Public Affairs Center
for Television
955 L'Enfant Plaza, North, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear [Redacted]:

It was a distinct pleasure for me to appear ^{D.C.} yesterday on your program "Washington Straight Talk." I want to thank you for the opportunity to share my observations with your viewers.

^{D.C.} I was especially appreciative of the truly professional manner and personal expertise of your correspondent, Mr. Jim Lehrer. His interview technique, while penetrative and perceptive, gave me the latitude to explain the FBI's position clearly.

It is my personal belief that mutual cooperation by law enforcement and the news media is not only beneficial but also necessary to both sides for effective discharge of responsibilities. My thanks to Mr. Lehrer and your associates for a job well done.

ST-116 REC-11
Sincerely yours, 62-114727-9

Q. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAILED 23

MAR 14 1974

-FBI

6 MAR 14 1974

1 - Mr. Franck (detached)

NOTE: See Heim to Franck memo dated 3/12/74 captioned "APPEARANCE OF CLARENCE M. KELLEY ON "WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK" PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM; MARCH 11, 1974.

DLD:lad (6)

MAIL ROOM 174
MAR 20 1974

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Marshall

DATE: 8-24-73

FROM : Mr. Malmfeldt

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO DO FBI DOCUMENTARY
BY NATIONAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS CENTER
FOR TELEVISION

Assoc. Dir. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
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Records _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y. _____

A request to do an FBI documentary has been made by [redacted], National Public Affairs Center for Television (NPACT), Washington, D. C. This request was made by letter to [redacted] Kansas City Police Department, Kansas City, Missouri.

[redacted] advises that he would like to take an in-depth look at the total operations of the Bureau. He says he would like to explore the question: "What is the role of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in our society?" He desires as much free access to the Bureau's activities as possible, although he does not expect to review confidential files.

[redacted] specific filming requests include the following:

1. An extensive interview with Director Kelley
2. Special Agent training at Quantico
3. FBI Field Office activity at some location in the country
4. FBI activity at Bureau Headquarters in Washington, D. C.
5. The public tour at FBI Headquarters
6. On the set of "The FBI" television series in Hollywood, California.

- 1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Walsh
1 - Mr. Herington
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt

DLD:djm (8)

58 MAR 22 1974

CONTINUED - OVER

17 MAR 19 1974

DLT b6
b7C

Malmfeldt to Marshall

RE: REQUEST TO DO FBI DOCUMENTARY BY NATIONAL PUBLIC
AFFAIRS CENTER FOR TELEVISION

b6
b7C

[] stated that he would like to begin work on this project in three or four months in hopes that it will be aired over the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) sometime after the first of the year, most probably in February, 1974. He also indicated that, if possible, he would like to begin filming the public tour segment at FBI Headquarters right away before the tourist season ends.

[] indicated that his plans as outlined were very sketchy and that any need of further amplification of these plans could be realized by contacting him at his Washington, D. C. office.

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NPACT was established in 1971 to provide public affairs programming of national significance for distribution by PBS. Two liberal, well-known, ex-network commentators, [] and [] were hired by NPACT; however, [] is no longer so employed. NPACT has recently merged with non-commercial WETA in Washington, D. C. NPACT is now a division of Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association, Inc. (GWETA).

There are presently 238 educational stations affiliated with PBS, and they claim an estimated national audience of five million viewers for the recent "Watergate Hearings."

NPACT's financing last year involved \$800,000 received from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) and \$1.5 million from the Ford Foundation. CPB was set up by Congress in 1967 and receives its funds from the United States Government.

CONTINUED - OVER

Malmfeldt to Marshall

RE: REQUEST TO DO FBI DOCUMENTARY BY NATIONAL PUBLIC
AFFAIRS CENTER FOR TELEVISION

OBSERVATIONS:

There have been a number of requests for our cooperation in making special documentary films and also for interviews with the Director, and it is a reasonable assumption that these will continue. We should be selective; we cannot accept all of these requests. This one by NPACT for the program to be seen over the Public Broadcasting System will reach a smaller but very significant group of people. We should give this request favorable consideration.

It appears that we will be able to cooperate with [] on all but one of his requests. With regard to Item 6 of his requests, we cannot make commitments for our national television show which is, in fact, a commercial enterprise of Warner Brothers and Quinn Martin Productions in conjunction with ABC television. We have not, in the past, imposed on them for any special favors, and should continue to refrain from this practice.

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The filming requests that include an interview with Mr. Kelley, Special Agent training at Quantico, FBI field office activity at some location in the country, FBI activity at Bureau Headquarters, and the public tour at FBI Headquarters can readily be arranged, but with consideration given to the amount of time spent.

[] indicates that they plan to do their filming in December, 1973, and to release it for showing over PBS in February, 1974. It should be noted that we are scheduled to be in our new building in July 1974. We should take into consideration that this documentary shown on television in February, 1974, will present Mr. Kelley's interview two months after filming, and that within six months the FBI tour route and FBI Headquarters facilities shown will be outdated.

CONTINUED - OVER

Malmfeldt to Marshall.

RE: REQUEST TO DO FBI DOCUMENTARY BY NATIONAL PUBLIC
AFFAIRS CENTER FOR TELEVISION

Due to the nature of the Public Broadcasting System program proposal, it appears that we could benefit from cooperation with [redacted] but several specific points, as set out above, would have to be discussed at greater length before making a commitment. Due to our limited manpower and increasing workload, individual projects must be kept within reasonable limitations on time and Agent use. As noted above, we cannot accede to [redacted] request to film on location of our national television show. Additionally, the probable advantages of postponing this proposed documentary until after we get into the new building in July, 1974, should be brought up. These points need to be discussed with [redacted]

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There is no information in Bufiles regarding NPACT or [redacted] that would preclude our giving cooperation in this matter.

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That we accept [redacted] offer to contact him (at his Washington, D. C., office of National Public Affairs Center for Television) for further exploration of his idea, including the above-cited observations.

OK

2. If above approved, that this memorandum be returned to Correspondence and Research Section to contact Mr. Stewart.

gm
HAB
OK

NPACT

NATIONAL
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
CENTER
FOR TELEVISION

955 L'ENFANT PLAZA NORTH, S.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 484-1500

July 18, 1973

[redacted]
Kansas City Police Department
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear [redacted]

As you requested, I have tried here to set down some of the details of my documentary project on the F.B.I. As I mentioned, we would hope to begin work on this in three or four months with an eye toward it being aired over the Public Broadcasting Service sometime after the first of the year, most probably in February of 1974.

Before getting into my specific hopes for the program, let me give you some background information on our organization. NPACT was set up in 1971 to be the major production center for news and public affairs programs for the 238 educational stations affiliated with PBS. Half of our funds come from the federal government through the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; the other half from private foundations. We are currently broadcasting the Watergate hearings over the network with an estimated national audience of five million.

As to the program itself, I would want it to take an in-depth look at the total operations of the Bureau. Hopefully, we would like to explore the question: What is the role of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in our society? Although the program might include some historical perspective, our main concern would be with the ongoing workings of what has become a major American institution; how it affects our lives and how we affect it.

Generally, I would like as much free access to the Bureau's activities as possible. Naturally, I do not expect to thumb my way through the Bureau's confidential files, but I do hope that there would be an opportunity to film some of the Bureau's activities which are not as much a part of public knowledge. We can, of course, discuss specifics at a

REC-16

ST-116

17 MAR 19 1974

58 MAR 22 1974

EDISON OF GREATER WASHINGTON EDUCATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

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ack
malinfect
to Marshall
memo
8-24-73
D.H. [signature]

later date but, to give you some idea of what I am hoping to do, I would like to film the following: an extensive interview with Director Kelley; agent training at Quantico; field office activity at some location in the country; as much of the activities at the Bureau headquarters here in Washington as possible; the public tour of the headquarters; and film on the set of "The FBI" television series in Hollywood. If possible, I would like to film the public tour of the headquarters as soon as possible before the flood of tourists return home. As we discussed on the phone, I understand the Director will need several months to get reacclimated to the Bureau. I would hope that the major part of my filming could get under way in December.

This is, I realize, very sketchy. If you feel the need of further amplification, please call me collect and I will be happy to explain all I can. In addition, I would very much appreciate it if you could drop me a short note just to confirm your receipt of this letter and the Director's willingness to cooperate on the program.

Thanks very much for all your help. It was very nice speaking with you last week on the phone and I look forward to meeting you in person soon. And furthermore, keep your head steady and swing easy....that's my tip of the week.

All best,



W.C.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Franck

DATE: 2/8/74

FROM : Mr. Heim

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE BY MR. KELLEY ON PUBLIC
AFFAIRS-INTERVIEW SERIES BY
NATIONAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS CENTER
FOR TELEVISION
FEBRUARY 28, 1974

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
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Files & Com. _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

In my memorandum to you dated 1/17/74, it was recommended, and Mr. Kelley agreed, to be interviewed by Jim Lehrer on a tape-recorded program, entitled "Washington Straight Talk," that is broadcast over the Public Broadcasting System (PBS). Taping of the program has been scheduled for 10:30 a.m. on February 28, 1974, at the studios of WETA-TV, South Arlington, Virginia, and will be shown over the PBS network on Monday evening, March 4, 1974, at 8 p.m.

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In connection with this appearance a meeting was held on February 7, 1974, with Mr. Lehrer and [redacted] of this show. The format of "Washington Straight Talk" consists of the interviewer and his subject in a 27-minute question and answer session. Mr. Lehrer stated he plans to ask questions of Mr. Kelley that will reveal to the viewers what kind of man Mr. Kelley is. He feels that it is important that the American people have the opportunity to see and hear Mr. Kelley and to draw their own conclusions as to the type of man he is. He said he will ask Mr. Kelley about his philosophy in law enforcement; about what he thinks the FBI's image should be; and about keeping the FBI in its position as the top law enforcement agency in the country.

Mr. Lehrer said he is interested in questions that will help explain the FBI's position in such matters as invasion of privacy, gun control legislation, FBI morale, and FBI training programs, to name a view. He also stated

REC-73

SI-106

1 - Mr. Franck

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55 MAR 22 1974

Mr. Heim to Mr. Franck Memorandum
RE: APPEARANCE BY MR. KELLEY ON PUBLIC
AFFAIRS-INTERVIEW SERIES BY
NATIONAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS CENTER
FOR TELEVISION
FEBRUARY 28, 1974

that because of fast-breaking news here in Washington, he might want to ask questions concerning any timely news developments related to the FBI's operations. On the same basis, Mr. Lehrer stated he would like to make this program available to Mr. Kelley to make any announcements of a news release nature of national importance. He did not want this to be construed as an attempt on his part to make Mr. Kelley's appearance a "headline-making" program.

Mr. Lehrer appears to be an intelligent, friendly, but intense correspondent. He is originally from Texas, and while a reporter in Dallas, met and worked with Agents of our Dallas Office, including SAC Shanklin.

Mr. Shanklin advised he remembers Mr. Lehrer as a reporter for Educational Television in Dallas during the Kennedy Assassination investigation, and that while he may be slightly liberal in his views, he was fair and friendly to the Bureau.

[redacted] advised the program will be broadcast at 8 p.m., on March 4, 1974, over WETA-TV, but it will be shown by approximately 80 percent of the stations along the PBS network at 10 p.m. the same day. The balance of the stations along the network, due to local commitments to that time slot, will show the program at later times.

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RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.

RF *RRF*
gm
[Signature]
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
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Laboratory _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. Franck

DATE: 1/17/74

FROM : Mr. Heim

LTH

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR MR. KELLEY TO APPEAR
ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS-INTERVIEW SERIES BY
NATIONAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS CENTER FOR TELEVISION

15/189

In a memorandum dated 11/7/73 from Mr. Heim to Mr. Franck, the facts of a request by [redacted] for an interview with Mr. Kelley were set forth. [redacted] at the National Public Affairs Center for Television (NPACT), in a letter to the Director, made a tentative request for Mr. Kelley to appear on a new public affairs interview program. This new series began over the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) network, and is seen locally on Monday nights on station WETA-TV, Channel 26, in Washington, D. C.

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[redacted] initial request included plans to have Mr. Kelley appear in December, 1973, which he was unable to do. [redacted] was advised on that occasion that any request for an appearance of this kind would require at least four weeks advance notice. [redacted] indicated that he understood the situation and that he would make a similar request with plenty of advance notice during the first of the year (1974).

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On 1/15/74 [redacted] made a telephonic request for Mr. Kelley to be interviewed on Thursday, February 28, 1974. The details of this appearance by Mr. Kelley include taping at a time convenient to Mr. Kelley the morning of February 28th at WETA-TV studios, 3620 27th Street, South Arlington, Virginia. The format consists solely of an interview by Jim Lehrer, a correspondent with NPACT. The program is 30 minutes in length and [redacted] indicated that the actual time taken to complete the taping would amount to no more than 45 minutes. The program would be aired over the PBS network consisting of some 239 stations on the evening of Monday, March 4, 1974, at 10 p.m., EDT.

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[redacted] said their objective in presenting this kind of interview is to allow the viewers to be able to hear

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1 - Mr. Franck

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70 MAR 25 1974

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CONTINUED - OVER

Rescheduled for
taping 3/11/74
10:30AM
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Mr. Heim to Mr. Franck Memorandum
RE: REQUEST FOR MR. KELLEY TO APPEAR
ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS-INTERVIEW SERIES BY
NATIONAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS CENTER FOR TELEVISION

Mr. Kelley's ideas and opinions on critical issues of the day. He further stated that if Mr. Kelley agrees to come on the program that arrangements can be made prior to the actual taping of the program to review the possible questions to be asked.

PRIOR COMMITMENT TO NPACT:

On October 19, 1973, [] Producer, NPACT, met with Inspector [] and Special Agents Lawrence J. Heim and [] of the External Affairs Division in connection with a planned documentary program on the FBI. [] had made arrangements with [] of the Press Services Office while [] was still with the Kansas City Police Department, Kansas City, Missouri.

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When [] made his request in November, 1973, it was decided that his invitation be declined since plans had already been made for the documentary program to be done as requested by [] at NPACT. Shortly thereafter, [] when making a telephonic request for Mr. Kelley to appear, advised that he had been in contact with [] who told him that all plans for the documentary program had been shelved and that there would be no duplicative effort.

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OBSERVATIONS:

Since we are no longer committed to [] and his documentary program, it would seem appropriate to reconsider [] request. He has indicated who the interviewer is, and we consider him to be fair and impartial. There will be no editing of the interview unless the time runs over and a requirement to shorten the program is necessary. Additionally, a transcript of the interview will be made as soon as possible and distributed to the media by NPACT for publicity purposes.

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Favorable consideration should be given this request even though this program is not the one for which we were originally committed. It is not "live." The interviewer appears to be competent and fair and will allow Mr. Kelley

CONTINUED - OVER

Mr. Heim to Mr. Franck Memorandum
RE: REQUEST FOR MR. KELLEY TO APPEAR
ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS-INTERVIEW SERIES BY
NATIONAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS CENTER FOR TELEVISION

the latitude necessary to explain the functions of the FBI in its best and truest light. The 239 stations of the PBS network represent a sizable viewing audience for the show, and the demand on the Director's time to reach this audience should be minimal.

We have had a contact with [] before when he was the producer of the PBS program "30 Minutes With." In March, 1972, [] made a request of Mr. Hoover to appear on that program, but Mr. Hoover declined. Elizabeth Drew, Washington Editor of "The Atlantic," a monthly magazine, was the host of "30 Minutes With." Mrs. Drew has made unfavorable remarks regarding the Bureau in "The Atlantic," a publication that has been hostile in the past.

b6
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Bureau files do not reflect any information identifiable to []

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That Mr. Kelley agree to tape-record a 30-minute interview for the program on the morning of Thursday, February 28, 1974, at the studios of WETA-TV, South Arlington, Virginia, with Correspondent Jim Lehrer.

~~30
10 AM
2/28/74
JLM~~
~~11 AM
2/27/74
JLM~~

(2) That, if approval of this interview given, the Director select a time during the morning of Thursday, February 28, 1974, for this interview.

(3) That, if approval of this interview given, the External Affairs Division complete final arrangements with [] at NPACT.

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KKF
Jan

OK
ready to go
time in
HOB
K

Handwritten signature

AWT
20

N-FACT

NATIONAL
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
CENTER
FOR TELEVISION

955 L'ENFANT PLAZA NORTH, S.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024 (202) 484-1500

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	_____
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

March 14, 1974

Handwritten signature

re

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Public Broadcasting System

I want to thank you very much for taking the time to appear on
"Washington Straight Talk" with Jim Lehrer, this week.

D.C., VA.

We have had an unusually large number of good comments on the
program, and it is due to your candid and forthright answers to
some ticklish and hard questions.

I do hope we can do it again some time, and meanwhile please
know how appreciative we are of your being on the program.

Sincerely,

[Redacted signature block]

"Washington Straight Talk"

D.C., VA.

LMF:tdt

*No ack necessary
Let 3-12-74 to
Kelley thanking
him for opportunity
to appear
for ST*

REC-16

62-114727-14

MAR 21 1974

EXP. PROC.
MAR 15 1974

Handwritten notes and signatures

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Franck *RF/916*

DATE: 11-7-73

FROM : Mr. Heim
LTH

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR MR. KELLEY TO APPEAR
ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS-INTERVIEW SERIES
BY NATIONAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS CENTER FOR TELEVISION

955 L'ENFANT PLAZA NORTH, S.W., D.C.

[Redacted] National Public
Affairs Center for Television (NPACT), in a letter to *D.C.*
the Director, made a tentative request for Mr. Kelley
to appear on a new public affairs interview program. This
new series, beginning over the Public Broadcasting System
(PBS) network on Monday nights, will be aired over Station
WETA, Channel 26, in Washington.

[Redacted] indicated the program, as currently
planned, will be approximately one hour of conversation between
Mr. Kelley and a distinguished journalist/interviewer which
will be videotape-recorded. This will be edited into a
half-hour program, containing significant substance of the
discussion for broadcast over the 239 stations of the
PBS Network. *[Redacted]* further advised that his objective in
presenting this kind of interview is to allow the viewing
public to hear Mr. Kelley's ideas, opinions, and insights
on critical issues of the day. He says the setting will be
informal and conversational.

[Redacted] did not set a firm date for an appear-
ance by Mr. Kelley, indicating that he would be in contact
with him soon in order that the program could be scheduled.

[Redacted] was the Producer of the PBS program,
"30 Minutes With," an informal talk show that was telecast
every Thursday evening at 8 p.m. *[Redacted]* along with Mrs.
Elizabeth Drew, who is the Washington Editor of "The Atlantic,"
a monthly magazine, was the host of this program. Mrs. Drew
has made unfavorable remarks regarding the Bureau in "The
Atlantic" publication which has been hostile in the past.

[Redacted] made a request in March, 1972, for Mr. Hoover to
appear on the program, "30 Minutes With," which Mr. Hoover
declined. The PBS Network has featured a variety of informal
talk shows such as the above described program, several that
featured interviewers who represented the extreme philosophy;
whether it be conservative or liberal, radical or moderate.

1 - Mr. Franck

58 MAR 27 1974

DLD:djm

(5)

XEROX

CONTINUED - OVER

14 MAR 14 1974

Assoc. Dir. ☒
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ☐
Comp. Syst. ☒
Ext. Affairs ☒
Files & Com. ☐
Gen. Inv. ☐
Ident. ☐
Inspection ☐
Intell. ☐
Laboratory ☐
Plan. & Eval. ☐
Spec. Inv. ☐
Training ☐
Legal Coun. ☐
Telephone Rm. ☐
Director Sec'y ☐

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b7C

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b7C

UNRECORDED COPY

Mr. Heim to Mr. Franck Memorandum

RE: REQUEST FOR MR. KELLEY TO APPEAR ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS-
INTERVIEW SERIES BY NATIONAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS
CENTER FOR TELEVISION

PRIOR COMMITMENT TO NPACT

On October 19, 1973, [redacted]
NPACT, met with Inspector [redacted] and Special Agents
Lawrence J. Heim and [redacted] of the External Affairs
Division in connection with a planned documentary program on the
FBI. [redacted] had made arrangements with [redacted]
worth of the Press Services Office while [redacted] was
still with the Kansas City Police Department, Kansas City,
Missouri, and negotiations with [redacted] have continued
since that time. In connection with this documentary, it is
anticipated that Mr. Kelley will submit to a filmed interview.

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It is felt that Mr. Kelley should decline
to participate in this new program if an invitation is
extended to do so, on the basis that we are already involved
with NPACT in connection with a television documentary
on the Bureau in which it is anticipated the Director
will accede to a detailed interview. Further, based
on [redacted] past performance with programs of this
nature, he has had interviewers who have been hostile
to the Bureau and/or who have radical viewpoints. Lastly,
[redacted] format of an hour interview being edited
into a 30-minute program gives rise to the possibility
of taking Mr. Kelley's remarks out of context with resulting
distortion and possible misinterpretation on the part
of the viewer as to what was actually said by Mr. Kelley.

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RECOMMENDATION:

No action necessary at this time. If [redacted]
[redacted] makes a formal request of Mr. Kelley to appear
on his program as indicated in his letter, it is recommended
that the invitation be declined inasmuch as plans are
now being made for a documentary program and a duplicate
effort over the same network would not justify the time
requirements made on Mr. Kelley's schedule.

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UNCLASSIFIED

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PAGE 01 WARSAW 01049 220948Z COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 22 1975

20

TELETYPE

ACTION EUR-12

INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 CIAE-00 FBIE-00 INSE-00 NSAE-00 CU-04

SCA-01 VO-03 /021 W

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O R 220936Z FEB 75

FM AMEMBASSY WARSAW

TO AMEMBASSY MOSCOW IMMEDIATE

INFO USIA WASHDC

SECSTATE WASHDC 3513

UNCLAS WARSAW 1049

FOR P&C

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: SCUL, PL

SUBJECT: VISIT OF PBS INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR [REDACTED]

REF STATE 039763

SOVIET VISA HAS BEEN ISSUED TO [REDACTED]

MOSCOW ON SCHEDULE

HE WILL ARRIVE IN [REDACTED]

15 FEB 26 1975

4 MAR 7

1975

b6
b7C

62-11422-16

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 3/7/75

FROM : Mr. Heim

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR MR. KELLEY TO APPEAR ON
"WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK"
PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS)

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

[redacted] D.C. VA. at the "National Public Affairs Center for Television (NPACT)," made a tentative request for Mr. Kelley to appear again on the public affairs interview program, "Washington Straight Talk." (The Director's first appearance was March 11, 1974.) This program is aired over the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) Network; and is seen locally on Monday nights on Station WETA - TV, Channel 26, Washington, D. C.

[redacted] would like for the Director to appear on the program some time late in March or early in April, at Mr. Kelley's convenience. It would be taped on a Thursday, at a time convenient to the Director, and then aired the following Monday at 8 p.m. The format of this program will again consist of an interview by Mr. Jim Lehrer, the NPACT correspondent who interviewed Mr. Kelley the first time.

[redacted] suggested the interview be conducted in the new J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building instead of the WETA - TV studios, as was done previously. After being conducted on a brief tour of the new building, [redacted] decided the mezzanine area of the new building over the auditorium would be an excellent place to conduct the interview. He would like for it to be a very informal conversation; perhaps a brief walk around two sides of the mezzanine overlooking the fountain, pausing at the area over the auditorium for the completion of the interview. [redacted] did not want this format proposal to be interpreted as a "tour through the new building," but rather as a more informal and casual format for the program.

- 1 - Mr. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Walsh
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
- 1 - Mrs. Metcalf
- 1 - Telephone Room

DLD:ltw (8)

58 APR 8 1975

CONTINUED - OVER

RESEARCH SECTION

Mr. Heim to Mr. Moore Memorandum

RE: REQUEST FOR MR. KELLEY TO APPEAR ON "WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK," PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS)

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Kelley was interviewed on the program "Washington Straight Talk" on March 11, 1974. The program was taped at 10:30 a.m. at the WETA - TV studios, Arlington, Virginia, and was aired over the PBS Network of some 239 stations at 8 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. The NPACT officials were very cooperative in this venture, and conducted themselves in a truly professional manner. The program was well received throughout the country and engendered favorable comment. Upon completion of the taping of this program, the NPACT officials praised Mr. Kelley for his consideration for being on the program and asked that he appear again in the future. Mr. Kelley indicated to them that he would.

OBSERVATION:

The PBS Network consists of approximately 240 stations around the country with a very sizeable audience. The program is aired at 8 p.m. on a Monday evening in Washington and is carried at the same time by some stations of the network; at later times and days of the week by other stations of the network. In some cases the program is aired more than once at different times of the week by the same station. The exposure on this network, while it does not approximate the sheer numbers of viewers of any of the three major television networks, is worthwhile since the PBS viewers are made up of the more educated, more sophisticated citizens of our country.

It should be noted also that the NPACT officials disseminate a transcript of the program to the press and wire services upon completion of the program being aired.

[] has suggested that the interview be conducted in the J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building for two reasons: 1) That the new building and the fact that we are still moving into it is somewhat of a news item itself, and 2). That conducting the interview in this kind of informal atmosphere makes for a better program and thus will be better received by the viewers. Doing the program in this fashion will take less of the Director's time than if it were to be done at the studios as previously. It is a welcome departure from the more formalized "sit-down" format.

Mr. Heim to Mr. Moore Memorandum

RE: REQUEST FOR MR. KELLEY TO APPEAR ON "WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK," PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS)

There are options that should be considered. With inclement weather, the program would be done in a protected area; or if the weather becomes too severe, it can be changed to be done in the Arlington, Virginia, studios. [redacted] was definite that he would like to have Mr. Kelley appear on the program, whether it is done as described herein or as was done previously at the studios. b6 b7c

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) ~~That Mr. Kelley agree to again appear as a guest on "Washington Straight Talk," a production of the National Public Affairs Center for Television.~~

2) If approved, that either the dates of March 27 or April 3, 1975, preferably during the morning hour, be approved for taping the program. [redacted] b6 b7c

3) That, upon approval of recommendations one and two, consideration be given to doing the program in the new building with the informal format as proposed by [redacted] b6 b7c

4) That, upon approval, this memorandum be returned to the External Affairs Division in order that [redacted] be appropriately advised and necessary planning accomplished.

OK

TJ 9TB

h
[signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 4/4/75

FROM : Mr. Heim

LJH

SUBJECT: MR. KELLEY'S APPEARANCE ON
"WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK"
PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS)
APRIL 7, 1975
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Reference Memorandum of 3/21/75, Mr. Heim to Mr. Moore, captioned "Request for Mr. Kelley to Appear on 'Washington Straight Talk' Public Broadcasting System (PBS)." CJ

In referenced memorandum, the time of 10:30 a.m. on 4/7/75 was scheduled for taping captioned program by the Director and Jim Lehrer, the correspondent for National Public Affairs Center for Television (NPACT). Because of an unforeseen conflict in the Director's schedule, this time has been changed to 11 a.m. on 4/7/75.

The interview, to be taped in the WETA-TV studios in Arlington, Virginia, will be broadcast to the nearly 240 stations of the PBS Network at 7:30 p.m. EDT on 4/7/75. It can be seen in the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan area over WNVN-TV, Channel 53, at 7:30 p.m. and over WETA-TV, Channel 26, at 8 p.m. EDT.

SA [redacted] of the Special Productions Unit of the External Affairs Division, in a conference with [redacted] has determined that some of his questions are concerned with the following:

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- (1) Political harrassment of 1960s (COINTELPRO)
(2) Privacy matters (FBI files on Congressman, etc.)

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Decker
- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 1 - Mr. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Wannall

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Telephone Room

b6
b7C

70 APR 15 1975

DLD:djm (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

Mr. Heim to Mr. Moore Memorandum

RE: MR. KELLEY'S APPEARANCE ON "WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK"
PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS), APRIL 7, 1975,
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- (3) In connection with FBI investigation regarding "leaks" at Federal Reserve Board (FRB), who determines when FBI investigations will be conducted in response to Administration requests?
- (4) Recent UCR statistics reflecting increase in crime.
- (5) In reference to comments the Director made in a speech at the IACP convention in September, 1974, "what have we as a profession [law enforcement] accomplished through change?"
- (6) The Patty Hearst Case in connection with the recent forced entry of the apartment in Alexandria, Virginia.

The above topics, for the most part, are familiar to the Director.

In connection with Point Number 3, the following background information is set forth:

On February 14, 1975, Deputy Associate Director J. B. Adams received a telephone call from [redacted] of the FRB, who related confidential reports from 200 to 300 banks had been stolen from the FRB, and it was believed these reports had been given to "Consumer's Union" for possible publication. The Criminal Division, Department of Justice, advised this matter may be a possible violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 641 (Theft of Government Property) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 1905 (Disclosure of Confidential Information Generally), and they requested investigation. It should be noted that the FBI in responding to requests from other Federal agencies when there have been allegations of "leaks" or releases of [their] information to news media, would accept any information provided; and where it appeared that the activity might constitute

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CONTINUED - OVER

Mr. Heim to Mr. Moore Memorandum

RE: MR. KELLEY'S APPEARANCE ON "WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK"
PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS), APRIL 7, 1975,
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, appropriate inquiry would be made. It should also be noted that investigation conducted by our Washington Field Office reflected that [REDACTED] was interviewed by Bureau Agents in the presence of his attorney, a Department of Justice attorney, and a representative of FRB. [REDACTED] admitted acquiring the confidential information from FRB and subsequently furnished this information to "Consumer's Union" on or about 1/2/75. The Department of Justice has declined prosecution of [REDACTED] based on an agreement with his attorney. [REDACTED]

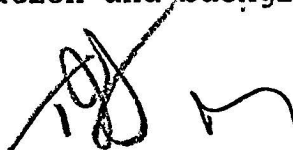
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In connection with Point Number 5, a copy of Mr. Kelley's speech before the IACP is attached.

In connection with Point Number 6, a copy of Mr. Kelley's news release setting forth complete details is also attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information and background.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 3, 1975

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley issued the following statement today regarding the circumstances of the forced entry into an Alexandria, Virginia, apartment by FBI Agents and police officers on March 15, 1975.

At 8:13 p.m., March 15, 1975, the Alexandria, Virginia, Police Department received a call from an unidentified female who said she works for an attorney in Alexandria. She stated, "You know Patty Hearst is supposed to be in Pennsylvania but she's not. She's currently at 649 Notabene Drive, Apartment 10, in Alexandria and she's been there for the last week or ten days. She's cut her hair and she's with one of the people who left with her from California." The officer receiving the call then furnished this information to the Alexandria Office of the FBI by telephone.

Within minutes of its receipt, this information was relayed to the Special Agent who was coordinating all investigation related to the search for Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris in our Alexandria Field Division.



ENCLOSURE

62-114727-18

He immediately noted that none of the data provided by the anonymous caller contradicted and, in fact, some of it confirmed the latest information we had received concerning Miss Hearst--including a report that she had cut her hair, a fact we had not previously publicized. Clearly, the anonymous call demanded immediate action.

This Agent, joined by three others, picked up photographs and descriptions of Miss Hearst and the Harrises at our Alexandria Office and proceeded to the Alexandria Police Department.

Two local detectives accompanied the four Agents from the police station to a site near Notabene Drive, where they were joined by two uniformed Alexandria police officers. It was then approximately 9:30 p.m.

A briefing session was held in which the local officers were furnished photographs and descriptions of the three fugitives. The fact that the fugitives were known to have carried automatic weapons in the past was also discussed by the eight men.

The Agents and officers arrived at the apartment building on Notabene Drive shortly after 10 p.m. Two Agents and two uniformed officers were designated to remain outside to cover the front and the rear of the building, while the other two Agents and the two detectives went inside.

Upon entering the apartment building, the four officers looked for a sign listing the name and location of the resident manager or the owner whom they might contact for information regarding the occupant(s) of Apartment 10. There was none.

The four men did note, however, that the layout of the stairwell and halls was such that if any of the doors were knocked on and people conversed with, the voices would carry and could possibly be heard in any apartment in the building, including Apartment 10 on the third floor. Thus, any inquiry made of other tenants could alert the occupants of Apartment 10, thereby creating the potential of a highly dangerous situation. At this point--approximately 10:08 p.m.--a decision was made to go directly to the third floor and talk to the occupant(s) of Apartment 10.

Music coming from within the apartment indicated to the four officers that someone was awake inside. One of the Agents knocked on the door, and a female occupant asked, "Who is it?" The Agent replied that it was the FBI and requested to speak with her. The person in the apartment said she would not let anyone in without seeing some identification; and when the Agent asked her to open the door to view his FBI commission card, she stated, "I'm not going to let anyone in."

At this point, sounds of movement were heard from the apartment, indicating that some form of activity was taking place inside.

Since there was no peephole in the door of the apartment, the two Agents were unable to suggest that the occupant might view their commission cards from the inside. Nor was there enough space beneath the door for them to pass a badge or commission card inside.

Clearly, the four officers in the building had made substantial efforts to establish their lawful identities. When still denied entry, they had to make an immediate decision.

They knew that both Federal and state warrants existed for the arrest of Miss Hearst and the Harrises and, thereby, that under Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, authority was available for them to force entry into the apartment. This fact standing alone would not justify such action; but a combination of other compelling considerations was present.

First, the information which sent them to the apartment had a definite air of authenticity--particularly the vital and previously unpublicized detail about her short hair.

Second, the officers' reasonable and peaceful efforts to question the occupant(s) of the apartment had been repelled by the unknown occupant(s).

Third, the officers were aware that a virtual suicidal compulsion toward violence has characterized the Symbionese Liberation Army. The crimes charged to Miss Hearst certainly leave little question concerning her willingness and ability to use firearms, including automatic weapons. Therefore, having announced their presence and been rebuffed, the officers knew that a very real threat to life existed if the apartment were, in fact, being used as a hideout by Miss Hearst and/or her compatriots.

The two Agents and two detectives at the scene who were confronted with making an on-the-spot decision chose to force the door as they had reason to believe that Patty Hearst was in the apartment and their action would reduce the potential for violence.

Many questions have been raised about this decision. One is why the FBI would place credibility in an anonymous tip. Frankly, many anonymous tips prove to be fabrications. Many others, however, prove to be well-founded--particularly in fugitive cases. Therefore, the potential of each one must be weighed carefully.

An anonymous tip regarding the whereabouts of a fugitive must be differentiated from a tip concerning the involvement of an individual in illegal activity. The tip concerning whereabouts demands much quicker action, while a tip regarding illegal conduct can be weighed and investigated

over a longer period of time and, therefore, with less possibility of error. Any error of identification is, of course unfortunate; but if an error should occur, it is important to determine whether it resulted from ineptness or capricious conduct-- or whether the officer did, in fact, follow in good faith the dictates of his training, his experience, his conscience, and the information and events then before him.

Questions have also been raised concerning the matter of identification. It is true that we in law enforcement stress to citizens the importance of securing proper identification before granting entry to persons who knock upon their doors. The Agents at the apartment recognized this and made what reasonable efforts the circumstances permitted to establish their lawful mission. When still denied entry, they were faced with the absolute necessity of making an immediate decision.

In their judgment, adequate bases existed for a prompt and decisive determination of the information which had been furnished by the informant.

Next, there is the question of forcing the door to the apartment. True, a legal basis for this action existed, but its propriety in a society that cherishes privacy and abhors violence is naturally questioned.

We feel the same repugnance as other citizens to the use of force, but this does not dissipate the presence of

danger. Two of our Agents were killed in Washington, D. C., in 1969 by a fugitive who shot them from behind the door of an apartment into which they sought entry. Substantially every other law enforcement agency has had similar experiences. Forced entry is not an abrogation of privacy when it is done for the purpose of saving lives. When the potential of violence lurks in the background, our citizens many times are best served or saved by quick and decisive action.

We know, of course, that sometimes--as happened in this instance--the leisure of later reflection and the luxury of subsequently available facts may indicate the wisdom of a different course of action.

We in law enforcement seldom encounter "textbook" situations in carrying out arrests and other duties involving a potential for violence. Much of our learning must be done in the arena of action; and I am confident that the Agents and officers at the apartment building learned from this experience. Furthermore, the full facts and circumstances of this incident are being utilized by our Training Division so that they can be incorporated into our courses in practical interview and arrest problems.

Had Miss Hearst been inside the apartment--and she well might have been--there would have been no criticism

of the entry. We hope that her apprehension and all others are free of complications. Past experience tells us, however, that all of the instruction and all of the preparations we make will not assure this. We intend, nonetheless, to do our best to avoid any taint of objectionable tactics at any time in the performance of our duties.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

FOR RELEASE
10:30 a.m., EDT
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1974

WHERE DO WE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT STAND TODAY?

AN ADDRESS BY

CLARENCE M. KELLEY

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BEFORE THE

81st ANNUAL CONFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1974

ENCLOSURE

62-114727-18

I think being home with your kinfolk is one of the most enjoyable feelings in life...and that's how I feel this morning.

To me, the IACP is a family - a family of dedicated law enforcement men and women who are working for the best interests of our Nation.

I have always looked forward to the IACP's Annual Conferences.

They are like family reunions. I meet old friends and associates. We share problems and recall mutual experiences. After over 30 years in law enforcement, I think this is one of the greatest joys of our profession - the fellowship of officer with officer. We are proud that wherever we live or whatever department or agency we work for, we are, above all, part of the same team.

But also I have always benefited professionally from these Conferences.

The IACP is an active, dynamic, creative organization, bringing vitality, energy and initiative to our profession. The IACP has helped law enforcement achieve its present high level of competence and integrity. I congratulate you, as members of the IACP, for your zeal, dedication and hard work, and it is indeed a pleasure for me to again be your guest.

Last year at our Conference in San Antonio I talked about a topic I felt should be of extreme concern to all police executives, namely, "Receptiveness to Change." I expressed the opinion that if we in law enforcement were to meet the many challenges of our dynamic and complex society, we must constantly be receptive to the forces of change and endeavor to CONTROL, MASTER and DIRECT these forces for the benefit of our profession and the Nation.

This morning I want to ask, "What have we as a profession - a year later - accomplished through change?"

- have we really accepted new ideas, programs and viewpoints?
- what specific changes did you make in your department last year...in training, in management, in investigative techniques...which enable you to provide better protection to the citizens you are privileged to serve?
- have we been stand-patters, preferring the "good old ways" without seriously endeavoring to recognize, understand, analyze and adapt change?

Let's take inventory and ask some tough, straight-to-the-point questions.

Where do we in law enforcement stand today?

Where are we going?

These questions are particularly critical today in view of the continued increase in crime.

The latest annual Uniform Crime Reports for 1973 indicate that crime rose six percent last year. Even more alarming, crime jumped 15 percent for the first quarter of 1974 and appears to be sustaining this level for the first six months of 1974.

If we step back and look at the last few years we see some startling facts:

- since 1960, the total of Crime Index offenses increased 158 percent...reaching the almost astronomical figure of over 8,600,000 last year;
- murder has jumped 116 percent;
- forcible rape 199 percent;
- robbery 256 percent;
- burglary 181 percent;
- auto theft 183 percent.

Crimes of violence...the crimes that rightfully terrify people...leaped an almost unbelievable 204 percent.

Of sorrowful concern to us is that from 1964 through last year 858 brave fellow officers were killed in line of duty. Last year an officer was feloniously slain on the average of

every 65 hours - or roughly every three days. We simply cannot allow this slaughter to continue. WE MUST DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

Crime has also invaded - with a vengeance - the green belts of America, our suburban and rural areas. While serious crime in large cities rose only one percent last year, suburban areas reported a nine percent leap and rural areas ten percent.

Unfortunately, when crime soars we in law enforcement, being the most visible part of the criminal justice family, often must unfairly bear the brunt of criticism. We are accused of not doing a good job...of failing to keep abreast of the times.

But to arbitrarily label law enforcement totally or even largely responsible for the continuing rise in crime is both fallacious and unfair.

We know crime is a many-faceted national problem. The problem is not alone identifying and apprehending the lawbreaker - which is law enforcement's responsibility - but also touches on the causes of crime, the operations of our criminal justice system, and the attitude of citizens toward the law.

The responsibility rests in many hands. Many fields of study, agencies and actions are needed to effect

meaningful remedies. Any person who says he has a final answer is only showing his lack of knowledge.

From a lifetime in this profession, I think I can honestly say that never before has law enforcement been more capable, energetic, and responsive to its duties. We have today well-trained personnel, good equipment, excellent morale and competent leadership. Law enforcement has become a profession based on the highest ethical standards, working to protect both the rights of the individual and the rights of society as a whole.

We do not shirk our responsibilities - and we stand accountable for our actions.

However, I feel that our profession should not be a whipping boy. We need not hang our head in shame. We have performed extremely well...often under difficult conditions.

Our problems are compounded, for example, by certain hard-core facts in the criminal situation.

First, is the problem of the recidivist. Our statistics based on arrests reflect that the recidivist, or criminal repeater, commits about two-thirds of all criminal acts.

Stop for a moment and consider what this means. It means that in America today there is a corps of hardened,

experienced criminals who have been arrested time after time... and they keep on committing crimes.

Why do they keep on committing crimes?

Partly because current bail procedures often enable the hard-core criminal...the recidivist...to receive the same considerations as the first offender.

Hence, the veteran, hardened criminal, given easy bail, becomes free to commit additional crimes...and he does!

I am confident that every officer in this room today can cite from personal experience...and perhaps from the death of one of your fellow officers...the tragedy which can arise from easy bail for hardened criminals.

Of the 858 law enforcement officers slain over the last ten years, 77 percent of their murderers had been arrested previously on a criminal charge and 59 percent of them had been convicted on at least one prior criminal charge.

The recidivist problem is aggravated by the wholesale use of concurrent sentences and unreasonable plea bargaining. The abuse of these two legal processes produces the same result: more recidivists are allowed to roam the streets. These two factors are beyond the control of law enforcement.

All too frequently, law enforcement...at great cost of time, money and sometimes human life...must rectify these mistakes of judgment.

No wonder the crime rate jumps.

We must take steps to increase the cost of criminal activity for repeat offenders. They must be taken off the streets.

Another problem is the youthful offender. Some three-quarters of the persons arrested for the commission of crimes in this country are under the age of 25.

Here again the problem is not alone law enforcement's. The answer must lie, to a large extent, with the institutions of the community, the school, the home, the church, the social agency. Our profession can do little to alleviate poverty, malnutrition, poor housing, lack of recreational facilities, the breakdown in moral standards, or the compulsion of some white collar workers to embezzle. Wrongdoing in today's society seems to be closely related, in many respects, to contemporary cultural trends which can shape, distort, or redefine attitudes toward the law.

If the growing numbers of youthful lawbreakers are to be diverted from criminal careers, positive juvenile programs of major magnitude must be instituted involving many segments of society.

Any discussion of rising crime must take into consideration judicial delays. In one jurisdiction the average person charged with an index crime waited nine months for trial. Serious offenders and those who had been sought by the police were not given any priority by the courts.

One Federal judge, writing in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, told a story about an attorney who was asked whether he specialized in any part of the law. When he replied that he was a personal injury lawyer, he was asked how many cases he had tried, and he answered: "None, I have been admitted to practice for only five years."

No wonder this distinguished jurist added:

"There is great truth in the oft-quoted statement: 'Justice delayed is justice denied.' How can respect for a system be maintained when years can pass with no opportunity to find redress for a claim?"

I am afraid that far too many Americans today - for a variety of reasons - have become indifferent, almost tolerant, toward crime. They read about recidivists committing new crimes, and throw up their hands and exclaim, "again!" They have come to accept crime as part of daily living. They are cynical about our system of law and are reluctant to cooperate with law enforcement.

If we are to conquer the crime problem...and I think we can...we must arouse citizen concern, cooperation and confidence.

The best way to obtain that confidence is to earn it through sustained excellent performance on our part.

Before we find fault with others we must convince ourselves that we have done our best.

We have done a good job in the past...but we can do a still better job in the future.

We have much work to do. For example, we must develop new and innovative investigative techniques and procedures. The criminal is making use of the latest developments in science. We must also. With the growing competence of our personnel, we can undertake special studies and inquiries not possible a few years ago.

Also, we must devise workable systems of priorities to insure that we continue to offer the finest law enforcement possible. We must emphasize quality instead of quantity, and thereby produce a more meaningful and significant investigative result.

Still another area in which we need to do more pioneer work is preventive security programs. I believe we have only scratched the surface in this field. We need

to operate more on the well-known principle that it is far better to prevent a crime than to solve one.

Skyjacking is an excellent example. In fiscal year 1973, 28 persons were involved in 14 skyjacking incidents. In fiscal 1974, only seven persons hijacked, or attempted to hijack, five aircraft in the United States.

Why the decrease?

The answer is preventive security. Excellent liaison between the airlines, law enforcement, and pertinent government agencies, along with the cooperation of citizens boarding aircraft, meant the difference.

It shows what can be done!

Take another example. The action of auto manufacturers in developing ignition and steering locks has made the theft of cars far more difficult, especially for amateurs.

Still another area is the theft of air cargo. The Airport Security Council, operating at the New York/New Jersey metropolitan airports, reported a 35 percent reduction in the number of crimes in the period 1968-1973, while the volume of cargo shipments increased over 99 percent.

This is a remarkable achievement.

Here again the answer is preventive security. As we know, the solution rate of property crimes is usually

low, and at these airports during the pertinent period it never exceeded ten percent. If only "after the fact" investigations had been employed, think of how great the losses would have been.

However, an aggressive program of law enforcement deterrence...or prevention...saved cargo by not allowing it to be stolen in the first place.

Preventive security not only forestalls loss of merchandise...it also aids law enforcement by reducing the number of criminal acts, thereby saving investigative manpower, equipment and time. The judicial system, in addition, is relieved of the necessity of handling the offenders.

Why cannot this modus operandi be utilized in other areas? I think it can.

What about community relations programs encouraging citizens to take a greater personal interest in protecting their own homes, property and persons?

Have we really done enough in this area? What can we do more effectively?

A wise man once said: "Growing knowledge is dawning ignorance."

So true. Often the more we know about a topic, and the more professional we become, the more we realize what we don't know.

Keeping an open mind...wanting to learn more...
means being receptive to change, to new ideas, new programs
and new developments.

In the final analysis, we must step back and look at
ourselves. Individuals and groups outside of law enforcement
can make suggestions...and these suggestions are always welcome.
However, it remains our duty to scrutinize our own operations...
every day...and ask what can we do to improve our work.

This is your job...and my job!

Where do we in law enforcement stand today?

To my mind, we stand on the threshold of even greater
service to a free and democratic nation.

We have new frontiers to conquer...new roads to
travel...new challenges to meet.

We want America to know that we stand ready to
do our best - now and in all the days to come.

April 9, 1975

P. B. S.

[Redacted]
National Public Affairs Center
for Television
955 L'Enfant Plaza, North, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear [Redacted]:

I was quite honored to again appear on your program "Washington Straight Talk." I appreciate very much the many courtesies extended to me and to my staff in making it possible to share my observations with your viewers.

I was once again impressed by the professional manner of Mr. Jim Lehrer. While his questions were penetrative and perceptive, his genial personality and warm manner created a friendly atmosphere that was quite comforting to me.

It is my desire that we continue to participate in programs such as yours to insure that the FBI continues in its efforts to keep the people informed of its activities and responsibilities. Please extend my thanks to Mr. Lehrer and to your associates for a job well done.

EX-111
REC-762-114727-19
Sincerely yours,

Clarence

Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAILED 7

APR 10 1975

FBI

1 - Mr. Moore (detached)

NOTE: See Heim to Moore memo dated 4/8/75 captioned, "Ap of Director Kelley on 'Washington Straight Talk', Public casting System (PBS), April 7, 1975." DLD:ltw.

DLD:ltw (7)

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Director Sec'y _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 4/8/75

FROM : Mr. Heim

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE OF DIRECTOR KELLEY ON
"WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK"
PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS)
APRIL 7, 1975

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Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Mr. Kelley's appearance on captioned program, a feature production of the National Public Affairs Center for Television (NPACT), was presented over the Public Broadcasting System yesterday.

Attached is a transcript reflecting the comments made on this program.

The 30-minute interview of the Director by NPACT correspondent Jim Lehrer was received by the nearly 240 television stations along the PBS Network. Mr. Lehrer's questions of the Director were concerned about such matters as the Patty Hearst Case, the FBI's image and credibility, FBI files on congressmen, the FBI's expanded program of intelligence-type investigations, and former Director Hoover. Mr. Lehrer allowed the Director to answer these questions in a thorough and informative manner. Excerpts of some of Mr. Kelley's responses have already been quoted on radio and news programs, and inquiries regarding this appearance have been made by newspaper reporters in Washington.

The arrangements for Mr. Kelley's appearance on this program were made by the External Affairs Division with [redacted] of the show. In negotiations regarding the format and content of the program, he displayed a cooperative attitude to the FBI. The production expertise shown by [redacted] and the fair and impartial courtesy shown to Mr. Kelley by Mr. Lehrer in the interview, contributed to the success of the program and gave it a professional quality.

It is felt that [redacted] is deserving of a complimentary letter from the Director for the professional treatment shown the FBI in presenting this program over the Public Broadcasting System.

Enclosures - Sent 4-10-75

- 1 - Mr. Adams - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Jenkins - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Moore - Enclosures

CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Heim to Mr. Moore Memorandum

RE: APPEARANCE OF DIRECTOR KELLEY ON "WASHINGTON STRAIGHT
TALK," PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS), APRIL 7, 1975

Two copies of the transcript of this program are being sent to each SAC and Legat for dissemination to the personnel of their offices and for consideration of referral to news media contacts.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter from Mr. Kelley be sent
to

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copy of transcript
being sent to each
SAC
1/8/75

NBC
1/8/75

K

"Washington Straight Talk"
WETA-TV, Channel 26, Washington, D.C.
April 7, 1975 - 8:00 P.M.

for
Public Broadcasting Service (PBS)
produced by
National Public Affairs Center for Television (NPACT)

ANNOUNCER: Clarence Kelley, Director of the FBI.
Tonight on WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK, FBI Director Clarence
Kelley is interviewed by NPACT correspondent, Jim Lehrer.

JIM LEHRER: Mr. Kelley, the FBI used to be one of
those unique American institutions that had an almost per-
fect public image. It was almost above criticism in a lot of
respects, but now it seems to be having its problems.

Seldom a day goes by without a story about an FBI
sin, real or alleged, past or present. What's happened?

FBI DIRECTOR CLARENCE KELLEY: Oh, it's difficult
to determine that any one thing could ever do this. Of
course, we have a different era; we have a recognition of
privacy that has become much more important than it ever had
before.

We had Watergate, and we've had some other matters
which stimulate the idea that there are things wrong, and
we have a general attitude in the news media that it is their
job to uproot and reveal some matters...so that taking all
these as a combination, I suppose that it has given rise to
this general impact.

I don't think, however, that the Bureau has changed
its goals, nor has it changed actually its dedication. I
think that for many years the Bureau was justifiably compli-
mented for having done a good job. As a matter of fact, I
think it's continuing. But there's just a different atmos-
phere, a different mood, and we're kind of swept into this
tide so that we too are catching some of the flak.

LEHRER: Do you think the FBI should be above
criticism? Is this a bad thing that the public is asking
questions about the functioning of the Bureau?

KELLEY: No, I don't think by any means that we're
above criticism. As a matter of fact, I feel that the news
media has a proper role to expose matters which are not con-
ducive toward good law enforcement, for example. I think
that the news media has a chore insofar as keeping currently
advised as to what's being done.

62-114727-20
ENCLOSURE

I think there are however some occasions that some of these things are accentuated a little too much, and cloud the issue to some extent.

LEHRER: Could you give me an example of one of those, or do you think that's going too far?

KELLEY: Well, I think that right now there is a feeling that the intelligence agencies have gone too far and as a result there might be some feeling that the agents, or the investigators, might not be quite as aggressive as they should be.

They might feel that, well, this is liable to put me in a position of being criticized. After all, most of them are career people, and they aspire to achieving that pension finally. And whenever you get an investigator in a position where he doesn't give his all to the investigation, he's not going to be as successful as if he were unfettered and feeling that he could do everything.

He's in, in other words, somewhat of a state of quandary about just what should he do. Before this came up, I think that their position was fairly clear. I don't say that we should not have been caught and brought back to the era and to the mood, and to the present sensitivities, but that this is a transitional period, and we are going to have to make the transition ourselves. I think we're doing it very gracefully, but in the meantime we're in that sort of gray area, and if it doesn't affect the capabilities of the investigation, all right. But there is a possibility it might.

LEHRER: I want to get back to the general impact in a moment, but let's talk about some of the specifics that come up. First of all, of course, is the Patty Hearst case.

Some people, frankly, find it incredible that the FBI, with all of its resources, can't seem to find her. There seems to be this image now of agents thrashing about, breaking in houses, and all this kind of thing, looking for her. What's the problem -- why can't you find Patty Hearst?

KELLEY: Well, I've been wondering that myself... why can't we find ... and I ask our people quite frequently, and I must, however, admit that it is an extremely difficult thing. And as you say, people wondering why can't we catch Patty Hearst, and to some degree our credibility is in the balance.

She is not a distinguished looking person, inasmuch as she could be described as generally the type of youngster we have today, who live in the communal type of atmosphere, who could very well get into a crowd and be undistinguishable among many others.

She has many friends who have the feeling, I guess, that she's almost a legend. They give her support; unquestionably give her sanctuary. She is able to move about with a fair degree of security. The most recent information we have is that her hair is cut short and of course, we have been schooling people to look for a girl with long hair.

It just would be an easy job -- just take for example your own capabilities. You're an intelligent young man, and probably you could remain hidden from the FBI for quite some time. Eventually, yes, we would catch you. We are going to catch her. But it's going to take some time.

LEHRER: Do you feel you're any closer now than the day she dropped out of sight?

KELLEY: I'd like to tell you that we're very close. But, I'm sorry, we don't have anything to indicate at this moment where she is. We do continue to feel that she is in the United States; she might not be. We continue to feel that we're going to be able to catch her within a comparatively short time. I said that before.

But we do feel that we've got enough stringers out -- we have enough support. We need greater involvement on the part of the public to keep alert to her possible whereabouts.

All I can say in all of this string of explanation is, we're trying hard; we haven't found her; we think we will.

LEHRER: One of the off-shoots of the Hearst case, of course, was this incident in Alexandria, Virginia, a couple of weeks ago, where FBI agents broke into the apartment of a woman down there as a result of an anonymous tip that Patty Hearst was there. Were those agents following accepted Bureau practice in doing what they did?

KELLEY: Whenever you say, are they following accepted Bureau practices, I think on all occasions that the agents follow accepted Bureau practices. Yes, within the framework of the law, there is this right, this need, as a matter of fact, to act expeditiously in following a tip.

It is not a search warrant need, it's an effort to make an arrest, and an arrest warrant has been issued in the case of Miss Hearst.

Though breaking down the door is not at all unusual, we would rather not do it. Of course, we would not like to take any measures that are unusual, and this is unusual. But it was legal; we did have a tip; we did have a tip which had enough substance that we thought it should be followed, and I feel that it was absolutely necessary for them to follow it as quickly as they could.

One thing that's sort of forgotten, or overlooked in this, is that many times our actions in breaking in a door are not necessarily to protect ourselves, but to protect the subject.

LEHRER: Is that the case in this?

KELLEY: We think that's right. She had shown a propensity before to shoot and did shoot on one occasion, in a random manner, spraying the front of a hardware store. Had we given her time to set up, she might well have done this.

Now in this case, of course, it turned out differently. Had it been Miss Hearst, we I don't think would have had near the criticism that we now are suffering.

LEHRER: Well, of course, that goes to the heart of the criticism, that of course it was not Miss Hearst. But did the FBI have any other information that Patty Hearst was even in the Washington area that gave credence to the telephone tip that would cause the agents to do what they did?

KELLEY: We had no information that she was in the area, but the informant, who was anonymous, did give some information to the effect that she had come from California and that's of course where she had been originally...

LEHRER: ...She had her hair short?

KELLEY: ...and she had her hair short, and enough information was given that we thought it had good possibilities.

LEHRER: What about to the over-all question here that's probably in the public's mind. What does the average citizen do when somebody knocks at their door late at night and says they're an FBI agent? Should they just automatically open the door and assume the person is telling the truth, or what should they do?

KELLEY: Well, of course, there are a number of things that can be done. And depending on the seriousness of the charge and the behavior of the subject in the past, there can be things done by both the party trying to get to the subject, on the part of the subject himself.

In this case, it would have been logical for her to demand some sort of identification. They couldn't do it. She wouldn't open the door, and there was no place into which they could put their credentials, or otherwise

LEHRER: In other words, you're suggesting then to the average citizen that if somebody knocks on the door, says they're an FBI agent, and yet a question as to whether they're an FBI agent, then you should open the door and look at their credentials. Is that ?

KELLEY: Of course what you're doing is posing to me a question which could well result in some impersonator getting in through that guise.

LEHRER: That's the fear, though.

KELLEY: I know, that's the fear. However, in this situation, you had an apartment building, you had a stairwell where others could undoubtedly didn't know that we were making this attempted entry and we took cognizance of that.

The fact was, you have here what you have in most situations. You have to weigh in balance what your actions should be. It was determined that in this case they should break in. In some instances they might well say, well, you go ahead and call the FBI office, and there you'll get verification that we were dispatched to come here. You can call the Alexandria Police Department.

But the balance was on the other side that they had to go quickly. If they had have been able to put the credentials under the door they would have done that. No question about it. Had there been a peep-hole they would have shown their credentials or their badge. None of these conditions existed.

LEHRER: So it's a judgmental matter really.

KELLEY: It is a judgmental matter, and you don't always make a perfect judgment, particularly when you have to do it within seconds. Oh, yes, you can be critical of them. But on the other hand, would you put yourself in their position

with the commitments that they have and the need to do something quickly, what would you do?

LEHRER: And believing that Patty Hearst was in fact inside that building.

KELLEY: That's the reason for their presence.

LEHRER: Let's move to another headline area which is the recent revelation that the FBI in the past has intentionally harassed various organizations, political organizations of the Left, and Civil Rights organizations, including some Civil Rights leaders including Dr. Martin Luther King. Do you consider this kind of thing a proper activity of the FBI?

KELLEY: This area is what is known as a COINTEL program, started off with some action by the Bureau in the 1950's against the Communist party and culminated in 1971. in addition to continuation of the Communist party activity, the new Left.

And during the 60's some activity on the part of the Bureau against the so-called "hate organizations," the Ku Klux Klan and others of that ilk.

In the atmosphere of that time with the fear that the organizations were getting out of hand; in other words, taken in the context of the times it was felt that this was necessary. I spoke earlier about the change in the times. Times have changed. We do not feel that this is a proper activity. We are not engaging in this activity. We are not going to engage in this activity.

If there comes a time when we think that perhaps some action should be taken, report in other words, to the police or take other action about an organization, we're not going to take it on our own. We're going to inform the Attorney General, not then even make a recommendation, but a inform the Attorney General, and he perhaps might even construe it necessary to contact the President. And it will be their decision insofar as any action taken.

You asked me again, do I condone this type of thing -- I have said, and continue to say, that NO, we will not engage in this type of activity. But if the need ever arises, and I can't say it

LEHRER: Do you foresee it ever arising?

KELLEY: No, I can't give you right now any need at this time. I just say that we had these situations in the past; I don't know that they'll arise again, but we will not take initiatory action ourselves.

LEHRER: In another area involving intelligence -- I noticed recently that you said that you wanted 250 or so more agents in the anti-spy field because you felt that there had been an increase in foreign espionage agents and foreign espionage activity in the United States recently. What kind of activity are you referring to there? Foreign activity?

KELLEY: Well, this is activity on the part of the Communist bloc countries to gather together information which will aid them in their work against the very core of our democracy which might weaken us -- espionage, spy activities, that type thing.

LEHRER: Military secrets? State secrets?

KELLEY: Could be a number of things... YES.

LEHRER: This is on the increase in the United States. Is that correct?

KELLEY: We feel it must be on the increase, knowing that there is an increase in the number of personnel who are attempting to get this information.

LEHRER: Are all of the agents you're referring to from Communist bloc countries -- are there any non-Communist countries that are involved in espionage in this country, too?

KELLEY: Oh, there possibly could be some fact-gathering groups, but our concern is with the Communist bloc countries.

LEHRER: Mr. Kelley, the obvious question, of course, is what about détente? Has détente friendship, more or less, or détente with Russia and Red China had no effect at all on spying in the United States by these two countries?

KELLEY: Well, of course détente is something which we all have heard much about in intelligence circles. Détente is still most important, but we nonetheless must keep our guard up at all times. And if everybody played the game just the way it should be played, we would all stop gathering any information about one another. But it just doesn't work that way.

I don't quarrel with détente, but I do say that we should protect ourselves from these who would take these measures to make us weaker.

LEHRER: In other words, what you're saying is that we may have détente, but we still have business as usual in terms of the spy game. Is that right?

KELLEY: I think that business is pretty good.

LEHRER: Okay.

On another issue having to do with the FBI's keeping derogatory information on public officials. Are you still keeping this information?

KELLEY: Now you asked me a question which I must answer in a little different way. We still keep that which has been gathered up to now, and if we receive information in the future which is voluntarily submitted to us, we will receive it. We are not using it, as has been alleged before, as a muscle, as a pressure point, trying to get something done by us. We're not going to use it for political pressure.

Now there has been some talk about the possibility of establishing guidelines. We will join in that type of deliberation. When they set the guidelines, we'll follow them to the letter. We have about 68 million files. It would be practically impossible for us to go through all of those files and purge them.

So we don't think that there should be a general purging process, but what we want to know probably most, is the guideline for dissemination.

LEHRER: Who has access to these files. Right?

KELLEY: That's right.

LEHRER: Well, in terms of procedures now. Let's say there's an FBI agent, as we're sitting here, interviewing somebody in Chicago or somewhere, about a bank robbery, and in the course of that interrogation a witness says, "...and by the way Congressman So and So is running around on his wife and has a heavy drinking problem..." it doesn't have anything at all to do with that crime, but somehow it comes up. Under the current procedures, what does that agent do -- write this down, file a report that goes on file here in Washington under that Congressman's name? Is that the procedure now?

KELLEY: Under the procedure now, this information may or may not be submitted. If it is submitted, it would not be part of the general investigative file. That general investigative file is, for example, set up to prosecute and it will therefore go into the hands of the United States Attorney, and receive dissemination to the Department of Justice..

So it would be put, if at all, into a separate memorandum. I say if at all, inasmuch as there may be some discretion exercised by the agent to not even include it. It's all according to the intent of the submitter, or the person who uttered this information.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be documented in some way. Let's just change your story just a little bit, and add to that that the witness says, "I remember that the bank robber came to the people next door on the night of April 1, because that's the same night that Congressman So and So went to the house down the street." Now there he puts together a matter which relevant to the investigation. That would go in because it's part of the evidenciary material.

So, you have different circumstances, and therefore, different ways whereby you document this thing.

LEHRER: Also on this subject of files, Mr. Levi, the new Attorney General, and you recently revealed that your predecessor, J. Edgar Hoover, kept some 164 files of his own in his office under lock and key there in the FBI, and some of these contained derogatory information on public personalities. When did you find out about the existence of these files?

KELLEY: It was just about January 1, 1974, when I was told that these files were in an adjoining office, and as a matter of fact, it's in the office of the Associate Director of the FBI.

LEHRER: Did you take any steps then at that time? What was your feeling about the files -- what should be done with them? Did you tell the Attorney General? What happened then?

KELLEY: Well, no, I did not tell the Attorney General, and, these files were described as general files. There was nothing ominous in the description of the files. There was nothing to indicate to me that it was a situation of great concern. It had been said before that the Bureau

maintained dossiers. No indication that these were dossiers. As a matter of fact, in qualifications of alleged maintenance of files, it was always the statement, "files to exert political pressure," or something of that type of language.

And certainly this list did not indicate that these files were of that type, and I also had pledged and did maintain and will continue to maintain the policy of not doing anything like this.

As a matter of fact, I've been in the Bureau almost two years since my return. I have had no such material presented to me. I've had no juicy bits of gossip that have been related to me, for example.

LEHRER: It must be a dull job, Mr. Kelley!

KELLEY: Well, of course now, you must understand also that I'm of a little different temperament perhaps than some others. I never did look at a lot of pornographic material, although I have been exposed to it for years and years. I think I reached the threshold of my absorption of that about 1945. I saw all the junk that I wanted to see. And I had relative little curiosity about what was in that material.

I didn't intend to get into the business of exerting any political pressure and muscle through any gossip, and therefore it didn't appear to me to be an interesting thing at all. I just don't care about that type of thing; I'm not going to listen to a lot of gossip, so I say, let it rest there -- it was in a good safe place. There was no effort to segregate it so that it would be maintained out of view, out of sight, out of the control for example of the FBI or the Department; when the matter came up in January of 1975, we freely said that this material is there; it's intact, it came out that Mr. Hoover had certain files. Most of these files were completely innocuous, being policy matters, personal correspondence, that type of thing.

LEHRER: Of course, there were some exceptions. What did this tell you about J. Edgar Hoover?

KELLEY: It wasn't necessary for me to get that type of information to stimulate me to either a new idea or a change of my concept of what Mr. Hoover did and earned. Mr. Hoover was a fine administrator.

And some of this material, I am sure, that he felt was salacious or that it shouldn't be out where it would be

open to the review of many employees, and I think that his idea was to keep it there where it would be completely secure.

LEHRER: You don't feel that he misused it or used it improperly?

KELLEY: I think that in accordance with what Mr. Levi has said, there might be some indication that one of the files may have been misused, but I don't think necessarily of this.

LEHRER: Did that disappoint you -- to find that out. That Mr. Hoover had done that?

KELLEY: Well, again, I'm not going to be sitting in judgment of Mr. Hoover. I worked for Mr. Hoover; I admired Mr. Hoover; I'm still dedicated to the proposition that he gave his life for this organization, and he's not here to defend himself.

It's easy for me, and it would be easy for me, to sit here and say, he's wrong. All right, I'm going to in all of my considerations, try to keep in mind many things bear on this.

I recently had a little bit of publicity myself, which in my opinion was completely wrong. I don't know how this ever came about.

LEHRER: What was that, sir?

KELLEY: This is information that I had on one occasion put some pressure on to stop an investigation. Well, it's completely wrong. I would never do anything like that. As a matter of fact, I say that any investigation which might lead to a prosecution pursue it as strongly as you possibly can.

So you ask me about Mr. Hoover.

LEHRER: We've got about 10 seconds, Mr. Kelley.

KELLEY: Mr. Hoover was a fine man, and I'm not going to, under the nebulous basis that I have, be critical of him.

LEHRER: Mr. Kelley, thank you very much.

KELLEY: Thank you.

ANNOUNCER: Washington Straight Talk. From Washington, NPACT has brought you Clarence Kelley, Director of the FBI, with NPACT correspondent Jim Lehrer.

Next week on Washington Straight Talk, Secretary of Agriculture, Earl Butz, will be interviewed by NPACT correspondent Carolyn Lewis.

Production funding provided by Public Television stations, the Ford Foundation, and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

This has been a production of NPACT, a division of GWETA.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Moore

FROM : Mr. Heim
LJH

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR MR. KELLEY TO APPEAR ON
"WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK"
PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS)

DATE: 3/21/75

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Reference: Memorandum of 3/7/75, Mr. Heim to Mr. Moore captioned as above which is attached.

In referenced memorandum it was recommended and approved that Mr. Kelley appear on "Washington Straight Talk" in a program to be aired Monday, April 7, 1975, over the Public Broadcasting System (PBS). The interview with the Director was to be conducted in the new J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building instead of the WETA-TV studios in Arlington, as was done previously. The plan was to have the correspondent, Jim Lehrer, and the Director walk around two sides of the mezzanine overlooking the fountain, pausing at the areas over the auditorium for the completion of the interview. In using this format the producers of the show were attempting to achieve a more informal and casual question and answer atmosphere.

[] of the Administrative Division has advised that the area of the new building which we planned to utilize for the television production has not been cleared for our use by the building contractor and GSA. He indicated that the area is still considered a "hard hat" area and the appearance of the Director and a full television crew would undoubtedly cause a serious distraction and possibly cause some work delay. In order to avoid any serious problems in connection with the work in the new building, it seems appropriate to postpone plans for doing the interview with Mr. Kelley in this area at this time.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Moore - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Walsh - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt - Enclosure
- 1 - [] - Enclosure
- 1 - Telephone Room - Enclosure

DLD:lad
(9) 92

70 APR 23 1975

CONTINUED - OVER

RESEARCH SECTION

Mr. Heim to Mr. Moore Memorandum
RE: REQUEST FOR MR. KELLEY TO APPEAR ON
"WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK"
PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS)

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[redacted] of "Washington Straight Talk" at National Public Affairs Center for Television (NPACT), was apprised of these facts and suggested the interview be conducted at the WETA-TV studios in Arlington. He indicated that the best studio time available for taping, in consideration of Mr. Kelley's schedule, would be Monday, April 7, anytime during the day, but preferably during the morning. The time requirement in doing the program at the studio including travel time is an hour and 15 minutes.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That, Mr. Kelley's schedule permitting, an hour and 15 minutes be scheduled on April 7, 1975, in order that the interview for "Washington Straight Talk" be taped at the WETA-TV studios in Arlington, Virginia.

(2). Upon approval, this memorandum be returned to the External Affairs Division, Room 4268, in order that [redacted] be advised.

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MR. MOORE

3/7/75

MR. KOLLEY

REQUEST FOR MR. KELLEY TO APPEAR ON
"WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK"
PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS)

[redacted] a producer at the "National Public Affairs Center for Television (NPACT)," made a tentative request for Mr. Kelley to appear again on the public affairs interview program, "Washington Straight Talk." (The Director's first appearance was March 11, 1974.) This program is aired over the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) network, and is seen locally on Monday nights on Station WETA - TV, Channel 26, Washington, D. C.

[redacted] would like for the Director to appear on the program some time late in March or early in April, at Mr. Kelley's convenience. It would be taped on a Thursday, at a time convenient to the Director, and then aired the following Monday at 8 P.M. The format of this program will again consist of an interview by Mr. Jim Lehrer, the NPACT correspondent who interviewed Mr. Kelley the first time.

[redacted] suggested the interview be conducted in the new J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building instead of the WETA - TV studios, as was done previously. After being conducted on a brief tour of the new building, Mr. Farber decided the messanine area of the new building over the auditorium would be an excellent place to conduct the interview. He would like for it to be a very informal conversation; perhaps a brief walk around two sides of the messanine overlooking the fountain, pausing at the area over the auditorium for the completion of the interview. [redacted] did not want this format proposal to be interpreted as a "tour through the new building," but rather as a more informal and casual format for the program.

1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Walsh
1 - Mr. Wainfald
1 - [redacted]
1 - Telephone Room

DID:lew (9)

62-114727-21
CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE

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Mr. Helley to Mr. Moore Memorandum
RE: REQUEST FOR MR. HELLEY TO APPEAR ON "WASHINGTON STRAIGHT
TALK," PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS)

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Helley was interviewed on the program "Washington Straight Talk" on March 11, 1974. The program was taped at 10:30 a.m. at the WETA-TV studios, Arlington, Virginia, and was aired over the PBS Network of some 739 stations at 8 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. The WPBCT officials were very cooperative in this venture, and conducted themselves in a truly professional manner. The program was well received throughout the country and engendered favorable comment. Upon completion of the taping of this program, the WPBCT officials praised Mr. Helley for his consideration for being on the program and asked that he appear again in the future. Mr. Helley indicated to them that he would.

OBSERVATION:

The PBS Network consists of approximately 240 stations around the country with a very sizeable audience. The program is aired at 8 p.m. on a Monday evening in Washington and is carried at the same time by some stations of the network, at later times and days of the week by other stations of the network. In some cases the program is aired more than once at different times of the week by the same station. The exposure on this network, while it does not approximate the sheer numbers of viewers of any of the three major television networks, is worthwhile since the PBS viewers are made up of the more educated, more sophisticated citizens of our country.

It should be noted also that the WPBCT officials disseminate a transcript of the program to the press and wire services upon completion of the program being aired.

[] has suggested that the interview be conducted in the J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building for two reasons: 1) That the new building and the fact that we are still moving into it is somewhat of a news item itself, and 2) That conducting the interview in this kind of informal atmosphere makes for a better program and thus will be better received by the viewers. Doing the program in this fashion will take less of the Director's time than if it were to be done at the studios as previously. It is a welcome departure from the more formalized "sit-down" format.

Mr. Hein to Mr. Moore Memorandum

RE: REQUEST FOR MR. KELLEY TO APPEAR ON "WASHINGTON STRAIGHT TALK," PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS)

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There are options that should be considered. With inclement weather, the program would be done in a protected area; or if the weather becomes too severe, it can be channeled to be done in the Arlington, Virginia, studios. [] was definite that he would like to have Mr. Kelley appear on the program, whether it is done as described herein or as was done previously at the studios.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) That Mr. Kelley agree to again appear as a guest on "Washington Straight Talk," a production of the National Public Affairs Center for Television.

2) If approved, that either the dates of March 27 or April 6, 1975, preferably during the morning hour, be approved for taping the program.

3) That, upon approval of recommendations one and two, consideration be given to doing the program in the new building with the informal format as proposed by [].

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4) That, upon approval, this memorandum be returned to the External Affairs Division in order that [] be appropriately advised and necessary planning accomplished.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW/57*

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. D. Ryan
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - [redacted]

DATE 11/12/75

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

FROM : T. W. Leavitt *twl/ssm*

SUBJECT: [redacted]

PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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At approximately 12:45 p.m., 11/12/75, SA [redacted], while covering Inspector Leavitt's desk, received a telephone call from an individual who identified himself as [redacted] stated he was a Washington, D. C. representative of the Public Broadcasting System and advised as follows:

He will be covering for the Public Broadcasting System, the forthcoming hearings of the Senate Internal Security Committee relative to the FBI's Counterintelligence Program. He stated that in order to be prepared for these hearings, he felt he would need the following documents: "The Justice Department's report on the FBI's counterintelligence activities dated November 18, and "The Attorney General's letter to [redacted]."

[redacted] stated he had called the Justice Department concerning these reports and had been referred to the FBI.

SA [redacted] advised [redacted] that he did not know whether or not the FBI had such material but that since the material originated with the Department of Justice, his request should be made to them. [redacted] appeared satisfied with this reply and stated he would, in fact, call the Office of the Attorney General.

ACTION:

That this memorandum be referred to Mr. W. O. Cregar for his information and possible referral to the Department of Justice.

SSM:mjg *mjs*
(5)

REC 68 EX-112

www/ssm

62-114727

DOJ telephonically advised 5:20pm 11/12/75

NOV 14 1975

ENCLOSURE
61 NOV 25 1975

*Records
cc 62-116395*

Aut ung m 62-116009

FILE

3/1/76

**DIRECTOR'S APPEARANCE ON
"BLACK PERSPECTIVE ON THE NEWS"
PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE
APRIL 7, 1976
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA**

As you are aware, I will be in Philadelphia on 4/7/76 to appear for the taping of the television panel show, "Black Perspective on the News." The arrangements for this appearance have been made by the External Affairs Division with Mr. Reginald Bryant, producer and moderator of the program.

I plan to depart Washington, D. C., at 9:00 a.m., 4/7/76, via Amtrak Metroliner #106, arriving in Philadelphia at 10:45 a.m. At that time I will require transportation to the WHYY-TV studios, located at 46th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for an 11:15 a.m. taping of the program. The taping will take approximately 45 minutes.

I am scheduled to leave Philadelphia at 2:42 p.m. via Amtrak Metroliner #115, which arrives in Washington, D.C., at 4:30 p.m.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. 1 - Mr. Moore
Dep. AD Inv. 1 - Mr. Malfeldt
Asst. Dir.: 1 -
Admin. 1 -
Comp. Syst. 1 - Telephone Room
Ext. Affairs 1 -
Files & Com. **NOTE: The Director's**
Gen. Inv. **Perspective on the**
Ident. _____
Inspection **memorandum dated 1**
Intell. **APPEAR ON 'BLACK P**
Laboratory **SERVICE (PBS), FEB**
Pln. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____

NOTE: The Director previously agreed to appear on "Black Perspective on the News." See J. H. Campbell to Mr. Moore memorandum dated 1/23/76, captioned "REQUEST FOR MR. KELLEY TO APPEAR ON 'BLACK PERSPECTIVE ON THE NEWS', PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE (PBS), FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1976." (DLD:mrs)

Training ~~SECRET~~ (10)

Legal Coun.

Telephone R

Director, Sec

AR MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-6

62-114727-23

MAR 3 1976

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MAILED 4

MAR 1 1976

FBI

M/12

DLD

GPO 954-546

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 1/23/76

FROM : J. H. Campbell

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR MR. KELLEY TO APPEAR
ON "BLACK PERSPECTIVE ON THE NEWS"
PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE (PBS)
FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1976

Assoc. Dir. _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

In a Western Union telegram to Director Kelley, dated January 7, 1976, [redacted] producer and moderator of the nationally syndicated program, "Black Perspective on the News," that is aired over the Public Broadcasting Service Network (PBS), advised that their film crew would be on location in Washington, D. C., on January 15-16, 1976, and asked to interview the Director at that time. Director Kelley's schedule indicated he would be away from Washington on those days precluding any possibility of appearing on this program. On January 9, 1976, [redacted] was telephonically advised by SA [redacted] that Director Kelley would not be able to appear.

[redacted] upon being advised that Mr. Kelley would be unable to accede to his request, voiced his disappointment and asked about the possibility of a later appearance, perhaps in February or March. [redacted] indicated that Director Kelley had been a guest on "Black Perspective on the News" on a previous occasion and the program was well-received. He said it has been about two years since Mr. Kelley was on the show and it would be most appropriate to again feature the Director. He was advised that his request would be brought to the immediate attention of the Director.

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Kelley first appeared as a guest on "Black Perspective on the News" on Friday, August 10, 1973. The program was taped in the studios of WHYY-TV in Philadelphia, and the panel consisted of [redacted] as the moderator, along with two prominent black journalists, [redacted] of the Kansas City Call, and [redacted] of the Philadelphia Daily News.

- 1 - Mr. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Walsh
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt (Sent Direct)
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Telephone Room



6 APR 20 1976
DLE:mrs (8)
170

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CONTINUED - OVER

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advised
H/7/76, 11:15 AM
DLD 2/1/76
SBU 1/5/76

J. H. Campbell to Mr. Moore Memorandum
Re: Request for Mr. Kelley to Appear on "Black Perspective
on the News," PBS, February-March, 1976

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A similar request for Mr. Kelley to appear on this program was made by [] in a letter to the Director dated July 29, 1974. Mr. Kelley's schedule at that time precluded any appearance and a letter conveying the Director's regrets was sent on August 5, 1974.

OBSERVATIONS:

"Black Perspective on the News" is an unrehearsed interview show, similar in format to other panel shows, such as "Meet the Press." It features prominent black journalists, is produced by black members of the television industry, and often focuses on subject matter about the black community. [] the producer and moderator, and [] the co-producer, are both experienced professionals in the field of journalism and television.

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Though "Black Perspective on the News" is not telecast over one of the three major networks it does receive national attention through the efforts of more than half of the 239 PBS stations that air the show. The viewing audience of this program includes a significant percentage of the black population. Additionally, prominent black newspapers often do follow-up stories that include statements of the guest. As a guest on "Black Perspective on the News" the Director would have the opportunity to explain new FBI programs, to reinforce our position of fair and unbiased attention given to violations of citizens' civil rights, and to emphasize our interest in minority recruiting.

[] indicated that PBS budget restrictions would prevent him from sending his film crew to Washington to tape the program; therefore, arrangements for Mr. Kelley's appearance would be similar to those made for his last appearance. The best taping days for this program are Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, and when the program is taped on one of those days it is generally aired the following Friday. The taping is done in the studios of WHYI-TV, located at 46th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. [] further indicated that the time and day of the week for taping the 30-minute show can be arranged at the convenience of the Director. While the identity of the journalists who will interview Director Kelley are unknown at this time, [] assured SA [] that this information would be furnished well in advance of an appearance by the Director.

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RECOMMENDATIONS - OVER



J. H. Campbell to Mr. Moore Memorandum
Re: Request for Mr. Kelley to Appear on "Black Perspective
on the News," PBS, February-March, 1976

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That Director Kelley agree to appear in February or March as a guest on the television panel show, "Black Perspective on the News," that is taped at WHYI-TV, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(2) That, upon approval, a date and time convenient to the Director be selected.

(3) That, upon approval, External Affairs Division contact and advise him accordingly.

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OK

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 4/7/76

FROM : J. H. Campbell

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE OF DIRECTOR KELLEY ON
PBS-TV
"BLACK PERSPECTIVE ON THE NEWS"

PURPOSE:

To advise of dates and times for viewing captioned program over local television.

SYNOPSIS:

Director Kelley, as guest on PBS-TV program, "Black Perspective on the News," can be seen locally over WETA-TV, Channel 26, on Thursday, 4/8/76, at 11:00 p.m., and Saturday, 4/10/76, at 6:00 p.m.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

APPROVED:

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____

Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
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Plan. & Eval. _____
Rec. Mgmt. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____

DETAILS:

Director Kelley appeared as the guest on "Black Perspective on the News," an interview program that will be telecast over the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS). This program was taped today in Philadelphia and will be furnished to the nearly 240 stations over PBS.

It can be seen locally over WETA-TV, Channel 26, tomorrow evening (Thursday, 4/8/76) at 11:00 p.m., and again over Channel 26 on Saturday, (4-10-76) at 6:00 p.m.

- 1 - Mr. Callahan
 - 1 - Mr. Adams
 - 1 - Mr. Jenkins
 - 1 - Each Assistant Director
 - 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt (detached)
- DLD:eac (21)

REC-85

5 APR 12 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

61 APR 20 1976

JAG

April 16, 1976

REC-1 62-114727- 26

EX-111

[Redacted]

Black Perspective on the News.
4548 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19139

Dear [Redacted]

Many thanks for the kind remarks in your letter of April 8th. I certainly enjoyed being with you on April 7th and appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information to preclude this letter.

mhb:bjr (3)

bjr

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
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- Spec. Inv. _____
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- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

MAILED 10
APR 16 1976
FBI

APPROVED:	Comp. Syst. _____	Laboratory _____
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Dep. AD Inv. _____	Ident. _____	Rec. Mgmt. _____
Asst. Dir.:	Inspection _____	Spec. Inv. _____
Admin. _____	Intell. _____	Training _____

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GW

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MAY 5 1976

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BLACK PERSPECTIVE ON THE NEWS

A PRODUCTION OF WHY-TV 12 FOR THE PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE

4548 Market Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19139

(215) 382-9310

Producer/Host
Producer

Nora Johnson Price, Associate Producer
Leanne Smith Keys, Research Associate

April 8, 1976

Director Clarence Kelley
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Director Kelley,

The entire staff of BLACK PERSPECTIVE ON THE NEWS would like to thank you for being our guest on Wednesday, April 7, 1976.

We realize that without the concerned efforts of people who are involved in the news, such as yourself, our program would not be a viable source of information for our viewers.

The program was aired the weekend of April 8th nationally on Public Broadcasting stations.

Thank you again, and we hope you enjoyed taping with us as we enjoyed having you as our distinguished guest.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

[Redacted Address]

NOTED
SPEECH ROOM

EX-111

REC-1

62-114727-2

APR 12 1976

[Handwritten Signature]

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OUTSIDE SOURCE:

April 6, 1984

PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE

Judge William Webster, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice Building
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Judge Webster:

In early May, 1984, PBS plans to televise a docu-drama about the Hiss case. Among other derogatory references, the FBI will be shown as finding a fake typewriter that helps to unfairly convict Hiss.

I and others who served at Bureau headquarters during the Hiss investigation know that this typewriter allegation is false. This description of FBI investigative activities not only seriously damages the reputation of past personnel but also today's FBI.

I do hope you will make a public statement prior to the program that forcefully rebuts these insidious charges. The people should know the truth before they view the program. It is too late to repair the harm after the damage has been done.

Sincerely,

1941-63

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cc:

Society President

EJP/bd

1984

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284

Off. of Cong. and Pub. Affs.

June 11, 1984

OUTSIDE SOURCE

PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE

Dear [redacted]

I have been involved with many official and personal matters since receiving your letter regarding the PBS show on the Hiss case and apologize for the lateness of my response.

We were contacted by PBS prior to the airing of the show and we furnished the producers our research on the typewriter incident. I do appreciate your interest in affording me your views and I hope you will continue to do so.

Sincerely,

William H. Webster

William H. Webster
Director

(726)

AWT:1en (3)

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DE-107

62-114727-28

APPROVED:

Director *W H W*

Exec. AD Adm.

Exec. AD Inv.

Exec. AD LES

Adm. Serv.

Crim. Inv.

Ident.

Intell.

Laboratory

Legal Coun.

Plan. & Insp.

Rec. Mgnt.

Tech. Servs.

Training

Off. of Cong. & Public Affs.

TM

MAILED 9
JUN 12 1984
FBI

Exec AD Adm. _____
Exec AD Inv. _____
Exec AD LES _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. _____
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Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

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1984

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4 JUN 10 1984

MAIL ROOM ☐

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

PAGE 1 OF 2

01/27/87

CLASSIFICATION

UNCLAS E F T O

EXTENSION

IMMEDIATE

File

FM DIRECTOR FBI
ALL SACS IMMEDIATE
PERSONAL ATTENTION

Public Broadcasting Service

BT
UNCLAS E F T O

SUBJECT: PUBLIC TELEVISION (PBS) SPECIAL: "IN THE FACE OF TERRORISM"

FOR YOUR INFORMATION, TONIGHT AT 10 P.M. (EST), THE PBS SPECIAL ENTITLED, "IN THE FACE OF TERRORISM" WILL BROADCAST THE FIRST OF FOUR PARTS. JUDGE WILLIAM WEBSTER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FLOYD CLARKE, AND OTHER BUREAU OFFICIALS PARTICIPATED IN THE SERIES. THE SPECIAL WAS PRODUCED [] AS PART OF THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SEMINARS ON MEDIA AND SOCIETY, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM. THE REMAINING THREE PARTS OF THE SPECIAL WILL BE BROADCAST AT 10 P.M. (EST) ON FEBRUARY 3, 10, AND 17. CHECK YOUR LOCAL TELEVISION GUIDE FOR PARTICULAR BROADCAST TIMES IN YOUR DIVISION.

DO NOT TYPE PAST THIS LINE

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DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE

APPROVED BY <i>WMB/m</i>	DRAFTED BY DJM:DPM	DATE 01/27/87	ROOM 7861	TELE EXT. 5348
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- 1 - MR. BAKER
- 1 - MR. AHLERICH
- 1 - []
- 1 - []
- 1 - []
- 1 - []

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER
232978
JAN 27 1987

16 MAR 23 1987

SEP 28 1987

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

FBI/DOJ

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATION MESSAGE FORM

PAGE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

START HERE

PLEASE REFER ANY INQUIRIES TO THE PRESS OFFICE, FBIHQ, ON
TELEPHONE NUMBER 3691.

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DO NOT TYPE MESSAGE BELOW THIS LINE



SSR

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SER

REC

September 15, 1988

Milt Ahlerich
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Office of Congressional & Public Affairs
Washington, DC 20535

Dear Mr. Ahlerich:

Earlier this week, we were filming at FBI National Headquarters as part of an upcoming PBS television series called SECRET INTELLIGENCE. Our correspondent, [redacted] and I spoke with your Public Relations staff about the possibility of producing a documentary for PBS on a different subject: Science and the FBI. Because the FBI has always been on the cutting edge of utilizing technology in fighting crime, we thought this might make a very interesting science special.

My knowledge of contemporary FBI technology advancements is only cursory, but I am aware of recent developments such as the use of lasers in fingerprint detection. [redacted] and I would be interested in pursuing a program which might:

- 1) give a brief historical perspective on the FBI and technology,
- 2) profile modern science applications by reviewing case examples.

We would be happy to work with your staff in the selection of appropriate cases.

We think this would make an exciting and informative program, and we're interested in taking it to NOVA, PBS' highly acclaimed weekly science series.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Best regards,



National Public Affairs

62-114727-30

PUBLIC TELEVISION FOR SOUTHERN
AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

4401 SUNSET BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90027
PHONE 213/666-6500
TWX 910-321-4396

SEP 16 1988

RECEIVED

SEP 16 1988
FBI
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL & PUBLIC AFFAIRS

October 24, 1988

SSP

CLASS [redacted]
SRC'D [redacted]
SER [redacted]
REC [redacted] National Public Affairs
KCET-TV
4401 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90027

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Dear [redacted]:

I was happy to receive your letter of September 15, 1988, informing me of your interest in producing a documentary on "Science and the FBI." [redacted] of my staff also informed me about your project, and I can tell you the FBI is very interested in cooperating with you and [redacted] on this project.

The FBI's Laboratory, Technical Services, Identification, and Training Divisions all have various advanced scientific techniques and methods which serve law enforcement purposes. In fact, there are many celebrated cases that were solved, in great measure, because of these techniques. Today we are encouraged with the progress the Bureau is making with the forensic uses of DNA profiling.

Please stay in touch with our Public Affairs Office and if in Washington, please let me know so we can meet. If you see Bill, let him know it has been a few years and that I wish him well and would like to see him as well.

Thank you for your interest in the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

151

Milt Ahlerich
Assistant Director
Office of Congressional
and Public Affairs

62-114727-31

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NOV 14 1988

MAILED 30
OCT 26 1988

1 - Mr. Otto
1 - Mr. Greenleaf
1 - Mr. Bayse
1 - Mr. Castonguay
1 - Mr. Ahlerich
1 - Mr. Davenport
Exec AD Adm. 1 - [redacted]
Exec AD Inv. 1 - [redacted]
Exec AD LES 1 - [redacted]

Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. NOTE: [redacted] office was contacted three times over several weeks. He apologized for the delay since he was traveling. He is highly interested in producing a PBS special on how the Bureau is using and developing scientific breakthroughs.
Crim. Inv. KCET is a leader in PBS specials and [redacted] is well regarded for his position with KCET. Once funding is secured he will forward a letter outlining his specific interests which may take up to six months.

Off. Cong. & Public Affs.
Legal Coun.
Ident.
Insp.
Lab.
Off. Cong. & Public Affs.
Rec. Mgnt.
Tech. Servs.
Training
Off. Rm.
Asst. Sec'y

MAIL ROOM

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FM DIRECTOR, FBI

TO ALL FIELD OFFICES -IMMEDIATE

PERSONAL ATTENTION ALL SACS

ALL LEGAL ATTACHES- IMMEDIATE

PERSONAL ATTENTION ALL LEGATS

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SUBJECT: PBS-TV SPECIAL "SECRET INTELLIGENCE." PUBLICITY
REGARDING THE FBI'S FCI MISSION.

BEGINNING MONDAY JANUARY 23 AND FOR THE NEXT FOUR MONDAY
EVENINGS AT 9 P.M. (EST), PBS-TV IS SCHEDULED TO BROADCAST A
FOUR-PART SERIES ON THE SUBJECT OF COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE AND
INTELLIGENCE GATHERING. CHECK YOUR LOCAL TV LISTINGS FOR EXACT
AIR TIMES IN YOUR COMMUNITY. LIMITED ASSISTANCE WAS PROVIDED TO
ONE PART OF THE SERIES, WHICH WILL FOCUS ON THE FBI'S FCI
RESPONSIBILITIES.

BT

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FEB 24 1989

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- 1 - EACH EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
- 1 - EACH ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
- 1 - MR. GEER
- 1 - MR. AHLERICH
- 1 - MR. DAVENPORT

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

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ALO

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P 310010Z MAY 95

FM FBI WMFO (100-0) [REDACTED]

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TO DIRECTOR FBI/PRIORITY/

FBI BOSTON/PRIORITY/

FBI CHICAGO/PRIORITY/

FBI LOS ANGELES/PRIORITY/

FBI NEW YORK/PRIORITY/

FBI PHILADELPHIA/PRIORITY/

FBI SAN DIEGO/PRIORITY/

FBI SAN FRANCISCO/PRIORITY/

ALL LEGATS/PRIORITY/

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CITE: //3920//

PASS: FBIHQ, NSD, SC JOHN O'NEILL, UC [REDACTED] AND SSA

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[REDACTED]

TB —

163A-PA-8465-1
5/31/95
163A-PA-8465-1
5/31/95
[REDACTED]

163A-PA-8465-1

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SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
MAY 31 1995
[REDACTED]

PAGE TWO DE FBIWMFO 0001 UNCLAS

SUBJECT: LETTER THREATENING OF POSSIBLE GLOBAL BIOLOGICAL WARFARE RECEIVED AT PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS) IN ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, ON MAY 30, 1995; DS/T.

S tart ~~FOR THE INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES,~~ ON MAY 30, 1995, AT APPROXIMATELY 1520 HOURS, A LETTER THREATENING POSSIBLE GLOBAL BIOLOGICAL WARFARE WAS RECEIVED AT THE PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS), 1320 BRADDOCK PLACE, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314. THE LETTER WAS A PHOTOCOPY THAT CONTAINED A DATE OF MAY 20, 1995. THE ENVELOPE WAS POSTMARKED MAY 25, 1995, FROM SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. THE LETTER WAS PICKED UP AT THE ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, POLICE DEPARTMENT ON MAY 30, 1995. NO FURTHER INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE.

THE TEXT OF THE LETTER READS AS FOLLOWS:

"GLOBAL BIOLOGICAL WARFARE: WARPLAN "JEHOVAH III"

A - PRIMARY TARGETS (METROPOLITAN AREAS): BAGHDAD, BANGKOK, BEIJING, BELO HORIZONTE, BOMBAY, BOSTON, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CALCUTTA, CHICAGO, DELHI, ISTANBUL, JAKARTA, KARACHI, LENINGRAD, LIMA, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, MANILA, MADRAS, MEXICO CITY, MOSCOW, NEW YORK, OSAKA, PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SAO PAULO, SEOUL, SHANGHAI,

PAGE THREE DE FBIWMFO 0001 UNCLAS

TAIPEI, TEHRAN, TIENJIN, TOKYO

TOTAL POPULATION (36 TARGETS) = 320 MILLION

B - LETHAL AGENTS (RANDOM COMBINATIONS): ANTHRAX,
BOTULISM, CHOLERA, DIPHTHERIA, EBOLA, LASSA FEVER, MALARIA,
PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TUBERCULOSIS, TYPHOID, YELLOW FEVER

.

C - EXECUTION SCHEDULE ("CROPDUSTER" OPERATIONS): JUNE
= 1, 6, 11, 16, 22, 27. AUG. = 6, 9, 16, 22, 27, 31. SEPT. =
7, 12, 18, 24, 27, 30. OCT. = 6, 12, 14, 22, 27, 31. NOV. =
3, 7, 11, 16, 21, 29. DEC. = 7, 11, 15, 24, 27, 30.

D - SATELLITE SSB ("SPREAD SPECTRUM") : 83113961097498,
"DESTINY", "MOGUL", MAGIC/MAJESTIC/MERIDIAN/MERLIN.
SATAN/SATURN/SPECTRE/SUPERNOVA.

"MOUNT SINAI"/MOGUL/20 MAY 1995."

WMFO CANNOT ATTEST TO THE VERACITY OF THE ABOVE THREAT.

WMFO INDICES NEGATIVE ON THE ABOVE LISTED NAMES. THE ABOVE
INFORMATION IS BEING PROVIDED FOR THE INFORMATION OF RECEIVING
OFFICES.

FURTHER INVESTIGATION IS BEING LEFT TO THE
DISCRETION OF RECEIVING OFFICES. IF ANY POSITIVE INFORMATION
IS DEVELOPED CONCERNING THE ABOVE THREAT, IT SHOULD BE
FURNISHED THROUGH RECEIVING OFFICES.

PAGE FOUR DE FBIWMFO 0001 UNCLAS

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V - 4130 (Our File No. 163A-PA-8465)

01 Jun 95

RE: LETTER THREATENING POSSIBLE GLOBAL BIOLOGICAL
WARFARE RECEIVED ON 30 MAY 1995

On 30 May 1995, at approximately 1520 hours, a letter threatening possible global biological warfare was received at the Public Broadcasting System (PBS), 1320 Braddock Place, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. The letter was a photocopy that contained a date of 20 May 1995. The envelope was postmarked 25 May 1995, from San Diego, California. The letter was picked up at the Alexandria, Virginia, Police Department on 30 May 1995. No further information is available.

The text of the letter reads as follows:

"Global Biological Warfare: Warplan "Jehovah III"

A - Primary Targets (metropolitan areas): Baghdad, Bangkok, Beijing, Belo Horizonte, Bombay, Boston, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Calcutta, Chicago, Delhi, Istanbul, Jakarta, Karachi, Leningrad, Lima, London, Los Angeles, Manila, Madras, Mexico City, Moscow, New York, Osaka, Paris, Philadelphia, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Sao Paulo, Seoul, Shanghai, Taipei, Tehran, Tienjin, Tokyo

Total population (36 targets) = 320 million

B - Lethal Agents (random combinations): anthrax, botulism, cholera, diptheria, ebola, lassa fever, malaria, plague, smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid, yellow fever

C - Execution Schedule ("cropduster" operations): June = 1, 6, 11, 16, 22, 27. Aug. = 6, 9, 16, 22, 27, 31. Sept. = 7, 12, 18, 24, 27, 30. Oct. = 6, 12, 14, 22, 27, 31. Nov. = 3, 7, 11, 16, 21, 29. Dec. = 7, 11, 15, 24, 27, 30.

D - Satellite SSB ("spread spectrum") : 83113961097498, "destiny", "mogul", magic/majestic/meridian/merlin. Satan/saturn/spectre/supernova.

"Mount Sinai"/mogul/20 may 1995."

We have no indications to the veracity or source of this message, and assume it to be a hoax. However, we would like to advise you of its existence, since its purported target are international in nature.

Should you receive any information relative to this threat letter, we would be most grateful to receive it.

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① PARIS

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DE RUCNFB #0085 1530033

ZNR UUUUU

P 012050Z JUN 95

FM DIRECTOR FBI (279A-WF-199576)

TO FBI BOSTON/PRIORITY/

FBI CHICAGO/PRIORITY/

FBI LOS ANGELES/PRIORITY/

FBI NEW YORK/PRIORITY/

FBI PHILADELPHIA/PRIORITY/

FBI SAN DIEGO/PRIORITY/

FBI SAN FRANCISCO/PRIORITY/

ALL LEGATS/PRIORITY/

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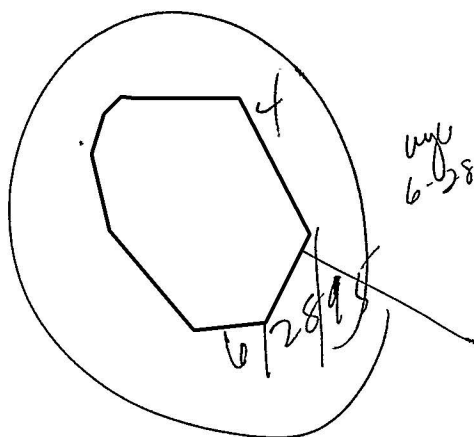
CITE: //0536//

PASS: WMFO PASS TO SSA

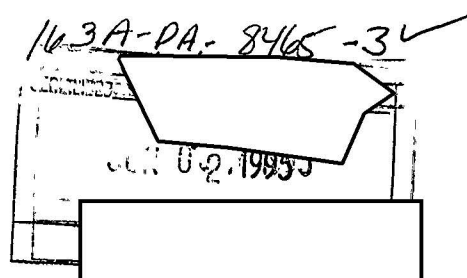


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SUBJECT: UNSUB(S); LETTER THREATENING OF POSSIBLE GLOBAL
BIOLOGICAL WARFARE RECEIVED AT PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS)



WFO
6-28-95



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PAGE TWO DE RUCNFB 0085 UNCLAS

IN ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, ON 5/25/95; BWAT; OO: WMFO.

RE: WMFO TEL DATED 5/30/95 AND HQ AIRTEL TO SAN DIEGO, ET AL. DATED 5/9/95; NO COPIES TO BOSTON, CHICAGO, LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, OR SAN FRANCISCO.

ON 5/31/95, FBIHQ, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL INCIDENT CONTINGENCY PLAN, CONDUCTED A THREAT ASSESSMENT ON TWO LETTERS REFERENCED IN THE ABOVE COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR INFORMATION OF THOSE OFFICES NOT IN RECEIPT OF 5/9/95 HQ AIRTEL, REFERENCED LETTER WAS ESSENTIALLY IDENTICAL TO THAT IN THE WMFO TEL, WITH THE EXCEPTION THAT TARGET CITIES WERE ALL OVERSEAS.

REPRESENTATIVES OF FBI LABORATORY DIVISION, CIRG, BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS UNIT, [REDACTED] U.S. ARMY MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - DIRECTOR OF MILITARY SUPPORT, U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, AND WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE PARTICIPATED IN THE ASSESSMENT. FOLLOWING DISCUSSION, THE CONSENSUS WAS THAT THE THREAT PURPORTED IN THESE LETTERS IS A HOAX, AND DID NOT POSE A BIOLOGICAL HAZARD. WMFO WILL CONTINUE LOGICAL INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE SENDER, AND SUBMIT ORIGINAL LETTERS TO THE FBI LABORATORY FOR EXAMINATION.

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PAGE THREE DE RUCNFB 0085 UNCLAS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 06/09/2011

To: Cyber

Attn: SSA [REDACTED]
CCU-1

From: Washington Field

Squad CY-4 / NVRA

Contact: SA [REDACTED]

Approved By: [REDACTED] 26/8/2011

Drafted By: [REDACTED]

Case ID #: 288A-WF-~~NEW~~ (Pending) 243941-1

Title: UNSUB;
PBS - VICTIM;
COMPUTER INTRUSION - CRIMINAL

Synopsis: Request captioned matter be opened and assigned to the writer.

Enclosure(s): For file, one (1) letter from PBS. One (1) hard copy of email from [REDACTED]

Details: The purpose of this EC is to request captioned matter be opened and assigned to the writer. This matter is predicated based on information received from the victim company, Public Broadcasting Service (PBS).

On 6/3/2011, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of the PBS, email

[REDACTED] telephone number: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of the PBS, email

[REDACTED] fax number:

703-739-5433, and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of the PBS, were interviewed at the PBS office at 6453 Stephenson Way, Alexandria, VA 22312. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and the nature of the interview, PBS provided the following information:

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To: Cyber From: Washington Field
Re: 288A-WF-NEW, 06/09/2011

After the PBS' Frontline show regarding Wikileaks was aired on 5/24/2011, PBS was made aware of internet messages posted [redacted] who expressed dissatisfaction with the PBS' reporting on Wikileaks in evening of 5/29/2011. In the morning of 5/30/2011, PBS started to investigate a intrusion at its website,

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[redacted]
[redacted] The compromised server was located in the [redacted]
[redacted]

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During the meeting, SA [redacted] from New York field office contacted writer regarding the intrusion at PBS. SA [redacted] advised [redacted]

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To: Cyber From: Washington Field
Re: 288A-WF-NEW, 06/09/2011

[REDACTED]

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PBS provided writer a copy of email from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and an official letter from PBS requesting the
FBI to share results of any analysis with PBS and keep all the
material from PBS confidential. PBS agreed to [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

On 6/7/2011, PBS informed writer that the intrusion has
cost PBS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Based on the information above, WFO request that a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 06/20/2011

To: Washington Field

Attn: CY-4

From: Washington Field

CY4/NVRA

Contact: [REDACTED]

Approved By: [REDACTED]

06/23/2011

Drafted By: [REDACTED]

Case ID #: 288A-WF-243941 (Pending) - 2 ✓

WF-242710-PBSIDOTCOM -

Title: PBS-VICTIM;

COMPUTER INTRUSION - CRIMINAL

Synopsis: Closing EC.

Details: Due to administrative reasons, a sub file will be opened under 288A-WF-242710 for future case documentation. Writer request to close caption case.

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