

The June 1972 Raid on Democratic Party Headquarters (The Watergate Incident) — Part 2

Richard E. Sprague
Hartsdale, N.Y. 10530

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Watergate Continued
3. \$114,000 Linking Barker and the Republicans
4. Indictments
5. Investigation by the General Accounting Office
6. Investigation by the House Banking Committee under Rep. Wright Patman
7. Earlier Bugging Break-Ins
8. Line of Sight Transmission to Mitchell Apartment
9. Telephone Calls Between Barker and Republicans
10. Interpretation — The Reality Behind the Movie "Z"
11. Right Wing Links and the Republican Convention
12. Robert Odle, Who Hired McCord

Richard E. Sprague received his BSEE degree from Purdue University in 1942. His computing career began in 1946 when he was employed as an engineer for the computer group at Northrop Aircraft. In 1950, he co-founded Computer Research Corp.; by 1953, with Sprague serving as Vice President of Sales, the company had sold more computers than any competitor. In 1960, Sprague became Director of Computer Systems Consulting for Touche, Ross, Bailey, and Smart. He became a partner in that company in 1963, and started its Advanced Business Systems Department in 1964. He is currently in a business development and marketing position in the business systems branch of a large New Jersey organization.

Sprague is the author of several books, including Information Utilities published in 1969 by Prentice Hall. He is a member of numerous professional organizations including: IEEE, the Institute of Management Sciences, the Association for Computing Machinery, the American Management Society, and the Society for Management Information Systems.

13. Alfred Wong, Who Recommended McCord
14. Investigation by Florida State Attorney Gerstein
15. Researcher Mae Brussell's Interpretation
16. Rand Corporation Commissioned by President Nixon to Study Conditions Under Which 1972 Presidential Election Could Be Canceled
17. Los Angeles Police Undercover Squad 19, to Provoke Violence at the Republican National Convention in San Diego
18. Late Notes: September 12, 1972
19. High Level Informant for Senator McGovern
20. Barker and Sturgis' Film, June 10, Showing Documents

Appendix 1 — Index of People Referred To

Appendix 2 — References — Partial List

1. Introduction

This article is a second installment (date finished, Sept. 12) of a continuing report on the famous (or notorious) "Watergate Caper", the breaking in of the offices of the National Committee of the Democratic Party, on the 6th floor of the Watergate Office Building, Washington, D.C. The forced entry took place around 2:30 a.m., Saturday, June 17; five men were arrested by Washington police. They had with them extensive photographic equipment and electronic surveillance devices, and wore rubber surgical gloves. The five men arrested were:

- James W. McCord; a Lt. Colonel in the U.S. Air Force Reserve; 19 years service with the CIA; head of a security agency; on the payroll of the Committee to Re-elect the President as late as May 31, 1972; an organizer of the CIA for the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961.
- Bernard L. Barker; a Cuban-born Miami business man; long associated with the CIA; he established secret Guatemalan and Nicaraguan invasion bases.
- Frank Fiorini (alias Frank Sturgis)

"In the many sensitive cases I have handled, I have never had depositions sealed for the reasons given in this court. There has been a very deliberate effort to conceal the nature of the facts regarding the bugging." — Edward Bennett Williams, attorney for the Democratic National Committee.

- Eugenio R. Martinez
- Virgilio R. Gonzalez

These men were closely connected with:

the Republican Party,
the White House,
President Richard M. Nixon,
the Central Intelligence Agency, and
the Committee for Re-Election of the President.

For more information and background, see the first article on this subject, published in "Computers and Automation" for August, starting on page 33; see also the references listed at the end of this article. In addition, a "cast of characters" (the *dramatis personae*) is given at the end of this article.

Much information has not yet been revealed. Important members of the Republican Party are using in general four tactics: (1) lying — for example, saying that persons who are connected with them are not connected; (2) silence, saying nothing — that is the standard tactic of the CIA; (3) counterattacking — such as starting law suits for libel against the Democratic Party and individual Democrats; (4) pressure — threatening and otherwise exerting force or strong pressure on persons connected with investigating, probing, or judging aspects of the situation.

2. Watergate Continued

The Great Watergate Caper, discussed and analyzed in last month's issue of C&A, continues to escalate and to become more and more embarrassing for the Republicans and President Nixon. Many new developments have taken place and new revelations made since the article last month went to press. The links between the Watergate invaders and the White House as well as the Committee to Re-Elect the President have become more obvious. Resignations of key high level Republicans have continued. Financial obfuscations involving several people in the Republican ranks have been uncovered. At least five separate investigations have been announced.

The motives still remain obscure. If the postulation made in last month's issue of C&A, namely that assassination of George McGovern was a prime motive, is true, the possibility that the FBI, Secret Service, Federal Grand Jury or the Justice Department

will thoroughly investigate the case is very slim indeed. Hopes will have to be pinned on McGovern himself and the Democratic National Committee carrying on their own investigations. Senator McGovern has strongly indicated that this will happen in a speech he made on August 15. He said, "What I regard as a real national scandal that I believe points right to the White House itself has not had the attention that it should have."

Also, the suit by the Democrats against the invaders was refiled in August. Edward Bennett Williams, famed defense lawyer, will represent Lawrence O'Brien and the Democratic committee. Lawrence O'Brien, Democratic campaign chairman, has demanded the appointment of a special prosecutor.

Another, much more all-encompassing, motive of the invaders and their sponsors and cohorts has been suggested by assassination researcher Mrs. Mae Brussell, of Carmel, Calif. In the August 1972 issue of The Realist, Mrs. Brussell postulates that the ultimate goal of the conspirators was to insure President Nixon's continued occupancy of the White House by cancelling the elections in November under a legally declared state of national emergency and martial law.

We shall examine the credibility of this thesis a little later. First, here is a summary of developments since the August article.

3. \$114,000 Linking Barker and the Republicans

1. A \$25,000 cashier's check was discovered in Bernard Barker's bank account. Barker was the nominal leader and apparent bagman of the Watergate invaders. The check originated with Kenneth H. Dahlberg, the President's campaign finance chairman for the Midwest. Dahlberg says he was on vacation and a fund-raising trip in Florida (he lives in a Minneapolis suburb), where he had collected a lot of cash. He said he didn't want to carry cash to Washington, so he had a cashier's check made out to himself by a bank in Boca Raton, Florida, for \$25,000 in exchange for the cash. He says he brought the check to Washington and personally handed it to Maurice Stans, chief Republican fund-raiser. Stans told interviewers that he had turned the check over to Hugh W. Sloan, former treasurer of the Republican re-election finance committee who resigned from his post in June for "personal reasons unrelated to the incident." Stans said Sloan gave the check to G. Gordon Liddy, who then exchanged the check for cash and then depo-

sited the money in the campaign fund. Liddy is the lawyer who was fired from the re-election committee in June for refusing to cooperate with FBI agents working on the Watergate investigation.

Sloan was asked by reporters about Stans' comments. He refused to discuss any details but said Stans' account was "inaccurate." Reporters later interviewed Stans, Liddy and a spokesman for the Re-election Committee, all of whom refused comment. Dahlberg also refused further comment, saying he had no idea how the check could have gotten into the trust account of Barker Associates Inc., and stating, "I gave it to Maurice Stans, and that's absolutely the end of it as far as I knew." Ronald Ziegler, Nixon's press secretary, when asked about the check said, "No comment."

The check bore Dahlberg's endorsement but not Bernard Barker's. Banking authorities characterize the omission of Barker's endorsement as highly irregular. The check was dated April 10, 1972. Dahlberg at first claimed he had collected the cash prior to April 7, the deadline for declaring identity of contributors. Stans received the check on April 11 at the Washington Hilton hotel. Barker deposited the check in his account on April 20. He also deposited four Mexican checks totalling \$89,000 the same day. Barker withdrew \$25,000 on April 24 and \$89,000 in early May. Later, Dahlberg admitted he had received the check on August 9 at a golf course.

Clark MacGregor, Nixon's new campaign chief, could offer no explanation either. He said, "I know nothing about it. Mitchell and Stans would presumably know." Powell Moore, director of press relations for the Re-election Committee, told reporters on July 31 that Stans would not be available for comment and John Mitchell could not be reached.

On August 17 a Washington Post editorial headlined "Mr. Stans and the Sounds of Silence" says about the old saying "the truth will out", don't count on it in the Watergate case. The Post says "Stans' narrative about the \$25,000 check makes things more, not less, obscure and only adds to the importance of the questions surrounding the whole affair which the principals refuse to acknowledge, much less to answer publicly."

On August 25, the New York Times revealed that the \$25,000 cash came originally from Dwayne O. Andreas, a Minnesota Democrat and businessman who gave it to Dahlberg in Florida.

2. A deposit of \$89,000 made by Barker to his account has been traced to four bank drafts issued in Mexico City by Manuel Ogarrio Daguerre, a 68 year old, semi-retired, prominent Mexican lawyer. Ogarrio has denied that he received, endorsed, or passed on the four drafts and denied knowing Barker. The drafts were drawn on Banco Internacional S.A., a large commercial bank in Mexico City. Each bears Manuel Ogarrio's endorsement on the bank. Ogarrio's son Alejandro stated the signatures were not those of his father. He also denied that he or his father had an account at the Banco Internacional.

A spokesman for Barker said that the four bank drafts had come from a group of Chilean investors in a real estate transaction. He would not identify the group for fear of political reprisals in Chile. The Washington Star on August 10 ran a front page headline story stating that the \$89,000 passed through the Committee to Re-Elect the President before reaching Barker's account. The FBI was said to be trying to pinpoint the origins of the bank drafts

totalling \$89,000. Finally, on August 22, the source was revealed to be Texas Democrats for Nixon, rather than Chilean businessmen.

3. On August 18 the Washington newspapers began to tell a new financial story, quoting Clark MacGregor. He said that G. Gordon Liddy had been given authority prior to his dismissal to spend campaign fund money to find out what radical elements were planning for the Republican convention, then scheduled for San Diego. The August 22 edition of the Post says that a \$100,000 slush fund was uncovered by the office of federal elections department of the General Accounting Office, which is investigating the books of the Committee to Re-Elect the President. The \$25,000 Barker check was included in the \$100,000. GAO spokesman Philip Hughes says that a full GAO report will be forthcoming but that violations have already been found totalling several hundred thousand dollars. The Post estimates the violations (of the new disclosure law) to be \$500,000. They quote a spokesman as saying, "We found a rats nest." MacGregor stated that a security fund of at least \$250,000 was established before he took over the committee.

4. Indictments

There are at least three legal cases pending. The first is the civil suit by the Democrats. The second will be criminal indictments rumored to be imminent as this article goes to press. A federal grand jury in Washington has been investigating the break-in and according to Senator William Saxbe, Ohio Republican quoted in the Washington Star August 16, "an indictment is expected over the next week." Word was also passed around among Republican Convention delegates to expect indictments soon.

The third is a possible indictment of Barker for forging a check endorsement notarization in Florida.

Earl J. Silbert, principal U.S. Attorney leading the grand jury investigation, refuses comment on a date. Richard Kleindienst was quoted as saying indictments might be returned before September 7. However, a spokesman for the attorney general later said he was misquoted and that he didn't give any timetable. This is an important point for the Democrats because of a newly adopted rule of the U.S. District Court in Washington which requires Judge John J. Sirica to begin any widely publicized trial within 60 days of an indictment. This would mean a trial would start before the November 7 election, if indictments were completed before September 8. Republican attorneys can be expected to try delaying the case by all means possible. McGovern and O'Brien have already gone on record predicting delays and coverups.

O'Brien said on August 23, "The delay in releasing a GAO report (on the Republican campaign funds and Barker's bank account) is the most outrageous conspiracy of suppression that I have witnessed in a generation of political activity. It's an example of the frantic Republican effort to conceal, lock up or otherwise submerge a growing scandal that reaches into the White House itself. A clear pattern has now emerged: suppress at all costs the facts of this deepening morass. This kind of coordinated coverup can only mean that President Nixon, John Mitchell and Maurice Stans believe that the facts, if known, would seriously jeopardize the entire Republican re-election campaign."

An even greater suspicion of coverup is caused by the civil suit. Nixon's Re-Election Committee law-

yers filed a brief in answer to the suit. The brief asked that a date be set by the judge, Charles S. Richey, for the suit to be tried after the November 7 election. The lawyers stated that irreparable damage could be done to the Republican campaign by holding the trial prior to November 7. Richey said, "I don't intend to make this into a political case." He then ruled on August 22 that all pretrial testimony and records must be kept under seal and withheld from the public until after the grand jury completes its investigation and returns indictments in the criminal case. He did this to protect the constitutional rights of persons who may later be charged in criminal proceedings.

Edward Bennett Williams initiated the taking of depositions on August 23 from Maurice Stans, John Mitchell, Hugh Sloan, Gordon Liddy, Douglas Caddy, Howard Hunt, Charles Colson, Alfred Wong, James McCord, Bernard Barker, Frank Fiorini, Eugenio Martinez and Virgilio Gonzalez. He also subpoenaed from the telephone company the phone records of Mitchell, Hunt, Caddy, Colson, Liddy, Sloan, Barker, and the Republican Re-Election and Finance Committees. (For reasons see later section on phone calls.) Judge Richey's order will place all of these depositions and the phone records under seal for some time. His ruling represented a mysterious shift in position implying Presidential or Justice Department pressure. On August 11 he held that only the statements of the eight specific persons named in the civil suit could be kept under seal. He said then, "I hope the time comes when the facts in this case are spread across the newspapers. If there's something wrong, it ought to be exposed."

Williams didn't think much of the ruling. He told the judge, "In the many sensitive cases I have handled, I have never had depositions sealed for the reasons given in this court. There has been a very deliberate effort to conceal the nature of the facts regarding the bugging." He told Richey his order would be counterproductive and would serve to focus additional attention on the case.

The Republicans, the judges, the General Accounting Office, the FBI, the lawyers and everyone else involved on the side of the invaders is covering up to such extreme lengths, that one is convinced that a very serious, possibly sinister, motive must have existed.

5. Investigation by the General Accounting Office

Congress passed a new law last spring which made it illegal to withhold the identity of any contributors to political parties and campaigns. The law went into effect on June 7. A new department was set up to handle violations, under Philip S. Hughes. Announcements were made about an audit of the Re-Election funds soon after stories broke concerning the \$25,000 check and the \$89,000 bank drafts. The GAO was ready to release a report about the Barker checks and the violations (rumored to total \$500,000) on August 22, when the sudden suppression took place at the request of Maurice Stans to Elmer B. Staats and Hughes. Staats heads GAO and used to work for Stans. Roland Sawyer, GAO spokesman, confirmed that Stans called from the Republican Convention in Miami just one hour before the report was to be released. Hughes jumped on an airplane and went to Miami with Robert Higgins, one of his field investigators. Neither one was available for comment for a day. Upon his return, Hughes said, "We went down there chasing more material." The GAO, feeling the intense pressure and a threat of subpoena of the report by Wright Patman, finally released it on August 26. Meanwhile,

reporters on August 24 found out a little more about the \$89,000. The FBI questioned Robert H. Allen and Emmett E. Moore, chairman and treasurer of the Texas Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President. Allen is a Texas multimillionaire who is president of Gulf Resources and Chemical Co. of Houston. Gulf has been represented for many years in Mexico by none other than Manuel Ogarrio Daguerre, whose signature, real or forged, appeared on Barker's four bank drafts. Hot after this possible link, reporters found out that Allen had been recruited for Nixon's fundraising by William Liedtke and Roy Winchester, two other Houston oil executives. They served as Southwestern co-finance chairmen for the Nixon campaign. Liedtke contributed \$17,000 to Republicans in 1968 and is president of Pennzoil United Co., while Winchester is vice-president for public affairs. Winchester maintains a permanent suite at, guess where, the Watergate Hotel, attached to the Watergate Office Building where the raid took place. Neither Winchester nor Liedtke were available for comment on August 24, and Liedtke was found to have cancelled a room reservation on August 23 at the Watergate.

Moore stated that since the \$89,000 was sent through Mexico prior to May 30 it could not have passed through his and Allen's hands because their Texas committee was not formed until May 30. He said prior to May 30 all campaign contributions had been handled by Liedtke and Winchester.

6. Investigation by the House Banking Committee under Rep. Wright Patman

Wright Patman, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, announced that his group would undertake an independent investigation of the Watergate Caper. He said, "The delay raises major questions about the objectivity of the GAO report. The release of information to Nixon's committee before its release to the public gives the Republicans a golden opportunity to cover their tracks, to put a good face on this sordid affair."

His pressure and threat to subpoena the report helped spring it loose from GAO on August 26. However, he was very unhappy about the GAO turning the matter over to the Justice Department to investigate. He said that is the same group who want to delay the civil suit until after the election.

7. Earlier Bugging Break-Ins

Lawrence O'Brien announced upon amending the civil suit, that the bugging of Democratic Headquarters had been going on for some time. Speculation started up that the five invaders had actually been removing bugs planted earlier. Rumors about earlier break-ins had been circulated, and records showed that nine men registered at the Watergate from May 26-29 and again on June 16-17. The known raid took place on June 17, so the possibility exists that monitoring had been going on for nearly a month.

The bugs were planted apparently in the ceiling panels of O'Brien's office and two other offices with crudely made radio transmitters attached to microphones. The question naturally arose, where were the radio receivers and tape recorders and people listening at the other end. Time magazine claimed to have found the answer when they reported in their August 28 edition that the receivers had been located in Howard Johnson's motel directly across Virginia Ave. from the Watergate Office Building. And guess who Time says was staying there? none other than G. Gordon Liddy, E. Howard Hunt, and big surprise, Robert Mardian. Mardian was former U.S. Attorney

General under Mitchell, generally considered to be the author of the use of Federal Grand Juries across the U.S. in the crackdown on hippies, Yippies, Panthers, SDS members and other "undesirables". Mardian, who now works for Nixon on the Re-Election Committee, supervises the campaign in Texas. Allen, Moore, Liedtke and Winchester (Watergate Suite) all work very closely together. Mardian denied the Time story to reporters, and Hunt and Liddy could not be found to be interviewed by reporters on August 20. Time enlarged on the story by stating that McCord had given Hunt, Liddy, and Mardian their assignments and that this intelligence squad grew out of a team of "plumbers" recruited by the Nixon administration to investigate leaks to the news media.

8. Line of Sight Transmission to Mitchell Apartment

I visited the Watergate complex in late August and determined that line-of-sight transmission was possible between the three bugged offices in the rear or hotel side of the office building, and the rooms on one side of the Watergate Hotel. However, large chunks of iron, steel and concrete lie between the bugs and Howard Johnson's, preventing line of sight transmission. Another possible location for the radio receivers with direct line of sight transmission was the penthouse apartment of John and Martha Mitchell in the apartment building across from the hotel.

Since monitoring apparently went on for nearly a month, and since the invaders checked in and out of the hotel in May, it would seem likely they used a more permanent, less public location for the receivers and tape recorders than either Howard Johnson's or the Watergate Hotel.

What better place, and least suspicious location, than John Mitchell's own apartment? Perhaps that is why Martha received a needle in her posterior administered by five, (not one) men when she tried to tell Helen Thomas of UPI about the dirty tricks and the cops and robbers games that go on. Martha was quoted as saying, "I'm sick and tired of politics. I'm a political prisoner. I know dirty things. I saw dirty things. I'm not going to stand for all those dirty tricks that go on. I was a patriot until I got assassinated. What country can I go to?"

"A telephone call to Miss Thomas confirmed the fact that Martha had mentioned James McCord's name to her in the course of one of their long rambling conversations. Miss Thomas could not recall her saying anything which would hint one way or another at what she had actually seen that was dirty, or where."

If Martha did see men, tape recorders and radio receivers operating in her own apartment, it could account for her high degree of disgust about "dirty tricks."

9. Telephone Calls Between Barker and Republicans

The stimulus for Williams to obtain telephone call records came from newspaper investigations of FBI records of phone calls from Barker's Florida home office in Miami to the office of G. Gordon Liddy in Washington. Mr. Liddy looks like one of the centers of the whole plan involving the five arrested plus Hunt, Caddy and others at higher levels. He was fired by Mitchell, shortly after the case broke, ostensibly because he refused to answer FBI questions. But when Mitchell resigned shortly after that, the suspicion arose that both men did not want to be in an official position when the Watergate flood gates opened.

On July 25 the New York Times broke the telephone call story. They stated "at least 15 calls to President Nixon's campaign organization were placed from telephones in the home and office of ... Barker in Miami Records of the calls ... suggest more direct and extensive links between the Watergate incident and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President than previously reported." The first calls were placed in March 1972. More than half of the calls (9) went to Liddy's unlisted office phone in Washington before he was fired. The last call was made from Barker's home the day before the raid. The other 6 calls went to a number in the offices of Liddy and Glenn Sedam, which has since been disconnected. Sedam says he knows nothing about the calls, although he admitted sharing the phone with Liddy, and Liddy refuses to comment. Sedam is now general counsel to the Nixon committee, succeeding Liddy.

Three of the calls shook up Sedam a little. They were placed to the shared phone (which is still connected) on April 10, April 27 and May 1. According to Sedam, Liddy moved out of the office to a new headquarters for the committee on March 27. Sedam said, "Barker sure wasn't calling me, I can guarantee you that." Calls to the disconnected phone were made on April 10, May 8, two on May 17, June 1 and June 16.

Calls to the still connected phone (202 333-6575) were made on March 15, March 16, March 20, March 22, March 23, March 24, April 10, April 27 and May 1. The raiders were at the Watergate on May 26-29 and June 16-17. Barker obviously called Liddy or someone else about a week before the first Watergate visit, two days after the visit, and the day before the raid.

The next Times story on July 26 was even more interesting. Barker telephoned Hunt and Liddy several times at their homes in suburban Maryland. He phoned Liddy's home from Miami on June 10 and someone phoned Hunt's home and his Washington office at least 29 times at the rate of two or three calls a day at times. The Hunt calls were made over a period of months and included two calls on June 16 and June 17, the day of the raid.

The latter may have been made by Barker's wife because Barker was in jail at the time. In addition, Barker called several Washington hotels including the Watergate, Statler Hilton and Manger Hamilton, and also called Santiago, Chile, Caracas, Venezuela and another place in Venezuela. On February 28 he sent a cable to Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

10. Interpretation - The Reality Behind the Movie "Z"

In seeking an interpretation of all these goings on, it is perhaps worth looking at the reality behind the movie "Z".

Two significant assassinations took place in 1963: President John F. Kennedy in the United States and a liberal politician in Greece, Gregory Lambrakis. They were both murdered that year by cabals made up of military, paramilitary, espionage, local police, and ultra right-wing elements with direct links to the national government.

The movie (and book) "Z" was a novel based on the actual event in Greece in 1963 after the military takeover had occurred. A few politicians in Greece on the liberal side were objecting to the right-wing, military control and suppression of civil liberties. Z, one of the liberal deputies, was appearing at a political rally in Salonika in northern Greece. Several military men and local police including a general who lectured

on the Communist disease, likening it to the spreading of downy mildew, conspired to assassinate Z. Knowing that "leftist" demonstrators would be at the rally, they employed hundreds of ultra right-wing laborers, thugs, toughs, and semi-professional killers to counter-demonstrate and start fights and riots. The local police chief conspired by ordering his men to stand idly by while the right beat up on the left. When Z came out of the rally hall into the public square to demand that the police stop the fighting, two hired assassins killed him in the melee and confusion, using a small truck and making it look like an accident. Newspaper and official statements treated it as an accident. A reporter from Athens smelled conspiracy and began investigating. A young prosecutor from the central government in Athens spurred by the reporter and Z's supporters investigated, uncovered the conspiracy, arrested the general and the others and was ready to prosecute. At the end of the movie, the high government powers suppressed the entire matter, sent the prosecutor off to other duty, reinstated the general and others, assassinated several people who might have talked and that was that.

In the reality behind the movie, the author, Vassilis Vassilikos, was really there; and most of it really happened. Z was actually Gregory Lambrakis, a great pacifist liberal leader, member of the chamber of deputies and probable candidate for high office. His death was mourned by his supporters all over Greece and the mark, Z, appeared in print, chalk and scratchings everywhere for months after he died. Z stands for "Zei", meaning "He lives."

The book and movie have been completely banned in Greece and Vassilikos has lived in exile since it was published in 1966.

The implications for the United States began when the United States helped the new Greek military regime overthrow the former government, through CIA support. The same generals who assassinated Lambrakis and the government officials who covered it up are still in power and still backed by the Nixon administration. For example, Secretary Rogers announced on August 24 that the U.S. would base Sixth Fleet destroyers in Greek ports.

11. Right Wing Links and the Republican Convention

Many of the people on the list have right wing connections or have been involved in right wing activities in the past.

The five men arrested have all been associated with ultra right-wing, Anti-Castro Cuban groups since the Bay of Pigs. They were all involved one way or another in contingency plans dealing with radicals, especially for the Republican Convention. They were preparing to stir up or otherwise organize ultra right-wing groups and elements, if necessary, at the Convention. James McCord was hired as Chief of Security for Nixon's committee, and also his company was given a contract, recommended by Secret Service agent Al Wong, to provide all security for the Republican Convention in Miami. As Mae Brussell said in her article, "The Secret Service that hired McCord did not follow his off-duty meetings at the Watergate Hotel (during the first visit of the group when they undoubtedly planted the bugs) on May 26-29. If the data banks and surveillance systems keep records of 'radicals' and 'demonstrators', it seems they could follow their own hired Security Chief." The idea that the man hired to protect the President of the United States at his own nominating conven-

tion, by the Secret Service, actually was arrested for breaking into the opposition party's headquarters to remove bugs he planted earlier, does seem ludicrous. Mae also says that Bernard Barker was planning "a little action" at the Convention, apparently with McCord's able protection and sanction. "He was telling people in Miami that 'something is going to happen at the time of the conventions'." He was then planning demonstrations in approval of Nixon's bombing of Haiphong Harbor. April 24, Barker and a secret team of 7 men went to Miami to hire provocateurs for a New York demonstration in May. Four of this team were arrested at the Watergate Hotel. "Money to pay for street scenes and fights with police and radicals (by Cubans) came from the same money man, Bernard Barker, who also served as the conduit of funds for the Bay of Pigs Invasion." Barker was handing out in Miami to ultra right-wing agitators and demonstrators, crisp \$100 bills, consecutively numbered as in all CIA-type operations. (See my prior article in August, 1972 CEA.) These bills came from the \$25,000 + \$89,000 that Barker withdrew from his account, and indirectly from the Committee to Re-Elect the President.

James McCord was paid for his role in the Watergate raid using the same Republican source of funds. If this all sounds a little like the General and other right-wingers in the movie Z in the demonstration scene when the Deputy is assassinated, the reader is encouraged to check Mr. Clark MacGregor's statements in the Washington Post and Star papers on August 18. In slightly different terms he confirmed that Barker and McCord were doing just what the papers and Mae Brussell claimed. When he was asked about the Republican \$100,000 "security" fund from which Barker apparently was given the money, he said that Liddy had been fired partially because he spent money to find out what radical demonstrators were planning for the Republican Convention, and to get ready for them.

Like the General in Z, the best way to get ready in Barker and McCord's minds, and possibly in everyone's mind right up to Nixon himself, would be to fight fire with fire. Pit Cubans against "radicals." Stir up trouble, and maybe in a general melee, the correct political figures will get hurt. Don't forget that these plans and the raid all took place before the Democratic Convention, so the same disruptive techniques might work there, too. History tells us that ultra right-wing Republicans did exactly the same thing at rallies and at the polls in the election of 1964.

Frank Sturgis was also planning demonstrations by right wing Cubans for the Republican Convention. So was Martinez. Both men were seeking many rooms for the Convention. The Washington Post quoted Miami law enforcement officials as being puzzled by this since the Republicans had no need for more rooms. Sturgis was also planning to import students since he called Barry College and two private Catholic colleges looking for Young Republicans. Eugenio Martinez was making reservations for about 3000 "young Republican demonstrators". Actually, to bring into Miami thousands of young right-wingers, all they probably had to do was contact Douglas Caddy.

Mr. Caddy, lawyer for the Watergate five, who was held in contempt of court on July 13 for refusing to answer grand jury questions about the raid, also has a right-wing background.

Caddy, who was recommended by Charles Colson as a part-time White House consultant, appeared, accord-

ing to the U.S. grand jury, unsummoned and "mysteriously," at a police station soon after the break-in and helped the five men. The grand jury should have discovered he co-founded Young Americans for Freedom, an ultra right group which has been infiltrated by Nazis, right-wing radicals and extremists.

Angel Ferrer, one of the Watergate men not arrested, and president of Ex-Combatientes, anti-Castro Cuban group, was very active in Miami and had many Washington contacts. He was reported to have offered the Republicans direct action to combat left-wing causes in the U.S. How could McCord have maintained security in Miami with all of these plans? Perhaps he didn't really want to. He was a member of James Landis' special 16-man unit, concerned with plans and preparedness, part of the executive office of the President. The unit's purpose was to prepare contingency plans to deal with radicals (presumably left-wing). The unit's work, according to Landis and Captain R. Franz, U.S. Naval Reserve, also included control of the news media and the U.S. Mail.

E. Howard Hunt was known as a very conservative Republican during his 21 years with the CIA. He had occasion to put down the "radicals," "blacks," and "war protestors" many times. Hunt wrote Brown University alumni that "he deplored the lack of patriotism in youth," when Brown students objected to a scheduled lecture by Henry Kissinger. During his CIA days, Hunt was senior member of a Special Task Force during two periods of national emergency and participated with the White House on security matters. Mae Brussell asks, could these periods of crisis have been when we were removing Diem in Viet Nam by CIA coup d'etat or when we helped the military overthrow Greece, or when John Kennedy was murdered by CIA elements?

To men like these, a little bugging job at Democratic National Headquarters must seem pretty mild and certainly legal and patriotic.

12. Robert Odle, Who Hired McCord

Another new name on the list is Robert Odle. He was named as the man on the Committee to Re-Elect the President who actually hired James McCord as chief of security. The White House refused to allow Odle to be queried by anyone. He was staff assistant with Communications in the White House.

13. Alfred Wong, Who Recommended McCord

The Secret Service suddenly entered the picture with the introduction of Alfred Wong's name. Since he recommended McCord and is right there in the White House, his role may be very important. For Senator George McGovern, who is presently relying on the Secret Service for his security, this could have sinister implications. Wong is refusing to talk, and is having difficulty getting the Justice Department to represent him before the judge in the civil suit. The judge ruled that a conflict would develop if the Justice Department defended Wong because they will be prosecuting the five men in the criminal case.

14. Investigation by Florida State Attorney Gerstein

Still another investigation surfaced late in August when Maurice Stans was questioned under oath by Martin Dardis, investigator for Richard Gerstein, State Attorney in Miami. Kenneth Dahlberg was also questioned about the \$25,000 check. Barker apparently used his notary public seal to attest that

Dahlberg had endorsed the check in Barker's presence. Barker did this at his Miami bank in order to deposit the check. Although Gerstein's investigation is legally limited to crimes in Florida, he has admitted that a complete investigation of the whole affair has been under way for some time.

15. Researcher Mae Brussell's Interpretation

Let's examine the credibility of Mae Brussell's guess about the overall goal of the entire team, including Mitchell, Liddy, Caddy, Hunt, Wong, Barker, McCord, Gonzalez, Fiorini, Martinez, Ferrer, Lopes, Colson, Landis, Mardian, and perhaps others. The guess was that the security money was to insure by any means necessary the security of Richard Nixon remaining in the White House for the next four years. The means to the end under contingency plans, if the Democratic candidate showed strength, could have included declaration of marshal law and cancellation of the elections.

Remembering that the group's plans were laid during a period when there was still a possibility, slim as it may have seemed, that Ted Kennedy might have become the Democratic nominee. Or perhaps a McGovern-Kennedy ticket was considered possible. The meaning of the word contingency is what counts. It means what do we do if the thing with the smallest probability actually happens.

16. Rand Corporation Commissioned by President Nixon to Study Conditions Under Which 1972 Presidential Election Could Be Canceled

Rand Corporation was commissioned by Nixon to study the legal conditions under which the 1972 elections could be cancelled. An uncontrollable state of emergency caused by riots and demonstrations by the radicals, with martial law declared, is one such condition.

17. Los Angeles Police Undercover Squad 19, to Provoke Violence at the Republican National Convention in San Diego

Mae Brussell cites the public statements of Louis Tackwood, former Los Angeles Police Department paid agent and provocateur, to demonstrate that the Watergate team may have had just that condition in mind at the time of the Republican Convention which was scheduled for San Diego at the time plans were laid.

Tackwood's book The Glass House Tapes — The Story of an Agent Provocateur and the New Police Intelligence Complex will be published soon by Avon Press. He disclosed in a press conference in September 1971 in Los Angeles information about "Squad 19". This was a special group within the Los Angeles Police Department whose plans included provocateur agents who would create enough violence at the Republican National Convention that martial law would be declared. Squad 19 was formed by the Criminal Conspiracy Section and the FBI to provoke violence at San Diego in August 1972. Tackwood stated, "The plan entailed planting a number of agent provocateurs both inside and outside the Convention. Agents were to infiltrate the groups planning demonstrations against the war and poverty. At the time of the demonstrations, these agents were to provoke street battles with police surrounding the convention hall. Meanwhile, agents inside the convention hall were to plant explosives timed to blow up coincidental with the riots in the streets. The purpose was to kill a number of delegates. The result would be to create a nationwide hysteria that would then

provide President Nixon with the popular support necessary to declare a state of national emergency. Orders for Squad 19 came directly from the California State Department of Justice, and State Attorney General Evelle Younger. Richard Nixon would then arrest all militants and left-wing revolutionaries and cancel the 1972 elections. He could invoke special emergency powers leading to the detention of political activists. Martial law would be achieved." Tackwood resigned from the LAPD when he found out what Squad 19's plans were.

If an extension of Tackwood's Squad 19 description is now applied to what is known about the Watergate Squad's plans for the Democratic and Republican Conventions in Miami, the following contingencies can be postulated. For the Democratic Convention, especially if Ted Kennedy were in the running, follow the Z pattern. Results could be either assassination during a melee or martial law or both. For the Republican Convention, create a martial law situation and cancel the elections.

With this view, the bugging of Democratic National Headquarters becomes one of the less important activities of the Watergate Squad. What some of those investigating groups should be checking out are the Miami activities, the right-wing connections of Caddy, Liddy, Hunt, Colson, et al., and above all an investigation of Squad 19 and the role of the FBI in it. Perhaps Richard Gerstein with Miami jurisdiction and Wright Patman with Congressional authority can accomplish some things.

The best bet, however, would seem to be Lawrence O'Brien's suggestion to Mr. Nixon, repeated several times, that a special prosecutor (like the one in Z) be appointed, independent of the Justice Department, the FBI, and the CIA to investigate the entire case. If necessary, this prosecutor should be empowered to prosecute and take testimony under oath from anyone and everyone involved, including Richard M. Nixon.

18. Late Notes: September 12, 1972

As this article goes to press, announcements and developments are taking place at the rate of two or three per day. The Democrats are obviously not going to let President Nixon and his cohorts continue to cover up the situation. They amended the civil suit on September 12, naming Maurice Stans, Gordon Liddy, E. Howard Hunt and Hugh Sloan in a conspiracy to illegally obtain information from the Democratic party. Mr. O'Brien, Senator McGovern and Mrs. Jean Westwood, Democratic national chairwoman, all stated that more bugs and tapes had been planted or attempts made to plant them in McGovern's Capitol Hill headquarters as well as at Democratic national headquarters.

Republican ranks seemed to be dividing. One of Martha Mitchell's security guards admitted participating in the bugging at the Watergate. He told both the FBI and the federal grand jury that Hunt, Liddy and others had monitored conversations in the Democratic offices, taped them, typed them, and prepared memoranda directed to top-echelon officials of the Nixon committee and to Nixon's assistants. James McCord typed the memos.

19. High Level Informant for Senator McGovern

Sources close to McGovern let it be known that he has a high level informant in the Nixon committee. McGovern would not comment on this, but he did not deny it. As Mr. Shriver stated on ABC's "Issues and Answers" program on Sunday, September 10, it

would seem that someone on the Republican side developed a conscience suddenly.

Bernard Barker, for his part, granted an interview to the New York Times on September 12, admitting his role, but refusing to implicate anyone higher up. He basically stated that an old CIA-FBI espionage type person learns early in his career to be silent and to take the rap for his superiors if he is caught.

His most significant statements pertained to the political or psychological viewpoints of those involved. He said that, "most Cuban refugees, himself included, believe that an election of McGovern would be the beginning of a trend that would lead to socialism and Communism, or whatever you want to call it." He spoke highly of E. Howard Hunt, saying he had "never known anybody who this country is so indebted to as Howard Hunt."

These two statements taken together with what is known about Barker, Hunt and McCord's backgrounds and plans for the Miami conventions, confirm the appearance of an American "Z" situation, with the Watergate conspirators possessing the same attitudes as the Greek officers.

Further high level evidence of this thinking appeared in the Evans-Novak column on September 9. They discussed the battle between Charles Colson and Clark MacGregor over who is going to control President Nixon's campaign strategy. Colson influenced Senator Robert Dole, Republican national chairman, to issue a statement bludgeoning Senator McGovern for his willingness to condone the violent demonstrators at the Republican National Convention "by his silence". Colson told MacGregor he should issue a similar statement because the President wants it done. MacGregor issued a toned down statement after his aids checked with H. R. Haldeman who had never heard President Nixon say anything about it.

The conspiracy team as of September 12 would appear to be captained by Charles Colson, with E. Howard Hunt, Maurice Stans, Gordon Liddy and James McCord at the next level. Barker, Gonzales, Sturgis, Martinez, a former Martha Mitchell guard, Caddy, Sloan, Ferrer, Lopes, Wong, De Diego, Liedtke, Winchester, Odle, and perhaps Mitchell and Mardian were also part of the team.

20. Barker and Sturgis' Film, June 10, Showing Documents

Barker and Sturgis showed up at a film-developing shop in Miami on June 10, a week before the arrests, and got two rolls of 35 mm film processed. Michael Richardson, the owner of Rich Photos, Inc., got a look at what was on the film and says there were pictures of documents being held by hands wearing rubber gloves. He remembered seeing a number of letters to and from Larry O'Brien on the film. This evidence (substantiated by a lie detector test and statement under oath to Richard Gerstein) confirms the O'Brien claim that monitoring had been underway for some time prior to June 17.

Mr. O'Brien summed up the situation when he said on national TV on September 1, "Mr. Nixon, you can try to cover up the truth about the Watergate affair but you will not succeed. It will cost you the election."

Appendix 1 - Index of People Referred To

Since the August article, the list of people involved in the Watergate arrest on June 12 has been

growing quickly. To maintain a complete list is hardly possible. Nevertheless, an attempt is made below to identify persons named.

Robert H. ALLEN - President, Gulf Resources & Chemical Co.; chairman of Nixon Texas Finance Committee
 Jack ANDERSON - newspaper columnist; close friend of Frank Fiorini, who was arrested at the Watergate
 Dwayne O. ANDREAS - Minnesota businessman who contributed the \$25,000 to Dahlberg in Florida
 Bernard L. BARKER - arrested at the Watergate; associated with the CIA and the Bay of Pigs invasion
 Paul E. BARRICK - Nixon committee treasurer
 Judge James A. BELSON - Washington, D.C., judge on the five arrests
 Dorothy BERRY - sister of James W. McCord, who was arrested at the Watergate; employed by Houston Oil Co.; on board of directors of McCord Associates, Inc.
 William O. BITTMAN - lawyer for E. Howard Hunt, who was named in address books of those arrested at Watergate
 Capt. Manuel Artime BUESA - involved with CIA invasion at Bay of Pigs
 Douglas CADDY - lawyer for the five men arrested at the Watergate, friend of Bernard Barker
 Charles W. COLSON - attorney, counsel to President Nixon, office in the White House, handles "touchy" political jobs
 Luis J. CREEL, Jr. - former partner of Ogarrio
 Manuel Ogarrio (DAGUERRE) - Mexico City lawyer for Gulf Resources
 Kenneth H. DAHLBERG - Midwest campaign manager for Nixon
 Martin DARDIS - chief investigator for Gerstein, questioned Dahlberg
 Felipe DE DIEGO - anti-Castro Cuban in Miami; at Watergate Hotel May 3-4, between May 22 and 30, and during break-in
 Angel FERRER - President of Combatientes, stayed at Watergate Hotel
 Frank FIORINI (alias STURGIS) - anti-Castro Cuban, arrested at the Watergate, associated with the CIA
 Richard E. GERSTEIN - Florida state attorney, Miami, Fla.; conducting Florida investigation of Watergate affair and Cuban aspects
 Irwin GOLDBLOOM - U.S. Dept. of Justice lawyer assigned to represent Colson and Wong
 Virgilio GONZALES - associated with Combatientes and the CIA; anti-Castro Cuban arrested at the Watergate
 Robert HIGGINS - assistant and field investigator for Philip Hughes
 Philip S. HUGHES - head of the Office of Federal Elections in the General Accounting Office (GAO)
 E. Howard HUNT - name in an address book, linked to Bernard Barker, who was arrested at the Watergate
 Richard G. KLEINDIENST - U.S. Attorney General
 James M. LANDIS - heads special unit on subversives for President Nixon
 Major Pedro Diaz LANZ - CIA, Bay of Pigs, associate of Fiorini, who was arrested at the Watergate
 G. Gordon LIDDY - fired from Committee for Re-Election of the President for not answering questions
 William LIEDTKE - President of Pennzoil United Co., Texas millionaire; contributor to Nixon and other Republicans; handled Nixon campaign contributions in Texas until May 30
 Humberto LOPES - member of Combatientes, stayed at the Watergate Hotel
 Clark MACGREGOR - campaign chairman for President Nixon
 Robert MARDIAN - former Asst. U.S. Attorney General; official for Nixon's Texas campaign; in the Howard Johnson motel across from the Watergate during the raid according to *Time* magazine
 Eugenio MARTINEZ - Combatientes, CIA, anti-Castro; arrested at the Watergate
 James W. MCCORD, Jr. - arrested at the Watergate;

19 years with the CIA; on Republican payroll at least until May 31
 John MITCHELL - Former U.S. Attorney General and campaign manager
 Martha MITCHELL - wife of John Mitchell
 Emmett E. MOORE - treasurer of Nixon Texas Finance Committee
 Powell MOORE - Nixon campaign committee, Director of Public Relations
 Lawrence O'BRIEN - Democratic Campaign Chairman
 Robert ODLE - the member of the Nixon committee hired John W. McCord, who was arrested at the Watergate
 Manuel OGARRIO (Daguerre) - Mexico City lawyer for Gulf Resources
 Rep. Wright PATMAN - Texas Democrat; Chairman, H. Banking Committee; conducting House investigation of Watergate affair
 Joseph A. RAFFERTY, Jr. - Lawyer for Bernard Barker who was arrested at the Watergate
 Judge Charles RICHEY - Federal district judge on civil suit
 Roland SAWYER - Public information officer for the GAO
 Glenn J. SEDAM, Jr. - Nixon committee counsel; shared office with G. Gordon Liddy
 Devan L. SHUMWAY - Nixon committee public relations director
 Earl J. SILBERT - Asst. U.S. Attorney General leading grand jury inquiry
 Hugh W. SLOAN - former treasurer, Nixon committee
 Elmer B. STAATS - Comptroller General, head of GAO
 Maurice STANS - Nixon finance committee chairman
 Miguel R. SUAREZ - Miami lawyer, associated with Bernard Barker, who was arrested at the Watergate
 Betty THOMPSON - new lawyer for the five men arrested at the Watergate
 Fred THOMPSON - legal counsel, GAO
 Edward Bennett WILLIAMS - Democratic National Committee lawyer in civil suit
 Roy WINCHESTER - vice-president for public affairs for Pennzoil; co-chairman of Nixon Texas Finance Campaign Committee; kept permanent suite at Watergate Hotel
 Alfred WONG - Secret Service agent assigned to the White House; recommended McCord
 Mr. X - unidentified friend of Douglas Caddy; linked to the raiders
 Ronald L. ZIEGLER - Presidential press secretary

Appendix 2 - References - Partial List

Books and Magazine articles

Brussell, Mae. "Why was Martha Mitchell Kidnapped?" *The Realist*. New York (August 1972).
 Sprague, Richard E. "The June 1972 Raid on Democratic Party Headquarters." *Computers and Automation* (August 1972).
 Vassilikos, Vassilis. Z. New York: Ballantine Books, 1966.
 "Watergate Issue, the." *Time* (August 28, 1972), page 20.

Newspaper Articles - Chronological

"Lawyer Held in Contempt in Democratic Raid Inquiry." *New York Times* (July 14, 1972).
 "Justice Department Lawyer Defends Aid to Nixon." *Washington Post* (July 22, 1972).
 "GOP Drops Lawyer in 'Bug' Probe." *Washington Post* (July 23, 1972).
 "Calls to GOP Unit Linked to Raid on the Democrats." *New York Times* (July 25, 1972).
 "Calls From Phones of Man Held in Democratic Break- (please turn to page 36)

In Made to Home of Nixon Election Unit Aide." New York Times (July 26, 1972).
 "Funds Seized in Raid on Democrats Traced to Mexico." New York Times (July 31, 1972).
 "\$25,000 Nixon Campaign Check Tied to Suspect in Democratic Raid." White Plains Reporter Dispatch (August 1, 1972).
 "Elections Agency and F.B.I. Examine GOP Unit Funds." New York Times (August 2, 1972).
 "The Plot Thickens in Watergate Whodunit." New York Times (August 6, 1972).
 "More Money Tied to Barker." Washington Star (August 10, 1972).
 "GOP Cries Foul at McGovern Attack/The Watergate Issue." Washington Star (August 16, 1972).
 "Saxbe Predicts Indictments in Bugging Case." Washington Star (August 16, 1972).
 "Mr. Stans and the Sounds of Silence." Washington Post Editorial (August 17, 1972).
 "Nixon, Barker Tells of Link to Lawyer in Funds Case." New York Times (August 22, 1972).
 "...but Oh, Watergate." White Plains Reporter Dispatch (August 22, 1972).
 "Plea by Stans Delays Audit Report on GOP." Washington Star (August 23, 1972).
 "Judge Seals Watergate Testimony." Washington Post (August 23, 1972).
 "GAO Delays Report on Audit of Nixon Campaign Funds." Washington Post (August 24, 1972).
 "GOP Aide Queried on Check in Study of Raid on Democrats." New York Times (August 24, 1972).
 "Indictments in 'Bug' Case May be Tried After Election." Washington Post (August 24, 1972).
 "Patman Threatens to Use Subpoena on GOP Data." New York Times (August 24, 1972).
 "Bugging Figure Got Quick Banking Charter." White Plains Reporter Dispatch (August 26, 1972).
 "GAO Report Asks Justice Inquiry Into GOP Funds." New York Times (August 27, 1972).
 "Inquiry on Campaign Funds, and Special Prosecutor for Watergate Case." Transcript of Nixon Press Conference, San Clemente, Calif. New York Times (August 30, 1972).
 "Two Held in Watergate Case Tied to Film of Party Data." New York Times (September 1, 1972).
 "The Watergate Caper." Tristram Coffin. Washington Watch, Issue 22 (September 1, 1972).
 "Dismissal of Suit in Breakin Asked." New York Times (September 2, 1972).
 "Depositions by Five in Break-In Stayed but Mitchell Can Be Queried." New York Times (September 3, 1972).
 "It Isn't all that Funny, Watergate." New York Times editorial (September 3, 1972).
 "The Nixon Strategy Struggle." Rowland Evans and Robert Novak. The White Plains Reporter Dispatch (September 4, 1972).
 "Mitchell Again Denies Knowing of Raid as He Ends Testimony." New York Times (September 6, 1972).
 "New Bugging Move Hinted." New York Times (September 6, 1972).
 "The Watergate Report." Time (September 8, 1972).
 "O'Brien Charges More Bugging." White Plains Reporter Dispatch (September 9, 1972).
 "McGovern Says Attempt to Bug Him was Foiled." New York Times (September 10, 1972).
 "McGovern Silent on Bugging Spy." New York Times (September 10, 1972).
 "Participant Spills Watergate Details." White Plains Reporter Dispatch (September 11, 1972).
 "Barker Admits Raid Role, but Won't Involve Others." New York Times (September 12, 1972).
 "Democratic Suit Charges Spy Plot." New York Times (September 12, 1972).

Association for the Prevention of Doomsday — News and Ideas

The Temporary Steering Committee of the Association for the Prevention of Doomsday met for several hours on September 12 in New York. All the members of the steering committee were present: Franz L. Alt, Donald Bates, Richard E. Sprague, and Edmund C. Berkeley (acting secretary).

The secretary reported that No. 1, 2, and 3 of a bulletin had been mailed to the members, consisting of a copy of the remarks about the Association which produced the 29 founding members; a letter of information; and a list of members.

Formalities

The steering committee agreed that:

1. The first task is to find out if any similar association exists and to see if this association is necessary. No one present, however, knew of any similar association. The secretary is to investigate further.

(please turn to page 39)

World Peace Tax Fund Act — Proposed Legislation

Representative Ronald V. Dellums
 7th District, California
 House of Representatives
 Washington, D.C.

On April 17th of this year I introduced legislation in the House of Representatives which I feel may be of special interest to you.

"The 'World Peace Tax Fund Act', H.R. 14414, would extend the principle of conscientious objection to the sphere of taxation, allowing those citizens morally opposed to war to have their federal taxes spent on only non-military programs.

Under this bill, all men and women whose moral and religious beliefs oppose participation in military endeavors could have their federal tax payments routed to the World Peace Tax Fund, where the Fund's Trustees would supervise its use for peace related programs. In this manner no taxpayer would be relieved of the financial responsibilities of citizenship; but neither would the country be imposing its moral decisions of life and death on that minority whose consciences strongly oppose violence, as is the case now.

I believe you will find the legislation innovative and effective, and I hope you will be able to support it. To aid passage of the bill, a group of concerned citizens in Ann Arbor, Michigan, have formed a World Peace Tax Fund Act Steering Committee, and would appreciate receiving your reaction to this concept. You may also address any inquiries on the bill, or requests for more reprints, to them at:

WPTF Steering Committee
 Box 1447
 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106