

Only after details were already public did Nixon, who had all along been proclaiming that he had nothing to hide and had hidden nothing, admit that he had a private army of private spies, at least some privately paid, working for him, in amateur duplication of what at least a dozen federal agencies had long been engaged in professionally and officially. Nixon's admission was of less than had already been established beyond possibility of any doubt, so it was an admission of nothing new and in context was one of his usual efforts to make it seem as though he were telling the people what there was to know. This statement, about 4,000 words long, was released while the Senate Watergate committee was taking the testimony Nixon only in small part duplicated. Perhaps the most unusual thing about this pretendedly free and open statement is that it actually says Nixon had not yet said all and, if more of his dirtyworks were exposed, he might admit a little more - after they were!

Two former New York City detectives who came across like honest cops caught in what they detested, testified before the committee on May 22 and 23. They were John J. Caulfield and Anthony J. Ulasewicz. Both had handled the White House negotiations with McCord in an effort to bribe him into silence with promises they both said they believed came from Nixon. Both described themselves as part of this private Nixon spy system, Caulfield as its executive under Ehrlichman and Ulasewicz as Caulfield's "outside supporting" investigator. Caulfield was on the White House payroll, Ulasewicz was paid from the secret boodle that had been given to the President's personal lawyer, the width of the continent away, Herbert W. Kalmbach, in California. Ulasewicz got \$22,000 a year plus expenses.

In the public hearings, these were the first two to take the Nuremberg defense, they were taking orders. Both were explicit in saying they did what they knew was wrong in their dealings with McCord. Caulfield said he knew it was also illegal. Both didn't want to. Both thought loyalty to the President required it. And both conformed McCord, usually word for word, that closely.

Caulfield and Ulasewicz were both careerists on New York's "red" squad. Today such police prefer to be considered as anti-"subversive". In recent years most of their efforts have been against young protesters, particularly those opposed to Vietnam policy and the undeclared war there.

The long shadow of Dallas clouded my TV tube when I heard Caulfield open his prepared statement by describing his experience and duties. He was an expert on and worked on "Communists" and "Cubans". When I heard those words "Cubans" my mind flashed back to about 3 a.m. January 24, 1967, my interview with one Ricardo (Rudolph Richard) Davis, then of Houston, Texas, ~~in New Orleans at the time Lee Harvey Oswald was the~~ ~~operator of~~ what he described as a CIA camp for training Cubans for an anti-Castro adventure (overtones of assassination) at the time Oswald was in New Orleans, and before that, a New Yorker.

Davis had just finished reading my book Oswald in New Orleans. In the investigation behind that book I got the suppressed FBI reports on Davis camp and its fairy-tale account of interviews with him. Part of this was in that book. It turned Davis on, hence the unusual hour of the interview, by phone and on his initiative.

Reading this book convinced Davis that I was honest. At least he said so.

Just before blurting out that he knew Oswald and an Oswald companion never found by the FBI, Davis told me, "After we are through with this [interview], depending on what happens tonight, call in the FBI to my office because I have now decided that I have information that should have come out."

I presume something happened ~~after~~ after we were "thought with this" or after he spoke to the FBI, because thereafter, Davis was cool to divulging his "information that should come out."

During my interview with him, the transcript of which is 33 single-spaced typewritten pages ~~of~~ transcribed from the tape he asked me to make, Davis was explaining his experiences that qualified him to direct the kind of operation he represented this training-camp to be. These are his exact words:

"I hate to say this but I know the Communist technique, and, and ~~was~~

in New York City, where I went from Havana when I left Cuba, I worked against the Communist movement and with the New York police department, and I hope you're on record now, you're taping this, with Chief Inspector Mac Laughlin, M - a - c - capital - a - u - g - h - l - i - n, of the New York City Police Department. I have been in charge of demonstrations of up to 7,000 human beings...[MacLaughlin remembers Richard Davis, the guy from Cuba who spoke good English, who he gave the bullhorn and everything...And I took people who belonged to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and had them arrested. I called policemen from New York and they arrested these people, on horseback, around Central Park. In other words, I know what I am doing ~~xxxxxx~~...."

Later Davis, after explaining that he had studied some law in Cuba before fleeing, returned to his New York City Police Department connections shocking reminiscent of what was really done later by Nixon's private goon/spies. Speaking of the Fair Play for Cuba committee in New York City again, "...which I almost raided, and with ^{aid and} the/abetment of the New York City Police Department once, and ~~xxx~~ mean break and entry in order to get the list of members..."

Despite the emotional Davis' insistence that I be sure to tape his immortal words, I became so enraptured in his outpouring of claimed first-person knowledge that I let the tape run out after more than two hours. He had been alleging this CIA connection, and his Cuban political connections with what called itself the Christian Democratic Movement when he began to ramble:

"...I've been in New York; I've been with the Bay of Pigs thing. I was - I was going with a political group. I don't know how much you know about that, but the moment they took the beachhead, there was going to be a political group that was going to start a Cuban government in Exile, and this is where I was coming in with the Christian Democratic Movement. I was in the New York Office at the time, and, you know, I'm more or less, know everybody, and believe me, in front of God..."

The Bay of Pigs was a CIA operation. These political things to which Davis digressed quite accurately are discussed at length in Arthur Schlesinger's A Thousand Days beginning on page 243. And E. Howard Hunt was the CIA's ^{Bay of Pigs} operational chief.

And here, after Hunt and his Cubans blew The Watergate operation, here was Caulfield, Nixon's ~~intelligence~~ ^{spying} private ~~intelligence~~ honcho, describing himself as the or one of the New York City police "Cuban" experts.

After I ran out of tape, Davis described how he directed the mounted police so they could trample those whose politics he and they disliked with their horses. What men do in the name of "patriotism" and "loyalty"!

In an FBI report I have, there is confirmation of this Davis-New York Police Department, Christian Democratic Movement connection. It is in the interview of Davis by Special
October 1, 1963
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Agents Warren C. ~~De~~ deBrueys (right) and Donald C. Steinmeyer, FBI File No. NO 105-1095. It describes Davis as "active in the Christian Democratic Movement (CDM) (Movimiento Democrática Cristiano) (MDC). He related he acted as coordinator between this group and the New York Police Department". It also mentions Laureano Batista, who is described in a number of FBI reports as the leader of Davis' Cuban group. The word of FBU Report No. MM 105 - 8342 are "Laureano "LAUREANO BATISTA, leader" of "the Christian Democratic Movement of Cuban exiles".

These same reports portray Bat Laureano Batista as a thug and have the federal agencies who knew of it tolerating his beating up of other Cuban refugees in Miami.

And in any real FBI investigation of Hunt and his Watergaters, the FBI should have consulted these same series of files I have, for they connect with Hunt and his clandestine past as well as his clandestine present.

(Pick up with or refer to Bennett-Mullen and Arensberg diversion)

insert, Ulasewicz

The discussion was of bugging and how else what was sought ~~from the breaking~~
in the "Republican invasion of the Democratic headquarters except by bugging.

"The politicians are the most vulnerable people in the world in my ~~opinion~~
experience in the last three years," Ulasewicz volunteered.

Add Ulasewicz

Senator Baker returned to Ulaseqicz' use of police jargon to describe wire-tappers, asking what a ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ wire man is. As he and the former Nixon junior G-man kicked the unseemly ~~in~~ levity that ensued around, Ulaseqicz let slip a characterization of the Nixon secret, domestic spying that the committee and the reporters seem not to have understood.

(Note to self-substitute exact quotes if printed)

Uasewicz said that based on his experience of the past three years he believed that of all Americans, politicians were the most vulnerable. He was careful to limit himself to the three years just past. He had spent those working for the Nixon gestapo. Or, despite the thin cover of concern over the leak of The Pentagon Papers, Nixon was really spying on politicians in the name of "national security".

Caulfield placed the date of his become supervisor of this spying as April 8, 1969. The first New York Times use of The Pentagon Papers was June 13, 1971, or more than two years after Caulfield "came aboard" and more than that after the papers had been "leaked".

Daniel

The gestation period is much too long for/Ellsberg to have been the inseminator of the Nixon gestapo.