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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
~~Nation~~ 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.

Sincerely yours,

L. PATRICK GRAY, III
Acting Director

This next instalment of the purloined letter includes more than I had in mind and you asked for because, when interest turns to the classic, there is no need to be chinchy. The unsainted rather than the sainted put it all together. Ever more. Ever more! There is no gap between this and the fragment sent earlier. HW 4/3/74

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JAMES WALTER McCORD, JR., AND OTHERS, BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 17, 1972

INTERCEPTION 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, 2800 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 Creaga. These individuals had in their possession burglary tools and a quantity of eavesdropping 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 1801, 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 Work, 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 reportedly 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, Attila 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 Creaga, 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 rooms, a stamped sealed envelope was located. This envelope contained a check drawn by E. Howard Hunt in the amount of \$6.39 and a bill from Lakewood Country Club, Rockville, Maryland, to Hunt in care of Weybright & 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 arrests but refused to furnish any information stating he would recontact Assistant 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	1
Aug. 1, 1972	24
Aug. 11, 1972	11
Aug. 25, 1972	9
Sept. 28, 1972	12
Oct. 13, 1972	6
Oct. 20, 1972	8
Dec. 6, 1972	18
Dec. 22, 1972	2
Jan. 11, 1973	7
Jan. 15, 1973	2
Jan. 26, 1973	1
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 21, 1972

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

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

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

Those arrested were identified as James Walter McCord, Jr., using the alias Edward Warren; Bernard L. Barker, using the alias Frank Carter; Eugenio Rolando Martinez y Creaga, using the alias Gene Valdes; Frank Anthony Sturgis, also known as Frank Anthony Fiorini, using the aliases Joseph Di Alberto and Edward Hamilton; and Virgilio Gonzales, using the alias Raoul 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 Sturgis 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.

Involvement 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."

Involvement of Michael Douglas Caddy: Michael Douglas Caddy, also known as Douglas Caddy, is an Attorney at Law having offices at 1250 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., and is associated with the law firm Gall, Lane, Powell, and Kilcullen. 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 Everett Howard Hunt at the Robert R. Mullen and Company to the Barker residence in Miami, Florida, and from Barker's residence 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.

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

1972. Investigation has developed that Liddy accompanied Hunt on a number of these trips. Liddy, a former FBI Agent, was employed from April, 1969, to July, 1971, by the U.S. Treasury Department in the office of Law Enforcement. When he resigned from the Treasury Department, Liddy accepted a position on the White House staff and in December, 1971, resigned therefrom to work for the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

The telephone notebook of Martinez which was recovered when the rooms of the subjects were searched at the Watergate Hotel contained a notation "George" with the telephone number of 202-333-6575. The telephone notebook of Bernard L. Barker, located in the above mentioned search, contained a notation "George" with the telephone number WDC 333-0362. Investigation developed that both of these numbers were at the office of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

It is noted that Mr. Maurice Stans, Chairman of the Finance Committee for the Committee to Reelect the President, advised that the \$25,000 cashier's check payable to Kenneth H. Dahlberg, dated April 10, 1972, was turned over to Liddy, counsel for the Finance Committee, for a legal opinion as to how it would be best to handle the receipt and recording of this check as the funds allegedly had been contributed prior to April 7, 1972, although the check was dated April 10, 1972, after the effective date of new disclosure and reporting law. The check was cashed by subject Bernard L. Barker at his bank in Miami, Florida, but Mr. Stans had no idea how Barker obtained the check. (See write-up elsewhere in this memorandum concerning the tracing of funds and the write-up concerning the Howard Johnson Motel wherein it is shown that Liddy was observed giving a large sum of money in cash to subject McCord.) Liddy is reported to have been discharged by the Committee to Reelect the President because Liddy declined to be interviewed by FBI Agents concerning this case.

Howard Johnson Motel Lookout: Investigation developed that James Walter McCord, Jr., rented Room 419 at the Howard Johnson Motel, 2601 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., from May 5, 1972, to May 28, 1972, and Room 723 from May 29, 1972, until June 17, 1972. Room 723 was found vacant by motel employees the evening of June 17, 1972. This motel is located directly across the street from the Watergate Apartments and Room 723 faces the suite occupied by the Democratic Party National Headquarters at the Watergate Apartments.

Alfred Carleton Baldwin, III, a former FBI Agent, has been identified as the individual who occupied Rooms 419 and 723 from about May 11, 1972, to June 17, 1972. Baldwin advised that during a period of this time he monitored, through the use of electronic equipment set up by McCord, telephone conversations of Spencer Oliver, a Democratic Party official. McCord told Baldwin that four extensions of Oliver's telephone located at the Democratic Party National Headquarters, were being monitored.

Baldwin stated that while he was occupying Room 723 on one occasion, the specific date which he cannot determine, George Gordon Liddy and Everett Howard Hunt came to the room and had a conversation with McCord. On this occasion Liddy took an envelope from his suit jacket and counted out about \$16,000 to \$18,000 in \$100 bills, which he gave to McCord. McCord pocketed the money and all three individuals left the room.

On the evening of June 16, 1972, McCord came to Room 723 and requested Baldwin to purchase six batteries and some "speaker wire." Baldwin obtained the batteries but did not buy the wire and McCord subsequently departed to locate some wire. He returned about 11:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m., carrying the wire and various other electronic components appearing to have come from Lafayette Radio.

About 12:00 a.m. to 12:30 a.m., June 17, 1972, McCord received a telephone call and told Baldwin that "we're going across the street," pointing to the Democratic Headquarters. McCord told Baldwin to watch and if anything unusual occurred to contact McCord by walkie-talkie.

About 2:15 a.m., June 17, 1972, Baldwin noticed lights going on in the Watergate Apartments and subsequently police beginning to arrive. He attempted to utilize the walkie-talkie to alert McCord and received a response by whisper, "We hear you, they got us." About this time Baldwin noticed the car leaving the alley on the east side of the Watergate and identified the car as McCord and Liddy. Hunt came to Room 723 and used the phone to contact McCord. McCord told Baldwin to telephone Mrs. McCord and advise her that the car had been traced. He also told Baldwin to pack up the car and deliver it to McCord in McCord's panel truck which was located in the basement of the

Howard Johnson Motel. He further told Baldwin to pack up his own belongings and go home. Baldwin delivered the electronic equipment together with McCord's wallet which had been left in the room to Mrs. McCord at about 4:00 a.m., June 17, 1972. She drove him back to his own car and he thereupon drove to his home in Connecticut.

Travel Miami—Washington, D.C. Travel June 16, 1972.

Investigation at Tamiami Tours, Miami, Florida, identified subjects Bernard L. Barker and Eugenio R. Martinez as individuals who on June 12, 1972, purchased four round trip tickets from Miami to Washington, D.C., on Eastern Airlines flight 190 for June 16, 1972. These tickets, which were found on the subjects at the time of their arrest, were purchased in the names of G. Valdes (alias of subject Eugenio Martinez), F. Carter (alias of subject Bernard L. Barker), J. Di Alberto (alias of subject Frank Fiorini) and R. Godoy (alias of subject Virgilio Gonzales).

At time of their arrest June 17, 1972, the subjects, except for McCord were determined to be registered at the Watergate Hotel, Washington, D.C., under the aliases shown on the foregoing airline tickets.

Travel May 22-30, 1972. Subject Eugenio Martinez has been identified as the individual who on May 17, 1972, bought six one-way tickets at Tamiami Tours for travel from Miami to Washington, D.C., on National Airlines flight 100 departing May 22, 1972. These tickets were purchased by Martinez in the names of Frank Carter (alias of Barker), J. Granada (believed to be Reinaldo Pico, presently in South America on business), Joseph Di Alberto (alias of Fiorini), Raoul Godoy (alias of Gonzales), Jose Piedra (alias of Felipe De Diego) and G. Valdes (alias of Martinez).

Investigation has determined that the foregoing individuals under the aliases shown were registered at the Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., from May 22, 1972, to May 26, 1972, at which time they moved to the Watergate Hotel, Washington, D.C., where they stayed until May 30, 1972.

Investigation further discloses these individuals were joined at the Watergate Hotel by two additional persons using the names of George Leonard (believed to be George Gordon Liddy) from Kansas City, Kansas, and Edward Warren (believed to be Everett Howard Hunt) from New York City. Warren paid the Watergate Hotel bill for these individuals, totaling a little over \$1,000 in cash.

Felipe De Diego, an employee of Barker's real estate firm, has been interviewed and admits being with the subjects during the period May 22-30, 1972, in Washington, D.C. According to De Diego, he was requested by Barker to make this trip but he does not know the purpose of the trip and during his stay in Washington, D.C., the group appeared to be waiting to hear from some unidentified individual.

It is noted that on May 28, 1972, there was a reported break-in of the Democratic Party National Headquarters, Watergate Apartments, Washington, D.C.

In addition to the foregoing the Security Guard at the Watergate Apartments reported that sometime over the Memorial Day week end (he cannot pin this down any closer) papers were found stuffed in the doorway of the 6th floor stairwell in an apparent attempt to keep the door from working. Democratic Party National Headquarters is located on the 6th floor of the Watergate Apartments. *Trace of Funds.* There follows a summary of investigation to trace funds that may have been used to finance the operation involving the burglary of the Democratic National Headquarters on June 17, 1972.

Bank Account of Bernard L. Barker. Barker as Barker Associates, a real estate firm, maintains an account at the Republic National Bank of Miami. A review of the records of this account shows that on April 21, 1972, Barker presented a cashier's check dated April 10, 1972, payable to Kenneth Dahlberg, drawn on the First Bank and Trust Company of Boca Raton, Florida, and endorsed by Dahlberg. Upon checking with the latter bank and determining that the cashier's check was "as good as gold" Barker was given \$25,000 in cash by the Republic National Bank.

Barker on April 21, 1972, also presented to the Republic National Bank four checks dated April 4, 1972, totaling \$89,000, drawn on the Banco Internacional, Mexico City, payable to Manuel Ogarrio and endorsed by Ogarrio. Since these checks were payable to a third party, Barker was told he would have to deposit these checks and wait for them to clear before he could receive any money for them. On May 8, 1972, Barker was given \$89,000 in cash by the Republic National Bank for the foregoing checks.

Bernard L. Barker at the time of his release on \$40,000 bond on July 14, 1972, said he received the four checks totaling \$89,000 from two men and turned the money over to them. He took the 5th Amendment when asked to identify these individuals.

Kenneth Dahlberg—\$25,000 Cashier's Check: Kenneth Dahlberg is a prominent industrialist and Regional Chairman of the Finance Committee to Reelect the President, who lives in Minneapolis and winters in Boca Raton, Florida. After several refusals to be interviewed, Dahlberg on July 6, 1972, consented to be interviewed regarding the foregoing \$25,000 cashier's check cashed by subject Barker. Dahlberg stated this check represented cash contributions he had obtained while in Boca Raton and he furnished this check to Maurice H. Stans, Chairman, Finance Committee to Reelect the President on April 11, 1972, in Washington, D.C. According to Dahlberg he has no knowledge of what happened to this check after he surrendered it to Stans. Dahlberg stated he was not acquainted with subject Barker or any of the other subjects involved in this matter. It is to be noted that during the period June 23, 1972, to June 26, 1972, when we were endeavoring to interview Dahlberg concerning this check, he made three telephone calls to Washington, D.C., to the Committee to Reelect the President.

\$89,000 Banco Internacional Checks: On July 10, 1972, Manuel Ogarrio, an attorney, Mexico City, advised that he purchased the four foregoing bank drafts totaling \$89,000, drawn on the Banco Internacional as a favor to an American client of twenty years standing whom he refused to identify other than as a reliable American company with operations in Mexico. According to Ogarrio his client gave him a check for \$100,000 which he negotiated into the foregoing four bank drafts and cash. He signed the checks making them negotiable and turned them and the remaining \$11,000 cash over to his client. He received no commission for doing this and has no knowledge as to how Barker came into possession of these checks. According to Ogarrio he believed the purpose of the transaction was to convey money to the Republican Party anonymously. On July 11, 1972, Ogarrio in a reinterview stated that he learned on July 10, 1972, that the foregoing endorsed bank drafts were forwarded to Maurice Stans of the Republican Party.

Bank Accounts of James Walter McCord: McCord maintains a personal checking account and a business account in the name of McCord Associates at the Maryland National Bank, College Park, Maryland. The records of these accounts show he made a \$10,000 cash deposit to his personal account on April 12, 1972; a \$10,000 cash deposit to his business account on May 31, 1972; and a \$10,000 cash deposit to his business account on June 12, 1972.

In addition, McCord on behalf of the Committee to Reelect the President on February 22, 1972, opened an account in the name of Dedicated Friends of a Better America, with McCord as Chairman, at the National Savings and Trust Company, Washington, D.C. This account was closed April 17, 1972, and during the period it was opened over \$90,000 passed through this account.

Interview with Maurice Stans: Maurice Stans, Chairman, Finance Committee to Reelect the President, was interviewed July 14, 1972, at which time he advised that a \$25,000 cashier's check was given to him by Kenneth Dahlberg in Washington, D.C., on April 11, 1972. Stans in turn gave this check to Hugh Walter Sloan, Jr., who at the time was responsible for the supervision of funds received by the Finance Committee. According to Stans, Sloan then gave this check to George Gordon Liddy who was acting as legal counsel to the Finance Committee for a determination as to how this check should be handled since it was dated April 10, 1972, but the funds which it represented had been contributed prior to April 7, 1972, the effective date of the new Federal Disclosure Act. Sloan subsequently advised Stans the money from the check had been received by the Committee. Stans could furnish no explanation as to how Barker came to be in possession of Dahlberg's \$25,000 cashier's check.

Stans advised that on April 6, 1972, he learned from Sloan that the Committee to Reelect the President had received \$100,000 in the form of bank drafts on Mexican banks. Stans, when informed the Mexican drafts totaled \$89,000 replied that Sloan had told him \$100,000 in Mexican bank drafts had been received and this is all he knew about the matter. Stans could offer no explanation as to how these bank drafts came into Barker's possession nor was he aware of the identity of the American firm which allegedly made this contribution.

When Stans was requested to make Sloan available for an interview, he advised that Sloan had resigned two weeks ago. Sloan was subsequently contacted on July 17, 1972, and he declined to be interviewed. Sloan had a chance to discuss this matter with his attorney.

Interviews at the White House: Fyverette Howard Hunt and Gordon Liddy were known to have been employed at the White House. Hunt's home address and White House telephone numbers used by these individuals are listed in subjects' possession. Accordingly, various White House employees acquainted with Hunt and Liddy during their White House assignments were interviewed.

At the request of Mr. John W. Dean, Legal Counsel to the President, he, Dean, at in on all interviews conducted with White House personnel. Those interviewed included Charles W. Colson, David R. Young, Alfred Wong, Bruce Kehrli, Fred Fielding and Kathleen Chnow. All stated they were unable to furnish any information concerning Hunt's or Liddy's involvement in these matters involving the burglary of the Democratic National Committee Headquarters.

According to Mr. David R. Young, both Hunt and Liddy worked for him on a project to classify and declassify Government documents.

It was determined from Mr. John Dean that the personal effects of Everette Howard Hunt had been removed on June 20, 1972, from Hunt's office in the Executive Office Building and brought to his, Dean's, office. This material which was turned over to the FBI on June 27, 1972, included ancillary equipment for the transceivers and other equipment identical to items known to have been purchased by James Walter McCord, Jr. [The June 27 date was subsequently changed to June 26.]

Interviews at Committee to Reelect the President: Numerous interviews were conducted with personnel employed at the Committee to Reelect the President and in each interview at the Committee's insistence an attorney of the Committee was present. Several persons subsequent to interviews conducted at the Committee contacted the FBI Washington Field Office and requested to be further interviewed away from Committee headquarters and without the knowledge of Committee officials. These persons advised that the presence of the attorney during the interview prevented them from being completely candid. These sources further advised that all Committee people subpoenaed before the Federal Grand Jury were subsequently debriefed by Committee attorneys as to what occurred at the Federal Grand Jury hearing.

One of the foregoing persons confidentially advised that Hugh Walter Sloan, Jr., who supervises Committee finances reportedly maintains a brief case full of money in his office safe. During the period February-April, 1972, according to his source Sloan allegedly disbursed large sums to various Committee officials for unknown reasons such as \$50,000 to Jeb Magruder, \$100,000 to Herbert L. Porter and \$89,000 to George Gordon Liddy.

Another cooperative source at the Committee advised confidentially that Committee officials during interviews were sending FBI Agents on fishing expeditions to keep them from getting to the truth. This source advised that Mrs. McCord following her husband's arrest on June 17, 1972, told Committee official Robert Ode the words to the effect, "Well, it looks like your project failed." This source identified Ode as one of the individuals who was less than candid in his interview with FBI Agents.

Photographs of Democratic Party Correspondence: On June 22, 1972, Michael Richardson, Rich Photos, 1600 W. Flagler Street, Miami, Florida, advised that at noon, Saturday, June 10, 1972, one white male who he tentatively identified from a photograph as Bernard Barker, came to this store which is located in a heavily populated Cuban area. This individual presented two rolls of exposed Kodak Tri-X black and white 35 millimeter film on which he said documents had been photographed. He requested immediate development and printing of 8 by 10 prints. Richardson did a rush job and determined there were four exposed document negatives on one roll and 34 document negatives on the other roll for a total of 38 exposed negatives. Richardson made one 7 by 10 print of each of the 38 negatives.

Richardson said most of the documents had an emblem and were headed "Chairman, Democratic National Committee." The documents photographed appeared to have been on onion skin paper and most were typed. A few consisted of handwritten notes. On at least one of the documents, there was the signature "Diez." Several letters had the handwritten name of Lawrence O'Brien. One or more of the documents concerned a resume of an unrecalled woman who headed local campaign for Senator Hubert Humphrey. Richardson said all documents were photographed with a shag carpet background and hands covered with white typewriter gloves held down each corner of each document.

Richardson made no written record of the transactions and maintained no copy of the negatives or prints. Richardson tentatively identified one of the two men who accompanied Barker as being Fiorini, but was unable to identify the red man.

Investigation at the Howard Johnson Motel, 2601 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., determined the carpet utilized by the motel is similar to that used in the photographs by Richardson.

Direction of Investigation: Investigation is being directed to developing evidence on interception of Communications violation against not only the subjects, but

CONT'D

all those who may have assisted them such as who recruited them, who financed the operation, who planned the operation, etc. Section 2511, Title 18, U.S. Code, makes it a violation for anyone to willfully intercept, endeavor to intercept, or procure any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept any oral communication. It is also a violation of that section for anyone to willfully use, attempt to use, or procure any other person to use or endeavor to use any electronic, mechanical, or other device to intercept any oral communication. The possession of any electronic, mechanical, or other device which is particularly useful for surreptitious interception of wire or oral communications is a violation of Section 2512, Title 18, U.S. Code, provided the device or any component thereof has been sent through the mail or transported in interstate or foreign commerce. Section 2385, Title 18, U.S. Code, the general Conspiracy Statute, makes it an offense if two or more persons conspire to commit any offense against the United States.

Senator Evers. In other words, so far as you know that proposed letter never was sent?

Mr. Chief Justice. It was not sent.

Senator Evers. I have seen statements in the press to the effect that the Attorney General says

19 Jun 72

Letter to Haldeman from Gray.
HW 16 Mar 74, filed HW, Watergate.