

MEMO OF ATTEMPTS TO ALERT THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES OF THE
GOVERNMENT TO THE DEEPER CONSPIRACY BEHIND THE WATERGATE CASE

by

Amos E. Heacock and Nancy Isabell Thompson

September 22, 1972 Met D. E. Moore, 10th floor, Federal Triangle Building, 9th & D Streets NW, to report KGB influence on Watergate personalities. However, was quickly ushered to elevator when Watergate was mentioned.

September 28, 1972 Met with an assistant to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Rossides, advising of danger to lives of President Nixon and Senator McGovern by Soviet directors of Watergate personalities. Promised next day appointment with Mr. Kelly of Protective Services, Secret Service, but refused appointment next day.

September 29, 1972 Met three hours (2:00 to 5:00) with Phillip Parker, FBI, 8th floor of Federal Triangle Building, giving full Watergate plot. Demanded revelation to American electorate that block of serially numbered \$100 bills, including those found on Watergate defendants, was issued originally to a Hong Kong bank, from which Deak Far East Company Ltd., Hong Kong, secured \$350,000 of these new bills, which G. Gordon Liddy, Watergate case defendant, hand carried to 18th & K Streets, Washington, D. C. From thence they were delivered by another KGB agent to Maurice Stans' safe at the Committee for Reelection of the President.

G. Gordon Liddy picked up \$100,000 of these new serially numbered bills and took them to Mexico for "laundering" and KGB spending authorization from Manuel Ogarrio Daguerre, high ranking Soviet KGB agent. For reasons not yet understood, Liddy forged Daguerre's signature on \$89,000 of checks and, together with the remaining \$11,000 of serially numbered new bills, delivered them to Bernard Barker of Miami, Florida, Watergate defendant and Soviet KGB agent.

The \$100,000 and probably the \$25,000 check from Dwayne Andreas constituted a down payment on the assassination of Senator McGovern and/or President Richard M. Nixon, as circumstances might require. The \$25,000 was not part of the Soviet money, but part of organized crime's pledge of \$350,000 matching funds in the joint enterprise of assassination and "the department of dirty tricks."

The Secret Service (telephone 964-8063) on I Street, agent Arthur Kenkemper, was warned before the Democratic convention at Miami that the purpose of the Watergate "bugging" operation was the purpose of gathering information on the necessity and feasibility of assassinating Senator McGovern on the convention floor from one of the air conditioning ducts.

On the night of August 27, 1972 urgent intelligence advice was received that an attempt would be made on the lives of both Senator McGovern and President Nixon on the following day, August 28, 1972. A call to the Secret Service phone number (above) brought a black agent (name unknown) to Apartment 1127B, Woodner Apartments, about 2:00 a.m. August 28, 1972.

The agent was notified that if a return call was not received by morning

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Mr. Heacock would call them. About 20 or 30 minutes after the agent left he was intercepted in front of the Woodner Apartments by Mr. Heacock who was mailing some letters. The agent had just completed his report by radio telephone to the Secret Service. He may have also been instructed to conduct surveillance of the Woodner Apartments, but drove off after being questioned by Mr. Heacock.

At about 7:00 a.m. August 28, 1972, Mr. Heacock called the Secret Service at 964-8063 and was routed through to the responsible person at the time. He was subjected to a ten or fifteen minute vitriolic diatribe by the Secret Service agent, saying Mr. Heacock was a psychiatric case, a menace to the country and community and should be in a mental hospital.

Knowing this was evidence that the hot information would be totally disregarded by the Secret Service, Mr. Heacock proceeded to McGovern headquarters at 1910 K Street NW, arriving at about 8:30 a.m. Getting an appointment to see someone else, he arrived sometime after at the office of Lawrence O'Brien, McGovern campaign manager, whom Mr. Heacock believed to be the man most conversant with the Watergate case and possibly capable of bridging the credibility gap to warn Senator McGovern. However, O'Brien was out of town.

Noticing TV cameramen and equipment through an open door, Mr. Heacock walked up to one of the men and asked what the gathering was about. He was told a press conference was about to begin. As Mr. Heacock walked away, it occurred to him that the man to whom he had just spoken was a Secret Service agent. Realizing a tremendous responsibility for the hot information, Mr. Heacock turned and approached the man again.

He called the Secret Service agent aside privately, relating the information he had given the black Secret Service agent earlier that morning. Another agent called Secret Service headquarters, obtained his instructions, and immediately escorted Mr. Heacock to the elevator with orders to leave the floor.

Subsequently, although noted nowhere in the press, information was received that a man with a rifle and ammunition had been picked up on the route of President Nixon's campaign trip on August 28, 1972.

On August 31, 1972, Mr. Heacock received information that the apartment telephone at 1127B, Woodner Apartments, had been tapped. Information was passed to hotel personnel that Washington, D. C. was being abandoned for good and that Mr. Heacock and Mrs. Thompson were on their way to St. Louis to make their permanent home there. As a precaution, the older route 40; instead of route 70, was used beyond Indianapolis, Indiana.

Back in Washington, D. C. in September-October the information was passed that information and witnesses were available to open this most serious aspect of the Watergate case. In particular, all responsible members of

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and Congressman Wright Patman, Chairman, Banking and Currency Committee, were offered information and voluntary witnesses sufficient to solve the Watergate case. It was particularly impressed upon the chairman that the subpoena powers unsuccessfully demanded by the chairman were entirely unnecessary to solve the Watergate case and in any event would certainly be voted once the Soviet connection was revealed.

That Chairman Patman had demanded a new report from the General Accounting Office that could only come too late to inform the American people and secure their right to know, Mr. Heacock arranged a meeting with Mr. Phillip Hughes of the GAO, responsible for these reports, and Mr. Moorman of the New York Times. The meeting about 4:00 p.m. provided Mr. Hughes with all the information necessary to...

Particularly, he was advised that, as the representative of Congress, it was his right as well as his duty to report back to the Congress of the information from the Federal Reserve System that the block of serially numbered \$100 bills was issued to a Hong Kong bank and that he should report to the Congress that there was no evidence of a single Republican contributor involved in the fund.

Consequently, it was pointed out to Hughes that he should openly surrender responsibility to the counterintelligence department of the FBI. Mr. Hughes was notified that L. Patrick Gray III, FBI Acting Director, had been made fully cognizant of all information being made to Mr. Hughes through Phillip Parker during the meeting of September 29, 1972.

On the evening of October 13, 1972 Mr. Heacock and Mrs. Thompson had dinner at the Home Restaurant with Congressman Jim Wright of Texas. When it was discovered that Congressman Wright was a member of Congressman Ford's Government Information and Foreign Operations Subcommittee, Mr. Heacock asked the help of Mr. Wright and Mr. McCloskey of the Subcommittee to pursue a very important investigation of evidence suppressed by William Phillips, staff counsel, the Subcommittee and the staff of the parent Government Operations Committee.

The information expressed was that William Phillips had shown a picture of William H. Wood, former CIA agent of the Department of Covert Activities to Committee witness Jonathan N. Boyce for identification purposes. Although Boyce had never seen Wood, the alias of Wood, namely William Boxley, on the reverse side of the photograph attracted his attention since he knew Mr. Heacock had visited Boxley.

Obviously disturbed and frightened, Mr. Phillips on two separate occasions denied that he had shown such a piece of evidence to Mr. Boyce. The second time Mrs. Thompson was present. She was also present when Mr. Robert Roback, staff chief of the Government Operations Committee

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and majority and minority counsel were challenged with the charge that the picture had been suppressed and a figure of \$51.8 billion of currency manipulation and war material diversions in Southeast Asia had been suppressed by the Subcommittee and the main committee. Again Mrs. Thompson was present when Mr. Heacock challenged Mr. Klein, Administrative Assistant to Congressman Holmfield, Chairman of the Government Operations Committee.

Attempts to get appointments with Mr. Wright and Mr. Moorhead failed during the short period between October 13, 1972 and the end of the congressional session.

On October 14, 1972, Mr. Heacock met with Joe Blocker of Columbia Broadcasting System, New York, at the Embassy Hotel, Washington, D. C. Mr. Blocker was primarily concerned with the authenticity of a wiretap recording given to him by one of Heacock's contacts implicating the White House, the Justice Department and a Teamsters' Union witness in a conspiracy to release James Hoffa from the penitentiary. However, he was also interested in the details of our investigation concerning Soviet and organized crime influence behind the Watergate case.

Mr. Blocker was also advised that a CBS cameraman as well as an NBC cameraman had taken footage of Mr. Heacock and Mrs. Thompson waiting behind the witness table for Mr. Heacock to testify in the absence of Mr. Stans, Mr. Doan, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Haldeman at Congressman Patman's hearing.

Nevertheless, Mr. Blocker and CBS had not made a demand for the Federal Reserve System and the executive branch of government to release information as to whether it was a United States, a Mexico or a Hong Kong bank to which the original block of serially numbered \$100 bills had been issued.

October 18, 1972 By this date it was apparent that neither the Congress nor the executive branch, nor the GAO nor the news media were prepared to assume the risks of informing the American electorate.

Full information had been given to Mr. Thomas Roe of the staff of Senator Edward Kennedy's Administrative Practices and Procedures Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. In addition, a thorough briefing had been given to Mr. Don Kelly of the staff of Senator Tunney, member of Senator Kennedy's Subcommittee.

In addition, Senator Muskie's staff had been fully informed of the Soviet and organized crime background of the fund which, through the "department of dirty tricks," had insured the defeat of front runner Muskie in the primaries. The Loeb management of the Manchester Union newspaper that had released the faked and infamous "Canuck" letter, was involved in the wiretap information recording released to CBS.

October 31, 1972 Called Phillip Parker, L. Patrick Gray III's aide at 9:00 a.m. requesting third meeting to reveal the "Mr. Big" of the Soviet activist intelligence ring in the USA. On the subterfuge that Mr. Parker was out and would call us, he and Mr. McComas, FBI agent, arrived at 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE simultaneously with two Secret Service agents, Richard Miller and Lloyd Phelps, who did have an appointment. The time of their arrival was approximately 10:00 a.m.