

# The Text of Evidence Relating to the White

WASHINGTON, July 16—The House Judiciary Committee released today the ninth volume of evidence accumulated by the committee staff in the impeachment inquiry, dealing with the relationship of President Nixon and his staff and the Internal Revenue Service. Following is the text of the statement of information from the ninth volume. Excerpts from the first eight volumes were published in The New York Times on July 12.

## STATEMENT OF INFORMATION Internal Revenue Service

1. On or about March 21, 1970, special counsel to the President Clark Mollenhoff sent a memorandum to H. R. Haldeman transmitting material on the taxes of Gov. George Wallace's brother, Gerald Wallace. Mollenhoff has stated that he had been instructed by Haldeman to obtain a report from I.R.A. on investigations relating to Gov. George Wallace and Gerald Wallace; that he had been assured by Haldeman that the report was to be obtained at the request of the President; that he obtained the report from the I.R.S.; and that Mollenhoff did not give a copy of the report to anyone other than Haldeman or discuss the substance of it with anyone else until after the appearance of an article on April 13, 1970, regarding confidential field reports, and I.R.S. investigation of charges of corruption in the Wallace administration and the activities of Gerald Wallace. Former Commissioner of Internal Revenue Randolph Thrower has stated that an I.R.S. investigation concluded that the material had not been leaked by the I.R.S. or the Treasury Department. Thrower has stated that thereafter he and the I.R.S. chief counsel met with Haldeman and Ehrlichman at the White House and discussed with them the seriousness of the leak and the fact that unauthorized disclosure of I.R.S. information constituted a criminal act.

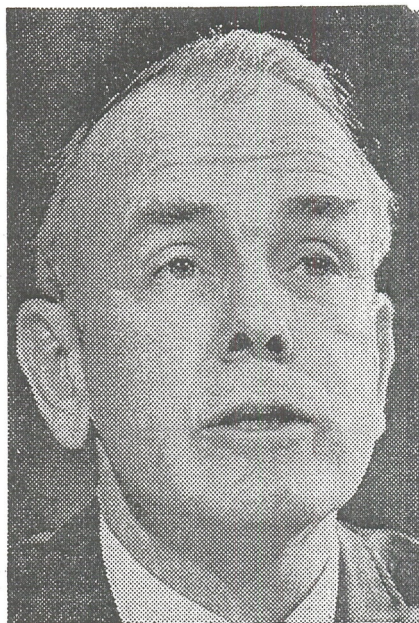
2. On Sept. 21, 1970, White House aide Tom Charles Huston sent a memorandum to Haldeman transmitting a report on an investigation by the I.R.S. special service group of political activities of tax-exempt organizations. Huston discussed administrative action against the organizations and stated that valuable intelligence-type information could be turned up by I.R.S. as a result of their field audits.

### White House Backed Caulfield

3. Former Commissioner of Internal Revenue Thrower has stated that during the summer of 1970 he was advised by Under Secretary of the Treasury Charls Walker that John Caulfield, head of security for the President's office, was interested in the position of director of the I.R.S. Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division [A.T.F.] and had the President's blessing and the support of top people at the White House. Thrower concluded that Caulfield was not qualified for the position. Thrower has stated that in November, 1970, he was told by Walker that the White House wanted Caulfield to be considered for the position of chief of the enforcement branch of A.T.F. and that the White House wanted to take the enforcement branch out of A.T.F. and have it report directly to Thrower rather than through the chain



Johnnie M. Walters



United Press International  
Randolph W. Thrower

of command. Thrower has stated that he told Walker that Thrower would resign if Caulfield were appointed and the organizational changes were required. Thrower has stated that shortly thereafter he was advised that the White House would drop the matter.

4. Thrower has stated that in January, 1971, having decided to submit his resignation as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he attempted unsuccessfully through Treasury Secretary Kennedy and Attorney General Mitchell to arrange a meeting with the President to express his concern that any suggestion of the introduction of political influence into the I.R.S. would be damaging to the President and his Administration as well as to the revenue system and the general public interest. Thrower has stated that he was told by the President's appointment secretary Dwight Chapin that the President had received Thrower's views from the Attorney General and did not feel a conference was necessary. Thrower thereupon submitted his resignation.

5. From June 24, 1971, through June, 1972, members of Colson's staff circu-

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that information that had come to the attention of the White House or information that appeared to indicate a reason for an audit may have been referred by the White House to the I.R.S. Caulfield has testified that some time after Dean's request for an audit of Greene, Dean met with Caulfield and Acree and directed that full audits be conducted of three or four other individuals. Caulfield has testified that he and Acree decided not to conduct the audits and that so far as he knew no audits were conducted of any individuals.

#### Audit on a Filmmaker

15. On Oct. 15, 1971, Caulfield wrote a memorandum to Dean recommending that background information obtained from the F.B.I. about the producer of a motion picture derogatory to the President be released to the media and that discreet I.R.S. audits be instituted on the producer, the distributor of the film and a related corporation. Caulfield testified that Dean requested he run an F.B.I. name-check and that, at Caulfield's direction, Anthony Ulasewicz conducted a "pretext inquiry" at the offices of the film's distributor. On Oct. 20, 1971, Caulfield sent a memorandum to Dean reporting on a pretext interview of the film's distributor and recommending that because the financial handling and distribution of the film was in the hands of amateurs, any actions against the producer, including background information and I.R.S. capability, be carefully weighed and well hidden.

16. Prior to Nov. 7, 1971, a talking paper and memorandum were prepared with respect to making the I.R.S. politically responsive. Dean has testified that he and Caulfield prepared the documents for Haldeman's use during a meeting with either the Secretary of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Haldeman has testified that he could not recall either seeing the briefing memorandum or having any specific conversation with the Secretary of the Treasury.

17. In a political matters memorandum dated Dec. 2, 1971, Strachan reported to Haldeman that Mitchell and Dean had discussed the need to develop a political intelligence capability. Strachan stated that Sandwedge had been scrapped and that instead Gordon Liddy would become general counsel to C.R.P. effective Dec. 6, 1971. Strachan stated that Liddy would handle political intelligence as well as legal matters and would also work with Dean on the political enemies project.

#### Unsigned Memo Prepared

18. In early 1972 John Dean sent a memorandum to Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Klein, Colson and Ziegler, with a carbon copy to Mitchell, stating that an article by a journalist about a campaign fund raiser was scheduled for publication the following day. At this time an unsigned memorandum was prepared containing personal information about the journalist and describing his financial affairs. It stated that during recent years the journalist had not reported any personal income derived from the operation of a corporation in which he had an interest. It also stated that certain facts suggested to I.R.S. professionals that an audit might resultingly be in order. The memorandum also stated that because of the sensitivities of the ongoing inquiry, no audit should be initiated unless directed.

19. On June 12, 1972, Colson sent a memorandum to Dean stating that Colson had received a well informed tip that there were discrepancies in the tax returns of Harold Gibbons, a vice president of the Teamsters union. Colson stated that Gibbons was an all out enemy and asked that Dean please see if this one could be started on at once. Dean has testified that he put the memorandum in his file and that it remained there.

20. Former Commissioner of Internal Revenue Walters has stated that during the summer of 1972 he was asked by Treasury Secretary Shultz to check on a report by John Ehrlichman that Democratic National Committee Chairman Lawrence O'Brien had received large amounts of income which might not have been reported properly. Walters has stated that he reported to Shultz on the I.R.S.'s examination of O'Brien's returns for 1970 and 1971. Walters has stated that Ehrlichman was not satisfied with the report on the status of O'Brien's returns and that because of Ehrlichman's inquiries O'Brien was interviewed during the summer of 1972. Walters has stated that Ehrlichman was not satisfied with the interview and that

he told Shultz he needed further information about the matter. Ehrlichman has testified that he had learned from a sensitive case report that the I.R.S. was investigating O'Brien and that he called Shultz to complain that the I.R.S. was delaying the audit until after the election.

#### Complaint From Ehrlichman

21. On or about Aug. 29, 1972, Shultz, Walters and Assistant to the I.R.S. Commissioner Roger Barth telephoned Ehrlichman to report on the I.R.S. investigation of Lawrence O'Brien. Shultz informed Ehrlichman that the I.R.S. had closed the investigation. Ehrlichman complained to Walters that the I.R.S. had been stalling the audit and he told Walters what a bad job he had done.

22. Walters stated on Sept. 11, 1972, he went to Dean's office. Dean gave Walters a list of McGovern staff members and campaign contributors and requested that the I.R.S. begin investigations or examinations of the people named on the list. Walters' notes of the meeting state that J. E. (John Ehrlichman) asked to make up the list to see what information could be developed and that Dean had not been asked by the President to have this done and did not know whether the President had asked directly that any of this be done. Walters had stated that he advised Dean that compliance with the request would be disastrous for the I.R.S. and for the Administration and that he would discuss the matter with Secretary Shultz and would recommend to Shultz that the I.R.S. do nothing with respect to the request.

23. Walters has stated that on Sept. 13, 1972, he discussed with Secretary Shultz the list given him by Dean, showed Shultz the list and advised Shultz that he believed they should not comply with Dean's request to commence examination or investigation of the people named on the list. Shultz told Walters to do nothing with respect to the list and Walters put it in his office safe. On July 11, 1973, Walters turned the list over to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. On Dec. 20, 1973, the staff of the joint committee issued a report stating that it found no evidence that the returns of any persons on the list were screened as a result of White House pressure.

#### Nixon, Dean and Haldeman

24. On Sept. 15, 1972, from about 5:23 until about 5:27 P.M. the President met with Haldeman and discussed, among other things, Dean's working through I.R.S. At about 5:27 P.M. Dean joined the meeting and from about 5:27 to about 6:00 P.M. the President, Haldeman and Dean had a discussion which did not refer specifically to the I.R.S. The committee has received tape recordings of these conversations.

25. From approximately 6:00 P.M. to approximately 6:17 P.M. on Sept. 15, 1972, the President, Haldeman and Dean

continued their meeting. The committee has not received a tape recording of this portion of the conversation. Haldeman and Dean have testified that the Sept. 15, 1972, meeting there was a discussion of taking steps to overcome the unwillingness of the I.R.S. to follow up on complaints. According to a memorandum by S.S.C. Minority Counsel Fred Thompson, special counsel to the President, J. Fred Buzhardt has stated that during the Sept. 15, 1972, meeting Dean reported on the I.R.S. investigation of Lawrence O'Brien. On May 28, 1974 the Watergate special prosecutor moved that the recording of this portion of the conversation be turned over to the appropriate grand juries on the basis that the recording was relevant to alleged White House attempts to abuse and politicize the I.R.S., including unlawfully attempting in August and September, 1972, to have the I.R.S. investigate Lawrence O'Brien. On June 12, 1974, Judge Sirica granted the motion and ordered that the recording of the conversation from 6:00 to approximately 6:13 P.M. be made available to the special prosecutor.

#### List of McGovern Aides

26. Walters has stated that on or about Sept. 25, 1972, Dean telephoned him and inquired as to what progress has been made with respect to the list of McGovern campaign workers and contributors which he had given to Walters on Sept. 11, 1972. Walters has stated that he informed Dean that no progress had been made; that Dean asked if it might be possible to develop information on 50, 60 or 70 of the names; and that Walters responded, that, although he would reconsider the matter with Secretary Shultz, any activity of this type would be inviting disaster. Walters has stated that on or about Sept. 29, 1972, he discussed Dean's request with Shultz and that he and Shultz agreed that nothing be done with respect to the list. Walters has stated that he did not furnish any name or names from the list nor request any I.R.S. employee or official to take any action with respect to the list.

27. On March 13, 1973, the President met with Haldeman and Dean. During the conversation the President and Dean discussed, among other things, obtaining information from the I.R.S.

28. On May 2, 1973, the Center of Corporate Responsibility, Inc., filed suit claiming that it had been unlawfully denied tax-exempt status because of selective treatment for political, ideological and other improper reasons having no basis in the statute and regulations. On Dec. 11, 1973, the United States District Court held that the tax exemption had been unlawfully denied. The court stated that its ruling was based in part on the failure of the White House to comply fully with discovery orders. The court found that the inference of political intervention had been unmistakably raised.

lated to various White House staff members names for and deletions from a list of political opponents. Dean has testified that the list was continually being up-dated, and the file was several inches thick. Colson has stated that the list maintained by George Bell of his office was primarily intended for the use of the social office and the personnel office in considering White House invitations and appointments.

6. On June 20, 1971, John Dean wrote a memorandum to Ehrlichman's aide Egil Krogh attaching information compiled by John Caulfield regarding the Brookings Institution's tax returns and noting that Brookings received a number of large Government contracts. Caulfield has testified that it was his impression that this was public information. On July 27, 1971, Dean sent a memorandum to Krogh to which was attached a carbon copy of Dean's July 20, 1971, memorandum on which the words "receives a number of large Government contracts" were underscored and a marginal note by Haldeman stated that these should be turned off. Dean's July 27, 1971, memorandum stated that he assumed that Krogh was turning off the spigot.

7. Dean has testified that on Aug. 16, 1971, he prepared a memorandum entitled, "Dealing With Our Political Enemies," which addressed the matter of how the Administration could use the available Federal machinery against its political enemies. Among Dean's suggestions was that key members of the staff should determine who was giving the Administration a hard time, and that they develop a list of names — not more than 10 — as targets for concentration. Dean has testified that to the best of his recollection the memorandum was sent forward to Haldeman and Ehrlichman for approval, disapproval or comment. Ehrlichman testified that he could not recall receiving any memorandum with respect to the enemies list from Dean or any other person in the White House.

8. On Sept. 9, 1971, Colson sent Dean a memorandum stating that he had checked in blue those to whom he would give top priority. Dean testified that attached to Colson's memorandum was an opponents list memorandum from Bell dated June 24, 1971, and a document entitled "opponent priority activity" containing the names and brief descriptions of 20 political opponents with check marks beside 11 of the names.

#### Request From Haldeman

9. On or about Sept. 14, 1971, Dean sent to Haldeman's aide, Lawrence Higby, a list of names Higby requested. Most of the names were the same as those checked by Colson on the list attached to the Sept. 9, 1971, memorandum discussed in the preceding paragraph. Dean testified that upon a request from Haldeman that he wanted to nail this down as to the 20, or the minimum number with whom they could do something Dean sent the list to Higby for Haldeman's final review. On several occasions thereafter Dean received names for the enemies project from Higby and Strachan, also an aide of Haldeman. Dean testified that he also received a list of McGovern campaign staff prepared at Ehrlichman's direction by C.R.P. director of ballot security Murray Chotiner. Dean has testified that the lists were principally used by Colson and Haldeman and that he

did not know what they did with them. Haldeman has testified that enemies lists or opponents lists were used for withholding White House courtesies and invitations from those who had expressed opposition to Administration policies.

10. On Sept. 22, 1971, John Caulfield wrote a memorandum regarding plans for scheduling Lawrence Goldberg to function in the Jewish area at the Committee for the Re-election of the President. Caulfield stated that Goldberg was actively engaged in anti-defamation league activities and that consideration should be given to a potential question of loyalty. On Oct. 6, 1971, Caulfield sent a memorandum to Dean attaching lists of charitable contributions from Goldberg's tax returns and stating that it postured an extremely heavy involvement in Jewish organizational activity. Caulfield also stated that Attorney General Mitchell should be discreetly made aware in this regard. Caulfield has testified that he obtained information on Goldberg's financial status from I.R.S. Assistant Commissioner (Inspection) Vernon Acree and that the purpose of obtaining the information was to determine whether Goldberg was financially solvent and therefore able to assume a campaign position at C.R.P.

#### Request on Graham

11. On or about Sept. 30, 1971, Caulfield sent a memorandum to Dean reporting on I.R.S. tax audit information about Rev. Billy Graham. Caulfield testified that he obtained the information from Assistant Commissioner Acree. On Oct. 1, 1971, Higby sent a copy of Caulfield's memorandum to Haldeman with a transmittal slip bearing the handwritten notation, "Can we do anything to help," below which is Haldeman's handwritten notation, "No, it's already covered." Dean testified that the President had asked that the I.R.S. be turned off on friends of his.

12. On or about Oct. 6, 1971, Caulfield sent a memorandum to Dean transmitting information about tax audits of John Wayne and eight other entertainers and former entertainers which Caulfield had instructed the I.R.S. to furnish. Caulfield has testified that he obtained the information from Acree.

13. From Oct. 6 through Oct. 13, 1971, Newsday published installments of an article on C. G. Rebozo. Dean has testified that after the article was published he was instructed by Haldeman that one of the authors of the article should have some problems. Dean and Caulfield discussed procedures to institute an audit of Robert Greene, a Newsday reporter who had written the article. Caulfield has testified that he discussed the request with Acree who told Caulfield that an audit could be instigated by use of any anonymous letter. Caulfield has testified that Acree later informed him that the procedure was followed. The staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation has stated that Greene was not audited by the I.R.S. but was subsequently audited by New York State tax authorities on the basis of information supplied under the Federal/State exchange program, but that the staff believes that the audit was unrelated to Greene's being classified as a White House enemy.

14. Dean has testified that he received requests from Haldeman to have audits commenced on certain individuals. Haldeman has testified that he could recall no specific requests but

# Former I.R.S. Commissioner's Affidavit on Lawrence O'Brien Audit

WASHINGTON, July 16—Following is the text of an affidavit given to the House Judiciary Committee by Johnnie M. Walters, former Internal Revenue Service Commissioner, in connection with an audit of Lawrence F. O'Brien's tax returns, and released by the committee today:

1 This statement is made upon my best recollection of the facts as they occurred, without my having had the benefit of references to files and other materials in the possession of the Internal Revenue Service (I.R.S.) which might permit a more precise statement.

2 I served as Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Aug. 6, 1971 through April 30, 1973.

3 Beginning late in 1971 or early in 1972 the I.R.S. began an intensive investigation of the Howard Hughes organizations and operations. During the course of that investigation, I.R.S. learned that some fairly substantial amounts of money had been paid by the Hughes organization to Lawrence O'Brien and his associates. Sensitive case reports with respect to the Hughes investigation reflected the O'Brien payments. (Sensitive case reports are sent to the commissioner from the field each month to keep him and the Secretary of the Treasury advised of I.R.S. investigations or proceedings relating to prominent persons or sensitive matters.) A special assistant to the commissioner (during my tenure as commissioner, Roger Barth) regularly delivered to the

Secretary of the Treasury the monthly sensitive case reports.

4 During the summer of 1972, Secretary Shultz informed me that someone in the White House (subsequently identified as John Ehrlichman) had information that Mr. O'Brien had received large amounts of income which might not have been reported properly. The Secretary asked whether I.R.S. could check on the matter, and I advised that I.R.S. could.

5 I thereupon requested Assistant Commissioner Hanlon (Compliance) to determine whether Mr. O'Brien had filed returns which reflected substantial amounts of income. After a few days, he reported orally that Mr. O'Brien had filed returns which reported large amounts of income during the preceding years, that I.R.S. had examined the returns for 1970 and 1971, that Mr. O'Brien had paid a small deficiency for one year, and that the examinations were closed. I reported this to Secretary Shultz.

6 Thereafter, from Secretary Shultz I learned that Mr. Ehrlichman was not satisfied with the report on the status of Mr. O'Brien would be interviewed in of Mr. O'Brien's returns. Informed Secretary Shultz that Mr. O'Brien would be interviewed in connection with the Hughes investigation. I do not recall specifically whether scheduling of the interview of Mr. O'Brien originated in the field investigation independently of Secretary Shultz's inquiries or as a result of Secretary Shultz's inquiries, but, in any case, I.R.S. needed the interview and would have scheduled it.

7 During 1972, however, it was I.R.S. policy to postpone investigations involving sensitive cases, to the extent possible without loss of position or revenue, until after the election. In line with that policy, I.R.S. probably would not have interviewed Mr. O'Brien prior to the elections; however, because of the indicated inquiries, I.R.S. did interview Mr. O'Brien during the summer of 1972.

8 To the best my recollection, the I.R.S. field personnel had some difficulty in scheduling an interview with Mr. O'Brien and at one point they agreed to interview his son instead (who had informed the I.R.S. agents that he had information about his father's financial matters). Before that interview took place, however, I was informed by Secretary Shultz that Mr. Ehrlichman thought I.R.S. should interview Mr. O'Brien rather than his son. I do not know how Mr. Ehrlichman learned of some of the details of which he had knowledge.

9 I.R.S. interviewed Mr. O'Brien on or about Aug. 17, 1972. Mr. O'Brien was cooperative although the interview was limited timewise, and Mr. O'Brien suggested that any further interview be postponed until after the election. My recollection is that I.R.S. furnished a copy of the conference report to Secretary Shultz.

10 A short time thereafter, Secretary Shultz informed me that Mr. Ehrlichman was not satisfied and that he needed further information about the matter. I advised the Secretary that

I.R.S. had checked the filing of returns and the examination status of those returns (closed) and that there was nothing else I.R.S. could do.

11 On or about Aug. 29, 1972, at the request of Secretary Shultz, I went to his office with Roger Barth so that we could conclude review of the O'Brien matter and dispose of it. Secretary Shultz, Mr. Barth and I discussed the matter and agreed that I.R.S. could do no more. We then jointly telephoned Mr. Ehrlichman. Secretary Shultz informed Mr. Ehrlichman of that; I stated that I.R.S. had verified that Mr. O'Brien had filed returns, that those returns reflected large amounts of income, that I.R.S. already had examined and closed the returns, and that we (Shultz, Walters and Barth) all agreed that there was nothing further for I.R.S. to do.

12 Mr. Ehrlichman indicated disappointment, and said to me "I'm goddam tired of your foot dragging tactics." I was offended and very upset but decided to make no response to that statement. Following the telephone conversation, I told Secretary Shultz that he could have my job any time he wanted it.

13 The meeting with the Secretary and telephone conversation with Mr. Ehrlichman stand out in my recollections as the final incidents in the O'Brien matter; however, in concluding the matter, I may have furnished some data with respect to Mr. O'Brien's returns to Secretary Shultz shortly after (5 or 6 days) that encounter (some questions posed seem to indicate this).

## 2 Memos on Lawrence Goldberg

WASHINGTON, July 16 — Following are the texts of two memorandums released today by the House Judiciary Committee, from John J. Caulfield to John W. Dean 3d, dealing with the background of Lawrence Y. Goldberg, a Rhode Island businessman who was to work for the Committee for the Re-election of the President in 1972. The first memo was dated Sept. 22, 1971, and the second Oct. 6, 1971.

SUBJECT: Goldberg, Lawrence Yale

I have conferred with John McLaughlin and he has referred me to Donald Wyatt, the United States marshal, in Rhode Island. Wyatt provided the following input:

A. Goldberg is wealthy, having been a principal owner in the American wholesale toy company in Rhode Island. Assertedly, his father currently owns the business. I am waiting for results of an I.R.S. check on Goldberg's financial status.

B. Goldberg has a long time (12 years) history of involvements in Republican politics in the State of Rhode Island. For example, during the period 1959-1960, he worked for R.N.C. in Washington, D.C. In '64 he worked for the unsuccessful Bruce Selya Campaign for the position of Attorney General in Rhode Island.

Assertedly, for the past two years he has been the finance chairman of the Rhode Island State Central Committee. Selya, I am told, recommends Goldberg highly.

In addition, Goldberg has practiced law with former Republican Governor Del Sesto of Rhode Island.

C. On the derogatory side, it is asserted that Goldberg went through a messy divorce which was common

knowledge amongst his R. I. friends, but apparently did not appear in the media.

D. It has been determined that Goldberg is actively engaged in Rhode Island B'nai B'rith-Anti-Defamation League activities. In January of this year, Goldberg and two other members of A.D.L. appeared backstage at a Boston theater where a traveling Russian entertainment group was performing. Their purpose was to express dissatisfaction with the Soviet repression of Jewish civil rights in the Soviet Union.

E. Wyatt advises that at a summer '69 meeting of R. I. Republican officials, Goldberg made strong comments vis a vis U. S. Policy toward Israel in the Mideast. He attempted at this meeting to commit the assembled group towards the position of having the State Department modify its Mideast policy.

Inasmuch as Goldberg is scheduled to function at 1701 [Pennsylvania Avenue, headquarters of the re-election committee] in the Jewish area, consideration should be given to a potential question of loyalty with respect to the aims and purposes of that operation.

### Oct. 6 Memo

Memorandum for John W. Dean, 3d  
From: Jack Caulfield

Subject: Lawrence Yale Goldberg

The attached history of financial contributions is for your information. As you can see, it postures an extremely heavy involvement in Jewish organizational activity.

I don't wish to raise this issue again. However, in my judgment, the attorney general should be discreetly made aware in this regard. I regard this note as a memorandum for my files. I suggest you do the same, John.

# Mollenhoff's Affidavit on Wallaces

WASHINGTON, July 16—Following is the text of an affidavit by Clark R. Mollenhoff that was contained in the House Judiciary Committee's report today. It deals with efforts in the White House to obtain and leak tax information on Gerald Wallace, brother of Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama.

1

I was appointed special counsel to the President in July, 1969. I remained in that position until June, 1970, at which time I resigned from the White House staff.

2

Because my responsibilities at the White House included investigation of allegations of corruption or mismanagement in government, I had authority from the President to periodically obtain certain tax returns from the I.R.S.

3

Early in 1970 I was instructed by H. R. Haldeman to obtain a report from the I.R.S. on its investigation of alleged illegal campaign contributions relating to the 1968 presidential campaign of Governor George Wallace and unreported income received by his brother, Gerald Wallace.

4

I initially questioned Mr. Haldeman's instruction, but upon his assurance that the report was to be obtained at the request of the President, I requested the report of I.R.S. Commissioner Randolph Thrower.

5

On March 20, 1970, I received a report on the I.R.S. investigation from Assistant I.R.S. Commissioner Donald Bacon.

6

On March 21, 1970, I delivered the report to Mr. Haldeman, on his assurance that it was for the President. I did not give a copy of the report to anyone else nor did I discuss the substance [of] it with anyone until after the appearance of a column by Jack Anderson.

7

On April 13, 1970 a report appeared in Jack Anderson's column about the I.R.S. investigation. Shortly thereafter, I was requested to meet with Messrs. Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Ziegler. At that meeting they accused me of having leaked the I.R.S. report to the press. I denied having done so and told them that the only copy of the report had gone to Mr. Haldeman.

8

Thereafter Commissioner Thrower questioned me about the leak. I informed him that I had delivered the only copy of the report to Mr. Haldeman and had not leaked the information, that Mr. Haldeman had attempted to blame me for the leak, and that I believed that the leak had occurred at the highest White House level.

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