9/16 Grand Jury testimony of Richard M. Nixon June 24, 1975



167 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 4 v. January 1964 5 JOHN DOE Grand Jury Investigation 6 7 San Clemente, California 8 Tuesday, June 24, 1975 9 The deposition of RICHARD M. NIXON was reconvened 10 at 9:00 o'clock a.m., Pacific Standard Time, June 24, 1975, 11 in the Conference Room, United States Coast Guard Station, 12 San Clemente, California, the witness having been previously 13 sworn by The Honorable Edward J. Schwartz, Chief Judge, United 14 States District Court for the Southern District of California. 15 APPEARANCES: 16 On behalf of the Government: 17 HENRY S. RUTH, Esq., Special Prosecutor 18 RICHARD J. DAVIS, Esq., 19 Assistant Special Prosecutor 20 JAY HOROTITZ, Esq., Assistant Special Prosecutor 21 FRANCIS J. MARTIN, Esq., 22 (Page 222) Assistant Special Prosecutor 23 HENRY L. HECHT, Esq., Assistant Special Prosecutor (Page 213) 24

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## APPEARANCES (Continued)

On behalf of the Witness:

HERBERT J. MILLER, JR., Esq., R. STAN MORTENSON, Esq., 1320 - 19th Street, Northwest Washington, D. C.

# Also In Attendance:

FOIA(b)6

Foreman, January 7, 1974 Grand Jury

Juror, January 7, 1974 Grand Jury

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53			169
1		CONTENTS	
2	WITNESS		EXAMINATION
3	Richard M. Nixon		170
4			
5		EXHIBITS	
6	NUMBER		IDENTIFIED
7	D-1,		177
8	D-2		180
9	D-3		188
10	D-4		191
11	D-5		197
12	D-6		201
13	D-7 and D-8		205
14	E-1		234
15	E-2		240
16	E-3		246
17	E-4		248
18	E5		257
19	E-6		257
20	E-7		280
21	E-8		285
22			
23			
24			
25			
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### PROCEEDINGS

MR. RUTH: Let me go on the record.

This is a reminder that this is a continuation of yesterday's sworn deposition, that therefore the oath continues today and, in addition, you may continue, of course, as you did yesterday, to consult with your attorneys who are here, Mr. Miller and Mr. Mortenson, consult with them at any time you wish.

The attorneys here today, in addition to Mr. Davis and myself, are Mr. Hecht, at the far end of the table, and Mr. Horowitz nwxt to him.

Whereupon,

#### RICHARD M. NIXON,

having been previously duly sworn, was examined and testified further as follows:

### EXAMINATION

BY MR. HOROWITZ:

Q. Sir, my name is Jay Horowitz and Mr. Hecht is next to me, to my right.

We intend to ask you some questions relevant to the Grand Jury's investigation, which is, specifically, into allegations that White House affiliated persons attempted to influence the IRS to audit or otherwise harass Mr.

Lawrence F. O'Brien, Sr., and questions which are also relevant to the Grand Jury's investigation that the White

HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 House affiliated persons attempted to secure from the Internal
Revenue Service documents --

A. Could I interrupt, please?

In other words, the Special Prosecutor's Office is only interested in the IRS harassment activities insofar as it deals with Mr. O'Brien? It is not interested in any harassment that the IRS may have done or is doing or has done with regard to, say, me, my friends, or anything like that? Am I clear that your sole interest is IRS activity with regard to O'Brien?

0 Not exactly. In this particular investigation, this particular Grand Jury investigation --

A. Do you have other Grand Jury investigations in which you are applying a single standard, in which you are looking, seeing whether the IRS has harassed other people?

0. Well, Mr. Nixon, this particular investigation is directed to these allegations.

A. I think you have answered my question.

Go ahead.

MR. RUTH: Could I just interrupt, sir?
THE WITNESS: Sure, anytime.

MR. RUTH: As you know, sir, we are limited by a charter that we operate under that limits our jurisdiction to certain factual situations having to do with White House staff members, presidential appointees and the 1972

HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 presidential campaign and other matters. We can only investigate that which is within our charter.

THE WITNESS: Your charter, however, Mr. Ruth, as
I understand it, is not limited simply to one political
party. It covers both, does it not?

MR. RUTH: That is correct.

THE WITNESS: In other words, harassment, if it happened in the other political party, would also be part of your charter, would it not?

MR. RUTH: Only if it were by presidential appointees from January 20, 1969. The Department of Justice has to do the rest. We are quite limited in what we are able to do.

THE WITNESS: Yes. I just wanted to know, and you have quite enough on your plate without having more to do.

Sorry, Mr. Horowitz. Go ahead. I know you have a lot of questions.

BY MR. HOROWITZ:

0. I think I indicated, sir, that one thrust of this Grand Jury investigation relates to efforts to get the IRS to audit or otherwise harass Mr. O'Brien.

The other leg of it, if you will, relates to attempts to secure documents from the Internal Revenue Service, attempts allegedly made by White House affiliated persons for the purpose of disseminating such documents or

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 distributing them to unauthorized persons, that is, persons who would not in the ordinary or legal course have access to such internal revenue Service information.

Now, those are the two legs of this particular and very specifically, as you pointed out, specifically limited investigation.

I will focus most of my questions upon various documents which we have, to a certain extent, been provided by your counsel in the past, and we have provided them prior to our meeting here today, and most of the questions will be by myself, although near the end probably Mr. Hecht will put some questions to you as well.

Now, one further thing by way of prefatory remarks and background, and hopefully we can assist in refreshing your recollection.

Where we are focused, sir, is on the summer, and primarily July, August and September of 1972, and during that period there was an extensive Internal Revenue Service investigation of Howard Hughes, whether personally or his affiliated company, but that conglomerate of interests, and it was in the course of that investigation that the Internal Revenue Service developed information which established that Mr. O'Brien and two associates of his, one by the name of Joseph Napolitan, N-a-p-o-l-i-t-a-n, and one by the name of Claud de Sautels -- I am not sure of the spelling of that one.

Associates. It is a public relations firm.

Q. (Continuing) -- that those individuals had

I think it is not Mr. Napolitan, it is Napolitan

Q. (Continuing) -- that those individuals had received various funds from Mr. Hughes back in 1969 and 1970.

Now we are going to focus specifically, starting on a meeting that you had with Messrs. Haldeman and Ehrlichman on August 3 of 1972. But before I do that, since this information developed prior to that time in the course of the investigation, could you tell us when you first became aware of the fact that information indicating that O'Brien and his associates had received funds from Hughes or Hughes affiliated companies had come to surface through the IRS investigation?

A. Well, we are talking about two different problems here, and I want to be quite precise.

First, is the problem in which you have jurisdiction, and that is the alleged harassment of Mr. O'Brien by the IRS; and, second, when I became aware of the fact that the Hughes Company had Mr. O'Brien on retainer. Is that your question?

Well, no, I made it a little unclear, I think.
What I am interested in is when you first became aware that the Internal Revenue Service had developed information that the Hughes Company had O'Brien on retainer.

A. My first recollection of having knowledge that the

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 Internal Revenue Service had information with regard to the retainer by Mr. O'Brien was sometime in the summer of 1972.

However, I should point out that I had been informed long ago, and I think this was public knowledge, that O'Brien was, O'Brien and Senator Hubert Humphrey's son-in-law and others, were on retainer with the Hughes organization. I learned that as early as, oh, 1969 or 1970. Whether the IRS knew it then or was interested in it then, I do not know.

- Q. You say in the summer of 1972. Can you tell us who first informed you that the Internal Revenue Service was inquiring into that matter?
- A. No, I can't remember who specifically informed me that the Internal Revenue Service was looking into that matter.
- When you first heard that they were looking into that matter, what did you understand they were looking into?
- A. What I understood they were looking into was the fact that Mr. Hughes and the various other people that the recorder has already put into her notes were receiving very, very substantial retainers from Mr. Hughes or from, I should say, the Hughes organization, and the question was whether those retainers were for services rendered or whether those retainers might be used for the purpose of being funneled into political campaigns. That is, in sum, a number of

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.S. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 of conversations, you see.

All right, I think it will assist, and perhaps it was about the time of these first notes to refer then to notes of August 3, 1972, which we have been provided by your counsel sometime ago, and they refer to a meeting between yourself, Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman in the morning, and I will mark that D-1, which serves as a Grand Jury designation.

A. Uh-huh.

(The document referred to was marked Exhibit D-1 for identification.)

THE WITNESS: Where did it take place?

MR. HOROWITZ: That I cannot tell you.

THE WITNESS: Sorry.

BY MR. HOROWITZ:

0. Now, these notes, like others --

A. I would have thought my counsel would have furnished you with tapes where it took place.

MR. HOROWITZ: We now understand it took place in Washington, D. C.

THE WITNESS: All right, go ahead.

I was just curious whether it was San Clemente. It may help to refresh my recollection.

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#### BY MR. HOROWITZ:

- On These notes, like other notes we will get into, are fragmentary in part, and what I propose to do with these notes, which I will do with later notes, is to read those notations on the notes to you which directly appear to pertain to our investigation.
- A. You, of course, will have a copy for me so I can read along with you?
  - Q. Let me give you D-1.
- A. I can see why teachers hate to grade papers.

  They are so hard to read, the writing, let alone to know what they meant by it.

Go ahead.

O Under (1), which is headed IRS and Justice, there is a note, "Investigations of us when we were out," a note pertaining to Ed Nixon-Oceanographic Fund, and in the following notes, "Use our power, contributors, Larry O'Brien."

Can you tell us what that conversation was as to that portion, "Use our powers, contributors, Larry O'Brien"?

A. Perhaps it would be best for me to, rather than to take that out of context, to put it in context, which I know you would want, so that you have a total story.

When I referred to investigations of us when we were out, I was referring to the fact that the IRS notoriously had a well-deserved reputation for being used politically,

HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 and in some instances developing within its own bureaucracy a partisan political viewpoint.

For example, when I ran for Vice President in 1952, the IRS, I understand, and I am not sure from whom they got the orders, but from very high sources, took my income tax returns and made them available to a Washington columnist, Mr. Drew Pearson, and to the Saint Louis Post Dispatch.

Those returns were used in the campaign against me.

They were not -- obviously, whoever got the returns only put out those portions of the returns that might be derogatory.

The next year I gave the whole return out, all of my returns, to Look Magazine, and they were printed, and that is when Look was still being published.

In 1962, the IRS again -- I was then, of course, out of power -- I was not in Washington -- I was running for Governor -- the IRS instituted an intensive investigation which was a dry hole for them.

As a matter of fact, at the end I think they owed us some money. But an intensive investigation with regard to the purchase of my house, in Truesdale Estates, they leaked that information to the press, in this instance to the California press, to the Los Angeles Times and the Long Beach paper, and I have a letter, ironically, which I received from the man who was the head of the field office of the IRS, which I would like to submit for --

Newman, and we are not allowed to use the Grand Jury to get

into that, and I just wanted to make sure --

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THE WITNESS: No, this is November 13, 1973. It has to do with the IRS harassment of an individual who had been Vice President, who is running for Governor of California, about his returns, and I am sure the IRS and this group have no interest in that sort of thing. I mean obviously if you did, you would lose your jobs.

It says, "I am writing this letter to you" -Miss Woods -- "with the hope that you will have the
President see the two attachments. My wife is a
cousin of Edward Haakinson, and many members of my
family live in Sebring. I have been there many
times over the past fifty years and am so proud
that such a distinguished lady as you came from
that town."

That is Sebring, Ohio.

"I retired from the Treasury Department as of 12-31-65. My position was 'super supervisor' in charge of sensitive audits -- one being you know who. I immediately took charge and verified the original audit as 'no change' and the case was sent back to Washington. Within a month it came back with a letter severly criticizing the N.C. report and referring to articles in the newspapers and magazines. I sent the case back to Washington with this comment: 'We don't work

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cases by what the news media and magazines say, we base our findings on facts.' That settled the case. Three times it had been sent to Los Angeles from Washington."

Now, without saying who sent it, without saying it was done with the knowledge of people high in government, it was quite clear that the IRS was engaging in harassing tactics during that campaign.

Now, that is what that refers to, the use of their power in a personal way, the IRS, for harassment purposes.

Now when we talk about using our power here, what we are talking about, as far as I was concerned, having gone through this agony, was not, in my view, to harass, but at least to see what you gentlemen, as you stand before the bar of history, must have in your minds, that you will be judged not only by the very effective job you have done and are doing on one side, but whether or not you have had a single standard and are just as effective in going after any charges, the 140 that are before you right now, with regard to violations by the other side.

It says here "contributors."

MR. HOROWITZ: I am sorry --

THE WITNESS: Let me finish the answer.

It says "contributors." That refers, of course,

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.C. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 to contributors to the other side.

"Larry O'Brien," and then his notes say, "Better they drop him now because" -- I don't know what the note means. It possibly means that I said on Larry O'Brien, don't go forward with him now because it would be too politically hot to do so.

Nevertheless, later on there is something to indicate that there is a suggestion that we go forward.

Then the next notation, "Check McGovern IRS files." Now this, understand, is Mr. Ehrlichman's notes. I should point out that I can never recall suggesting Mr. McGovern, Senator McGovern's files be checked. What I do recall is only a suggestion that the McGovern contributors might be checked.

#### BY MR. HOROWITZ:

Q. So, if I understand, sir, when you discussed using "our powers," that was to use the powers in the White House to get the Internal Revenue Service to audit Mr. O'Brien, is that right?

A. You are putting words in my mouth there that I did not say. What I am saying is, and I am looking at these notes -- I am refreshing my recollection about an event that occurred two years, three years ago, when I was engaged in activities that in my view were far more important than this type of activity, and from the notes and from my recollection

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 and to the best of my recollection, I can only say that I was suggesting that in the campaign that we should be as effective in conducting our investigations as they had been effective in conducting their investigations.

- Q. Now, sir, on the --
- A. As you noted, it says "Better they drop him now," whatever that means.
- I was just about to ask you, sir, you indicated that you don't recall that. Do you believe that that was a discussion about talking to the Democratic Party or someone representing the Democratic Party and urging that they drop him, meaning that they drop Mr. O'Brien?

A. You know, many times, Mr. Horowitz, people think that a President of the United States running for re-election, with a good chance to be re-elected, has a great deal of power, but even the suggestion that I or one of my representatives could have influence within the Democratic Party to get them to drop their National Chairman is so absurd that really I am not going to dignify it with a comment.

- O. So, clearly, it doesn't mean that, it doesn't have anything to --
  - A. I have answered the question.
- 0. If I might, if I could refer your attention to the second page of these notes, and the notes read, "Sh," and I believe that that is a reference to then Secretary Treasury.

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.C. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 Shultz, and the three entries underneath that in Mr. Ehrlichman's handwriting are, "Must be political, give him an external type, e.g., Larry O'Brien, check his returns."

Now, can you tell us about that part of the conversation?

A. Oh, I have no independent recollection of that conversation.

Q In connection with the phrase, "an external type," do you have any recollection of a conversation about conveying to Mr. Shultz some bit of information concerning Mr. O'Brien?

A. I have no recollection of telling Mr. Ehrlichman what to do, except to be sure that since there was, apparently, an investigation of the Hughes organization involving O'Brien that it could be followed to its conclusion, and as one of the later documents I trust you will put into evidence will show, I tell them if nothing turns up, drop it.

You have that document, I assume?

- 0. I think we will get to a document which reflects that, sir.
- A. Yes, and of course exculpatory matters should be put in as well as others.
  - Q. If I just might have one more question on that.
  - A. You can have five.
  - Q. The words "external type," that doesn't bring

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 back any recollection of a conversation in which information was conveyed in a fashion from some third party or something of that nature, rather than directly from a White House person to the IRS?

- A. I wouldn't know who such a third party would be.
- Q. Now, sir, at about this same time, as I have alluded to, the Internal Revenue Service was in the process of investigating all of these many Hughes related items and they had come upon the O'Brien business and they had shortly, prior to the time of this meeting to which we have been referring, scheduled an interview of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. O'Brien had failed to show up for that interview and there was considerable discussion concerning that fact at the high ranks of the Internal Revenue Service, and what I am asking you --
  - A. You are telling me you know this?
  - Right, that the evidence has established that.
  - A. Okay.
- Q And since that event crystallized shortly before this meeting, can you tell us whether you became aware at or about this time that such an event had occurred, i.e., they had gone out to interview O'Brien and he hadn't shown up and they were considering what next to do with him?
- A. You would have to refresh my recollection as to some document on that. I am sure you have documents.

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All right, we will get to some documents.

Perhaps it would help to refresh my recollection if you would tell me, when you say that the IRS was having discussions with regard to whether to go forward with the O'Brien investigation -- is that what you are telling me?

Well, exactly how to proceed next insofar as Mr. O'Brien was concerned in the context of their overall Hughes investigation, because to be sure Mr. O'Brien was one of probably hundreds of people --

What were your discussions, is what I am trying to get at.

0. When next to schedule an interview and that type of thing.

When or whether, or both? A.

Well, both to a certain extent.

You mean the Internal Revenue Service was not going forward, necessarily?

Well, I think we will come back to that, but their policy at that time was to, as to a number of figures, both Republican and Democratic, that came up in the Hughes investigation --

That was not to use their --A.

Mindful of the political sensitivity to try to delay it, but if I can go on I think we will come back to that.

A. Not to do what they had done to me in '52 and in '62?

- 0. I can't speak to that.
- A. Well, I have spoken to that.
- O At the same time, and perhaps related to the notations on Mr. Ehrlichman's notes, and maybe you better pull them back in front of you, the notation "contributors," about the same time as you are having this discussion with Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman, evidence before the Grand Jury establishes that there was discussion between Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Chotiner about the production of a list of contributors.

Now, we are not interested in that as an independent matter, but we are interested in raising that because it seems to tie in to the O'Brien matter, and what I would like to do is place before you a list which will be marked D-2 --

- A. D-3. I got 2.
- Q I am sorry, what I will mark as D-3, and ask you to take a look at that.

(The document referred to was marked Exhibit D-3 for identification.)

THE WITNESS: Yes.

What is your question, Mr. Horowitz?

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### BY MR. HOROWITZ:

- Q In connection with the same conversation you had, sir, about Mr. O'Brien, which is reflected here in these notes of August 3, and the notation immediately above that "contributors," do you recall whether there was a discussion about using your powers against Democratic contributors?

  And I show you that list because it was a list, the evidence establishes, which was produced at about this period of time or following this period of time.
  - A. Are these Democratic contributors?
  - O. Yes.
  - A. Did you establish that?
  - O. Yes.

Do you recall whether that was discussed, using your powers against contributors?

A. I don't understand the question.

Why don't you put it more precisely, so that the Grand Jury will be able to understand it when they read the transcript?

0. Perhaps I have confused you somewhat because it is a little premature to show you the list.

The list was not produced until somewhat later but all I am asking you is on your notes, rather Mr. Ehrlichman's notes of this conversation with you, which is reflected in D-1, you referred to using our powers against contributors

HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 and Larry O'Brien.

Now, in fact, the evidence establishes that the same day as this meeting there was a meeting between-- Shall I wait until you are finished consulting?

A. Well, I think you are putting an assumption in there that I do not say, "to use our powers against the Democrats."

What we are referring to here is what I referred to yesterday, and what I referred to again today, referred to, Mr. Ruth, again today is something I strongly believe in, that there should be a single standard where justice is concerned and a single standard where government generally is concerned, and not a double standard.

And I was quite aware that the IRS was harassing, if I may use that term, not only contributors, but other friends on our side. I felt that they should simply have a single standard. That is what I was talking about.

I don't recall asking anybody to prepare a list of contributors and give it to the IRS. I have no recollection of that. I have no recollection of seeing this list.

I think this was shown to me yesterday, maybe one of the same lists was shown to me yesterday.

- O. Sir, if I might continue on.
- A. Sure.

MR. HOROWITZ: We will mark as D-4, and I will

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 hand a copy to you, a slightly longer than one page typed memorandum which bears the heading, "Memorandum for H. R. ; Haldeman from The President."

I would like to ask you some questions about that.
THE WITNESS: Sure.

MR. HOROWITZ: That is Exhibit D-4.

(The document referred to was marked Exhibit D-4 for identification.)

BY MR. HOROWITZ:

You have taken the time to read this and I think
we had supplied this to you earlier. I want to ask you some
questions about several of the references there, to what
appears to have been a conversation between yourself and then
former Secretary Connally. I think he already had left his
position as Secretary of the Treasury.

The notes read, sir, and I am taking portions of them, but by reference to your conversation about Mr. O'Brien that, quote, "Connally feels very strongly that any information we get in this matter should not be held but should pop out just as quickly as possible."

And in the same vein you refer to, quote,

"Connally's very strong conviction is that dropping something
on O'Brien will have far more effect now than at a later

time," close quote.

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 Now, can you tell us what you intended to do in that connection?

A. All I can tell you is that I am reflecting here, as
I read this memorandum, what former Secretary Connally had
urged in terms of the handling of this matter.

Q. Did you agree with his urging at the time?

A. Let us speak very precise. In terms of a political campaign, there are those who use broad and sweeping terms which may mean one thing to them and something else to somebody else.

As far as I was concerned, and obviously you will put this in the record, I wanted the matter to be handled in an evenhanded way.

For example, as you will note, I say "Ehrlichman says that unless O'Brien responds with a request that he submit to a voluntary IRS interrogation, that he be subpoensed. I think this should not be handled on that basis until at least a telephone call is made by the head of the IRS to O'Brien and before he stonewalls it, a subpoens should follow."

That was the proper way to handle the Chairman of the Democratic Party, rather than the way that Mr. Stans is being handled by some of his opponents.

Q. I am sorry, if I might just ask a few more questions about this memorandum.

HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. 1774钟前京岛岛岛河南 (202) 546-6666 A. Sure.

Q. You will note that in the beginning of the second paragraph on the first page, you refer to "Connally strongly urged that in addition to following through on the that was paid to O'Brien and associates, and the that was paid to Joe Napolitan, we should follow on the Napolitan returns in 1968 and O'Brien's as well," close quote.

Can you tell us whether Mr. Connally gave you that specific information or whether you gave it to him?

A. I knew nothing about Mr. Napolitan or what had happened in the '68 campaign.

Back there, Connally, Mr. Connally was on the other side in '68, as you may recall, and he was supporting Mr. Humphrey and therefore what he points out, and if you read this memorandum, it says according to Connally there was approximately nine million dollars in unpaid bills after Humphrey's unsuccessful campaign. All of the bills submitted to Napolitan were paid. The others were not, apparently.

O'Brien at that time was making a great deal out of the fact he was an unpaid National Chairman. Of course, Connally was pointing up, I assume, from his experience on the Democratic side some of the matters that were popping up in the Hughes investigation that, if they proved to be true, should be publicly exposed.

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. NWHinington 5 2002 (202) 546-6666 Q Just going back, because I perhaps lumped two things into one in my question to you. Specifically, as far as the information about paid to O'Brien and associates and that was paid to Napolitan, that particular information, do you recall whether you conveyed that to Mr. Connally or whether he conveyed that to you?

- A. I have no recollection. I think that it was the other way around, that Mr. Connally knew about it.
- O Do you recall learning where Mr. Connally found that out from?
- A. No, I don't know where he could have learned it.

  It could have very well been public knowledge at the time

  of the Hughes investigation. In fact, be sure to check Jack

  Anderson's column. Your staff seems to be very interested

  in that, and that is always a good source.
  - Q. Sir, if I can continue on with this matter --
  - A. I won't ever stop you.
- Q (Continuing) -- beyond those notes, but let me ask you first, can you tell us whether you had discussed the O'Brien matter in the summer of '72 with Mr. Connally prior to the time of what appears to have been an August 9, '72, conversation?
  - A. I have no such recollection of a conversation, no.
- O. Do you recall having further conversations with Mr. Connally later in the summer regarding the same business

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of Mr. O'Brien's tax situation?

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No, I have no independent recollection of any further conversation with Mr. Connally.

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Either telephonic or in a meeting?

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No. No.

Oh, I would have to qualify that to this extent:

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When nothing, as I had expected, developed out of the O'Brien

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investigation, and instead of conducting two years of

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harassment against him, as they have against Mr. Rebozo, for

shortly before the election -- Connally said that IRS, he

says that is what you have to expect, I didn't expect they

that time at least, in the pocket of the Democratic Party.

of McGovern. I think that was the other point he made. I

am not referring to the man at the very top because, as you

know, there are only two people appointed by the President,

with the advice of the Secretary of Treasury.

would do anything. He said they are right in the pocket, at

I remember that on one occasion -- that was

I would say the top leadership was all supporters

All of the rest is a self-perpetuating bureaucracy

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example, they simply dropped the matter.

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and it was that bureaucracy that Connally, even as Secretary of Treasury, was unable to control, and I don't mean control for improper purposes but to control them to get them to have

a single standard, the same thing I am urging upon all of you.

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0. I understand that.

If I might continue on and fill in a few facts which evidence before the Grand Jury has established.

In mid-August, in fact, the Internal Revenue Service arranged an interview with Mr. O'Brien, and they did interview Mr. O'Brien, and it is of interest to the Grand Jury whether you received, personally received, any memorandum prepared by the Internal Revenue Service, one or another of their agents, concerning or summarizing that interview.

- I don't recall personally receiving any memoranda. I do recall receiving a report that the investigation was a dry hole and that the whole matter was being dropped at some point. I don't know who gave it to me.
- We will get to that in a minute, sir, but just for the time being if we can distinguish between just a memorandum of an interview of O'Brien, and you indicated you don't recall receiving such a memorandum --
- I say I don't recall receiving any memoranda on the matter. I am telling you what I do recall and what I know the Grand Jury is most interested in is what happened in all of this case, and what happened was that the IRS conducted a cursory investigation and dropped the matter and we did nothing further.

Incidentally, we put nothing out publicly on it.

As far as the memorandum of the interview, you 0.

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 don't recall having seen one. Do you recall Mr. Ehrlichman or anyone else briefing you or discussing with you those things that Mr. O'Brien had said during his interview?

A. I don't have any recollection of that. I think it would depend on the time, Mr. Horowitz. If I were busy with, you know, preparing a speech or something of that sort, they wouldn't have briefed me on a matter of this sort.

Normally, even though this was the campaign period, at that time we, as you know, were rather busy in international affairs, and I simply wasn't paying much attention to the campaign, and I left it to my top appointees to handle matters of this sort. But I am not saying that he may not have briefed me. He might have.

0. Now, the interview and any conversations about the interview would have occurred in mid-August, and of course the convention at which you were nominated again was August 21 or 23 -- something in that neighborhood.

Now, thereafter, certain reports, in late August and early September, were prepared by the Internal Revenue Service which discuss and analyze Mr. O'Brien's situation.

Now, you have alluded to one, and I would like to mark as the next Grand Jury --

A. I haven't alluded to any written report that I have seen. I have told you, Mr. Horowitz, that I have no recollection of having seen a written report on this, no

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recollection. I may have -- I may have. It may have crossed my desk. I do recall having received in substance a report that nothing was developed on the O'Brien investigation, it has been dropped.

MR. HOROWITZ: If I might, sir, let me mark as D-5, a report which was prepared by the Internal Revenue Service:

THE WITNESS: For whom?

MR. HOROWITZ: I will give that to you.

This one was an Internal Report prepared to the Commissioner from the Acting Assistant Commissioner.

> (The document referred to was marked Exhibit D-5 for identification.)

THE WITNESS: I have scanned the report.

BY MR. HOROWITZ:

You have scanned that, and do you recall that or anything substantially similar to that, recall having seen it, Mr. Nixon?

I don't recall. It is possible in the mass of material that comes across a president's desk that it might have been sent to me, if it was available to us. And, incidentally, so that we can be perfectly candid, this was one of those sensitive case reports where it would have been available to us, so I assume it was available to somebody.

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenus, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 Q Let me ask you this: Do you recall Mr. Ehrlichman informing you around this period of time that he had himself personally, and not yourself, that he had received reports similar to that?

A. No, I only recall that Mr. Ehrlichman was following the O'Brien matter. He didn't indicate to me that I can recall what reports, if any, he was receiving in written form or oral form. And he certainly wouldn't have wasted my time by going into great detail about a matter of this sort.

All that I recall with regard to Mr. Ehrlichman, my conversation with him about this matter at that time, is what I already testified to, that the Internal Revenue Service has completed its investigation of O'Brien, and have found nothing. And I said, well, that is what I expected, drop it, they won't try to find anything.

O. Sir, some evidence before the Grand Jury establishes that Mr. Ehrlichman was, during this period of time, in contact with a Mr. Roger Barth, who was a gentleman who was then employed by the Internal Revenue Service as Assistant to the Commissioner, and that at one time or another during this period the two of them discussed this matter.

Do you recall being aware of Mr. Barth and/or aware of Mr. Ehrlichman's contact with Mr. Barth on the subject?

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenus, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 A. I was aware of Mr. Barth, although I don't know him well, I was aware that he was working in IRS, and from the documents that you have shown me it appears that Mr. Barth and Mr. Ehrlichman were in contact, but I have no recollection of it independent of those documents.

- 0. All right, that was my question.
- A. Sorry for such a long answer.
- 0. Nor do you recall whether Mr. Barth-- Let me rephrase that.

Do you recall understanding or hearing at that point of time that Mr. Barth had prepared some report?

- A. I don't recall that. It is possible that I might have been so told.
- Now, sir, I have asked you about reports. There is a notation on another document -- I think I can just handle this with one question really -- which leads me to ask you whether you during this period of time, you yourself saw Mr. O'Brien's tax returns?
  - A. That I saw his tax returns?
  - Or asked to see his tax returns, yes.
- A. I can say categorically that I did not see his tax returns, and as far as asking to see his tax returns, I can't recall asking to see his tax returns.

I didn't even take, as I pointed out yesterday, enough time looking at my own returns, let alone looking at

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 somebody else's.

MR. HOROWITZ: Now if I might mark as D-6, what are handwritten notes, again Mr. Ehrlichman is the author of the notes, and they are dated, although the date is not complete here but we have established that the date is September 5, 1972, and they relate to a conversation aboard Air Force One between yourself and Mr. Ehrlichman and there are some notations there, and I would like to ask you about those.

(The document referred to was marked Exhibit D-6 for identification.)

THE WITNESS: Have you previously shown us this document or is this a new one?

MR. HOROWITZ: No, no, you have seen all of these. These were all furnished to you.

THE WITNESS: When they are new, if you will let me know, I will read them more carefully.

MR. HOROWITZ: Well, they haven't been.

THE WITNESS: That is perfectly all right for you to have any you have got.

Go ahead with your question.

BY MR. HOROWITZ:

Now, sir, at the bottom of this first page it reads, "6. Anonymous to Hart re Hughes and O'Brien, warn

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 Senator McGovern, " and McGovern is abbreviated.

Now, do you recall having a conversation with Mr. Ehrlichman or this conversation with Mr. Ehrlichman about warning Senator McGovern about the O'Brien-Hughes business?

- A. This is what date?
- O. This is September 5, 1972.
- A. I have no recollection of the conversation and it is very hard for me to decipher Mr. Ehrlichman's notes due to the fact that he, like many note-takers, has a practice of writing notes to himself as well as recording what he is hearing. All that I say is that I don't recall any conversation of this kind.
- Q Merely in an effort to refresh your recollection, do you have a recollection of a conversation with Mr.

  Ehrlichman that McGovern should be informed that there was this material pertaining to O'Brien's tax situation which could prove to be embarrassing to McGovern or to the Democrats?
- A. No, I do not have a recollection of this, apart from what these notes show.
- I, frankly, would be very surprised, very surprised, if I indicated that we were going to try to warn Senator McGovern -- apparently the Hart referred to is now the young man who is now a Senator from Colorado, and Miss Westwood, you know, I guess she was the chairman of their

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campaign -- that you better do something about O'Brien.

What difference would it have made? I don't understand what this is about.

One final question on that. I phrased my question in terms of Mr. Ehrlichman.

Do you recall any conversations with anyone around that period of time which pertain to that type of subject, that is, informing the Democrats of this?

I don't recall any conversations of this nature at that time. I cannot affirm or deny that people working in the campaign, like Mr. Ehrlichman, may have brought up subjects, some of them as far out as this one. It seems far out today.

But you don't remember him bringing up that farout-type thing?

No. It sure wasn't my idea. I think it was a stupid idea, frankly.

On the second page, sir, there are the two sentences, or two notations to which I have not yet alluded which appear there: "Get someone in Las Vegas. Do it. Ask how much he got."

And there is other evidence, sir, that Mr. Ehrlichman and/or Mr. Barth had someone from the Internal Revenue Service situated in Las Vegas, apparently, to get information.

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Do you recall hearing anything like that or knowing anything about that?

Until these papers were put in front of me, I had no recollection of that. Having read these notes and also the transcript of a telephone call that Mr. Ehrlichman had with Mr. Shultz and I think the then head of the Internal Revenue Service, apparently there was somebody, they had somebody in Las Vegas, but I am not testifying to that on firsthand knowledge. That is simply hearsay.

I understand that.

Did you know that Mr. Ehrlichman had anyone from the Internal Revenue Service who was, in effect, acting out of channels for him in the fashion that is suggested by those notes, that he had someone in Las Vegas?

- No. What I know is what his notes show.
- 0. Now, --

As far as his notes are concerned, I am not going to testify to their veracity and I am not going to testify as to their interpretation, because I don't know what he meant by them.

Now, finally, Mr. Nixon, I think we are at the end of our documents and drawing to a close here, but let me show you what we will mark as D-7, which are, again, Mr. Ehrlichman's handwritten notes of a meeting between yourself and him, and again part of the date appears to have been cut off, but

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 we have established that it was September 30, 1972.

I would like you to-- This again is something you have seen before, but I will place it before you.

(The document referred to was marked Exhibit D-7 for identification.)

THE WITNESS: You also have-- Would you please give me the memoranda I wrote to Haldeman? You want to put those two in evidence, don't you?

MR. HOROWITZ: I believe that is in evidence, sir.

THE WITNESS: I don't see them. I have one.

There are two to Haldeman. Could I see the second one or
the first one?

MR. HOROWITZ: We can get into that.

THE WITNESS: No, I want to see them. I mean I should be able to see them. You furnished them to us earlier.

MR. HOROWITZ: Let's mark that D-8, and that is a one-page typewritten memorandum for H. R. Haldeman from The President, dated August 9, 1972.

THE WITNESS: Could I see that too, because it may refresh my recollection.

(The document referred to was marked Exhibit D-8 for identification.)

THE WITNESS: Just in answering your question,

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 the memorandum to Mr. Haldeman on August 9, with regard to this whole matter, and which counsel has not questioned me on yet, says on both the O'Brien and Kimmelman matters -- Kimmelman, incidentally, was the finance secretary of the McGovern campaign -- "I want you personally to follow up and keep me posted on what has developed. Of course if nothing turns up, drop the whole matter. But let's be sure we have gone the extra mile and developed material before we drop the matter."

I think, Mr. Ruth, it is proper to have that in and be questioned on that as well as matters that are derogatory, do you not?

MR. RUTH: I think Mr. Horowitz intended to.

THE WITNESS: Well, Mr. Horowitz didn't intend
to put this in thoroughly and I have.

MR. RUTH: I think he intended to put it in.

THE WITNESS: I don't question Mr. Horowitz'

ethics. I am sure he was going to put it in.

Now, what do you want to know about this one?
BY MR. HOROWITZ:

- Q By this one-- I think we have confused some pieces of paper in --
  - A. This is September 30, '72.
- On the bottom of the second page, we have the notes, "Larry O'Brien worry him."

HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 What was that a reference to?

- A. What is this conversation, please?
- O This is a conversation between Ehrlichman and yourself.
- A. Well, as I say, three years later all I can imagine is that Larry O'Brien was worrying Mr. Stans with a lawsuit. He was certainly being a very effective-- Mr. McGovern made a great mistake in not using him. He was the only effective pro that McGovern had working for him and was worrying us. So I think there must have been some discussion of worrying Mr. O'Brien with regard to the fact that he, having claimed that he was an unpaid chairman now apart from the IRS investigation, had received in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars a year from the Howard Hughes organization.

I thought that would worry him, and I thought it was perfectly proper to put that out.

- O You understood, sir, did you not, that those funds had been paid, at least as far as the IRS investigation had been established, had been paid for his services. They weren't paid as a salary for the Democratic National Committee.
- A. As far as the IRS investigation is concerned -just a moment.

Mr. O'Brien, you understand, had made a point

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenua, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 that he was an unpaid national chairman when he was chairman of the National Committee. By "unpaid National Chairman," that means to me and it would mean to members of the Grand Jury that he is not going to be paid there and they don't think he would be taking something on the side.

And the point was that the Howard Hughes organization at that time was under intensive public investigation as well as private, with regard to payoffs. That is how the investigations began. And here Larry O'Brien had his hand in the till there.

Now, I am putting now a connotation on it which I do not want to be left in the record as being unfair to O'Brien. It is very possible that his story about it is correct, that he rendered enormous services for the Howard Hughes organization even though he didn't register as a lobbyist apparently for them, in doing the things that they wanted to have done. And if he did, he was entitled to be paid, that was all.

0. So let me understand.

Those facts you felt, in view of his puffing his unpaid status, should be brought out to indicate that perhaps he had not been unpaid, is that it?

A. You know, you have to think of the campaign. In the one sense our campaign, we were the campaign of the rich, with all of the big people supporting us, and their campaign

HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenu 2, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 was the campaign of the people, you know, like Mr. Strauss, the Democratic National Chairman took fifty thousand dollars in cash from Ashland Oil, and apparently sold somebody on the idea that he didn't report it because he thought these were five-dollar contributions from people who worked for Ashland Oil that were against the war.

You couldn't find that many people in Kentucky that were against the war at that time. And yet, it was accepted.

In the case of O'Brien, this purist image of no connection with big business, which the McGovern campaign of course was trying to do, and, incidentally, no connection with the milk interests, and we received twice as many letters from Democratic Senators, including one from McGovern and one from Humphrey, asking for ninety percent parity on milk as we did from Republican Senators, and three times as many from Democratic Congressmen as we did from Republicans, and, incidentally, they were all proper, all proper.

- Q. I am sorry, sir, could I just turn back to the O'Brien matter?
  - A. Oh, all right.
- On the following page, you state -- I am sorry, Mr. Ehrlichman's notes state, "Get it to O'Brien. Don't publish."

Does that refresh your recollection as to a

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenua, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 conversation in which the purpose was not to make public these facts but rather to convey the information to O'Brien, indicating that he did possibly face tax problems?

A. No, it doesn't refresh my recollection. I don't remember the conversations, the specifics of it.

I only remember, as I have indicated, my general interest in the O'Brien matter due to the fact that he was giving us a rough time, and I felt that we had, at least, as I pointed out only if the facts bore it out, and we should emphasize this. I said if nothing turns up, drop the matter.

Now, that ought to be there -- the Grand Jury I think is interested in a matter like that, as well as something which says if something doesn't turn up, go after him anyway.

That is what I am trying to say, and I think you should emphasize that to the Grand Jury too.

Q. In the same conversation Mr. Ehrlichman's notes read, and just for your reference I am on page 3, reads, quote, "Bobby Baker blowing whistle on Larry O'Brien and others," close quote. And immediately above that you have "Gossip" -- I am sorry, I misspoke, Mr. Ehrlichman has "Gossip - plant, Jack Anderson," and Jack Anderson was underlined.

Did you have conversations at around this time

of planting this information with reporters?

A. Since you have put in the record the name of
Bobby Baker, let me just be sure that after all of the abuse
that poor man has taken, and apparently some of it deserved,
but Bobby Baker had apparently talked to people in our
campaign, and when he saw that we were the victims of the
roughest campaign physically -- and incidentally, when we do
get into this business of wiretapping and so forth, I want to
be sure that the Special Prosecutor tells us what he has
done with regard to the bombing of our Phoenix headquarters,
what he has done with regard to twenty-five thousand dollars
in damage directly ordered by the McGovern Campaign --

- Q. Sir, I am sorry, but --
- A. All right, now we will come back to this.

  Bobby Baker came in and said, look, he says I

have enough on O'Brien to sink him. He put that in.

- 0. Who did he tell that to?
- A. Who did he tell that to? He told it to somebody and they reported it to me. I don't recall.
  - Q. Do you remember who reported it to you?
- A. Who reported it to me? I think it could have been Haldeman, that Bobby Baker was talking.
- On these same notes, sir, on the last page there is the notation, quote, "Via Andreas, dash" --
  - A. Incidentally, Bobby Baker is reporting he was

going to blow the whistle, not only on Larry O'Brien, he said, but a number of Democratic Senators that he, Bobby Baker, personally had delivered cash to.

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Apparently Bobby Baker had been a bagman for

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for many others, as well, and he said there were a number of Democratic Senators, technically those on the Left, that were taking a sanctimonious attitude and that he wanted all of this brought out. 10 Incidentally, nothing came of that. He would not

Hughes at one time, as well, or at least a transmittal valve

have been a credible man to use in a campaign, and that kind of gossip I didn't frankly feel was proper.

- 0. In other words, you do recall discussing using the Bobby Baker information? Is that it?
  - We didn't use it. That is the whole point.
- You recall discussing it and deciding not to, is that it?

I recall that it was brought to my attention, and it seemed to me to be so way out that with Bobby Baker just having finished a prison term, that it would be not right to use it, and also I felt that we should just go on and conduct our own campaign.

We were doing all right without that kind of stuff. We allowed them to engage in that kind of thing, but we went on and did our campaign without it.

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 On the last page there are the notations, quote,

"Via Andreas - worry O'Brien - work through Dean," and other

evidence before the Grand Jury establishes that there was

an attempt to have Mr. Andreas make an overture to Mr.

O'Brien, indicating that Mr. O'Brien was in tax trouble.

Do you recall a discussion about that, sir?

A. I don't have an independent recollection of that.

I have seen these notes and I have been trying to think what it must mean.

I can only surmise that what it may mean is that

Andreas first was a very big financial supporter of the

Democratic Party.

He was also one of our supporters in this campaign and it was felt that Andreas, who also apparently was a pretty good political operator, could have some influence on O'Brien in terms of the violence and viciousness -- strike the word "violence" -- in terms of the word "viciousness" of the attacks that O'Brien was making, not only on Mr. Stans, but on me.

- Q. Was it discussed that he would have more influence if O'Brien was told that O'Brien faced tax problems otherwise?
- A. I don't recall that we talked about O'Brien -- I don't recall any conversation about O'Brien's tax problems.
  - O. In other words, was Andreas to be a courier to

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenua, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 Mr. O'Brien to have an influence?

A. I think probably this notation is more interesting here where it says "Offer him a retainer."

MR. HOROWITZ: All right, sir, just two or three more questions from Mr. Hecht.

BY MR. HECHT:

- Q. Aside from Mr. O'Brien's receipt of income from the Hughes Tool Company, were you aware that after the '68 campaign he had taken employment as an officer in a Wall Street brokerage firm?
- A. No, I really wasn't, not until it was brought to my attention in this investigation.
- Q. Were you aware that, jumping ahead in time, not the summer of '72 but in the spring of 1973, that Mr.

  O'Brien was audited, or an audit was begun as to the handling of some stocks that he had owned in that brokerage firm that he had been officer of and that he had taken a loss on those stocks?
- A. No. I am learning that, I think, for the first time right now.

All that I am aware of is that I understood from the papers that you have provided -- sorry, that we have provided you and you have provided me, that O'Brien after the '68 campaign wanted employment.

He went with a brokerage firm. The brokerage

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firm went broke and that after that he went with Hughes, even though Hughes, I think, had offered him a rather good job before he went with the brokerage firm. He then decided to go with the Hughes firm, which proved to be a very good choice for him.

Now, as to the receipt of funds by Mr. O'Brien from the Hughes Tool Company or the stock loss issue or any other issues on Mr. O'Brien's returns, did you have any conversations directly with Mr. Shultz, who, during the relevant period of time, was Secretary of the Treasury?

A I have no recollection of any such conversations. I don't believe Mr. Shultz would bring such technical, and what to me would be picayune, matters to my attention. I believe that all that would be brought to my attention by Mr. Shultz or Mr. Ehrlichman, whoever was familiar with this, the big issue, whether or not Mr. O'Brien was or was not vulnerable to a major income tax violation. If he was, I wanted to know.

Q. Did you have occasion to discuss that question directly with Mr. Shultz that you recall?

A. No, not with Mr. Shultz that I can recall.

Q. Did you have occasion to discuss that matter with the then Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, Johnnie Walters?

A. Not that I can recall. I don't think I saw him

at all.

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenub, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 MR. HECHT: I think that covers our questions, but we are going to take a short recess to inquire of the representatives of the Grand Jury whether they have any further questions.

THE WITNESS: I should have talked to Mr. Walters, I guess.

(Short recess.)

MR. HOROWITZ: Sir, we have no further questions for you.

Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Let me say, Mr. Horowitz, and Mr. --

MR. HECHT: Hecht.

THE WITNESS: I thought it was. H-e-c --

MR. HECHT: -- h-t.

THE WITNESS: I thought so.

That is the store in Washington?

MR. HECHT: Yes, sir. No relation.

THE WITNESS: Do you have a part --

MR. HECHT: Unfortunately not.

THE WITNESS: They do well, I think. We bought a dining room set there once.

I did want to say for the record, and particularly to Mr. Horowitz and Mr. Hecht, I know you have been living with this O'Brien investigation and you have gone through a

HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 lot of work to prepare these questions and you have probably been somewhat, perhaps, disappointed that some of my answers have been, well, to put it mildly, rather testy, which is not my usual way of trying to answer questions in what is basically a legal forum.

But I think that it is time, and perhaps the Special Prosecutor, when he files his final report, will have one paragraph in for history, it is time for us to recognize that in politics in America, and this is not excusable, but it does explain it to an extent, particularly where the highest office in the land is involved, and even in some instances where campaigns for governor in major states or senators are involved, that in politics some pretty rough tactics are used. We deplore them all.

I am very proud of the fact that as a result of my orders, and I gave them directly, that never to my knowledge was anybody in my campaign responsible for heckling Mr. McGovern or shouting him down. Sometimes he was heckled, not much. I told them not to do it.

Now, actually my decision was not all that altruistic, to be quite honest. My decision was based on the fact that I didn't think it would do any good. Why martyr the poor fellow? He was having enough trouble.

And yet, there was not an appearance I made in the campaign, not one in which not only we were the subject

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenuo, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 of voice heckling through loud speakers and the rest. That is why I got a little hoarse, even though I didn't make many speeches -- but also of violence and threats of violence, violence in San Francisco, for example, which I am sure you have investigated or will. And if you are going back a few years, you can pick up the violence in San Jose when a direct assault was made on our car, and so forth.

What I am pointing out here is not that our campaign was pure; what I am pointing out also is not that theirs was all that bad, but what I am saying is that having been in politics for the last twenty-five years, that politics is a rough game, and in 1952, as I said, I was subjected to some of the most brutal assaults, not only by the IRS and political opponents, but particularly by some elements of the press.

Now, I have given out some too, to be perfectly honest -- I am speaking now of speeches and that sort of thing.

But in 1962, the same thing, where the Administration in power, and they were pretty smart, I guess, rather than using a group of amateur Watergate bugglers -- burglars -- well, they were bunglers -- used the FBI, used the IRS, and used it directly by their own orders against, in one instance, a man who had been Vice President of the United States, running for Governor, and in another instance a man

HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 running for President of the United States, the FBI, according to information that we have, were at least ordered to, and whether they did it or not, I can't say, to bug the plane of the Presidential candidate.

What I am simply saying is that here we must be under no illusions about what happens in politics in America. I don't condone it.

I see memoranda which I have long forgotten.

What really counts in the long run is what happens, and when
I see this long list -- this is what they call the enemy
list -- what happened? Nothing.

I never recall seeing any income tax return; I never recall seeing any result of any of this done. What happened to Mr. O'Brien's case? Nothing.

A cursory, pleasant interview with the IRS. That is one thing. All that I say is that the Special Prosecutor, you had your job, you had to do it, we made our mistakes, we have to pay for them.

All have paid a heavy price. I am paying mine, but if there is one thing I am going to do to the day I die, it is going to be to insist to the best of my ability that whether it is the case of political leaders or the press, including the television people, or education leaders, that it is time where ethics are concerned in politics, not to clean up one side and then turn your back and forget what

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 happens on the other side.

I would say that our campaigns in '68 and in 1972, in terms of what we did, were clean campaigns. I would say as far as their campaigns were concerned, there was some violence, there was some rough heckling, but we took it.

And I am confident that Mr. McGovern, who I understand is a rather gentle man, probably wouldn't have approved it, just as I wouldn't have approved any violence, but it happened.

But I simply want the record to show here that when you conduct this extensive investigation of whether or not Mr. Larry O'Brien was being persecuted by the Administration in power, I think, and I don't urge you to do this because now he has a splendid position and I think he is the Basketball Commissioner, and he deserves it. He doesn't have any money and he has a big family, and I think he is a decent guy actually, but he plays politics tough.

But if you were to look, as Bobby Baker suggested, into Larry O'Brien's activities politically over the years, and into the activities of some of the Democratic Senators and others, including some Republicans who are taking this sanctimonious attitude about the cleanliness of their campaigns, if you would put them to the same test you have put us, you would find that we come out rather well.

I don't say this, as I say finally, in

justification of any wrongdoing where it occurred. I deplore it. I regret it. And I am paying a price for it.

And as far as you gentlemen are concerned, you have your job to do, and I respect you for doing it. For two years you have been on this job; for two years, and you have been working very, very hard to expose anything that we did that was wrong.

And I do not, in what I am writing at the present time, my memoirs, which I hope will come out before you die or before I die, I am not going to be critical of the fact that you are doing the job you are hired to do.

But I am going to come down hard, and you, I would urge, thinking not of yourselves because at the present time, if I could give one last bit of advice, taking the double standard is going to make you much more popular with the Washington press corps, with the Georgetown social set, if you ever go to Georgetown, with the power elite in this country, but, on the other hand, think of your children — they are going to judge you in the pages of history and as they look at you, they are going to say, well, now, you did a pretty good job one way, but did they overlook other things because they believed things.

I mean I am not unaware of the fact that the great majority of the people working in the Special Prosecutor's Office did not support me for President. After all, there

HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.C. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 are many millions of people who didn't -- about thirtyeight percent of the people in the country. I respect
those who didn't, just as I am thabkful for those who did
support me.

I am not unaware of the fact, too, that therefore you would have a motive to go after me and my associates and to ignore others, but I also say I just trust in the future, as you go on, after you leave these positions, have a single standard. That is what the country needs.

I am sorry to take so much time.

MR. RUTH: I wonder if we could recess a second because the Prosecutors are not allowed to respond to the charge of being partisan; we are not going to respond, and we will pick up in the area of questioning having to do with the wiretaps in a couple of minutes.

THE WITNESS: Sorry, I intended no personal reflection.

(Short recess.)

## BY MR. HOROWITZ:

asking you some questions.

Right.

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Grand Jury relates to the so-called National Security Council

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Q More specifically, if I might indicate to you, the Grand Jury's investigation insofar as this electronic surveillance project is concerned is focused upon two primary incidents: First, the circumstances in the summer and early fall of 1971 when the wire tap project itself had ended, and the records of the wire tap project were removed ultimately from the FBI to the White House, so they are focused on that as one leg of their inquiry, and, second, they are focused upon allegations that Mr. L. Patrick Gray, in February and March of 1973, during his confirmation hearings, committed perjury while testifying about the electronic surveillance project.

Sir, the next area of inquiry being pursued by the

surveillance project and on that I will be asking you some

questions and Mr. Frank Martin, who is to my right, will be

- A But you haven't decided that yet.
- Q Upon allegations, as I said.
- Q Before we get into removal of the records, sir, just so that it is clear when we are referring to the electronic surveillance project, we are referring to the project which embraced, I think, a total of 17 wire taps of various reporters and some White House affiliated persons, and it commenced in and

about May of 1969, and terminated in and about February of 1971.

Now before we get right into the removal circumstances, which were in the summer of '71, during the project itself, can you tell us whether you personally received the summary letters which Mr. Hoover wrote, which summarized the information that was coming off these wire taps?

I think I testified yesterday that the first summary letter that I received, and it is the only one that I can recall receiving, was one within two or three days after I was inaugurated president in 1969. It was a report on Mr. Henry Brandon, the correspondent of the London Times, and I, being new at the job, wondered what it was all about.

I asked Mr. Hoover, when we had our first meeting, which was shortly there afterwards -- perhaps within a week or so -- what this was all about.

## (CLASSIFIED MATERIAL DELETED)

we do other taps, as well, where we think the national security is involved, and he said -- he pointed out then -- he said "I have to have a direct relationship with you and the Attorney General on these because these can only be instituted by and approved by the Attorney General."

All right, sir, but commencing with what I have identified as the project for purposes of our questioning, which was May of '69, putting to the side for the moment the

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25 00, INC. reference which you made, although not ignoring it --

- A But you understand the Brandon name was on that list.
- Q That is right, he was on that list.
- A My point is it was there, it has been there for years, long before we came in.
- Q But during the project itself, from May of '69 to February of '71, if I can just focus briefly upon that period from May of '69 to May of '70, the first half of that period, letters were addressed by Mr. Hoover in duplicate original form, one to Dr. Kissinger and one to Mr. Ehrlichman. Now my question at this point, briefly and limited, is did you receive those letters, did Mr. Ehrlichman bring those letters into you or route them to you? Do you remember that?
- A I don't recall that he did. If he did, I would, of course, have approved them.
- Q Did he, during that period, route his own memoranda to the President, which would review the letters that he had received from Mr. Hoover? Do you remember that?
  - A You mean review the fruits of the taps?
  - Q That is right.
- A Yes, I don't recall that he did. It is possible that he did.
- $\Omega$  The reason I am raising these questions again is because we are interested in what records there were that relate to the summer of '71.

A Sure. Let me point out, so the Grand Jurors would not think that I was being derelict in my duties, when I saw this Brandon report, it was such a bunch of garbage and irrelevant that I told Kissinger, I believe, at the time -- I said, "I don't want to see any of this crap." Pardon the expression, but that is what I thought it was. I said, "Have it evaluated and if there is anything we need to know involving our national security, let me know, but I don't want to see any FBI raw files or FBI reports. That was my policy. But I cannot say for sure that sometime across my desk one of these summary reports, you know, with the usual language, "a highly sensitive source has informed us that", and so on, may have been a wire tap source.

I must also point out, because I think counsel should know, that Mr. Hoover used that "highly sensitive source" for one of his other projects. As you know, he had no confidence in the CIA, and it was mutual, . . .

(CLASSIFIED MATERIAL DELETED)

. . . and I remembered that

Mr. Hoover, because I remember seeing that report, Mr. Hoover used to use the same, that phrase that he used when I saw the Brandon report, "a highly sensitive source known to this Bureau" has found and reported this and that and the other

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thing, so that is why I can't identify whether it was a wire tap source or that source or something else.

Q I think, sir, that you have answered the next limited question I was going to put to you, which was during the second half of that wire tap project, which would have been from May '70 until February '71, the letters from Mr. Hoover which summarized this wire tap business, and you have accurately described the way they started, they were not sent in dual originals. They were, during that period of time, directed to you, but sent to Mr. Haldeman, and my next question was whether Mr. Haldeman would in the regular course send those into you or make copies for you?

A No. On the contrary. The reason that developed was that Mr. Hoover did not want to have so much proliferation of his reports. He came to be very suspicious in his later years of many people in the bureaucracy, including people in the White House, and he did have confidence in Haldeman and he asked me on one occasion if he could just have one person that he could send this stuff to. I said, "Fine, send them to Haldeman."

Now I cannot recall Haldeman discussing anything from some of these reports. It is very possible that he did. If it involved a national security matter of importance, he would have, but, as you will note, Mr. Horowitz, because you have lived with this record for two years and I have seen it for

a couple of weeks, but, as you will note, I in one of the tapes point out that I found that these wire taps were very unproductive, which means that nothing had come into me that meant anything.

Q Now, finally, sir, before we get to the summer of '71, the wire tap project per se ended in February of '71 and there is a reference which you take in a conversation much later down the road, in April of 1973, with Mr. Henry Petersen, in which you refer to a - quote - hullabaloo causing the end of this wire tap project."

Now, can you tell us what you remember about how the or what brought the wire tap project to an end in February of '71?

A Well, I know the reference to the hullabaloo was that our press office and I in press conferences, as well, as I recall, were catching a lot of heat or taking a lot of heat because of alleged wire taping of newsmen. That was their concern. I don't believe they mentioned the National Security people. They may not have known that they were being tapped.

I know, too, that Mr. Hoover was taking a lot of heat on this score, and he, in his later years, became very sensitive about anything that happened in the press.

By "hullabaloo" I meant, in other words, the hullabaloo we were catching from the press.

Q All right, sir. Now we are going to shift timewise

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to after the project had terminated in February of '71, to

June of '71, and to the allegations which relate to the removal

of these records and their ultimate storage in the White House,
to the so-called Pentagon Papers case and Mr. Martin will ask
you those questions.

A Okay.

BY MR. MARTIN:

I would like to begin with some questions concerning the time period immediately following the publication of the Pentagon Papers and although I realize there may have been many concerns that you would have had with that event, to focus in in particular as to your being concerned or your Administration being concerned about what exactly these papers were, who had prepared them, where copies were, who had access to these papers and whether or not you recall learning very early on that these papers had been prepared, in part, by Mr. Halperin, who had worked for Dr. Kissinger early in your Administration.

A Well, Mr. Martin, I can't recall specifically Mr. Halperin's name coming up in connection with having prepared the Pentagon Papers as of that time. As of a later time I had a suspicion that that might have been the case.

What I should say is that the reason, and I think you want to know, the reason that we were concerned about the Pentagon Papers was, and their release, was that, first, a lot

of highly classified material was contained in it. Much of it was unimportant. It could have been released without any damage to the national security, but, as I pointed out yesterday, it takes only two or three words for an expert to break a code; it takes only two or three references for an individual who is serving the United States abroad in the CIA or FBI or what have you, or even in Foreign Service, for his wife to become endangered if it is known he is acting in this way, and the release of the Pentagon Papers thereby jeopardized the life of Americans who might be engaged in such activities.

It also made their release, raised a grave question in the minds of foreign leaders who came to see me in great numbers, and I went to see them in considerable numbers — foreign leaders — grave questions as to the confidentiality of the discussions we were having and that confidentiality, of course, I considered and they considered to be absolutely essential if we were to reach agreement on sensitive matters. And the release of the Pentagon Papers also raised a serious question as to what we within the close circles in the White House and our discussions with those from the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the State Department could discuss in confidence because we had a number of initiatives at that time beginning, the Soviet initiative, the China initiative, the initiative with regard to Vietnam, and also with regard to a cease fire in the mid-East.

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some members of my staff, particularly on the public relations side, that said, look, this is no skin off our back. The Pentagon Papers, as you know, did not involve what happened during this Administration; they only involved what had happened during the Johnson Administration and the Kennedy Administration, the history of the --

Now, and we will come right down to your question,

with regard to the Pentagon Papers, ironically, there were

A Let me finish my answer. — the history of the war administration, and so far as we were concerned, from a political standpoint it would have been much to our advantage to have the Pentagon Papers revealed, to throw off, if we wanted to, on previous presidents, but in my view, where American lives are involved, where the United States is involved in a conflict, even though it is one that many people disapproved of, there is only one President — I don't care whether he is a Democrat or Republican, whether he is for me or against me, but I said, "As far as these papers are concerned, we have to protect the confidentiality of presidential communications, and unless we stand here there is not going to be any chance for not only this President, but future presidents, to be able to conduct their foreign policy successfully."

That is the background with respect to the Pentagon

Papers.

HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 Now if you will come to the precise question, I will answer the precise question.

- Q The precise question, and realizing there were many concerns of great importance that you would have had --
  - A Concerns not involving our Administration.
- Ω Not involving your Administration and involving foreign policy. Putting that aside, whether you learned or were informed or became aware that Mr. Halperin was one of the people principally responsible for the preparation of this study and that Mr. Halperin was one of the people who had given access to that study to Mr. Ellsberg, who, obviously, was the person who did leak the papers. Do you recall being informed of that?

A I can't recall being specifically informed that
Mr. Halperin gave access to the papers to Mr. Ellsberg. I can
only be informed -- I can only tell you that the suspicions
as to who might have given access to Ellsberg were rampant
and Halperin's name was among many others that were included.

Q Given your statement that the suspicion focused on one, as you say, of many people, but one of them was Mr. Halperin, and I ask whether you recall directing or being aware that anyone in the White House or elsewhere was reviewing these wire tap records that had been on for some 21 months on Mr. Halperin to see whether there would be any information

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there that might be helpful in determining whether or not Halperin had leaked these documents or had been involved in leaking these documents?

- A At what time would this have been done?
- Q This would be done shortly after the publication of the Pentagon Papers. It appears -- I realize this is difficult to go back and separate out times, but it appears that very shortly after that you were aware of Mr. Halperin's involvement?
  - A Potentially. I wasn't sure.
- Q But that you would have directed or at least been aware of people going back and checking the wire tap of Mr. Halperin, which had been on for some 21 months, and see whether or not ---
- A I have no recollection of suggesting that Halperin's wire taps, which had occurred so many months before, be reviewed to see if he was one of those who was a leaker. I do have a recollection that Dr. Kissinger told me, when he separated Mr. Halperin from his NSC staff, that he felt he had made a mistake in taking him on because they considered him to be a leaker. That is why the suspicion was raised, but many people were leakers, so that was nothing new.
- Q Turning now to Mr. Ellsberg, in some of the information that has been supplied to us by your attorneys there is reference to Dr. Kissinger informing you of his previous

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 association with Mr. Ellsberg and of informing you that Mr. Ellsberg was somewhat unstable and that Mr. Ellsberg used drugs? Do you recall being informed that Mr. Ellsberg used drugs?

A The fact that Mr. -- I mean the charge or the allegation that Mr. Ellsberg used drugs I have no recollection of. All that I do recall is that Dr. Kissinger pointed out to me that Mr. Ellsberg apparently had been one of this students and therefore he knew him.

He also, apparently, knew of his record in Vietnam or he had been a hawk at one time -- I testified to this yesterday, so I won't repeat it today -- and then turned into a dove and that his, during the time he was a hawk, apparently he was working with the JCS, and then, also, Dr. Kissinger's evaluation of him as a man and Dr. Kissinger and I had very frank discussions, and I hope all future presidents can have such discussions with their top national security advisors and their secretaries of State, and that will only happen in the event that Mr. Miller and Mr. Martenson are successful in the suit that we are now bringing to be sure that confidentiality of future presidents, as well as our own, is protected. But Dr. Kissinger said that Ellsberg, he said, basically, and I use the term, he was a "nut", that he was unstable, therefore untrustworthy, and he didn't know what he might do. He felt -in other words, he had no confidence in Ellsberg's emotional

stability.

HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 Now let me, however, be sure that I give Mr.

Ellsberg credit for what he also had. He said that he was a

brilliant doctor, that he had been a very good student, that he

was very bright, but that he would become emotionally involved

in a matter and then be on one side at one time and some other

side at another time.

As far as the use of drugs is concerned, I recall neither Dr. Kissinger or anybody else telling me that Ellsberg used drugs.

Q I would like now to show you a letter to see whether this at all refreshes your recollection, and we will mark this as Exhibit E-1.

(The document referred to was marked Exhibit No. E-1 for identification.)

## BY MR. MARTIN:

- Q I will ask you to take a look at the second paragraph of this letter that deals with Mr. Ellsberg.
  - A This letter I notice is dated on September 3, 1969.
- Q Let me explain that for you. This is one of the letters that was sent as part of this overall wire tap project, and this letter, although this copy is addressed to you, a copy also went to Dr. Kissinger and Dr. Kissinger did receive and discuss this letter.

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A I do recall, and when I testified earlier I was aware, of course, of this letter, I do recall that letter having been brought to my attention. I do recall that Dr. Kissinger had a very high opinion of Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Halperin's mental capability and a very low opinion of their emotional stability, but I recall Dr. Kissinger -- this does not refresh my recollection, and I think that by this time, September 3, 1969, the policy had been instituted, which I have earlier described, where I had this, what I call this wire tap information sent to Haldeman or Kissinger or whoever had responsibility, but not to be sent to me unless there was something that required action on my part, but I might have seen it.

Q Realizing that might have been the policy during the operation of these wire taps, given the fact that Mr. Ellsberg had been accused of leaking these papers and it becoming a majorissue in the summer of '71, the question is whether or not that information was brought to your attention in the summer of '71 concerning Mr. Ellsberg?

A After Mr. Ellsberg was indicted, you mean?

Not necessarily after he was indicted, but after he was identified as the source and became a topic of discussion.

A I recall some discussion with regard to Ellsberg and Halperin being friends and being, shall we say, possibly engaged

in erratic activities. I don't recall any specific discussion at that time of a letter of this sort saying that a wire tap two years before had disclosed that Ellsberg and Halperin had — the Grand Jurors are going to love this — had recommended that Harry not take a trip at the same time his wife takes one, so Ellsberg subsequently mentioned to another individual that he left a satchel filled with stuff at his friend's house during a contact with Pat Marks — that, of course, would be a misspelling — of Scarsdale, New York. She told him that the stuff Harry had was all right, although it was disorienting.

Anybody reading the letter would say that that must refer to drugs. I am not up on this lingo of "trip" and the rest. What information was brought to me, when it came to my attention, I do not recall. At some time I heard, after the Pentagon Papers case became national news--Mr. Ellsberg's name was brought into it along with, apparently, Mr. Halperin's--I heard that there was information to the effect that these people were on drugs. I must say, though, that my recollection at this time was that that information had been developed in the investigation of Ellsberg after the Pentagon Papers came out, rather than in this period. And, frankly, when I read this file, I was surprised to find that this business about Ellsberg being on drugs and so forth was two years old at the time of the Pentagon Papers.

Q Given that there would be concern about Mr. Ellsberg's erratic behavior and the possibility that he had other documents which he might leak, do you recall or do you have any knowledge of anyone directing that Mr. Ellsberg himself or any of the other principals involved in the Pentagon papers case should be wire tapped during this time period, after the publication of the Pentagon Papers?

A No, I have no recollection of directing that they be wire tapped. As a matter of fact, there was a considerable disagreement within the Administration as to whether Ellsberg should even be prosecuted.

As I testified yesterday, I stopped the prosecution or stopped the efforts that someone had to make to prosecute the publishers, who were equally guilty, for reasons that I thought were very good reasons, and in the Ellsberg case I didn't think or I didn't know or didn't believe -- I mean, when I say that, many of my associates did not believe it was worthwhile to go ahead and prosecute him, but eventaully the decision was made to go forward on the prosecution.

Incidentally, one of those who was very reluctant at the beginning to go forward on Mr. Ellsberg's prosecution was Mr. Hoover and that was for a very sensitive, personal reason. Ellsberg was involved --

Q You refer to Mrs. Marx?

A To Mrs. Marx. That is why I say it is a misspelling

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here. It says M-a-r-k-s here and it is M-a-r-x, the Marx I knew and Mr. Hoover knew and Ellsberg was married to the daughter of the toy maker, who was one of Mr. Hoover's closest friends, and apparently Mr. Marx, like, I am afraid, poor Mr. Hearst, even though his daughter he knew was a little off, he still loved her, and Hoover just didn't want to get into the Ellsberg thing because of the embarrassment that it would cause to them.

Incidentally, he didn't tell me that specifically, but that information was conveyed to me, I believe, by the Attorney General.

Q Returning to the issue of wire tapping, much later on, and again in the same conversations that Mr. Horowitz has referred to earlier, in April of 1973, on that day you had meetings with, among others, Mr. Petersen and Mr. Richard Moore, and in those conversations you again refer to the Marx episode with Director Hoover. You seem to indicate in those conversations that there was some wiretapping and you state to Mr. Petersen, and I quote, "Now when Hoover got into it, it should now be wire tapping" and later you state, that same day, to Mr. Moore, "They had the FBI do bugging once it got into the case, let me assure you - unquote.

I believe you stated you don't recall being aware of such wire taps?

A Yes, sir, and I am well aware of that record,

...

and I must say I was surprised to find, when I read this record, that there was no wire tapping except for a highly sensitive case that I, of course, will answer questions on if the Special Prosecutor is interested in it, involving Yoeman Radford, but there was no wire tapping after February of 1971. Of course there was none after June 20 of '72 because that was the time the statute went into effect.

I just assumed, without knowing, that Mr. Hoover in conducting an investigation would probably be doing what the FBI always does, going to every source, using every method possible in order to get information. My assumption, apparently, was incorrect.

Q I would like to turn to the period after --

A Incidentally, I should point out I can't recall seeing and have no recollection of seeing any wire taps that May.

If they were instituted and then destroyed or something, I
have no recollection of ever being informed of what was in
them or anything of that sort, so if they were destroyed,
which is possible -- that is Mr. Hoover's practice quite
often -- nothing was produced in them that was considered to
be important to the prosecution.

Ω I would like to turn briefly to a meeting you had with Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Ehrlichman, Mr. Haldeman, after Mr. Ellsberg was indicted, and just to try to refresh your recollection, the meeting was on July 6. What you might

whether or not members of the NSC staff, Dr. Kissinger's staff,

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may be involved in leaking information, whether there may be a conspiracy aspect to various leaks that were occurring at that time, but what we are specifically interested in is the references beginning on page 8, where Mr. Haldeman raises the possibility that someone should review the wire tap records that we have been referring to to see whether there would be anything of value to the Pentagon Papers investigation and Mr. Mitchell states that he is having them reviewed in the Bureau. That conversation continues in that vein up to about the middle of page 9 or the top of page 9.

- A Yes, I have read it.
- Q Do you recall being informed by Mr. Mitchell that these wire tap records were being reviewed?

A I have no independent recollection of it, but having seen this conversation, Mr. Mitchell must have told me that on that occasion.

O Do you recall whether anyone, other than Mr. Mitchell, informed you of that?

A I have no recollection of anybody else having told me, because it is not a subject that I consider to be -- I fear at that time I had very much on my mind.

You noted the date here - July 6?

- Q Yes, I noted that is the date that Dr. Kissinger was on his way to China and I think that --
  - A You know why I wasn't thinking about it?

Q I am sorry?

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was being undertaken and my mind was, being the single track mind that it is, where major subjects were concerned, throughout the period of July, until the announcement was made on July 15 that the trip was going to be taken, and for some time thereafter, I was thinking of the China initiative. Consequently my recollection of a conversation of this sort is, frankly, as I stated. I simply don't recollect it, but if you were to question me today about the meetings I had with Kissinger, the cables that he sent to me while he was on the way to China, the problems he was having of getting from Pakistan to China, his conversations with Chou En-lai and a meeting that he had with other Chinese officials, I could remember it almost verbatim. But this kind of thing I just didn't pay that much attention to, and I don't think you would have either. Q I can appreciate that --A No, you wouldn't.

It was at that time that the Chinese initiative

Q I would like to turn to --

A I don't say that with any reflection on you. I mean you have your job and I have mine, but I want the Grand Jurors to understand when I say I don't recognize something, it isn't because I am trying to duck a question. If I don't recollect it, I am not going to say I do, and when you are

engaged in activities that are, for example, what you talked about, the date of the institution of the wire taps, -- You know how many Americans were being killed in Vietnam them -- three hundred a week. There were 600 PoWs in Vietnam in May of 1969, and at that time massive offensives were coming down from the north in Vietnam and at that time, as well, 14,000 Americans were being drafted. All of that we stopped, and we couldn't have stopped them unless we had had secret meetings with the Chinese, with the Russians, with the North Vietnamese and the South Vietnamese. It was a four-legged stool, and that is why, you see, my concern about leaks was so great, my concern about the Pentagon Papers was so great.

A lot of our sources dried up for some time after the Pentagon Papers came out and they dried up because they didn't think they could talk to somebody from the United States without fearing — I am speaking of foreign sources — without fearing, without being assured that that would be in confidence, so I would say that as a result of what Mr. Ellsberg did and what the New York Times, and, in my opinion, one of the most irresponsible actions by a great newspaper of this nation did, the ending of awar and the killing of Americans was delayed. Initiatives would have come much sooner had that not happened.

Oh, I know this goes against the current thinking. I don't mean you gentlemen and I don't mean the Grand Jurors.

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 The current thinking is that Ellsberg and the New York Times should be heroes for exposing and putting out all of this confidential information.

Let me say when confidential information is put out that costs one American life, I think the one that puts it out should go to jail for it.

- Q Well, appreciating your concerns as you stated them --
  - A Why I think you agree with that, don't you?
  - Q Well, I think I --
- A I am sorry, it is not my right to question you. I am sorry.
- Q Given this concern, and given your concern about the fact that Mr. Ellsberg, in order to minimize the damage that had already been done, he should be prosecuted so that this would be an example that might restore some of this confidence that has been lost, I would like to go back and focus on the events involving Mr. Ellsberg during this period. I would like to turn to a meeting that you had in San Clemente with Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman. The notes that we have indicated that Miss Woods was there at the beginning of the meeting, but I believe that portion of the conversation dealt with the Nixon Library and it is not relevant to us.

After that portion of the conversation, the conversation turns to the Pentagon Papers and there is

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ive.

really just two brief references: One, there is a statement, which apparently would have been made by you, stating that Rogers, meaning Secretary of State Rogers, should be tapping more. Do you recall making such a statement?

A I don't recall making such a statement, but I do recall that Dr. Kissinger, and, incidentally, I think incorrectly in this instance, felt that the State Department bureaucracy was potentially more vulnerable in terms of leaking and less trustworthy than any other parts of the bureauracracy, and that we should make some effort to do something about the State Department people.

Now, as far as Mr. Rogers was concerned, he was the Secretary of State. He couldn't do any tapping. It had to be done, as I have also said, through the usual ways: The Attorney General had to approve them or I had to approve them -- no, I didn't approve them -- the Attorney General approved them, but if I ordered them, the Attorney General would approve them, but as far as the State Department personnel were concerned, as you know, none of them were tapped.

Q Being it appears that the subject of wiretapping was being raised by this comment, there is, again, a statement with regard to "re Grand Jury: don't worry re taps on discovery re witness" and it appears to be witnesses of the White House. "Witness" is abbreviated. Do you recall --

A Let me take a look at that one. I know you furnished

1 it to me, but I have forgotten which one it is.

MR. MARTIN: I have marked as Exhibit E-2 Mr. Ehrlichman's notes of a meeting on July 10, 1971.

(The document referred to was marked Exhibit No. E-2 for identification.)

THE WITNESS: Yes, you can go ahead with your question. I can listen while I read it.

BY MR. MARTIN:

Q The first page of those notes is, as I indicated earlier, is with regard to the Nixon Library. On the second page, note 9 turns to the subject of Ellsberg, note 10 is the note I read previously concerning Mr. Rogers and then there is this note I just read concerning the Grand Jury. Do you recall any such reference being made to wire taps somehow being discovered or discovery motions relating to wire tapping in the Grand Jury investigation or in any aspect of the Pentagon Papers?

A No, I don't recall. I don't know what grand jury that could have been he is referring to. These are his notes, of course.

I do know this, that on many occasions I told him, and I told Dr. Kissinger, I told several of them that we should not be defensive with regard to wire tapping for national security purposes, that we could defend them. I did not want

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to disclose that we were doing it because that would, of course, blow the whole program, but that we should not be defensive, and obviously if there was a grand jury proceeding, since grand jury proceedings are totally off the record, that is one area where there would be no concern if wire tapping was disclosed.

Q Specifically, the way that concern could arise is that if a Grand Jury witness was hostile and refused to testify and even after granted immunity refused to testify and the government went into court to have him held in contempt, he could raise the issue of whether or not he had been wiretapped. This would have happened, perhaps, although it did not happen, but it could have happened with Mr.

Halperin if he was called before a grand jury, and it could have happened with various reporters if they were called before a grand jury.

Do you recall any concern that in these grand jury proceedings these wire taps might have to be disclosed?

A What proceedings were going on at that time in the grand jury?

- O There was the Boston Grand Jury at that time.
- A What were they investigating?
- Q They were investigating the aspects more related to the delivery of the papers to the Times and Post as opposed to the earlier investigation, which was, basically, the Xerox-

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 ing and copying of the documents during 1969 and '70. Do you recall any such statement about or any indication --

A I don't recall this. I cannot recall the discussion specifically. I recall generally what I have told you already.

Ω Do you recall in this discussion or at or about this time being told that Mr. Mardian would come out here to San Clemente to discuss these wire taps with you, that there was some problem with regard to the wire taps?

A Yes, I know Mr. Mardian did come out to talk to me about it.

Q Do you recall the circumstances under which you were told he was coming, whether a talking paper or some preliminary meetings were held, or anything of that nature?

A No, and I don't have any papers. As you know, you have those, so I wouldn't have any opportunity to review that. I mean you have them, unless we haven't turned them over to you. You don't have them unless we turned them over to you.

That is not a fair statement. But your actions have made it impossible for me to have my papers here.

Q We would like to turn now to the meeting on July 12, '71, and I have marked as Exhibit E-4 Mr. Ehrlichman's notes of that meeting.

(The document referred to was marked Exhibit No. E-4