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THE HONORABLE BENJAMIN R. CIVILETTI

OF

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

WITH

RON OSTROW

OF THE

LOS ANGELES TIMES

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1979

10:00 A.M.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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PROCEEDINGS

(The first question or questions of this interview apparently were not recorded on this tape.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: -- those two pieces of legislation pending. Another area, of course, depends on the outcome of -- in part, on the outcome of the analysis of the judge's decision in the Philadelphia case.

MR. OSTROW: Yeah, that is my next question. When will that be sued -- through suit(?)?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: I would think it would be through within 10 days.

MR. OSTROW: And that is what? That is a question of whether you can appeal the standing part of his ruling, if the rest of it -- if there is still a suit in existence?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: It is two questions: The procedural question of appeal, and interlinking of the principle of nonappealibility of interlocutory orders --

> MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: -- and secondly, the -based on the judge's analysis and reasoning, the soundness and the chances of reversal on appeal.

MR. OSTROW: How soon do you think there will be a decision?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Within, I think, 10 days.

MR. OSTROW: Within 10 days?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: On both, yes.

MR. OSTROW: There were other cities mentioned at the time you brought the Philadelphia suit. Are those --

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: As having been monitored.

MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Right.

MR. OSTROW: Is that monitoring still going on? Is there likely to be other suits, or are you going to --

be other suits until we -- until two things have happened, one, we have resolved this analysis and perhaps even the appeal in the Philadelphia case, and secondly, unless and until there are aggravated facts which we feel require this type of -- or produce or compel this type of systemic relief effort.

MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh. Do --

attorney General Civiletti: And the answer is, yes, other departments and other cities have been monitored and will be monitored as a part of an ongoing process, and as a part of an overall comprehension of the Department in assessing and looking at individual 242 and 241 cases.

MR. OSTROW: But there is -- it is possible that there won't be any other suits until Philadelphia, if there is an appeal, is resolved.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: I think that is likely.

MR. OSTROW: It is likely. Would there have been

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others, had the Philadelphia not gone the way it has?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: You mean --

MR. OSTROW: Were you on the verge of --

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: -- before the resolution of Philadelphia? No.

MR. OSTROW: Or even just the trial, you would have held up any others?

any others that were ripe, number one, and number two, it would have been sounder, as it has turned out to be, to await confirmation of our legal principle.

MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh. You -- are you satisfied with the success rate on these so-called "police brutality" cases? They are rather hard to convince a jury of, aren't they? 241, 242?

attorney general civiletti: The success rate of cases which are prosecuted is good, for those kinds of cases. They are extremely difficult cases, an awful lot of equity on behalf of the law enforcement defendant or department, and the facts are often subject to conflict. But we screen the cases carefully. We bring the most aggravated cases, where we think we have a sound case; and given that, the success rate as far as convictions are concerned, for the Federal Government, is reasonable.

MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh. You know, thinking over your

reading of that civil rights report, would it be fair to say, or is it correct to say, that there is going to be new emphasis on those areas that you named, and thus a deemphasis -- you only have so many orders(?) -- of public accommodation and school desegregation?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: No. It wouldn't be right. Let's say that there would be an emphasis on the former, and there would be a continuation of the latter. They would have to be refocused. The law is more clear in those areas. Cases are frequently statistical cases, so that I think it is a matter of continuing the policy in one area, and direction, and refocusing and increasing the effort in these other areas. It becomes a question, for instance, of how you participate and how you investigate, and how you bring the suits, what manner of suits to bring.

For example, discrimination in housing or in opportunities for housing, do you bring a scattered 50 cases for individual deprivation of a right to an apartment, or do you bring 3 cases in a city, or in 3 cities, which attack a system of discrimination by zoning, financial tacit agreement, or a pattern and practice of discrimination within an entire region or community area?

MR. OSTROW: And up til now, has it been that there is too much emphasis on the former, that is, the bringing of scattered 50 cases? Is that what the report suggests, or is

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that your feeling?

that that is not so, that we have fully explored the most efficient and best overall remedy for our resources that we have. You can't say that an individual suit that provides for relief, in someone obtaining an apartment who otherwise wouldn't get one, or punishing someone who breaks the law by discriminating, is not worthwhile. It is. But the question is whether it is more worthwhile to provide the same kind of remedy to a whole class of people --

(There was a brief interruption and exchange of remarks between the Attorney General and an unknown third party.)

MR. OSTROW: Oh, one thing I want to be sure to cover is, when Attorney General Bell left, that last breakfast, he was talking about things that hadn't gone all well, and one of them was INS, and that -- he conceded that the only thing that had been done there, really, was a start towards modernization of some very outdated paper systems, and that was the thrust of what he said.

Have you got anything in mind for INS, other than, obviously, filling Castillo's(?) spot?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Yeah, there are any number of things that are going on with regard to INS. Number one is the Select Commission, of course, that I am on, and I have attended one plenary meeting of the Commission and intend

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to attend a hearing on -- one on December 5th, I think, and
one on the 17th. They are the second and third of twelve

hearings of the Select Commission with regard to Immigration

and Refugee Problems. On a broad-scaled basis, they have a

short timetable, I think 12 months to complete their recom-

Secondly, as a result of diplomatic relations with Mexico, there are nine working groups dealing with a whole rnage of relations with Mexico, but at least two of which deal with water problems and immigration problems with Mexico.

mendations and reports, both administratively and legislatively.

Thirdly, I have had one staff meeting to deal with INS and with Shenfield(?) and with other persons, to deal with what are problems and potential actions that can now be taken, or can possibly be taken, policy decisions that can be made which will assist both law enforcement on the border, and secondly assist the victimization of illegal aliens that occurs from time to time. And I would think -- and I think that within about a couple of weeks -- I have reviewed already the preliminary reports with regard to a range of those issues -- I will be prepared to make the policy decisions and then implement their being carried out.

For example, we have, in fiscal '80, an increase of roughly 500 positions for the Border Patrol. I want to make sure that those positions are allocated in such a way as to strengthen the Border Patrol, and reduce the potential for

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friction or abrasion between the border patrol legitimately doing their job, and the entry of illegal aliens.

Secondly, an issue that I am reexamining now is the question of the soundness, efficiency, and wisdom of residential investigations. Thirdly, looking to moderating or making — or obtaining satisfactory solution to some of the problems caused by the material witness rule. Fourthly, the question of prosecutive priorities and what are crimes — areas in the border crime area — making sure that we are — have an established set of criteria for focus and making of cases. I think the policy should probably be concentration on smugglers, and concentration on illegal entry which is combined with violence, contraband, weaponry, etcetera.

Things of that kind. Those are four or five examples of six, seven, eight, nine, and ten issues which need decision.

MR. OSTROW: And probably in two weeks there will be a decision?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Yeah, and then there will be various forms of implementation. Some will -- can be implemented immediately; some will require analysis, and a policy statement; others will look to a revision, for example, in the training program of the Border Patrol, and things of that nature.

MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh. How about this neighborhood investigation -- residence investigation? What could -- you

are just thinking of calling it off? 2 ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: No, I am evaluating its effectiveness, its necessity, and its wisdom. Pros and cons. MR. OSTROW: Did it come over from INS to you --ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Yes. MR. OSTROW: -- with any recommendation, or was it just both sides --ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: No recommendation. MR. OSTROW: No recommendation. They are not in 10 abeyance now, they are still going on, right? 11 ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: At the present time, 12 the -- there are no random searches in residences. There are 13 no entries without consent. There are no pattern of search warrants and, you know, massive searches. There are, as I 15 understand it, a limited number of investigators who only 16 respond to specific information in a particularized area, and 17 only enter with the consent of the residents -- resident. 18 MR. OSTROW: But even that, you are now evaluating? 19 ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: That's right. 20 MR. OSTROW: You had -- you also, early in your 21 tenure, announced a stale case study. 22 ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Right.

MR. OSTROW:

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ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: I do not have the report yet. I have oral statements with regard to the report, which

How is that going?

1 indicate that, for example, some of the Divisions have closed 2 anywhere from 150 to 300 cases. 3 MR. OSTROW: Since the study was begun? ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Since the direction and order went out. MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh. ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: It is not a -- it is two parts. It was a direction and, in fact, an order; and then the second part of it was an analysis or study of those 10 cases which were old or to determine causes, and then an 11 evaluation of those causes to attempt to determine remedial 12 action, if possible, to remove the causes or some --13 MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh. Back to INS for a minute. 14 Have you yet recommended anyone for the Commissioner's job? 15 ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: To the President? 16 MR. OSTROW: To the White House staff? 17 ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: No comment. 18 MR. OSTROW: Is it likely to be a Hispanic in that 19 job? 20 ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: I don't -- Hispanics, 21 22

certainly, are being considered and if we settle on a qualified Hispanic, I think would perform -- he or she could and would perform well.

MR. OSTROW: Is both the number one and number two position, are open over there?

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MR. OSTROW: Are there other changes that -- in the offing, for INS, that -- is there going to be a wider shift than that overturn(?), or whatever you are going to call it?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: You mean in personnel, some kind of a shake-up or something?

MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Generally, no. There may be specific areas, I guess, limited areas, but generally no. That will be up to, and I would look to evaluation by the new Commissioner, of the staff.

MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh. How about your view now of the Gannet(?), the whole question of open trials?

strongly in favor of the principle of open trials and pretrials, as a policy matter for the Department of Justice and the Federal Government; and there are rare exceptions to that and those exceptions are limited in terms of subject matter and the part of the proceeding, or the evidence, which is or should be sealed or closed. And they deal essentially with national security or secrets or greymail problems, and with unnecessary, humiliating or degrading parts of testimony which may be essential to the factual determination.

Thirdly, cases of a pretrial motion, a part of which involves disclosures which would not be admissable in the merits of the proceeding, but only in a suppression hearing

or on evidence, illegally seized evidence or confessions. And even then, if there are safeguards to prevent the destruction of a fair trial, the Government would always look to those alternatives rather than even closing any aspect of a pretrial proceeding. And in the informal reviews, and checking with U.S. Attorneys and the U.S. Attorneys' Advisory Committee, the number of such proceedings, trial or pretrial, in which the Government has agreed to a defendant's motion, are infinitesimally small. Ordinarily the Government opposes that kind of motion, and very rarely makes such a motion.

The only case in which that statement is not correct is in the espionage case, (inaudible).

MR. : Ron, just so you know, there are about seven or eight minutes left, for your guidance. We have less time than I indicated we would.

MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh. Now that the Progressive case is history, if it were to do over again, regardless of its final outcome, would you think it was a good case to bring?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: In hindsight, it is questionable, and that is because the facts changed so dramatically during the course of the case, of the facts which were presented at initiation.

MR. OSTROW: How about if they hadn't changed, just given the facts that caused the Government to bring the suit in the first place?

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ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: I think that probably the decision would be made the same way again.

> MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: If there had been no public disclosure, if the scientific evidence was that the secret was, indeed, secret, and if it was such a momentous nature as the H-bomb, I think the Government would.

MR. OSTROW: You know, jumping back to that stale case study, for a minute, you said that --

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Steel case study?

MR. OSTROW: Stale, stale. I was going to get to that, too. You said there was about 100 to 150 --

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: No. I said 150 that I have had orally reported to me. I have not seen the complete report. It is not here yet. Orally, it has been reported to me that some -- that the Divisions have closed 150 to 300 cases.

MR. OSTROW: Does that suggest that the -- the hypothesis you must have had when you announced that study, that there were a lot of old cases around that should have been closed, was indeed correct, is that number of closings in that period?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Can't tell that, you know, just from those figures. It suggests to me, as in any lawyer's office, in any Government office, that periodically

you have to take a sharp look at your case load, to see with review or some closing work, you can not reduce the case load.

The tendency, of course, is to work for new cases and bigger cases, and some of the cases which are either almost or practically over remain open, simply because they are compelling, or they don't need attention.

MR. OSTROW: And it is too early, because you haven't got the report yet, to --

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: That's right. All I have is what I have told you, so far.

MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh. I realize that you -- it is difficult for you to comment anything about the Jordan matter, but apart from the Jordan matter, let me ask you law itself. There hasn't been any resolution that any of us know of, or any outsiders know about, whether you can grant immunity in the preliminary inquiry stage. There hasn't been anything public, anyway, any decision. Isn't this -- if there is no ability to grant immunity, doesn't this mean that this can on all through the campaign, that people can just pop up with allegations?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: No.

MR. OSTROW: How could you prevent it?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Immunity isn't the only tool of preliminary investigation, or even of investigation.

MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: So, the Attorney General

has got a duty to conduct a preliminary investigation to determine whether, under the standards by the Special Prosecutor Act, the case is without merit or frivolous; or whether it needs further investigation, either in terms of time beyond the 90 days, or in terms of those techniques which go beyond a preliminary investigation; or thirdly, it requires careful weighing of a prosecutorial decision, which is really the function of a Special Prosecutor.

But if it doesn't require investigation, if it is unsubstantiated or without merit, and if the decision is a fairly clear one, then allegations do not require that appointment. Mere allegations do not require the appointment of a Special Prosecutor --

MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: -- and you don't need to issue an immunity, necessarily, to make those determinations in every case.

MR. OSTROW: Have you made a decision, in the Jordon matter?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: No.

MR. OSTROW: You have not?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: No.

MR. OSTROW: Is one likely this week?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: No comment

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MR. OSTROW: Let me ask you about your -- one of your other hats, national security and that business. Is there anything going on, you can tell me at all, about Iran?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: No.

MR. OSTROW: Likely to be before the day is out?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: I can tell you this:

I am conducting, today, an assessment of all facts and knowledge that Justice possesses with regard to Iranian interests
in the United States.

MR. OSTROW: Facilities of theirs here? Investments?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Not so much that, no,
because unless it had some relationship to litigation or trial,
that would not be within our bailiwick or jurisdiction; but
just what the legal issues are with regard to Iranian interests
in the United States, and -- (The Attorney General's response
was interrupted here by the end of the first side of this tape.)

MR. OSTROW: Do you then report that to the White House, or is that for your own (inaudible), or --

not -- the White House -- it is for my own knowledge and judgement, and it is also so that I can participate, where appropriate, in Security Council considerations.

MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh.

MR. : We are, ah --

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: That's all right. You

got a couple that you want to run through?

MR. OSTROW: Yeah, just -- I am a little hung up on the word "interests". I want to make sure I am understanding what you are saying, when you say "Iranian interests here". That's why I said, do you mean facilities and investments? And you said, no, not so much --

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: "Interests" means everything, anything and everything that comes within the Department of Justice's legitimate and lawful knowledge and jurisdiction.

MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh. Is this a prelude to some possible action by the United States, in view of what is going on with the Embassy there?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: It is to know what the facts are and the law is, so that you will be prepared to take appropriate action, if necessary.

MR. OSTROW: Is this at the direction of the President, that you are doing this?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: I think it is a part of the overall National Security Council concern, and evaluation of issues and alternatives in this terrible circumstance in Tehran.

MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh. And you -- how soon do you expect to have it all done, the assessment you are directing to be done?

ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Well, I am not sure. As

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soon as possible.
               MR. OSTROW: Is it something in a matter of hours,
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     or is it likely to take days, or --
               ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: I think it depends upon
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     the depth of the assessment.
               MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh. There is no due date for
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     reporting to the President, or --
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               ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: There is, but I am not
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     going to discuss it. And it will not be one report, or, you
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     know, one evaluation.
               MR. OSTROW: Uh-huh. I see. Thank you very much.
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               ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Nothing else?
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               MR. OSTROW: Oh, I have got other things, if you
     want --
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               ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Go ahead. Run on some.
16
     Just take --
17
               MR. OSTROW: You really want me to go on?
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               ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Sure. Just take a
19
     couple of shots.
20
               See if the people are out there, Bob.
21
                               : All right. Would you try to make
               MR.
22
     your questions shorter, please?
23
               MR. OSTROW: Yeah, I'll try.
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               ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: I thought you were going
     to say that to me: Make your answers shorter.
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MR. : He knows what I'm talking about. 1 MR. OSTROW: (Laughter.) I was wondering about the 2 Judge Renfrew business. I realize there has been no nomination, 3 only the news that you had made a recommendation; and then I saw a story today that the White House is standing behind him, and so on. What did -- do you have an evaluation you can make, 7 without announcing that he is -- of that criticism that Hispanics are making, based on --ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Without merit. 10 MR. OSTROW: Without merit? Have you, yourself, 11 read the --12 : Excuse me for one second. MR. 13 ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Yes? 14 : Can I see you? MR. 15 ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Is everyone there? 16 : Everybody is there, and I --MR. 17 ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Except a few? 18 : -- I think we have to ask you to MR. 19 leave now. 20 MR. OSTROW: Okay. Have you read the thing? The 21 Law Review --22 ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVILETTI: Yes. 23 MR. OSTROW: You have? And that is where you come 24 to the conclusion that you are not --(End of interview. Tape recording stops at this point.)

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