

Hon. John Conyers  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

12/4/86

Dear John,

Your and Don Edwards' concern over what heese might do prompts me to call to your attention what he has done and about which he has not been truthful. He states that it would have been improper for the FBI and Criminal Division to do any investigating in the absence of proof of violation of federal law. He says that the FBI director, Judge Webster, agrees. I've seen no denial from Judge Webster and both have to know that heese lied. J. Edgar Hoover is my authority. I enclose p. 98 of Volume 5 of the Warren Commission's published hearings. Hoover is quite specific in stating that "the President has a right to request the Bureau to make special investigations" and this is the kind of investigation the FBI conducted in the JFK assassination. Its massive investigation is filed under file classification 62, which although amended since that time includes "Administrative Inquiry." The copy of its list of file classifications I also enclose is probably out of date, but this actuality is unchanged. If there is an investigation in which you are involved you may find other uses for this list because several of these classifications are used for hiding what the FBI does not want produced on search, including the "admat," 66, where it hides surveillances, especially electronic, "80. Laboratory Research Matters," used by the field offices for special kinds of hiding because they file this laboratory information in the main case files, and "94. Research Matters," used at FBIHQ to hide lobbying, leaking, information on the press and things like that. Also at least in Hoover's day, for the Director's correspondence.

While the Attorney General and the FBI Director were seeing to it that there was no investigation of the current scandal and, if he didn't know, nobody was telling the President that such investigations are conducted at his request, at least one of his staff was busily engaged in shredding records some of which might not exist anywhere else.

I also enclose the Department's 11/26/86 letter to me because in its second paragraph that the Criminal Division has "non-investigatory records" is stated.

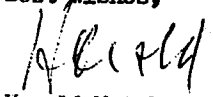
This reminded me of Watergate and one of the Department and FBI means of withholding information while providing it, withholding until interest is past. I suggest that the enclosed pages from the Senate confirmation hearings on Pat Gray may indicate what <sup>was</sup> on those missing 18 minutes of Nixon's tapes. Pat Gray's 6/19/72 letter to Haldeman, delivered, as I recall, as soon ~~as~~ as he and Nixon were back from Key Biscayne the first working day after the breakin, indicates at least in part what Nixon knew and when he knew it. Howard Hunt, by the way, was no stranger to him. They worked together in planning the Bay of Pigs fiasco, according to Hunt.

My health was more impaired the last time I was at your office than I then realized and since shortly thereafter I've not been able to drive to Washington. And that I have to sit with my legs elevated does not improve my typing!

You've been doing some fine things. May you be able to for a long time more!

cc: Cong. Edwards

Best wishes,

  
Harold Weisberg  
7627 Old Receiver Road  
Frederick, Md. 21701

purpose is?

The Chairman. Oh, yes; it is our practice to make a brief statement before the testimony of each witness, and I will do it now.

Mr. Hoover will be asked to testify in regard to whether Lee H. Oswald was ever an agent, directly or indirectly, or an informer or acting on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in any capacity at any time, and whether he knows of any credible evidence of any conspiracy, either domestic or foreign, involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

What he has to say about an article in the National Enquirer, Commission Exhibit No. 897, and concerning the failure to include the name and information concerning special agent Hosity in the initial report of the Oswald address book and any suggestions and recommendations he may have concerning improvements or changes in provisions for the protection of the President of the United States. Now, Mr. Rankin, you may proceed.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Hoover, will you state for the record your name and position?

Mr. Hoover. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Rankin. Where do you live, Mr. Hoover?

Mr. Hoover. I live at 4836 30th Place, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Rankin. And you have been Director of the Bureau for some 40 years according to the newspapers?

Mr. Hoover. That is correct; since 1924.

Mr. Rankin. You have furnished us a considerable amount of information, Mr. Hoover, about whether or not Lee Harvey Oswald was ever an agent or acting for the Bureau in any capacity as informer or otherwise at any time. Are those statements correct?

Mr. Hoover. They are correct. I can most emphatically say that at no time was he ever an employee of the Bureau in any capacity, either as an agent or as a special employee, or as an informant.

Mr. Rankin. I call your particular attention to Exhibit 895, and suggest that you will find that that is your letter, together with your affidavit about this subject matter and other matters that you furnished to us concerning this particular subject.

Mr. Hoover. That is correct.

Mr. Rankin. Do you wish to add anything?

Mr. Hoover. No; there is nothing that I desire to add to what appears in this letter and my affidavit which accompanied it to the Commission.

Mr. Rankin. You have provided many things to us in assisting the Commission in connection with this investigation and I assume, at least in a general way, you are familiar with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Is that correct?

Mr. Hoover. That is correct. When President Johnson returned to Washington he communicated with me within the first 24 hours, and asked the Bureau to pick up the investigation of the assassination because as you are aware, there is no Federal jurisdiction for such an investigation. (It is not a Federal crime to kill or attack the President or the Vice President or any of the continuity of officers who would succeed to the Presidency.)

However, the President has a right to request the Bureau to make special investigations, and in this instance he asked that this investigation be made. I immediately assigned a special force headed by the special agent in charge at Dallas, Tex., to initiate the investigation, and to get all details and facts concerning it, which we obtained, and then prepared a report which was submitted to the Attorney General for transmittal to the President.

Mr. Rankin. From your study of this entire matter of the assassination and work in connection with it, do you know of any credible evidence that has ever come to your attention that there was a conspiracy either foreign or domestic involved in the assassination?

In addition, I have read many of the reports that our agents have made and I have been unable to find any scintilla of evidence showing any foreign conspiracy or any domestic conspiracy that culminated in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Representative Foman. May I ask this, Mr. Hoover. As I understand your testimony, it is based on the evidence that has been accumulated thus far?

Mr. Hoover. That is correct, sir.

Representative Foman. Is the Federal Bureau of Investigation continuing its investigation of all possible ramifications of this assassination?

Mr. Hoover. That is correct. We are receiving and we, I expect, will continue to receive for days or weeks to come, letters from individuals that normally would probably be in the category of what we would call crank letters in which various weird allegations are made or in which people have reported psychic vibrations. We are still running out letters of that character and in turn making a report to this Commission upon it, notwithstanding the fact that on the face of it the allegation is without any foundation. Individuals who could not have known any of the facts have made some very strange statements. There have been publications and books written, the contents of which have been absurd and without a scintilla of foundation of fact. I feel from my experience in the Bureau, where we are in constant receipt over the years of these so-called crank letters, that such allegations will be going on possibly for some years to come.

I, personally, feel that any finding of the Commission will not be accepted by everybody, because there are bound to be some extremists who have very pronounced views, without any foundation for them, who will disagree violently with whatever findings the Commission makes. But I think it is essential that the FBI investigate the allegations that are received in the future, so it can't be said that we had ignored them or that the case is closed and forgotten.

Representative Foman. Could you give us some idea of how many agents are currently working to one degree or another on any aspects of this case?

Mr. Hoover. I would estimate, Congressman Ford, that there are at the present time at least 50 or 60 men giving their entire time to various aspects of the investigation, because while Dallas is the office of origin, investigation is required in auxiliary offices such as Los Angeles or San Francisco, and even in some foreign countries like Mexico. We have representatives in Mexico City.

At the outset of the investigation, following the assassination, it was the desire of the President to have this report completed by the Bureau just as quickly as possible, and as thoroughly as possible, and I would say we had about 150 men at that time working on the report in the field, and at Washington, D.C. Now, all the reports that come in from the field are, of course, reviewed at Washington by the supervisor in charge of the case, and then in turn by the assistant director of the division, and then in turn by Mr. Belmont, who is the assistant to the Director.

Reports in which there is a controversial issue or where statements have been made of the existence of some particular thing that we have never heard of before, I myself go over these to see that we haven't missed anything or haven't had any gap in the investigation so it can be tied down.

Recently the National Enquirer had a fantastic article in it as to the existence of a letter that had been written or a request that had been made by the Department of Justice to Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department, to withhold arresting Rubinsztein, or Ruby, and Oswald after the Oswald attempt on General Walker's life.

First, I had the agent in charge at Dallas interview Chief Curry and I have sent to the Commission a letter as to what Chief Curry had to say. He branded it as an entire lie—that he had never received any request of that kind. I had our files searched to be certain we had not written any such letter as that and found we had not. I requested the Department of Justice to advise me whether they had written any such letter and Mr. Katzenbach advises there is no ref-



U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Legal Policy  
*Office of Information and Privacy*

Washington, D.C. 20530

NOV 26 1986

Mr. Harold Weisberg  
7627 Old Receiver Road  
Frederick, MD 21701

Re: Appeal No. 80-1644  
& 81-0533  
RLH:PLH

Dear Mr. Weisberg:

This is in response to your administrative appeals from the actions of the Criminal Division on your requests for access to records which pertain to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

As a result of discussions between Criminal Division personnel and Ms. Hubbell of my staff, I have decided to affirm the Criminal Division's initial actions. Exemption 2 of the Act, 5 U.S.C. 552(b) (2), was used to withhold the investigatory file numbers on third parties. These file numbers are also withholdable pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(b) (7) (C). Such numbers are purely internal agency matters as to which the general public has no legitimate interest. Exemption 6, 5 U.S.C. 552(b) (6), was used to protect a small amount of information concerning third parties mentioned in non-investigatory records in these documents in order to protect their personal privacy. Exemption 7(D), 5 U.S.C. 552(b) (7) (D), was used in certain limited instances to protect the identities of confidential sources with either an express or implied promise of confidentiality. The Criminal Division's use of these three exemptions is affirmed.

I am remanding the remainder of these records to the Criminal Division for reprocessing pursuant to guidelines agreed to by that Division after an extensive review of the records by Ms. Hubbell. In view of the historic nature of this case and the age of these records, the Criminal Division will no longer rely on Exemption 5 to withhold information subject to these appeals and certain material originally deleted pursuant to Exemption 7(C) will be released. In addition, FBI personnel have agreed to review those documents pertaining to individuals or incidents of some significant interest to the government's investigation of the Kennedy assassination, such as James Garrison, David Ferrie, Clay Shaw and Special Agent Hosty, to determine whether an additional release of records is warranted in light of the Bureau's previous releases of Kennedy records.

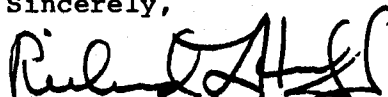
I wish to address several other issues you have raised pertaining to these appeals. First, regarding the scope of the search conducted by the Criminal Division, I have determined that the original search was adequate in light of the general nature of your request which was for all records pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Nevertheless, as a matter of discretion, the Criminal Division has conducted a search for all records pertaining to James Garrison, David Ferrie, Clay Shaw and file DG 129-012-4 for records pertinent to the John F. Kennedy assassination, DG 129-012-4 is referred to in one of the Criminal Division records and appears to be a file concerning the guidelines for disclosure of John F. Kennedy information. The Criminal Division, however, has been unable to locate any record that such a file ever existed. No other files were located as a result of this search except a file concerning David Ferrie. The Criminal Division will treat this latter file as the subject of a new request and, since it consists solely of Bureau documents, refer it to the FBI for direct response to you. If you are dissatisfied with the ultimate response of the Bureau on this file, you may appeal again to this Office.

Concerning your request for the status of referrals and consultations made by the Criminal Division, I have requested that Division to determine the status of all documents referred to other agencies or components of the Department of Justice for consultation and to advise you promptly of the results of this review.

Finally, I regret to advise you that we have not yet been able to reach a determination with regard to the disposition of the dictabelts made by the Dallas Police Department and the other related materials located in a safe in the Criminal Division. Several problems exist concerning these recordings. First, certain of them have shrunk and cracked around the edges, raising the possibility that making copies may cause further deterioration of the dictabelts. Second, we have been engaged in discussions with Congressman Stokes concerning the proper disposition of these records. We will advise you as soon as we have reached a final decision on these records.

Judicial review of my action on these appeals is available to you in the United States District Court for the judicial district in which you reside or have your principal place of business, or in the District of Columbia, which is where the records you seek are located.

Sincerely,



Richard L. Huff, Co-Director  
Office of Information and Privacy

THE CHAIRMAN. Mr. Chairman, do you want to tell him briefly what our purpose is?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chief Justice, do you want to tell him briefly what our purpose is?

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes; it is our practice to make a brief statement before the testimony of each witness, and I will do it now.

Mr. Hoover will be asked to testify in regard to whether Lee H. Oswald was ever an agent, directly or indirectly, or an informant or acting on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in any capacity at any time, and whether he knows of any credible evidence of any conspiracy, either domestic or foreign, involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

What he has to say about an article in the National Enquirer, Commission Exhibit No. 887, and concerning the failure to include the name and information concerning special agent Hosty in the initial report of the Oswald address book and any suggestions and recommendations he may have concerning improvements or changes in provisions for the protection of the President of the United States. Now, Mr. Rankin, you may proceed.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Hoover, will you state for the record your name and position?

Mr. Hoover. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

Mr. RANKIN. Where do you live, Mr. Hoover?

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Mr. Hoover. They are correct. I can most emphatically say that at no time was he ever an employee of the Bureau in any capacity, either as an agent or as a special employee, or as an informant.

Mr. RANKIN. I call your particular attention to Exhibit 885, and suggest that you will find that that is your letter, together with your affidavit about this subject matter, and other matters that you furnished to us concerning this particular subject.

Mr. Hoover. That is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. Do you wish to add anything?

Mr. Hoover. No; there is nothing that I desire to add to what appears in this letter and my affidavit which accompanied it to the Commission.

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that that went over to Mr. Dean at the White House. I have no reason to question that it should or should not, because I work for the President of the United States and I think the President of the United States is entitled to ask the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation: "What information do you have that implicates individuals who are members of my staff?" And I submitted it.

Later on, Mr. Dean asked to review the interview reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and I submitted those to him. So you see the possibility here, Senator, and I think what is being driven at in this, the allegation is really directed toward Mr. Dean having one of these interview reports and showing it to Mr. Segretti down in Miami. I can tell you this, that when this newspaper report hit I called John Dean and I asked him if he had done this, and he said: "I did not. I didn't even have those documents with me."

Senator ERVIN. Now, am I correct in inferring that it had been the practice to supply information collected by the FBI, either in the form of summaries or in the form of copies of interviews, to officials of the Department of Justice or the district attorneys.

Mr. GRAY. Our regular procedure, Senator Ervin, of course, is to work very closely with the assistant U.S. attorneys and with U.S. Assistant Attorney General having cognizance of the case, and the answer to your question is "Yes; we keep them informed." In this case we were even tight with information there.

Senator ERVIN. Let me see if I understand another thing you said. Some information or a summary of some information collected by the FBI in regard to some aspect of the Watergate matter, collected by paid by a proposed letter, was to be sent to Mr. Haldeman?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir, that happened on June 19, and I will submit those documents for the record. I will show them exactly as they came up to me, and I said "No."

(Mr. Gray subsequently submitted the following documents.)

JUNE 19, 1972.

To: The Attorney General from Acting Director, FBI.  
Re James Walter McCord, Jr., and others, burglary of Democratic Party National Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Enclosed is a memorandum containing the results of investigation of the burglary of the Democratic Party National Headquarters, Watergate Apartments, Washington, D.C., on June 17, 1972.

A copy of the memorandum has also been furnished to Honorable H. R. Haldeman, Assistant to the President. Investigation concerning this matter is continuing and reports of investigation will be furnished to the Criminal Division as soon as they are received.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,  
Washington, D.C., June 19, 1972.

Hon. H. R. HALDEMAN,  
Assistant to the President,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. HALDEMAN: Enclosed is a memorandum containing the results of investigation of the burglary of the Democratic Party National Headquarters, Watergate Apartments, Washington, D.C., on June 17, 1972.  
A copy of the memorandum has also been forwarded to the Attorney General and investigation by the FBI is continuing.

L. PATRICK GRAY, III,  
Acting Director.

JAMES WALTER MCCORD, JR., AND OTHERS, Burglary of Democratic Party National Headquarters, Washington, D.C., June 17, 1972

INTERSECTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

At approximately 2:30 a.m., June 17, 1972, officers of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), acting on information received from the security guard, Watergate Apartments, 2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., that locks in the building had been tampered with, arrested five individuals in the office of the Democratic Party National Headquarters. These individuals have been identified as: James Walter McCord, Jr.; Bernard L. Barker; Frank Anthony Fiorini; Virgilio R. Gonzales; and Eugenio Rolando Martinez y Cereza. These individuals had in their possession burglary tools and a quantity of ear-dropping and photographic equipment.

At the time of the arrests, it was observed that several ceiling panels had been removed, as well as a telephone jack and an air conditioning cover, apparently in preparation for concealment of the eavesdropping devices.

All subjects have been charged with burglary, in violation of Section 1901, Title 22, District of Columbia Code, and all except McCord are being held in lieu of \$50,000 bond. McCord is being held in lieu of \$30,000 bond. A preliminary hearing is set for June 29, 1972. All subjects have declined to be interviewed concerning this matter.

At the time of their arrests, the subjects were in possession of \$2,400, including thirteen new \$100 bills. A search of rooms rented at the Watergate Hotel by these individuals, pursuant to a search warrant authorized by Assistant U.S. Attorney Charles W. York, Washington, D.C., disclosed an additional \$3,500 in new \$100 bills of the same series and originating serial numbers as those found at the time of the arrests.

Investigation reveals the following information concerning the background of the persons arrested:

James Walter McCord, Jr. of Rockville, Maryland, who at the time of his arrest gave the name Edward Martin, has been determined to have been employed as an FBI Agent from October, 1948 to February, 1951, having been employed by Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) August, 1951 to August, 1970, and is presently reported to be Chief of Security for the "Committee to Reelect Nixon," 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. In addition, McCord, in February, 1972, was appointed in charge of security for the family of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

Bernard L. Barker, who is also known as Frank Carter, is reported to be a Cuban national who is in the real estate business in Coral Gables, Florida. He is indicated to have been of interest to the CIA in the past but is not of current interest. He is reported to be very active in anti-Castro groups in Florida.

Frank Anthony Fiorini, also known as Fred Frank Fiorini, Aklia F. Sturgis, Anthony Sturgis and Edward Joseph Hamilton, was arrested on July 30, 1958, for illegal possession of arms in Florida. Prosecution was declined concerning that matter. Sources in the Miami area report he is a "soldier of fortune" and allegedly was a gun runner to Cuba prior to the Castro regime. Sources in Miami say he is now associated with organized crime activities, the details of which are not available.

Virgilio R. Gonzales, also known as Raoul Godoy, is a native of Cuba, currently residing in Miami, Florida. CIA records do not indicate Gonzales is known to that agency; however, further check is being made in this regard.

Eugenio Rolando Martinez y Cereza, also known as Eugenio Rolando Martinez, Gene Valdes and Jean Valdes, is a native of Cuba. He was arrested November 24, 1958, for violation of immigration laws in Miami, Florida, and was deported to Havana, Cuba, on January 2, 1959. He reportedly arrived in the United States by boat on June 18, 1968, from Cuba. Sources in Miami report Martinez is a friend of Barker and is possibly in the real estate business with Barker. CIA records do not indicate that Martinez is known to that agency; however, further check is being made in this regard.

It is to be noted at the time of the search of the subjects' hotel room, a stamped sealed envelope was located. This envelope contained a check drawn by E. Howard Hunt in the amount of \$6,30 and a bill from Lakeside Country Club, Rockville, Maryland, to Hunt in care of Westlight & Talley, New York City. Hunt has been determined to be Everette Howard Hunt, Jr., who was employed by CIA from November, 1949 to April, 1970, and on whom the FBI conducted a Special Inquiry investigation in July, 1971, for a White House staff position. Mr. A. P.

Butterfield, Deputy Assistant to the President, advised that Hunt was used as a consultant by the White House on "highly sensitive, confidential matters" about nine months ago. To Mr. Butterfield's knowledge, he has not been used since. Hunt was interviewed, admitted the check in question is his, but refused to discuss this matter or the individuals involved without consulting his attorney. It is noted that shortly after the subjects were arrested, a Washington, D.C. attorney, named Michael Douglas Caddy, appeared at the 2nd District, MPD, stating he was representing the five subjects. It is known that when the subjects were arrested, they refused the opportunity to make a telephone call and had no way of contacting Mr. Caddy. He was asked how he became aware of the U.S. Attorney. Work in a few days after thinking the matter over. Subsequently, he advised FBI Agents he received a call at 3:00 a.m., June 17, 1972, from a person whose identity he would not reveal. It is noted that Caddy, during FBI investigation of Hunt, was listed by Hunt as a personal reference and at that time Caddy advised he had known Hunt for about two years.

Investigation of this matter is continuing by the FBI to determine whether there is a violation of the Interception of Communications Statutes or any other Federal statutes. This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Investigative reports delivered to Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen, Criminal Division of the Department:

Date	Number of reports
June 30, 1972	13
July 3, 1972	13
July 7, 1972	10
July 14, 1972	22
July 19, 1972	23
July 20, 1972	23
Aug. 1, 1972	1
Aug. 11, 1972	24
Aug. 25, 1972	11
Sept. 26, 1972	9
Oct. 13, 1972	12
Oct. 20, 1972	6
Dec. 6, 1972	8
Dec. 22, 1972	18
Jan. 11, 1973	2
Jan. 15, 1973	7
Jan. 26, 1973	2
Feb. 1, 1973	1
Feb. 9, 1973	1
Feb. 13, 1973	1
Feb. 16, 1973	1
Total	186

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,  
Washington, D.C., July 31, 1973.

JAMES WALTER McCORD, Jr.,  
Burglary of the Democratic Party National Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

There follows a summary of pertinent investigation conducted of the captioned matter through July 20, 1972:

**Burglary and Arrest:** At approximately 2:30 a.m., June 17, 1972, officers of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) apprehended five individuals in an executive conference room of the Democratic Party National Headquarters located on the 6th floor of the Watergate Apartments, 2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. At the time of arrest the subjects had in their possession burglary tools, electronic and photographic equipment and were wearing surgical type plastic gloves.

Those arrested were identified as James Walter McCord, Jr., using the alias Edward Warren; Bernard L. Barker, using the alias Frank Carter; Eugene Romano Martinez y Ortega, using the alias Gene Valdes; Frank Anthony Sturges, also known as Frank Anthony Forman, using the aliases Joseph Di Albrero and Edward Hamilton; and Anthony Gonales, using the alias Rasoul Godoy.

All subjects refused to be interviewed, refused to state for whom they were working, from where they came or their purpose for being in the building. They were all charged with Burglary, Section 1801, Title 22, District of Columbia Code, and were held on \$50,000 bond except for McCord, a Rockville, Maryland, resident, whose bond was set at \$30,000. All but Sturges have since been released from District of Columbia jail on bond.

McCord, who appears to have been the leader of this group, retired from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) on August 31, 1970, and at the time of his arrest he was Chief of Security for the Committee to Reelect the President. The remaining subjects are all known to have Cuban backgrounds and either worked with or participated in CIA activities against the Castro Government.

**Investigation of Everett Howard Hunt, Jr.:** After the arrests of the subjects in the Democratic Party National Headquarters pursuant to an authorized search warrant, a search was made of the rooms rented by the subjects, using aliases, at the Watergate Hotel. Among the items located was an envelope containing a check of E. Howard Hunt in the amount of \$6,39 in payment for a bill from Lakewood Country Club, Rockville, Maryland, to Hunt in care of a publications firm in New York City. Hunt, when contacted, admitted the check was his but refused to discuss the matter before consulting his attorney. Also located in the subjects' rooms were personal telephone directories which contained names, telephone numbers and addresses of numerous persons in Miami, New York and Washington, D.C. One of the names contained in the telephone book of subject Martinez is "Hunt (W. House)," together with the telephone number of Hunt's office at the White House.

Investigation developed that Hunt was employed by the CIA from November 8, 1949, to April 30, 1970, when he retired. On May 1, 1970, he became employed by Robert R. Mullen Company, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., a public relations and fund raising organization. Beginning July 6, 1971, Hunt was employed on a consultant basis by the White House staff, working with Mr. David R. Young and Mr. Charles W. Colson. He is reported to have been used as a consultant on declassification of the Pentagon Papers. His services were last utilized in this capacity on March 29, 1972. Information was developed that on the recommendation of a member of Mr. Colson's staff, Hunt was terminated as a consultant effective April 1, 1972, and was to be hired immediately thereafter by "1701" (1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., is the address of the Committee to Reelect the President).

Investigation developed that between January 1, 1972, and June 20, 1972, Hunt was in frequent and regular contact with the office and residence of Bernard L. Barker, Miami, Florida. Investigation further developed that Hunt, frequently utilizing the alias Ed J. Hamilton, together with George Gordon Liddy, who frequently used the alias George Leonard or G. Leonard, traveled extensively around the United States contacting former CIA employees for the purpose of setting up a security organization for the Republican Party dealing with "political espionage."

**Investigation of Michael Douglas Caddy:** Michael Douglas Caddy, also known as Douglas Caddy, is an Attorney at Law having offices at 1350 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., and is associated with the law firm Gall Lane, Powell, and Killeen. Caddy gratuitously appeared at the Metropolitan Police Department where subjects were taken after being arrested and claimed to represent them. Prior to Caddy's arrival, none of the subjects made any phone calls which might have precipitated his appearance. Investigation disclosed telephone calls were made during the early morning hours of June 17, 1972, from the telephone of Everette Howard Hunt at the Robert R. Mullen and Company to the residence of Caddy. Upon Caddy's appearance before the Federal grand jury at Washington, D.C., he was held in contempt of court for failing to answer questions on the basis he had an attorney-client relationship with Hunt. Contempt action was upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals on July 19, 1972. Caddy subsequently testified he received a telephone call from Hunt at around 3:00 a.m., on June 17, 1972.

**Investigation of George Gordon Liddy:** As set forth elsewhere in this memorandum, Everette Howard Hunt traveled extensively endeavoring to recruit former CIA employees for security work for the Republican Party in late 1971 and early