

OCA 2011-88

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2 June 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: John Helgeson  
 Director, Office of Congressional Affairs

FROM: William M. Baker *WMB*  
 Director, Public Affairs

SUBJECT: Recent Speeches by Director of Central Intelligence,  
 William H. Webster

1. I have enclosed selected speeches given by Director of Central Intelligence, William H. Webster over the past three months. These speeches show the Director's approach to policy and intelligence and include his views on how we can best counter the problems of terrorism, how we see the changing role of CIA and Congress, and how we approach our relationship with the media.

2. I have also included a speech delivered to an Intelligence Community audience, as well as remarks given at the Memorial Service for William Buckley at Arlington Cemetery.

3. If you have any questions or comments about these speeches, please contact  chief of our speeches unit. She can be reached at

4. ~~I encourage you to send these speeches to others in your office who may wish to know what the Director is saying in his public appearances.~~

William M. Baker

Attachment:  
 As Stated

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)		Initials	Date
1.	D/OCA	<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>	<i>[Handwritten date]</i>
2.	DD/LEGISLATIVE	<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>	13 MAY 1988
3.	DD/HOUSE	<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>	19 <i>[Handwritten initials]</i>
4.	DD/SENATE	<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>	<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>
5.	OCA REGISTRY	FILE:	

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As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
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Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

**REMARKS**

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- DCI w/attachments <sup>919</sup>
- 1 - D/PAO w/attachments
- 25X1 1 - [redacted] w/o attachments
- 1 - [redacted] w/o attachments
- 1 - [redacted] w/o attachments
- 1 - Jean w/o attachments
- 1 - ER w/o attachments
- 1 - PAO Registry w/o attachments
- 1 - Ames (Hold) w/attachments
- 25X1 1 - [redacted] (Chrono) w/o attachments
- 1 - OCA Registry (Edith) w/attachments
- JUDGc.

27 April 1988

You will be addressing an audience of 175 alumni and current members of the White House Fellows Program on Thursday, 5 May at 10:00 a.m. at the Old Executive Office Building. In your proposed remarks, you mention the important work that the White House Fellows did at the FBI, and observe, "Regardless of the career you have chosen, the White House Fellows Program afforded all of you an opportunity to spend at least a year in public service." You develop the theme of public service by commenting on the "impact such service can have on our government," using as an example your experience defending a sailor accused of theft during the Korean War.

You introduce the thesis of your remarks in general terms on page 2: "I plan to talk to you about some of the issues I am now facing at the Central Intelligence Agency," and more specifically on page 4: "I would like to tell you something about this new responsibility -- the issues we in intelligence are facing, the changing nature of congressional oversight, and the need for a cooperative relationship with the media."

You mention that many of the issues and challenges we now face will still be with us in the 1990's -- terrorism, proliferation of weapons and delivery systems, and verifying and monitoring arms control agreements.

In the next part of the speech, you discuss the relationship between CIA and Congress and note that the Agency provides information to legislators through briefings, written material, and testimony. You refer to the need to be candid with Congress and mention the guidelines that were developed to help those in the Agency provide information without compromising sources and methods.

You point out the damage that can be done by disclosures of very sensitive information, and cite an example sanitized in the text of the speech. You also mention [redacted]

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UNCLASSIFIED WHEN SEPARATED FROM ATTACHMENTS

~~TOP SECRET~~

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You emphasize that our policy with the media, like our policy with Congress, is to be both candid and responsive. You conclude by recognizing the importance of the experience each has had as a White House Fellow: "Having had the opportunity to serve as White House Fellows, you are well aware of the responsibilities of public service and of the contribution each of us can make. I firmly believe that it is through serving the public that we can best serve our separate professions and our nation. And it is through that service that we can fulfill our highest aspirations for a safer and a better world."

Your proposed remarks are attached.

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Bill Baker

Attachments:  
As Stated

TOP SECRET

PROPOSED REMARKS  
BY  
WILLIAM H. WEBSTER  
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE  
BEFORE THE  
WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION  
MAY 5, 1988

IT'S ALWAYS A PLEASURE TO SPEAK WITH THE WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS.  
IN JANUARY, I SPOKE TO THE FELLOWS IN THIS YEAR'S PROGRAM -- IT'S  
GOOD TO SEE YOU HERE AGAIN TODAY. AND IT'S GOOD TO SEE THE ALUMNI.  
FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO HAVE BEEN OUT OF TOWN, WELCOME BACK TO  
WASHINGTON. DURING MY TIME AT THE FBI, I WAS FORTUNATE TO HAVE  
SEVERAL OUTSTANDING WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS ON MY STAFF. THEY PROVIDED  
THE BUREAU -- AND ME -- WITH VALUABLE SUPPORT IN AREAS SUCH AS  
MINORITY RECRUITMENT, AGENT TESTING AND EDUCATION, AND THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOSTAGE CRISIS CENTER.<sup>1</sup> I DON'T CURRENTLY HAVE  
A WHITE HOUSE FELLOW AT THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY -- THE  
TRANSITION FROM FBI TO CIA A YEAR AGO DIDN'T LEND ITSELF TO THAT.  
BUT IF THE QUALITY OF FUTURE WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS IS ON PAR WITH  
THOSE I'VE SEEN IN THE PAST -- AND I'M SURE IT WILL BE -- A FELLOW  
WOULD BE A WELCOME ADDITION TO MY STAFF. I'M CERTAIN THAT

POLICYMAKERS AND ADMINISTRATORS IN THIS CITY WHO HAVE HAD WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS AS ASSISTANTS WOULD AGREE THAT THEY HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT.

REGARDLESS OF THE CAREER YOU HAVE CHOSEN, THE WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS PROGRAM AFFORDED ALL OF YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO SPEND AT LEAST A YEAR IN PUBLIC SERVICE. I PLAN TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT SOME OF THE ISSUES I AM NOW FACING AT THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. BUT FIRST I'D LIKE TO SAY A FEW WORDS ABOUT PUBLIC SERVICE AND ABOUT THE IMPACT SUCH SERVICE CAN HAVE ON OUR GOVERNMENT.

AFTER JUST BEGINNING TO PRACTICE LAW AT A FIRM IN ST. LOUIS, I WAS RECALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY IN THE NAVY -- THIS WAS DURING THE KOREAN WAR. I SERVED ON A TANKER IN THE PACIFIC AND WAS APPOINTED TO REPRESENT A YOUNG SAILOR ACCUSED OF THEFT. WHEN I FOUND OUT THAT THE SAILOR HAD BEEN INTERROGATED WITHOUT BEING ADVISED OF HIS RIGHT TO COUNSEL, I TOLD HIM TO REMAIN SILENT IF HE WAS QUESTIONED IN THE FUTURE. MY SUPERIORS WEREN'T PLEASED WITH MY ADVICE. THEY SENT A



TERSE MESSAGE FROM THE SHIP TO HEADQUARTERS: "DUE TO LIEUTENANT WEBSTER'S INTERFERENCE, UNABLE TO OBTAIN CONFESSION."

ALTHOUGH THERE WERE SEVERAL INQUIRIES FROM FLEET HEADQUARTERS, THE END RESULT IN THIS CASE WAS A COMMENDATION FOR MY INTERFERENCE. THE PROCEDURE OF ADVISING ACCUSED MEN OF THEIR RIGHT TO COUNSEL WAS LATER INCORPORATED INTO THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.<sup>2</sup>

MY INTERFERENCE IN THIS CASE WAS THE BEGINNING. IT WAS THE FIRST EXPERIENCE THAT PROVED TO ME THAT AN INDIVIDUAL COULD EFFECT CHANGE WITHIN A SYSTEM -- EVEN A SYSTEM AS LARGE AND IMPOSING AS THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

I'M SURE THAT MANY OF YOU -- EITHER DURING THE WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS PROGRAM OR THEREAFTER -- HAVE HAD A SIMILAR OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE. IT IS REASSURING TO KNOW THAT GOVERNMENT -- BIG AS IT IS -- CAN STILL BE RESPONSIVE TO INITIATIVE AND COMMITMENT.

WHEN I TOOK OVER AS DIRECTOR OF THE FBI IN 1978, MY GOALS WERE TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH STANDARDS AND TRADITIONS OF THE BUREAU AND TO

PROTECT OUR SOCIETY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CONSTITUTION. AND, DURING MY NINE YEAR TENURE, I BELIEVE THAT THE FBI MET THE CHALLENGES OF MODERN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SERVED THE PUBLIC WELL. I BELIEVED THAT AS DIRECTOR OF THE FBI I WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR EVERYTHING THAT TOOK PLACE IN THAT ORGANIZATION. I MAY NOT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO AVOID ALL ERROR, BUT I COULD, THROUGH MY OWN ACTIVE INTEREST AND COMPLIANCE, INSIST UPON DEDICATION, COMMITMENT, AND FAITHFUL ADHERENCE TO OUR RESPONSIBILITIES.<sup>3</sup>

LAST YEAR, I ACCEPTED A NEW RESPONSIBILITY -- DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE -- AND I HAVE APPROACHED THIS POSITION AS I APPROACHED MY JOB AT THE FBI. I WOULD LIKE TO TELL YOU SOMETHING ABOUT THIS NEW RESPONSIBILITY -- THE ISSUES WE IN INTELLIGENCE ARE FACING, THE CHANGING NATURE OF CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT, AND THE NEED FOR MAINTAINING A RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MEDIA.

INTELLIGENCE FOR SOME YEARS NOW HAS BEEN MARKED BY A GROWING DIVERSITY OF THE PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IT IS EXPECTED TO ADDRESS AND

BY THE GROWING NUMBER AND DIVERSITY OF THE USERS OF INTELLIGENCE. WE NOW SUPPLY INTELLIGENCE TO NEARLY EVERY DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS TO CONGRESS. AND INTELLIGENCE, INCREASINGLY, IS BECOMING CENTRAL IN POLICY DELIBERATIONS. IT IS APPARENT THAT THE CAPACITY OF U.S. INTELLIGENCE TO MONITOR OR VERIFY SOVIET COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS IS, INCREASINGLY, DRIVING THE NEGOTIATING PROCESS.

MANY OF THE ISSUES AND CHALLENGES WE NOW FACE WILL STILL BE WITH US IN THE 1990'S -- TERRORISM, PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS AND DELIVERY SYSTEMS, AND VERIFYING AND MONITORING ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS. OUR ABILITY TO DETERMINE THE REAL INTENTIONS AND EFFECTS OF THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP AND TO ASSESS THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES WILL REMAIN INTELLIGENCE PRIORITIES. WE ARE INTERESTED IN BOTH THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STABILITY OF COUNTRIES FROM BRAZIL TO BANGLADESH, FROM MEXICO TO MALAYSIA, AND FROM TURKEY TO TANZANIA.

AND CONGRESS IS VERY INTERESTED IN WHAT THE CIA DOES. NOT LONG AGO, I ADDRESSED A GROUP OF RETIRED INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS, AND THEY RECALLED THE DAYS WHEN NO CLASSIFIED PAPERS WENT FROM THE CIA TO EITHER BRANCH OF CONGRESS AND THE ONLY CLASSIFIED BRIEFINGS TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES WERE GIVEN BY THE DIRECTOR HIMSELF, OR WITH THE DIRECTOR PRESENT. AT ONE TIME, THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE HAD ONE CLEARED STAFFER, THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ONE OR TWO. TODAY, FOUR CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES CLOSELY EXAMINE THE AGENCY'S ACTIVITIES, AND THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO SEE CLASSIFIED MATERIAL FAR EXCEEDS THE ONE OR TWO OF THE PAST.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO, THE CIA GAVE 175 BRIEFINGS TO CONGRESS. LAST YEAR, WE GAVE OVER 1,000 BRIEFINGS ON A VARIETY OF TOPICS. THESE TOPICS INCLUDED ARMS CONTROL, SOVIET WEAPONS, THE PERSIAN GULF SITUATION, THE CONFLICTS IN CENTRAL AMERICA, AND EVEN THE SPREAD OF AIDS IN AFRICA. IN THE LAST YEAR, THE CIA SENT OVER 5,000 INTELLIGENCE REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

IN ADDITION TO BRIEFINGS AND PAPERS, WE ALSO TESTIFY BEFORE CONGRESS. I HAVE SPENT A FAIR AMOUNT OF TIME ON THE HILL, LATELY, MYSELF. IN FACT, I HAVE BEGUN TO REFER TO CAPITOL HILL AS MY "HOME AWAY FROM HOME."<sup>4</sup> MY TOP EXECUTIVES TELL ME THEY SPEND ABOUT 25 PERCENT OF THEIR TIME DEALING WITH CONGRESS, WHILE I ESTIMATE THAT -- ON AN AVERAGE -- 15 PERCENT OF MY TIME IS SPENT TESTIFYING ON THE HILL AND MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.<sup>5</sup>

BECAUSE I KNOW OF THE NEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY CANDID WITH CONGRESS, AND THE RESPONSIBILITY THAT INTELLIGENCE PROFESSIONALS HAVE TO PROTECT SOURCES AND METHODS, I HAVE ESTABLISHED GUIDELINES GOVERNING OUR DEALINGS WITH CONGRESS. AND I HAVE MADE IT ABSOLUTELY CLEAR THAT IN DEALING WITH CONGRESS THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR DECEPTION.

THERE MAY BE SOME QUESTIONS THAT THE AGENCY OFFICIALS WHO BRIEF CONGRESS WILL HAVE TO REFER BACK TO ME. I WILL TAKE THE HEAT OR WORK OUT ARRANGEMENTS WITH CONGRESS. BUT WE WILL NOT GIVE

HALF-ANSWERS OR AROUND-THE-CORNER ANSWERS. THAT'S NOT THE WAY I OPERATE. IF THERE IS A PROBLEM, WE WILL SAY THERE IS A PROBLEM, AND WE CANNOT ANSWER THE QUESTION AT THIS TIME. WE MAY ULTIMATELY HAVE TO PROVIDE AN ANSWER, AND IT MAY MEAN NEGOTIATION. BUT WE WILL NOT LEAVE THE CONGRESS FEELING THAT IN SOME WAY ANYONE IN THE CIA HAS BEEN DISINGENUOUS IN DEALING WITH THEM.

I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT THE OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES EXERCISED BY CONGRESS ARE BOTH NECESSARY AND BENEFICIAL. THERE MUST BE A DEPENDABLE SYSTEM OF OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY WHICH BUILDS, RATHER THAN ERODES, TRUST BETWEEN THOSE WHO HAVE THE INTELLIGENCE RESPONSIBILITY AND THOSE WHO ARE THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

THERE ARE, HOWEVER, INSTANCES WHERE INFORMATION PERTAINING TO NATIONAL SECURITY MUST NOT BE RELEASED OUTSIDE THE CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES: THIS INCLUDES INFORMATION THAT COULD JEOPARDIZE LIVES, OR INFORMATION THAT THREATENS THE MEANS BY WHICH

WE PROTECT OURSELVES. THE DISCLOSURE OF SOPHISTICATED TECHNICAL SYSTEMS OR CRYPTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ALERTS A HOSTILE NATION TO THE NEED TO DEVELOP COUNTERMEASURES AND CAN SERIOUSLY HAMPER OUR INTELLIGENCE EFFORTS. IN SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE, FOR EXAMPLE, IF ONE SENSITIVE PIECE OF INFORMATION IS PUBLISHED, IT COULD PUT AN ENTIRE INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION SYSTEM OUT OF USE. AN ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF TIME, PLANNING, AND MONEY WOULD BE REQUIRED TO REPLACE IT.

INFORMATION THAT IS PUBLISHED NEED NOT EVEN BE ACCURATE TO DO IRREPARABLE HARM TO OUR INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES. LET ME GIVE YOU AN EXAMPLE. NOT TOO LONG AGO THERE WAS A BRIEF FLURRY OF NEWS STORIES PURPORTING TO BE BASED ON CLASSIFIED INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION INDICATING THAT THE SOVIETS HAD CARRIED OUT CERTAIN MILITARY EXPERIMENTS. THE STORIES WERE LARGELY INACCURATE. YET COMMENTS ON THE SITUATION -- AGAIN MOSTLY INACCURATE -- WERE ATTRIBUTED TO A NUMBER OF U.S. OFFICIALS. SOME OF THESE OFFICIALS CONFIRMED THE STORY, ONE DENIED IT, AND YET ANOTHER CORRECTED THE

INITIAL STORY. THE STATEMENTS BY THESE OFFICIALS SERVED TO HEIGHTEN SPECULATION AND TO SUSTAIN PUBLIC FOCUS ON MATTERS INVOLVING HIGHLY SENSITIVE U.S. INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION TECHNIQUES.

AFTER THESE STORIES WERE PUBLISHED, THE SOVIETS TOOK COUNTERMEASURES WHICH LIMITED OUR ACCESS TO THIS TYPE OF INTELLIGENCE. IN SHORT, EVEN THOUGH THE INFORMATION DISCUSSED BY THESE U.S. OFFICIALS WAS INCORRECT, THE NET RESULT WAS A FURTHER LOSS FOR U.S. INTELLIGENCE.<sup>6</sup>

REGRETTABLY, SOME VIEW THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY'S OBLIGATION TO PROTECT INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS AS A THREAT TO A FREE PRESS. BUT I HAVE FOUND THAT MOST MEMBERS OF THE PRESS ARE MORE THAN WILLING TO COOPERATE WHEN WE HAVE CLEARLY STATED THE REASONS WHY CERTAIN INFORMATION WOULD JEOPARDIZE NATIONAL INTERESTS.

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LAST FALL, A REPORTER FROM A MAJOR NEWSPAPER REQUESTED A MEETING WITH BILL BAKER, MY PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR AT CIA, TO DISCUSS





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THERE HAVE BEEN OTHER INSTANCES IN WHICH THE PRESS HAS WITHHELD STORIES OR WRITTEN THEM IN A WAY THAT PRESERVED THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF INTELLIGENCE SOURCES. THIS COOPERATION IS A RESULT OF THE CREDIBILITY AND GOOD FAITH WE HAVE WORKED TO ESTABLISH WITH THE PRESS.

OUR POLICY WITH THE MEDIA -- LIKE OUR POLICY WITH CONGRESS -- IS TO BE BOTH CANDID AND RESPONSIVE. WE FREQUENTLY SCHEDULE BACKGROUND BRIEFINGS FOR REPORTERS WHO REQUEST INFORMATION ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS. AND IF WE CANNOT ANSWER A SPECIFIC QUESTION FROM THE MEDIA, WE WILL TELL THEM THAT WE CANNOT ANSWER IT AND WILL NOT TRY TO INVENT A RESPONSE.

IN AN INTERVIEW WITH NEWSWEEK, I MADE THE POINT THAT IT IS IMPORTANT TO REALIZE THAT IN THIS ORGANIZATION, WE ARE GOING TO HAVE TO TAKE RISKS, BUT THE RISKS HAVE TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH CERTAIN KINDS OF PRINCIPLES -- PRINCIPLES WITH WHICH THE PUBLIC IS COMFORTABLE. THE RISKS MUST NOT PUT US AFOUL OF THE CONSTITUTION OR OUR LAWS.<sup>8</sup>

A LIFETIME OF EXPERIENCE IN THE LAW HAS CONVINCED ME THAT THE INTEGRITY OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS CAN ONLY BE MAINTAINED BY INSISTING UPON COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND RULES -- RULES IMPOSED TO ENSURE OUR CITIZENS THAT WE ARE INDEED ACCOUNTABLE. THE ONLY WAY TO DO THAT IS TO RESPOND AS FULLY AND CANDIDLY AS WE CAN TO THOSE CHARGED WITH OVERSIGHT.

HAVING HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE AS WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS, YOU ARE WELL AWARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND OF THE CONTRIBUTION EACH OF US CAN MAKE. I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT IT IS

THROUGH SERVING THE PUBLIC THAT WE CAN BEST SERVE OUR SEPARATE  
PROFESSIONS AND OUR NATION. AND IT IS THROUGH THAT SERVICE THAT WE  
CAN FULFILL OUR HIGHEST ASPIRATIONS FOR A SAFER AND A BETTER WORLD.

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FOOTNOTES

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1 [redacted] of Judge Webster's staff and Georgia Adams of the FBI supplied information about White House Fellows who served under the Judge at the FBI as "Assistants to the Director." This background information, which is attached, was also provided before Judge Webster addressed the current group of White House Fellows on 6 January 1988.

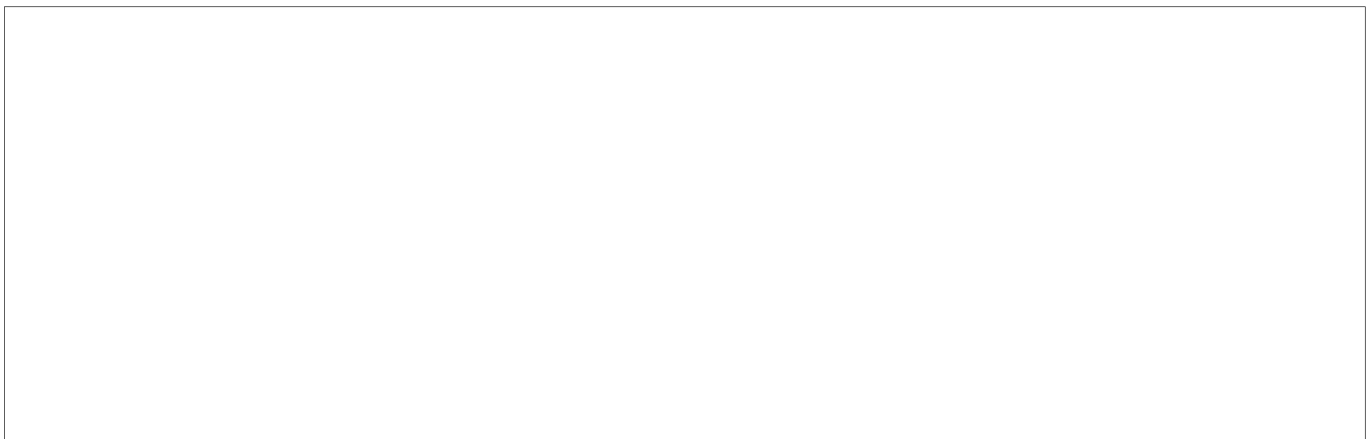
2 Judge Webster's defense of a sailor accused of theft who had not been advised of his right to counsel was reported extensively in the press when the Judge was named Director of the FBI in January, 1978. A description of this incident was included in the Judge's proposed remarks to the Bar Association of St. Louis on 29 April 1988.

3 The Judge discussed how he approached the job of FBI Director during his confirmation hearing as Director of Central Intelligence before the SSCI on 30 April 1987. The relevant part of the testimony is attached.

4 Judge Webster humorously referred to Capitol Hill as his "home away from home" during remarks to the St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Association on 13 April 1988.

5 The amount of time the DCI and his top executives spend dealing with Congress was mentioned by Judge Webster in remarks to the American Business Conference (23 March 1988) and the St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Association (13 April 1988).

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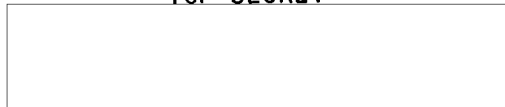
8 The Judge's comments on the need to take risks -- albeit risks that are associated with principles -- was drawn from an interview he had with NEWSWEEK reporters on 29 September 1987. Several articles based on that interview appeared in the 12 October 1987 edition of NEWSWEEK, and a transcript of the relevant portion of the interview is attached.

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WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS AT FBI

The following White House Fellows served under you at the FBI as Assistants to the Director:

1. Stephen Harty: He developed a Writing Skills Program while at the FBI. Stephen is now a Vice President/Account Supervisor at Ogilvy & Mather, Inc., New York.
2. Priscilla Douglas: Priscilla worked on minority recruitment at the FBI. She is Director of Placement and College Relations, General Motors, Detroit, Michigan.
3. Mary Spaeth: Mary worked on the New Agent Education and Recruitment Practices Program and the Agent Testing Program. She also monitored the Agent Identification System under Public Licensing Proposal Public Law 921-544, worked with [redacted] on training matters, and improved the quality of written communication at the Bureau. She is now an Executive Vice President at Fairchild/LeMaster, a Dallas communications firm.
4. Mike Ryan: Mike worked on the Economic Crime Proposal and also helped develop the Hostage Crisis Center. He also worked on the Bureau's computer programs under Assistant Director William Bayse. He is now a U.S. Army Battalion Commander at Fort Hood, Texas.

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NOMINATION OF WILLIAM H. WEBSTER  
TO BE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

- - -

Thursday, April 30, 1987

- - -

United States Senate,  
Select Committee on Intelligence  
Washington, D. C.

The Select Committee met, pursuant to recess, at 3:45 o'clock p.m., in Room SD-628, Dirksen Senate Office Building, the Honorable David Boren, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Senators Boren, Bentsen, Hollings, Bradley, DeConcini, Maczenbaum, Cohen, Hatch, Murkowski, Specter and Hecht.

Also Present: Sven E. Holmes, Staff Director/General Counsel; James Dykstra, Minority Staff Director; and Kathleen McGhee, Chief Clerk.

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