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TRIALS

The Spy in the Cold

"Well, I'm sorry but I don't believe you," said Federal Judge John J. Sirica. He was addressing four of the Watergate defendants, and what he did not believe was their claim that they could not remember who had supplied them with money. Even sums as high as $114,000, they said, simply turned up in brown manila envelopes from none knew where. Despite the judge's sharp questioning, the four insisted last week on pleading ignorance—and guilt. That reduced the number of defendants from seven to two and also reduced the likelihood that the trial would ever disclose who sanctioned the conspiracy to bug Democratic Party headquarters last June.

The four—three of whom are Cubans from Miami—were talked into pleading guilty, TIME has learned, by the same man who recruited them into the conspiracy in the first place: E. Howard Hunt, the former CIA official who had pleaded guilty himself a week earlier. Hunt promised his four confederates that unidentified "friends" would offer each defendant up to $1,000 for every month he spent in prison, with more money to be paid at the time of his release (TIME, Jan. 22).

The guilty plea by the four defendants staved off a prospective courtroom uproar—testimony that Hunt had told them the Watergate bugging had been approved by the White House, specifically by two presidential advisers —former Attorney General John Mitchell, then head of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, and Charles W. Colson, who at the time was on the White House staff as special counsel to the President.

Castro. Hunt's influence over the four dates back to 1961, when Hunt was a leading CIA official engaged in planning the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. At that time, the four men were convinced that Hunt spoke secretly for the U.S. Government; apparently they still are. In 1972, when Hunt recruited them into the Watergate conspiracy, he grandly told them: "It's got to be done. My friend Colson wants it. Mitchell wants it." Colson is in fact an old friend of Hunt's; it was he who got Hunt onto the White House staff in 1971 as a $100-a-day consultant. Hunt also told the four that their old enemy Fidel Castro was sending money indirectly to the Democratic Party in the hope that a McGovern victory would soften the U.S. attitude toward Cuba.

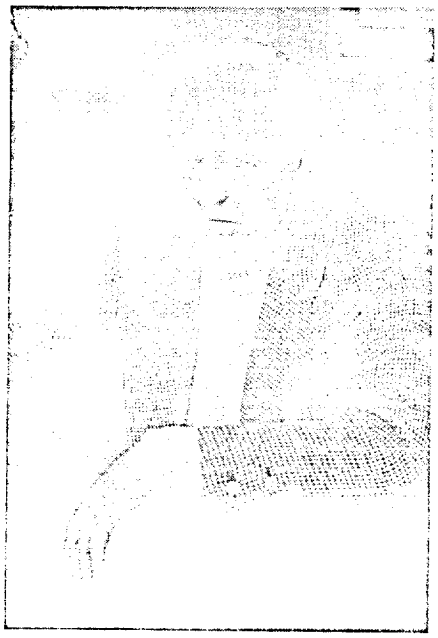
After the Watergate arrests, Hunt became more cautious, referring to Administration officials merely as "my people." He insisted that his people were prepared to put up plenty of money for the defense of the arrested men. Of the $35,000 Hunt is known to have received fr[illegible] about $8,000—or $2,000 apiece—has reached the four defendants. Yet the four men do not appear to be displeased with the arrangement. To have worked with Hunt, one of them told the court, had been "the greatest honor."

■

"Under the spreading chestnut tree, I sold you and you sold me." In an interview with TIME Correspondent David Beckwith, E. Howard Hunt quoted those mocking lines from George Orwell's *1984*, and then he added defensively: "There was none of that in any operation I ever ran. Nobody above or below me was ever sold out. I protect the people I deal with."

Hunt, a remarkable storyteller (who has written some 46 novels as well as an account of the Bay of Pigs fiasco called *Give Us This Day*), decided to talk because "I've been taking a real beating in the press. I've been portrayed

STEVE NORTHUP



E. HOWARD HUNT
"My people."

as an irresponsible adventurer, a desperado. And bring a photographer. The pictures of me at the trial have made me look like a buffoon." For legal reasons, he refused to say much about the Watergate trial, but he reminisced freely about other adventures.

"Let me tell you a story," Hunt declared. "The last wartime operation I was involved in was an air resupply operation in central China. We had a five-man guerrilla team that hadn't been resupplied for months, so we went parachuting supplies out of a C-47 to them in a rice paddy. I went along as a cargo kicker, holding onto the chute wire and pushing the stuff out in a hurry from about 600 feet. Two of us were hit in the face by flak on the way back, and one later got caught by the Japs and skinned alive, but the point is this: A team out on an unorthodox mission expects resupply, it expects concern and attention. The team should never get the feeling they're abandoned. End of story."

Hunt makes no effort to hide his own sense of abandonment. "Nobody has invited me anywhere for six months," he says. "My family has been harassed, my kids are teased and taunted at school. Most of my old CIA friends, people I worked with for years and thought I was close to, have cut me off. I had lunch last week with my daughter at a club in Georgetown and saw a CIA officer who worked for me in Japan. He looked right through me."

Secure. Speaking of the death of his wife in a Chicago plane crash last month, Hunt insists that the mysterious $10,000 she was carrying in $100 bills was to have been invested "in a new business enterprise out there, a concern that might have provided me with a job after I got out of jail." Turning a bit maudlin, he remarks: "I've often wished that it had been me on the plane instead of my wife. The Watergate would have been over for me. My family would have been financially secure. And the four children would have a mother instead of a father wasting away in jail." At another point, as he spoke of trying to explain his situation to his nine-year-old son, he wept. Still later he referred to himself as "a fish at the end of a line; I'm struggling hard, but it looks like a pretty strong line."

Hunt joined the CIA in 1950 after having served in the Navy and the OSS during World War II, worked as a LIFE correspondent in the South Pacific, won a Guggenheim fellowship in creative writing and sold a movie script *(Bimini Run)* to Warner Bros. for $35,000. He is proud of his 20 years in the CIA, though he feels "the agency" has treated him badly of late. "When they identified me as a former CIA officer right after the Watergate arrests," he says, "they abrogated our agreement of confidentiality."

As a member of the agency's "Department of Dirty Tricks," he worked on the operation that overthrew the Communist-supported Guatemala regime of Jacobo Arbenz in 1954. After the coup, he recalls, "Arbenz and his people were stripped naked at the airport and searched before they were allowed to leave. One of his aides was Che Guevara. If we'd let our Guatemalans start to shoot them, as they wanted, there's no telling when the shooting would have stopped. It was a close decision, and I have often wondered how effective Castro would have been without the intelligence of that asthmatic little medical student from Argentina."

On his years in espionage, Hunt reflects: "You see, our Government trains people like myself to do these things and do them successfully. It becomes a way of life for a person like me." Often he traveled under assumed names, says Hunt, "to preserve plausible denial," the phrase rolling from his lips so smoothly that it sounds like an agency cliché. Again and again he returns to

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the theme of an officer's loyalty to his subordinates: "If your people are caught in an operation, you do everything you can for them. Money is the cheapest commodity you've got in an operation like this."

Hunt retired from the agency in 1970. "The Bay of Pigs," he says bitterly, "really ended my chance for substantial advancement within the CIA, because I was associated with it and the thing went sour." In 1971 he was asked to join the White House to plug security leaks. "It wasn't a petty operation. There were major leaks involving the SALT talks, operations in India. One leak resulted in the extermination of one of our agents in Asia. The Administration couldn't stand for that, and I worked closely with the CIA trying to stop it."

Why did he get mixed up in the Watergate case? Hunt admits that he had a political motive, which he dresses up rather elaborately. "There is a built-in bias by the intellectual community, including the news media, against people who want to preserve the best of our country's heritage. As for me, I don't want to exchange the good of this country for the uncertainties of change." Hunt also has a more practical explanation for his involvement: "I was not aware that my activity constituted a federal offense. I never personally went into Democratic offices, and I thought the most they could get me on was second-degree burglary."

Hunt insists that he never thought much of the Watergate scheme in the first place. "I cased the situation thoroughly, and I'm good at it. I appraised the risk [in bugging Democratic headquarters] as very high and the potential return as very low. I recommended against it, but it wasn't my decision. I can tell you this: if it had been a CIA operation and I'd been in charge, it never would have happened."

Return of Dr. Jekyll

The hijacker boarded the Los Angeles-to-New York airliner with an automatic pistol concealed inside a fake plaster arm cast. Once he had seized control in the cockpit, he started making a wild series of demands over the radiotelephone. He wanted to talk to President Nixon; he wanted the release of Angela Davis; he wanted a ransom payment of exactly $306,800. Eight hours after the hijacker struck, two FBI agents disguised as crew members boarded the plane at John F. Kennedy Airport, shot the hijacker in the hand and captured him.

There was no doubt about his identity. He was Garrett Brock Trapnell, 34, a dark-haired man with piercing eyes and a long record of bank robberies. Trapnell himself did not deny the hijacking, but he claimed it had been done by his wicked alter ego, Gregg Ross. He was a Jekyll-Hyde personality, he said. Appearing in Brooklyn's U.S. District Court last month, he pleaded not guilty

If Trapnell was indeed insane, he had a background that provided quite a few explanations. His father was an Annapolis graduate who rose to be a commander in the Navy but whose private life was less than stable. He had five wives, one of whom was a heavy-drinking Boston Brahmin. Trapnell's mother. They divorced when Trapnell was four, and he moved from home to home, including a stay in Panama, where he says his father, the commander, moonlighted by running a brothel.

Trapnell's criminal record began when he was 15—an arrest for petty theft. Then came a hitch in the Army (terminated by an early discharge); a reported stint of gunrunning to Fidel Castro; and finally a series of armed robberies in New Mexico, Iowa and

AP

HIJACKER GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL
"I read more damned books."

Maryland. After he was caught, he later recalled in an unpublished 1971 interview with Freelance Writer Cy Berlowitz, "A lawyer came to me and said, 'Trap, you are going to prison for 20 years, or you can go to the state hospital.' So I went to the state hospital and I dug the whole action. I read more damned books on psychiatry and psychology than probably any psychology student will in any school in the world."

Trapnell spent a year in a mental hospital and then began a bizarre series of crime and nonpunishment. Throughout the '60s, he staged robberies whenever he needed money—at one point he and a partner flew to Canada and robbed a bank once a month for seven months (total take: $130,000). Along the way he lived in bank-robber style: a Mercedes-Benz, a private plane, $40-a-day hotel rooms in Miami, a Las Vegas trip with a go-go dancer. Whenever he was caught, he would bring out his insanity defense, get committed to a hospital

a science," he observed, "is the onl ence in the world that deals wit treme intangibles. I probably l more about psychiatry than your age resident psychiatrist."

At his latest trial the interview Berlowitz was placed in evidenc show that Trapnell was faking. A tant U.S. Attorney Peter Schlam brought in two psychiatrists to t that, in their opinion, Trapnell wa fectly sane (he has an IQ of 130) prosecution had not discovered, ever, that one juror, Gertrude Has worked for 30 years as a psychiatr cial worker. To Miss Hass's profes eye, apparently, Trapnell's accou how he had faked insanity was itse ther evidence of his actual insanit

Last week, after a five-week the jury deliberated the case and to its dismay that it was divided 1. The eleven argued with Miss but she remained adamant; when guing grew louder, she sent a m to Federal District Judge George ling saying that she was being pres At that point, Judge Rosling had charge the jury—not without som sure of his own. "She may expec visits from Government agencie said, "to find out if this was th formance of her jury function or other function."

The threat was instantly chal by the American Civil Liberties and Rosling duly retracted his a tions, setting a new trial for M Trapnell is quite prepared. "I hav mitted all these crimes and have gotten a number for any of the had said to his interviewer. "If Ross commits a crime, then Gar nell is not responsible. It's the of your legal system."

Guilty Times 25

Juan Corona's hands conv grabbed the defense table as he the jury's verdict on the first "Guilty." Then, for nearly half a the ritual went on. The judge r the name of a murdered farm then intoned the jury's verdict: of murder in the first degree." E —25 times, the number of vic the worst series of murders in tory—the jury responded in "Yes." At the sixth or seventh Corona's wife Gloria broke in When it was over, his ten- daughter collapsed and was rus hospital. Corona himself, who cently suffered his third heart a 19 months of confinement, r calm and quietly asked his a Richard Hawk, to thank the "their attention to the case." said Hawk, "was something I c bring myself to do."

Police had first suspected a Mexican-born farm-labor co when his name appeared on m ceipts that were discovered in the crude graves that yielded up

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Now, It's the Watergate Two

First they were the Watergate Seven, then the Watergate Six—and last week they became the Watergate Two.

Four more defendants decided to plead guilty in the explosive political espionage case—as former White House aide E. Howard Hunt had done the week before—intensifying the drumfire of speculation over the inducements they may have been offered. There were reports that each man had been offered up to $1,000 for every month spent in prison after switching his plea. Some stories traced the funds to "friends" in Miami's Cuban community, where the four had strong ties; others suggested that the defendants were still getting money from the same source that had financed the Watergate operation from the start—presumably the secret coffers of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President. But NEWSWEEK learned that a new fund, to provide financial support for the defendants, was set up after their arrest by some well-heeled Republicans who hoped to limit further embarrassment to the party by short-circuiting the trial.

The defendants weren't saying. The latest to bow out—Bernard L. Barker, Eugenio Martinez, Frank A. Sturgis and Virgilio P. Gonzalez—first fired their lawyer, Henry Rothblatt, who had insisted on a trial, and then confessed almost eagerly to the charges of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping (maximum sentence: up to 55 years in jail and $50,000 in fines). Under questioning by Federal Judge John J. Sirica, with the jury out of earshot, they claimed only that Hunt and Barker had convinced them that the Watergate caper was somehow related to the fight against Communism and Castroism. This, ostensibly, was enough to appeal to the anti-Castro sentiments of the defendants; two of them, Martinez and Sturgis, had been involved along with Hunt and Barker in the CIA-directed Bay of Pigs operation. But who had financed the escapade? Barker maintained that expense money was mailed to him in unmarked envelopes, and he therefore didn't know the source. "Well, I'm sorry," said the frustrated judge, "I don't believe you."

The four also denied receiving any outside support after their arrests, or promises of help in return for pleading guilty—but NEWSWEEK learned otherwise. Several reliable Washington sources said that the defendants were receiving at least part of their current funds from Republican moneymen eager to minimize the GOP's embarrassment. "As I understand it," one insider told NEWSWEEK's Nicholas Horrock, "the kitty did not reflect approval of their acts, but simply a desire to do what they could to relieve the party of the embarrassment of a long and messy trial."

Pensions: Beyond that, Horrock learned that five of the seven defendants also receive money from the CIA, although for past services unconnected with Watergate. Hunt and James McCord, who was security coordinator for the CRP and a security consultant for the GOP National Committee when he was arrested inside Democratic headquarters, both receive pensions as retired CIA employees; Barker, Sturgis and Martinez reportedly still get stipends for their roles in the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

FBI agents working on the Watergate investigation feared they might uncover even closer CIA connections, NEWSWEEK learned. Tracing the route of Republican campaign donations to the Watergate crew, FBI agents initially worried that they had stumbled into a CIA transfer system; specifically, they were concerned that a Mexican middleman who had handled GOP funds might also have been a CIA contact. But the CIA assured the G-men that they had not struck any *current* agency operations—the suggestion being that Hunt and McCord might have reactivated a network they remembered from their government cloak-and-dagger days.

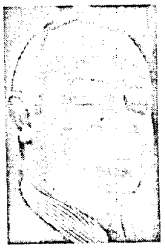
Duress: In court, attorneys for the two remaining defendants—McCord and G. Gordon Liddy, a former FBI man and White House staffer—called for a mistrial. The jury, they argued, could not remain unprejudiced after the unexplained disappearance of so many defendants. But Judge Sirica turned them down and then attorney Gerald Alch disclosed that he planned to defend McCord with the principle of "duress"—a chancy strategy based on McCord's supposed fear that pro-McGovern leftists were planning violence against top Republicans "including but not limited to the President." Said Alch: "If one is under a reasonable apprehension—regardless of whether that apprehension is in fact correct—he is justified in breaking a law to avoid the greater harm."

Legal experts scoffed, noting that duress is usually accepted as a defense only in extreme emergencies. Even if there were a plot, attorneys said, McCord could easily have turned the matter over to the authorities. Alch's defense was "aimed strictly at the emotions of the jurors," said one former Justice Department attorney. "If he can get to one of them who's deathly afraid of rioting leftists, he might get a hung jury."

The jury was permitted to hear barely half of the proceedings. Jurors did hear a young plain-clothes man describe the arrests inside Watergate ("Keep cool—you got us," said Sturgis, hands in the air). But they trooped out of court again as lawyers bickered over the testimony

Wally McNamee—Newsweek

Bowing out: Gonzalez, Sturgis, lawyer Rothblatt, Barker, Martinez



Liddy

McCord

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Newsweek

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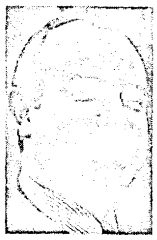

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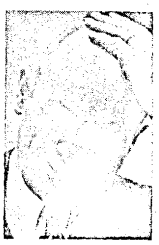

McCord

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of former FBI man Alfred C. Baldwin, who admitted listening in on some 200 Democratic telephone conversations. The government wanted Baldwin to describe the contents of the calls in order to support a possible blackmail motive. But some of the wiretapped Democrats objected that their privacy was being invaded, and the U.S. Court of Appeals finally ruled out the testimony. When the trial resumed, Baldwin testified that he once took his logs on two days of tapped phone calls to CRP headquarters and left them with a guard—for delivery to a CRP official whose name Baldwin swore he cannot remember.

By the weekend, the chances that the trial would produce complete explanations were shrinking fast—and some Senate Democrats moved closer to a full-scale inquiry of their own. They got some perhaps unexpected support from the Nixon Administration itself, when Attorney General Richard Kleindienst promised to make all FBI records in the case available to them. "A jury trial," Kleindienst conceded, "is not the best place to explore the ramifications of this kind of thing for the political system."

POLITICS:

Teddy Redux

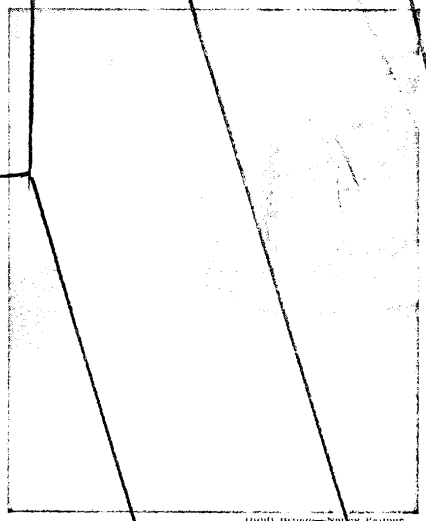
In a city as political as Washington, the Inauguration of one President automatically spurs thought about his successor—and that leads quickly enough to speculation about Sen. Edward M. Kennedy. NEWSWEEK's John Lindsay, who has been reporting on Kennedy's career for a decade, filed this assessment of him and his prospects as Mr. Nixon's second term begins:

For all their wealth, privilege and Ivy League gloss, the Kennedy brothers have always relished the tickle and brawl of politics—and Sen. Edward Kennedy enjoys the game most. More than either of his brothers, he steps to the lively pipes of the Boston of his grandfather, "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald. During the two years leading up to the nomination of Sen. George McGovern, Kennedy played his version of "Guess-What-I'm-Up-To?" with superb timing and obvious pleasure. He had no intention of seeking the nomination in 1972, yet those who did want it were forced to proceed with an ear cocked for his footsteps—and he played the press like a harpsichord in the bargain. And now, having tried it and liked it, he can be counted on for another whack at the same game in the months ahead.

Richard Drayne, Kennedy's impish press secretary, rarely avoids the opportunity to play a round or two himself. When a reporter recently inquired about Kennedy's age (he'll be 41 on Feb. 22), Drayne was up to it. "Customarily, we do not comment on the senator's chronological age," Drayne sniffed with feigned loftiness. "We prefer to measure that progress in quadrennials, as one does leap year."

The joke has its point. The press reminds us constantly that Kennedy will be 44 in 1976, 48 in 1980 and so on; he will not push up against the further reaches of the Presidential age spectrum until 1992, when he will be 60—a milestone just passed by Mr. Nixon. Kennedy *could* play this game for the rest of the century. But there is a leadership vacuum in the Democratic Party right now; the auguries and portents for Kennedy seem all to converge on 1976, so some basic decisions must be made.

Kennedy's immediate challenge is to maintain a low enough profile to fend off the tag of "front runner," which is unendurable for four long years, yet still



Diddi Brunn—Nancy Palmer

Kennedy: A message from 'Augie' and 'Leo'

exert enough leadership to capitalize on Mr. Nixon's status as a lame duck. ("If you get the handle on that one, call us," observed an aide wryly.) The senator finessed the recent struggle for control of the Democratic National Committee, and he leads all private conversations about 1976 off into a syntactical quagmire—mutterings, half-formed thoughts, fractured sentences—from which the only escape is to drop the subject. But he is pointed and candid about the Democrats' failures in 1972, and open enough about his own position at the center of things. "Unquestionably party leadership now moves to Capitol Hill," he said recently. "That is where I think we have the greatest potential forum for national debate."

Kennedy is deeply concerned with reshaping congealed liberal dogma to the new needs and political realities of the '70s. To the consternation of some colleagues, he has conceded to Mr. Nixon

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Kleindienst to Aid Hill on Watergate

Atty. Gen. Richard G. Kleindienst said today a Senate investigation of the Watergate affair would provide the best forum to get into the political ramifications of the bugging incident.

He said the Justice Department would cooperate fully with Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C., whose committee will make the investigation, and will furnish Ervin with as much raw FBI investigative material as possible.

The Senate investigation, he said, "doesn't bother me one bit—and it probably is a good thing.

"A trial is not a good place to investigate conduct relating to the political system."

During a breakfast with a group of newsmen he also claimed that the administration is not conducting a vendetta against the press for exposures it made in the Watergate case.

"Any time a citizen of this country attempts to install an eavesdropping device on another without sanction of law, he is committing one of the most far-reaching and significant crimes against society," the attorney general said.

Kleindienst said he disagreed with some specifics of the press coverage but that overall, "I think it was a good thing it was exposed . . . It got the treatment from the press it should have."

Kleindienst said that because of court orders he could not talk publicly about the investigation, but he said there was never any attempt by the White House to interfere with the probe.

Kleindienst said, "The whole thing hangs on the integrity of the FBI and the Justice Department to fulfill their function.

"I've got a duty to uphold the Constitution. It's a sad fact that some of you don't think that means anything to me," he said.

He said that career lawyers and career government investigators were involved and "the system just doesn't permit obstruction of justice in a case like this."

Asked if he would turn all the FBI files over to Ervin's committee, Kleindienst said he expected most of it would be provided, within limitations dealing with possible appeals in the court case now under way and with protecting innocent persons.

He said that as "a matter of policy" the Justice Department doesn't turn "open files" over to Congress. By open, he said he meant material in cases that are still under investigation or still involved in litigation.

He said the department policy calls for withholding material which "could harm innocent people," such irresponsible statements that might have been made by people during an investigation.

He said that when he first came to the Justice Department he was surprised at the first FBI file he read. "It was 20 percent good material and 80 percent trash," he said. But he added that a lot of "trash" is picked up in any investigation attempting to get at the truth.

Kleindienst said he has "great respect" for Sen. Ervin and "I don't believe we're going to have any problem" on what will be made available. "We won't have any difficulty working out the ground rules."

STAR, 18 JAN 1973

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Hunt Recruited Former CIA Agent

By PATRICK COLLINS
and JAMES R. POLK
Star-News Staff Writers

E. Howard Hunt used White House stationery to solicit an ex-CIA agent to join the campaign espionage effort which led to the bugging of Democratic National Headquarters.

The stationery was only a portion of White House facilities employed by Hunt over the course of the effort.

Other evidence indicates that Hunt used a special phone in the White House Executive Office Building to make 11 calls to Bernard Barker. Both Barker and Hunt have entered guilty pleas in the Watergate bugging case.

Ruling on Tapped Calls Delays Trial. Page A-2.

Hunt, an ex-CIA agent and former White House aide, used a note with the White House letterhead to contact Jack Bauman, a retired CIA agent now working as a security specialist in Winter Haven, Fla.

The letter, dated Dec. 20, 1971, read:

Jack:

I'm going to be down in Fla. a few days after Xmas, and plan to call you. I have some things going in which I think you might be interested if your time and health permit.

Best,
Howard Hunt.

In his opening statement at the Watergate trial, prosecutor Earl Silbert said this letter "inquired as to whether or not Mr. Bauman himself was available for some work, a kind of vague assignment in the letter — Mr. Bauman having retired from the CIA."

Silbert said that around Dec. 28, 1971, Bauman met with Hunt and another man at the Playboy Plaza Hotel in Miami, where they had a discussion about Bauman's possible employment.

Although Silbert told the

See HUNT, Page A-4

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Approved For Release 2001/09/04 : CIA-RDP84-00499R000200010004-0

HUNT

Ex-CIA Agent Offered Bug Job

Continued From Page A-1

jury that Bauman could not remember the man who accompanied Hunt, Bauman's date book lists a 4:30 p.m. appointment at the hotel on Dec. 28 with "HH" and "George Leonard," an alias used by G. Gordon Liddy, one of the two Watergate defendants still on trial.

Beneath the notation of the meeting, Bauman's note pad listed the District telephone number 347-0355.

That number was a special White House line used by Hunt on several occasions to call Barker. The phone was in a basement room in the old Executive Office Building.

The secret number was billed to a secretary's home in Alexandria.

White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler has said the phone was installed for use by those tracing news leaks in the administration.

After the meeting in Miami, Bauman discussed the job offer again with Hunt at a hotel here.

"Things were pretty vague," Silbert told the jury last week. "Bauman understood the job to involve development of security capability for the Republican party and it was also explained to him at that time this was a legitimate enterprise."

858

Bauman later returned to Florida and wrote Hunt a letter turning down the job offer. For his trip to Washington **Bauman received four $100** bills.

In another letter dated Jan. 14, 1972, to Bauman — this time on his own stationery — Hunt expressed his regret over Bauman's decision.

"George and I appreciate the trouble you went to on our account," Hunt wrote, "and for my part it was rewarding to see an old valued friend. I assume your verbal offer to cooperate peripherally still holds . . ."

Hunt ended the letter with an apparent reference to the old CIA days: "So as the sun dips low over the far shore of Lake Dot, your old comrade in arms takes leave of his somewhat younger buddy and once again attains the low visibility in a land where high profile is what usually counts."

The prosecution has not included Bauman on its witness list. But it is expected that the court will be presented a stipulation—a set of facts agreed on by prosecution and defense lawyers — regarding Bauman.

The Hunt-Bauman correspondence involving the White House letterhead and the datebook entry with its secret phone number was obtained exclusively by the Star-News and have not yet figured in the trial.

Placed in evidence yesterday were address books of Barker and Eugenio Martinez which included handwritten entries listing the undercover White House phone number, 347-0355.

It was the first of three numbers for "HH" (assumed to be Hunt) in the Barker book. The next was an official White House number, 456-2282.

Martinez' book used Hunt's name, office and regular White House number, followed by "George . . . 347-0355," apparently indicating Liddy could be reached at the covert number also.

In addition to the appearance of the same White House number in the Bauman, Barker and Martinez books, a prosecution summary also shows it was one of four telephones used by Hunt to make **102 long-distance calls to Barker.**

Eleven came from the secret number. Eighty others were made from two phones at Robert R. Mullen & Co. where Hunt was employed. The rest were placed from Hunt's home in Potomac, Md.

Two numbers used by Liddy at the Nixon campaign headquarters at 1701 Pennsylvania Ave. NW also were in the Barker and Martinez books.

Other telephone numbers from the Washington area found in Barker's address book when it was introduced in evidence apparently were friends from the past:

- Maj. Gen. Leigh Wade, now retired from the Air Force, knew Barker slightly as a young officer when Wade was in command of U.S. troops in Cuba at the end of World War II. The general was attending a funeral and could not be reached, but his wife said he had had no contact with Barker for a quarter-century. "He didn't even remember him. We think it's crazy," Mrs. Wade said.
- Mrs. Virginia Topping of Baltimore said Barker stopped by her home with two friends to visit late last May. She had known Barker when he and her ex-husband shared an apartment while working at a steel mill 37 years ago. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ora Poplin of Baltimore, who knew him then, also was in the book, Mrs. Topping said Barker and his friends had a couple of soft drinks, stayed half an hour, and left. She doesn't remember who his friends were.

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STAR" 18 JAN 73

Hunt Contract OKd by OEO

By RONALD SARRO
Star-News Staff Writer

The Office of Education's Sole Source Board approved continuation of a contract which E. Howard Hunt directed a day after he was linked to the Watergate bugging case, Rep. Edith Green, D-Ore., told the House today.

She said the board approved continuation of the $738,548 contract for assisting handicapped children despite its knowledge of Hunt's tie-in to the Watergate case and the fact that he was also working as a $100-a-day consultant to White House aide. Charles W. Colson.

Mrs. Green said the contract was between the Office of Education and the Robert R. Mullen and Co. public relations firm of 1700 Pennsylvania Ave. Hunt was employed by the Mullen firm, but was fired when he failed to report for work after the Watergate break-in June 17.

"It was suggested at the meeting that approval of this sole source contract could prove to be an embarrassment to the administration," Mrs. Green said. "Nevertheless, the continuing contract was funded."

Mrs. Green, a longtime House expert on education, said the contract was extended June 21 in an action in which the Sole Source Board "overrode a number of key flaws in the contract and in the firm's past performance, in the process electing not to open the lucrative contract to competitive bidding."

The congresswoman told the House that minutes of the Sole Source Board meeting were "cleansed of information on Hunt's connection with the break-in and bugging incident," but did mention a flaw in the procedure — lack of a proposal to continue the contract."

Although the minutes reflect a member asked about a copy of the proposal to continue the Mullen work, no one knew where it was and a proposal to defer action failed.

"J. Evans (acting deputy commissioner for planning, evaluation and management and a member of the board) proposed that the board vote without further review since the facts in the case seemed clear after the oral presentation," Mrs. Green quoted the minutes as saying.

She said that while the purpose of the board is to cut down on large numbers of sole sources contracts given out by the office of Education, sharp examinations of proposals are supposed to be made and the Mullen affair amounted to the board being a "rubber stamp."

Hunt played a key role in the production of the film by Mullen centering on Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower, Mrs. Green noted, and in addition was a vice president of the Mullen company.

"We can presume that Hunt and Mullen's influence at the White House vis-a-vis funds for OE's handicapped budget made it imperative that this Mullen contract be continued on a sole source [illegible] for another year," Mrs. [illegible] said. She said the contract [illegible] been extended through June 15, 1973.

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Watergate Defendant Claims 'Bugs' Legal

By Lawrence Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

James W. McCord Jr., one of the two remaining defendants in the Watergate trial, will try to argue that he had a legal reason to bug Democratic Party headquarters because he was trying to protect Republican officials from possible danger, McCord's lawyer said yesterday.

Explaining the "relatively unused theory" of the "law of duress," attorney Gerald Alch said, "If one is under reasonable apprehension, regardless of whether he is in fact correct, he is justified in breaking a law to avoid the greater harm — in this case violence directed at Republican officials up to and including the President."

JAMES McCORD
. . . strategy aired

In court papers filed before the trial began, the prosecution dealt with such an argument, asserting that "an allegedly 'good' motive" is never by itself a defense for a crime.

Alch's statement to reporters was one of series of developments on the seventh day of the trial before chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica:

- Sirica said he had listened

See WATERGATE, A6, Col. 1

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558

Protection Set As 'Bug' Plea

WATERGATE, From A1

to tapes of a newspaper interview with Alfred C. Baldwin III, a key prosecution witness, and had heard "one or two names mentioned." Sirica said he was referring the matter to the prosecution "for whatever action they may think appropriate."

• The prosecution said that Baldwin, who has said he monitored telephone conversations in the Democratic headquarters from a hotel across the street, will be called to testify today.

• A metropolitan policeman gave the first public account of how he and two other officers searched the Democratic National Committee's offices in the Watergate on June 17 and arrested five men, including McCord, inside, with one of them saying, "Keep your cool, you got us."

McCord and G. Gordon Liddy, both former officials of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, are being tried on charges of conspiracy, burglary and illegal wiretapping and eavesdropping stemming from the June 17 break-in at the Democratic headquarters. Five others — former White House aide E. Howard Hunt Jr. and four men from Miami who said they reported to Hunt — already have pleaded guilty to the charges against them.

Shortly before the afternoon session began yesterday, Sirica called the lawyers to the bench to discuss distributing a transcript he had made of tapes of an interview The Los Angeles Times conducted with Baldwin. The defense sought the tapes on the grounds that Baldwin's statements could be useful in impeaching his testimony.

"There are one or two names mentioned and I'm going to call them to the attention of government counsel for whatever action they think appropriate," Sirica said.

As a key government witness, Baldwin has been interrogated at length by the prosecutors. The judge did not elaborate on the names.

In The Times article based on the interviews with Baldwin, it was reported that he could not recall the names of re-election committee officials who received copies of the logs he made of the phone conversations Baldwin said he monitored.

Baldwin is reported to have told others that he could remember the names of three White House or Nixon campaign aides who received memos describing the telephone conversations: White House congressional liaison aide William E. Timmons, and campaign aides Robert Odle and Glenn Sedam.

Sources close to the Watergate investigation have said that Baldwin, a former FBI agent, named Odle and Timmons from memory and picked out Sedam's name from a list when interviewed by the FBI. All have denied receiving the memos.

Odle's name is on the prosecution's witness list. No mention has been made of the other two men at the trial.

The fullest account given of how five men were arrested inside the Democratic offices was given by the prosecution's seventh witness, Officer John B. Barrett of the metropolitan police. Barrett followed Frank Wills, a Watergate security guard who testified he had become suspicious and called police after twice finding the same doors taped so that they would not lock.

Barrett said he and two other police officers responded to a radio call and arrived at the Watergate at about 1:45 a.m. After a quick briefing from Wills, Barrett said, the officers — dressed in casual clothes — began surveying the building. They found a door taped on the eighth floor, where the Federal Reserve has offices, but found no other doors unlocked.

Barrett said he was called to the sixth floor, the location of the Democratic Party offices, where a door from the stairs to office corridors was taped open and "scratch marks were apparent" on the lock.

After finding one office "in disarrayed fashion . . . messed up," Barrett said he drew his service revolver "because I felt this might be something good, that there might be someone in there."

The search was continued, Barrett said, and they found the platform preparation room, where the 1972 party platform was being prepared, "in even more disarrayed fashion." The two officers with him, Sgt. Paul Leper and Carl M. Shoffler, went briefly out on the adjoining terrace, but found nothing, Barrett said.

Barrett said he and the others continued looking, with Barrett moving toward the office of party chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien. Finally, Barrett said, he came to a spot in the office where a cubicle for a secretary had been created with a partition, steel on the bottom and frosted glass on top. Barrett, a tall, thin man with reddish-brown hair and a beard told the jury, "I was hesitant to go around that corner. I just had a feeling."

While he hesitated, Barrett said, "an arm appeared . . . just inches from my face" on the other side of the glass. "Needless to say, I was alarmed. I jumped back . . . back pedaled here very quickly . . . I yelled out, 'Hold it, police.' "I'm sorry," he corrected himself, "I didn't say, 'Police.'

"I saw numerous hands. As they went up, I saw gloves, similar to a surgeon's gloves — blue and white. . . . I said, 'Come out.' The gentlemen came out," Barrett said.

At that point, Barrett recalled, "I believe it was Sturgis said, 'Keep cool, you got us.'" Frank Sturgis was one of the five men arrested inside the Watergate along with McCord, Bernard L. Barker, Eugenio R. Martinez and Virgilio R. Gonzales.

Among the items taken from the men, Barrett said, were about $1,300 in $100 bills, burglar tools, bugging devices, two cameras, photographic lights, about 60 rolls of assorted film and several pieces of false identification on Sturgis. In addition, Barrett said, McCord had applications for college media press credentials for the Democratic convention in his suit jacket pocket.

Alch, McCord's lawyer, told reporters his defense strategy after finishing his cross-examination of the fifth prosecution witness, Thomas J. Gregory. Gregory had testified that he was recruited by Hunt to spy on Democratic presidential candidates.

Gregory also identified McCord as having came to the campaign headquarters of Sen. George S. McGovern in an unsuccessful attempt to plant a bug in the offices of Frank Manklewicz or Gary Hart, the two top campaign aides to McGovern. McCord at the time, in mid-May, was security coordinator of the re-election committee.

Alch, in cross-examining Gregory, asked if he had seen any contributions to the McGovern campaign made by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the National Peace Action Coalition or the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice. Gregory said he was "not sure" about contributions from the National Peace Action Coalition because of the coding system the McGovern campaign used for contributions and he knew of no contributions from the other two groups.

Sirica interrupted Alch to tell him. "I think you're going pretty far afield. When it comes time, you can put your defense on." Alch said he wanted to call Gregory as a defense witness later in the trial.

McCord's defense, Alch said, will be based on the "theory of law that if a man has reasonable grounds to anticipate violence to himself and others, he can technically violate the law to avoid greater harm."

In his opening statement to the jury, Silbert said that Baldwin would testify that McCord instructed him, "made it perfectly clear to Mr. Baldwin that he was interested in conversations whether personal or political, of a sensitive nature."

The prosecution has taken the position in its proposed instructions to the jury at the conclusion of the case that the government does not have to prove a particular motive "nor is an allegedly 'good' motive ever by itself a defense where the act done or omitted is a crime."

Sketch by Betty Wells

Prosecutor Earl J. Silbert examines District policeman John Barrett.

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CHICAGO SUN-TIMES
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Recruited by CIA, GOP spy Gregory learned well

By Morton Kondracke
Sun-Times Bureau

WASHINGTON -- Thomas James Gregory, 25, impressed acquaintances as a cherubic, devout and academically-inclined young man, but testimony is about to show he fell in with spies and learned to be one himself.

A student at Brigham Young University, a Mormon school in Provo, Utah, Gregory was mysteriously recruited by the leaders of the Watergate burglary-and-bugging team and set to work spying on Democratic presidential candidates.

According to chief Watergate prosecutor Earl J. Silbert and Gregory's Mormon bishop in Provo, Lennis Knighton, Gregory quit espionage when he was asked to aid in burglary, but he still keeps some of the habits of an agent.

For example, Gregory has managed to slip through nearly four years of college with his fellow students and faculty members barely knowing him.

In dozens of telephone interviews with persons at Brigham Young, he was described as intelligent numerous times, but even faculty members he had last semester could not remember anything concrete about him from class.

His talent for escaping accurate notice seems to have served while he worked as a Republican agent in the campaigns of Democratic presidential candidates Edmund S. Muskie and George McGovern from April to mid-June last year.

Only one worker in the two campaigns remembers anything about Gregory — and that one, Muskie foreign policy adviser Anthony Lake, recalls only that Gregory clipped newspapers for research files.

According to prosecutor Silbert's presentation of the government's Watergate case, Gregory was contacted as a result of his acquaintance with the unidentified nephew of an also unidentified employe of a Washington public relations firm known to have close ties both with the Mormon church and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The firm, Robert R. Mullen & Co., has long handled East Coast projects for the church. One of its top employes is Robert Bennett, son of Utah's Mormon senator, Walace Bennett. Another top employe was E. Howard Hunt, a 20 year CIA veteran. On Wednesday, Hunt pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping in the Watergate case.

In addition to its CIA connections through Hunt, the firm's president, Mulen, is an old friend of CIA men John Paul Vann and Gen. Edward Lansdale, both legendary figures in the history of U.S.-Vietnamese relations.

How did Gregory come to be recruited by CIA veterans?

One possibility is that he had been noticed during the period 1968-to-1970, when he worked as a Mormon missionary in Brazil.

He would not be the first such missionary to be approached by the agency. As former CIA official Patrick McGarvey wrote in a newly-published book, "Deep cover knows few bounds. CIA has a surprising number of Mormon Church members in its employ, and the fact that many of these men had spent two years in a Mormon mission in Latin America or the Far East is not overlooked by CIA."

Thomas F. Jensen of Salt Lake City, the Mormon mission president in Brazil when Gregory served there, denied knowledge of the CIA's ever having used "church cover" among his subordinates.

According to Silbert's presentation, Gregory is prepared to testify in the Watergate trial that he began receiving letters last Spring from a man named "Warren", actually Hunt.

He was sent a plane ticket to Washington, told to register at the Park Central Hotel, and there was approached by Hunt, who suggested that he go to work for Muskie and report on the candidate's scheduling and speechmaking plans.

Gregory returned to Provo, said Silbert, and arranged through Brigham Young's independent studies program for honors students to get academic credit for his work.

He returned to Washington to work in the Muskie organization, telephoning information to Hunt at the Mullen firm and meeting Hunt weekly at a drugstore for an exchange of more information and Gregory's $175-a-week pay.

Silbert's presentation, meanwhile, added new information about Hunt's possible continuing connection with the CIA. In addition to a CIA-produced passport made out for Hunt under the alias "Edward Hamilton," which the Sun-Times reported on exclusively last week, police who apprehended burglars in the Watergate also recovered other documentation, such as an Edward Hamilton birth certificate, driver's license and Social Security card, Silbert said.

Also found was a visa for Edward Hamilton to visit Mexico. Signatures and pictures on the documents were Hunt's. Sources have indicated that he planned a Mexican trip to work on a drug investigation, presumably as a CIA operative.

Gregory, according to Silbert's presentation, switched from the Muskie campaign to the McGovern campaign in mid-April. He was asked to pass information to Hunt on the physical layout of the candidate's offices and especially those of top McGovern aides Frank Mankiewicz and Gary Hart.

On one occasion, in mid-May, said Silbert, Gregory was asked by Hunt to occupy other McGovern workers while another CIA veteran, Watergate defendant James McCord, attempted to plant a listening device in Mankiewicz' office. The attempt failed.

Later, Gregory was asked to attempt to steal McGovern office keys for the Watergate crew. He failed in that attempt, said Silbert.

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THE EVENING STAR and DAILY NEWS
Washington, D. C., Tuesday, January 16, 1973

McCord Motive Laid To His Official Duties

By JOY ASCHENBACH
Star-News Staff Writer

Attorneys for one of the two remaining defendants in the Watergate bugging and break-in trial attempted to show today that he was simply carrying out his official duties when he tried to obtain information on Democratic presidential candidates and militant anti-war organizations.

Attorney Gerald Alch's questioning of one of the government's principal witnesses, a Brigham Young University student who has admitted spying on two Democratic presidential candidates, apparently was designed to show the jury that his client was governed by the best of motives for any part he played in the Watergate incident.

Alch's client, James W. McCord, former chief of security for the Committee for the Reelection of the President, is one of the five men who were arrested inside Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate and one of the two defendants left on trial after the other five pleaded guilty.

Alch detailed his proposed defense during a court recess. As he indicated in his opening statement last week, Alch said he is not contending that his client did not break the law. "I'm not disputing that there was a violation of the wiretap law," he said.

Alch suggested he would attempt to prove that McCord was not interested in obtaining material on Sen. George McGovern. Instead he would claim that the material he said was sought — information on left-wing groups — could bear on McCord's duties to protect the Nixon campaign from any threats, including potential disruption from anti-Nixon groups.

HS/HC- 858

"It's Justified"

"If my guy was laboring under a reasonable belief that there was imminent danger to others, it's (the bugging is) justified," Alch said.

Was it, he was asked, legal? "I say it is," he replied.

Alch said he was not implying by his questions that McGovern had any connection with left-wing groups, but was only laying a basis for McCord's interest in McGovern headquarters.

"Since these would-be violent groups were pro-McGovern," he said, "it's possible that he (McCord) could have ascertained some of their plans by bugging McGovern headquarters."

Alch said that McCord, who at the time was employed as security adviser for both the Republican National Committee and Committee for Re-Election of the President, was hoping by his actions to protect Republican officials "including, but not limited to, the President."

Alch said a number of federal and state appellate courts have held that such motivation is a valid defense to a crime, although he could cite no specific cases immediately.

The government obviously has anticipated such a defense, and has prepared an answer. In its proposed instructions to the jury, submitted to Sirica the week before the trial for his consideration, the government states:

"The government is not required to prove that the defendants acted with a particular motive or motives, and the failure of the government to prove motive is not a defense to a crime, nor is it an allegedly 'good' motive ever by itself a defense where the act done or omitted is a crime."

2 Bugging Attempts

Thomas J. Gregory, the student who worked inside the Washington headquarters of both Sens. McGovern and Edmund Muskie, had testified yesterday that McCord tried twice to bug offices in McGovern's headquarters last May.

On cross-examination Gregory was asked whether McGovern had received contributions from such groups as The Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the National Peace Action Coalition, and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice.

Gregory said that the campaign staff used code letters to aid in identification of contributions and that the only one he remembered positively was ADA—Americans for Democratic Action.

One set of initials was NP, which he said could have stood for the National Peace Action Coalition.

Alch also pointed out through his questioning of Gregory that there were anti-war demonstrations at the U.S. Capitol last May and a bombing incident at the Pentagon.

Gregory said yesterday he was asked to assist Hunt and at least four of the other men indicted in the Watergate break-in in their unsuccessful attempts to plant eavesdropping equipment last May in the offices of McGovern's campaign leaders, Frank Mankiewicz and Gary Hart.

Later, when he planned to quit the Hunt operation, Gregory said, he was urged to first talk over his decision with Robert F. Bennett, president of Robert R. Mullen & Co., a public relations firm here where Hunt once worked.

Bennett, who may be called as a prosecution witness, subsequently agreed to deliver his letter of resignation to Hunt, Gregory said.

During last year's presidential campaign, Bennett formed committees that were used as conduits for dairymen's controversial political contribution to President Nixon's campaign.

Gregory identified in the presence of the jury G. Gordon Liddy, the other remaining defendant, and McCord as two of the men he met while conducting his spying work for Hunt.

Gregory said Hunt and McCord first discussed bugging Mankiewicz's or Hart's offices in a conversation with him in mid-May in a park across from the Roger Smith Hotel.

Gregory said he was supposed to introduce McCord as "a friend or acquaintance of mine," and distract campaign staff members in the outer office while McCord slipped into one of the two offices to put a bug above a tile in the ceiling.

The attempt failed, he said when McCord did not have enough time to conceal the device "because too many people were going back and forth in the hallways."

After this unsuccessful venture, Gregory said, Hunt and McCord decided that the "bug had to be planted by another means, by going into McGovern headquarters at night."

About May 22 or 23, he said, a meeting was set up at the Manger Hamilton Hotel to make final plans for the break-in and bugging at the McGovern offices.

Gregory said his role was to stay at McGovern headquarters late on the night of May 28 and unlock the inside doors. But, he said, this bugging attempt also failed because another staff member had remained there late that night.

In mid-June, Gregory told the jury, he decided to quit. He had earned a total of about $3,400 while working for Hunt.

In another development yesterday, the prosecution asked the U.S. Court of Appeals to reconsider its ruling Friday that no information contained in conversations overheard during the bugging of the Democratic national headquarters at the Watergate may be introduced at the trial without the approval of either the presiding judge, John J. Sirica, or the appellate court. The prosecution has said that this information, although not essential to its case, would be extremely helpful.

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Judge Pushes For Answers

By Carl Bernstein
and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Staff Writers

Judge John J. Sirica was asking Bernard L. Barker, a defendant in the Watergate bugging case, about "these $100 bills that were floating around like coupons," and Barker was saying that he didn't really know where they came from.

"I assume it was in connection . . . to the operation of the Watergate," said Barker, adding that he could not say much else because "I got that money in the mail in a blank envelope."

"Well, I'm sorry, I don't believe you," replied Judge Sirica, who for almost an hour had been fruitlessly seeking to elicit some information about what led Barker and three of his comrades to break into the Watergate on June 17.

The four "men from Miami" as they have repeatedly been referred to in the Watergate trial—Barker, Frank Sturgis, Eugenio R. Martinez and Virgilio R. Gonzalez—were not under oath as the judge questioned them.

They had been called to the bench by Sirica, who asked assurance that their desire to plead guilty to all the charges against them and march off to prison for up to 55 years was entirely their own.

See SIRICA, A7, Col. 1

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Don't Believe You, Judge Tells Suspect

SIRICA, From A1

Their heads bobbed up and down in unison as they told the judge that their decisions were uncoerced, then nodded vigorously back and forth amid a chorus of "No, your honor" as Sirica asked if anyone had made suggestions about "executive clemency . . . or commutation of sentence."

On this, the sixth day of the Watergate trial, morning newspapers had quoted sources "close to the defendants" and "close to the case" as variously saying that the Miami men were under "great pressure" to plead guilty and had "been urged by former White House aide E. Howard Hunt Jr. to follow his lead and plead guilty." Over the weekend, there were other newspaper and magazine reports that the four still were being paid.

As they stood in front of the judge—with Barker, the apparent leader among the four at parade rest and his three codefendants at attention—they told the judge they did not know anything about such matters.

Sirica—noted for his nonsense courtroom demeanor and strict prison sentences—then began asking the kind of questions he has told the prosecution he wants answered in the trial.

"What purpose did you four men go into the Democratic headquarters for?" he asked. "Who, if anyone, hired you to go in there? . . Are other people—that is, higher-ups in the Republican Party or the Democratic Party or any party—involved in this case? . . . What was the motive? . . . Who was the money man? Who did the paying off?"

The interrogation began with Martinez, who works as a real estate salesman for Barker in Miami. When a clerk handed Martinez the [redacted] monial courtroom, the parade rest that had been maintained by his boss disintegrated and Barker began wringing his hands behind his back and bouncing up and down on his toes.

"I want you to start from the beginning and tell me how you got into the conspiracy," Judge Sirica demanded of Martinez. ". . . I don't care who (the answers) might help or hurt. . . . Don't pull any punches."

"I believe the facts that you have read in the charges are true," was Martinez' response.

"That's a blanket statement," noted the judge and asked Martinez pointedly how he was recruited for the Watergate operation. "Maybe I offered myself," the defendant suggested.

When the judge attempted to find out if Martinez had ever done work for the CIA, as news reports have said about all of the Miami men, Martinez answered, "Not that I know of." Among those who laughed at the answer was a codefendant, G. Gordon Liddy, a former White House aide, and Nixon campaign offiical who ended a brief nap at the defense table when Sirica started asking about the origins of the conspiracy.

"I want to forget all the things, I don't want to remember any more," Martinez said when the judges asked the defendants what they were talking about in their room at the Hamilton Hotel before the Watergate break-in. Even though a key prosecution witness said on Wednesday that he could not remember whether Martinez was in the hotel room, Martinez volunteered to the judge that "even that he didn't recognize me, I admit I was there."

Was he paid? the judge asked Martinez. "I did not get paid your honor, for my services," except for expense money from Barker, he answered. "Money doesn't mean a thing to us, your honor," added Martinez. "I own a hospital in Cuba, one of the best hospitals. I own a factory of furniture in Cuba. I was the owner of a hotel in Cuba. I left everything in the hands of the Communist there . . . I lose everything and really money is not a great deal in my decisions."

Frank Sturgis, the Norfolk-born soldier of fortune who wants to write a book about the activities of the Miami men, was equally emphatic in dismissing money as a motive. "When it comes to Cuba and the Communist conspiracy involving the United States," he told Sirica, "I will do anything to protect this country."

The only connection between the Watergate bugging and Cuba that the judge was able to elicit was a statement from Gonzalez that Barker and Howard Hunt had told him that "we're solving the Cuban situation" by breaking into the Democrats headquarters.

"Sir, I have had the privilege and honor of knowing Mr. Hunt for some time," Barker said by way of answering why he was making phone calls to Hunt in the White House long before April 17—when the government says the conspiracy began.

"Were you working under direction of Mr. Hunt or other people in this job that was pulled off?" Barker was asked. "I was working with Mr. Hunt . . . I was completely identified with Mr. Hunt . . . I had the greatest honor . . . I worked with him as my superior . . . I have known what my responsibilities are and I will face to all my responsibilities," he responded.

As the judge continued his questioning, assistant U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert and Seymour Glanzer sat at either end of the prosecution's table, Silbert shaking his head, frowning and staring down at his yellow legal pad; Glanzer leaning back in his chair and rubbing one side of his face. Months ago, the prosecutors repeatedly had told reporters they could not discuss the case but that at the trial the facts would finally become known and the whole story of the Watergate bugging would unfold.

"For a definite fact I can't say who sent that money," Barker was saying of the $114,000 in his bank account that Silbert's opening statement said had come from G. Gordon Liddy at the Committe for the Re-election of the President.

Didn't it seem "rather strange" that he would receive $114,000 and not know where it came from? asked Judge Sirica.

"I don't think it is strange, your honor," said Barker. "I have previously before this been involved in other operations which took the strangeness out of that as far as I was concerned."

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16 JAN 1973

858

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4 Watergate Suspects Plead Guilty

2 Defendants Still on Trial

By Lawrence Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

Four more Watergate defendants pleaded guilty to conspiracy, burglary, and illegal wiretapping and eavesdropping yesterday.

Lawyers for the remaining two defendants immediately called for a mistrial, which Chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica turned down. Testimony in the case resumed for the first time since Thursday.

Sirica accepted the pleas of the four defendants, all from Miami, after trying—but generally failing—to elicit new information about motivation and payment for and break-in and bugging of the Democratic National Committee's headquarters last June 17.

Those who pleaded guilty are Bernard L. Barker, Frank Sturgis, Eugenio R. Martinez and Virgilio R. Gonzales. Last Thursday, former White House consultant E. Howard Hunt Jr. pleaded guilty.

The four Miami men were arrested inside the Watergate by metropolitan police on June 17 at about 2:30 a.m. Arrested with them was James W. McCord Jr., then the security coordinator for the Committee for the Re-election of the President. McCord and G. Gordon Liddy, also a former White House and re-election committee official, are the two remaining defendants.

United Press International

Watergate suspects still on trial are James W. McCord Jr., left, and G. Gordon Liddy.

The motion for a mistrial was made by Gerald Alch, McCord's lawyer.

Alch told Sirica that the jury would see the four men and Hunt absent and conclude that they had pleaded guilty, a conclusion that would prejudice the rights of McCord and Liddy to a fair trial. "No instruction," Alch said, "can obviate the inference that these five men have pleaded guilty . . . after two days of deliberations to which the jury has not been privy."

Sirica said he had ample precedent for denying the motion and told Alch that he could appeal the ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals later. "I'm not awed by the appellate courts. Let's get that straight," Sirica said bluntly. "All they can do is reverse me. They can't tell me how to try my case."

Before questioning each of the four Miami men yesterday, Sirica recapitulated events that began Friday, when no testimony was taken and the defendants and trial counsel spent several hours in secret conferences.

Sirica quoted from a letter, a copy of which Barker had given Earl J. Silbert, chief prosecutor, Friday morning, in which the four defendants told their lawyer, Henry Rothblatt, that they wanted to plead guilty.

See WATERGATE, A7, Col. 5

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United Press International

Arriving at court yesterday, from left, Eugenio R. Martinez, lawyer Henry Rothblatt, Frank Sturgis and Bernard L. Barker and Virgilio R. Gonzales.

continued to refuse through last Friday when he told reporters he would not plead his clients guilty and that they would have to get another lawyer if they wanted to change their plea.

Rothblatt, in his opening statement on Wednesday, told the jury that his clients were "following orders" in "a military fashion."

In their letter to Rothblatt, the four men said, "We have made it clear from the beginning that the defense you presented in opening statements and to the press is not acceptable to us."

Sirica questioned the defendants closely about press reports that they were being induced and "pressured" to plead guilty by promises of financial rewards for themselves and their families.

Each of the four men could receive a maximum sentence of 55 years in jail and a $50,000 fine.

Individually, and then as a group, the defendants denied that any inducements had been made or promises given by Hunt or anyone else that they would receive anything in return for a guilty plea. They also denied reports that they were still being paid. "Are you being paid by anybody for anything," Sirca asked. "No," they replied in unison.

After the proceedings, Rothblatt was asked if Hunt were applying "pressure" to the four men. "That I cannot discuss, will not discuss," Rothblatt said, explaining that he is barred from revealing a confidential attorney-client communication. Rothblatt has indicated that although Sirica formally relieved him as the lawyer for the four men, he still has an interest in them.

Sirica appointed Alvin Newmyer Sr., 89, the senior member of the District of Columbia bar, to represent the four men for purposes of changing their plea to guilty. Sirica described Newmyer as a "highly respected [illegible] of a $100,000 surety bond that Sirica had demanded from each of them. Hunt was released Thursday after posting the same amount of bond.

Rothblatt said his clients would not attempt to post bond but would instead stay in jail so the time served before sentencing would be credited against their overall jail term. Newmyer's son, also an attorney, said the four were not able to post bond and will "probably stay in jail until the end of the trial."

The afternoon session began with the resumption of testimony by Thomas J. Gregory, a 25-year-old Brigham Young University student who testified he was recruited by Hunt to spy on Sen. Edmund S. Muskie later Sen. George McGovern.

Gregory repeated portions yesterday of testimony he had given out of the jury's presence on Thursday. He described how Hunt introduced him to McCord and how McCord tried unsuccessfully to place a bug in McGovern's campaign headquarters.

Later, Gregory said Hunt introduced him to a man who was wearing sunglasses when Hunt picked Gregory up in a car one night in mid-May. When the three stopped for hamburgers at a McDonald's, Gregory said, the man took off the dark glasses. It was Liddy.

Gregory said Liddy and Hunt personally surveyed McGovern headquarters prior to the last attempt to break in on May 28. That attempt, by the four men from Miami, was headed off by Gregory when he warned them someone still was in the headquarters, Gregory said.

Silbert told Sirica during the afternoon session that he was submitting a diary belonging to Martinez that the FBI had seized while searching the defendant's

WASHINGTON POST

16 JAN 1973

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The Evening Star
and
The Washington Daily News

CROSBY N. BOYD, *Chairman of the Board*
JOHN H. KAUFFMANN, *President* NEWBOLD NOYES, *Editor*

A-10 ** TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1972

Mrs. Hunt's $10,000

SIR: When Chicago police divulged contents of the purse belonging to United Airlines crash victim Mrs. E. Howard Hunt, I realized with horror that the Republic no longer concerns itself with protecting individual rights of all citizens.

The late Mrs. Hunt, as I understand, was not under indictment for any cause. Yet the press alluded to all sorts of mystery and suspicion undeserved by the victim and the victim's family. Indeed, Mrs. Hunt had the inalienable right to carry on her person $10,000 or $10 million in cash. She was not public property, as the Chicago police and the press implied. Even though her name happened to be Hunt—not Ellsberg or Berrigan or Davis—her personal belongings were not press business nor the nation's business.

Press interest is understandable, particularly in view of its relentless efforts to prosecute, on its own, all persons allegedly involved in the alleged "Watergate" case. What I don't understand is how the Chicago police can justify its decision to help the press along in this unwarranted effort, when in fact it is duty-bound to retain objectivity and to treat with confidence matters deserving confidential treatment.

Surely the Hunt family (along with families of other individuals indicted in this alleged case) has suffered needless, immeasurable pain—just because (as I see it) the political faction gunning for Nixon's administration can't accept the reality of majority America's political philosophy. The trend toward socialism is out. (Thank God.) The move toward patriotism and natonalism is in. Even so, I do not understand why some of our most dedicated Americans must be sacrificed during the transition.

M. Lee Robinson.

Falls Church, Va.

Published letters are subject to condensation, and those not selected for publication will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelopes. The use of pen names is limited to correspondents whose identity is known to The Star and The Washington Daily News.

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A-30 THE EVENING STAR and DAILY NEWS
*** Washington, D. C., Thursday, December 14, 1972

Prober's Visit Cost Him Job, Watergate Defendant Claims

By JOSEPH VOLZ
Star-News Staff Writer

Frank Sturgis, a Watergate suspect, contends he was dismissed from his job as a salesman for a Miami aluminum window company as a result of a visit to the firm by First Asst. U.S. Atty. Earl Silbert.

Sturgis, arrested inside the Democratic party's Watergate offices last June, said he was called in by an official of Pan American Aluminum Corp. this week and told his resignation would be welcomed.

A company spokesman said yesterday that federal authorities had checked the firm's payroll records but that Sturgis' September indictment had nothing to do with Sturgis' departure. The official, Mal Stern, said Sturgis was not an employe but "a commissioned agent" who would receive a fee for any sales orders he delivered.

Stern said Sturgis had only one customer and recently was receiving monthly commissions of $150 to $350, compared to the $1,000 to $2,000 other agents were paid.

But Sturgis' attorney, Henry Rothblatt, in Washington yesterday to attend private funeral services for Mrs. E. Howard Hunt, wife of another Watergate suspect, called the government's visit to Pan American "inexcusable."

Rothblatt said Silbert was "harrassing" his client and contended the government should reimburse Sturgis for lost earnings.

"It's the same as if the government took away his property," Rothblatt said.

Silbert was not available for comment.

Bernard Barker, another Watergate suspect, also attended services at Joseph Gawlers & Sons Funeral Home here for Mrs. Hunt, killed in a Chicago plane crash on Friday. Barker said in an interview that "the former good relationships and good reputation I enjoyed have been injured" since the indictments.

Barker, a real estate man, said he currently is trying to sell new condominiums in north Miami. One of his salesmen, Eugenio Martinez, another Watergate suspect, has just sold his first condominium, Barker said.

Barker said Silbert had been questioning his friends in the Florida Cuban community but apparently with limited success. He said one woman referred Silbert, who said he only wanted to check out some minor points, to her lawyer. Another man, like Barker a vigorous anti-Castroite, told Silbert: "If the Communists ever took over, you'd be the first one out of office."

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

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THE EVENING STAR and DAILY NEWS
Washington, D. C., Wednesday, December 13, 1972

Mrs. Hunt Had Big Flight Insurance

By JOSEPH VOLZ and JAMES R. POLK
Star-News Staff Writers

Mrs. E. Howard Hunt, wife of a suspect in the Watergate break-in and bugging case, was insured for $250,000 on a flight which crashed in Chicago last week, killing her and 44 other passengers.

Reliable sources told The Star-News that Mrs. Dorothy Hunt named her husband as the beneficiary for a $100,000 Mutual of Omaha policy and two $75,000 policies, all purchased at Washington National Airport where the flight originated.

Mrs. Hunt's $100,000 accidental death policy represented about one-fourth of all the insurance coverage written here by Mutual for that flight.

Sources said both Hunt and his wife regularly took out high insurance policies when flying.

Mrs. Hunt also was carrying $10,000 in cash which her husband says was going to be invested with a relative, Hal C. Carstead, a Chicago accountant with interests in motels.

No Apparent Link

Hunt and six others are scheduled to be tried in U.S. District Court next month on charges stemming from the June 17 break-in at the Democratic Party's Watergate headquarters.

The U.S. attorney's office is particularly interested in the $100 bills Mrs. Hunt was carrying. However, a check of the serial numbers on the bills with those which Watergate suspect Bernard Barker withdrew from a Florida bank after cashing Republican campaign checks shows no apparent link.

Mrs. Hunt paid about $10 for her insurance policies and reportedly was insured for similar amounts on previous flights.

Her husband said he did not make the flight because "I would have to get a court order to leave the Washington area."

Hunt flew to Chicago after receiving word his wife's plane had crashed. Reliable sources say he insured himself for "slightly more" than $250,000 on his flight.

Single Roll of Bills

Mutual of Omaha still has not been contacted by anyone representing the Hunt family to file a claim even though the crash was five days ago.

Meanwhile, private services were held today for Mrs. Hunt at the Joseph Gawler's Sons Funeral Home. Among the mourners was Barker who attended with his attorney, Henry Rothblatt.

The $10,000 found in Mrs. Hunt's purse was contained in a single roll of $100 bills wrapped with a rubber band.

A check of the serial numbers showed many of the bills may have come from a bank in the New York City area.

A total of $5,300 in $100 bills had been seized by police in the arrest of five of the Watergate suspects inside the Democratic headquarters.

That money was linked to Nixon campagin funds when those serial numbers were traced to a Miami bank where Barker had cashed checks totaling $114,000 in contributions.

The packet of $100 bills that Barker is known to have picked up was part of a series from F 02457101 to F 02457600. Only two of the $100 bills carried by Mrs. Hunt bore F numbers and these, F 02322900 A and F 03873745 A were unrelated to the Barker money.

'Good Luck, FS'

The serial numbers on the other bills found in the dead woman's purse were spread among federal banking districts throughout the entire nation, indicating most of the money was in used bills and therefore hard to trace.

But investigators did find one group of new bills in sequence from G 08075077 A through B 08075081 A which originated with a bank in the New York City area.

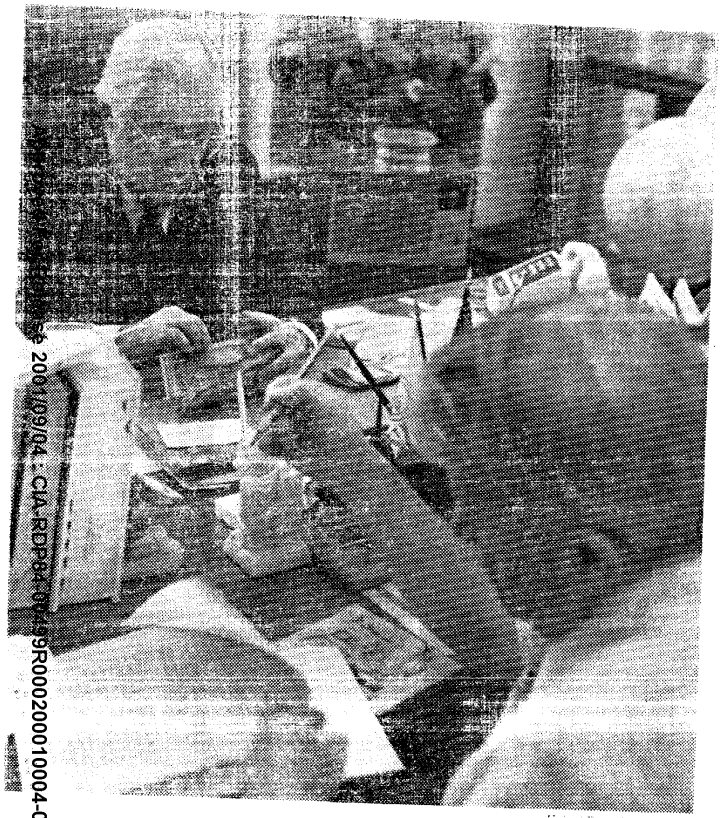
The B letter, identifying the funds with the Federal Reserve district for New York, appeared on four other sets of bills in the roll.

Among the $100 bills carried by Mrs. Hunt was one that reportedly bore the inscription: "Good luck. FS."

The initials are the same as those of Frank Sturgis, another of the suspects arrested inside the Watergate. But Sturgis, reached in Miami, denied flatly that he had written the phrase.

"That is not my signature," he said.

U.S. Atty. Earl J. Silbert has spent the past week in Miami, contacting members of the Cuban exile community as potential witnesses in the Watergate trial scheduled to begin Jan. 8. Sources said the company asked Sturgis to leave after Silbert made an inquiry there.



United Press International

Officials of Cook County, Ill., check serial numbers on the money from the purse of Mrs. Dorothy Hunt who was killed last week in a United Airlines jetliner crash.

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Mrs. Hunt's Cash Is Probed

By BARRY KALB and JOSEPH VOLZ
Star-News Staff Writers

The U.S. attorneys office here is investigating the possibility that the $10,000 found on the body of the wife of a Watergate suspect may be traced to the complex financial dealings previously disclosed in the case.

The cash was found Friday by investigators probing the ruins of a United jetliner which crashed in Chicago with Mrs. E. Howard Hunt as one of the passengers.

An initial comparison of serial numbers of the $100 bills found in Mrs. Hunt's purse with bills given Bernard Barker, who was arrested inside the Democrats' Watergate headquarters June 17, show at least one bill from the same Series F money that Barker withdrew from his Florida bank before the break-in. Barker reportedly had been given $114,000 in Republican campaign checks to cash by another Watergate suspect, G. Gordon Liddy, former counsel for the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President.

No Connection

However, federal authorities say that there seemed to be no connection in the serial numbers of bills that Barker had and those found in Mrs. Hunt's purse.

Hunt insisted in an interview with the New York Times Sunday that the cash had nothing to do with the case. He said his wife was delivering the funds to her cousin, Harold Carlstead, a Chicago accountant, to be invested. Hunt said he sent his wife because he needed a court order to leave the Washington area because of the pending trial.

"I've been unemployed for six months now," Hunt said. "I have to find a way of providing for my family and my children." He said Carlstead had financial interest in motels and the investment had been "under discussion for a long period of time."

Federal authorities also are known to be questioning why Mrs. Hint carried such a large sum of cash on her. She reportedly was also insured for $220,00 in the flight.

Reported Immediately

Hunt contended he had nothing to hide and said he reported the missing money "immediately" to United Airline representatives.

Chicago sources say a fireman rummagin gthrough the wreckage found a bag and turned it over to the police. One policeman noticed the purse had opened, exposing the money.

In another development, the Chicago Daily News reported today that Mrs. Hunt's wallet also contained the names of a Washington hypnotist, whose phone has been connected, and a Washington neurologist who said he never heard of Mrs. Hunt.

Possport Cited

Mrs. Hunt's possessions also included a checkbook with a balance of $3,254 in a joint Riggs National Bank account with her husband.

Meanwhile, the author of a book on the CIA said, today there is a possibility "current CIA employes were involved in political espionage."

Thomas Ross of the Chicago Sun-Times, co-author of "The Invisible Government," contended the CIA issued a phony passport to Hunt which was being carried by another suspect at the time of the break-in.

The government argues that both Hunt and the other suspect, Frank Sturgis, used the alias of "Edward Hamilton." Several documents, including the passport, a birth certificate and a social security card issued to "Hamilton" were found on Sturgis.

Ross said he had learned from unnamed sources that the CIA had provided the passport. Hunt, a former CIA agent, has contended he retired from the agency several years ago.

But Ross said it would be highly unusual that the CIA would allow Hunt to keep agency-produced documents if he no longer worked for the CIA.

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A-12 X THE EVENING STAR and DAILY NEWS
Washington, D. C., Tuesday, December 12, 1972

Private White House Phone Used to Find Security Leak

White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said today that a private telephone in the Executive Office Building was used last year to facilitate an investigation of what he called "serious leaks relating to national security affairs."

He told newsmen at a White House briefing that any attempt to associate the telephone "with anything that appened after Jan. 1, 1972 would be folly because there was no connection whatever."

This was taken as a denial by Ziegler of a published report last week linking a private telephone in the building next to the White House, not connected through the White House switchboard, to E. Howard Hunt Jr., one of the defendants in the Watergate bugging case.

Barker Calls Claimed

Asked if the telephone had been used by Hunt, Ziegler said: "I don't know." The press secretary added that he understood Hunt was not involved in the leaks investigation. Then Ziegler indicated, without mentioning the Watergate affair directly, that there was "no connection whatever" between the private telephone and the Watergate incident.

The Washington Post report last week said Hunt, who had been a part-time White House consultant, had used the special telephone for calls to Bernard L. Barker, a codefendant in U.S. District Court here in the Watergate case. Bills for the telephone's use were said to have been sent to the home of a secretary who turned them over to presidential assistant John D. Ehrlichman's office for payment.

In acknowledging the telephone's existence, Ziegler said today that Egil (Bud) Krogh Jr., a deputy assistant to the President named last week to portation, and David Young, a be undersecretary of Transmember of the National Security Council staff, were involved during 1971 in trying to find the source of leaks of NSC papers.

He apparently referred to papers leaked to columnist Jack Anderson, some dealing with controversial U.S. policy toward India and Pakistan.

"We did have a problem, which we attempted to deal with, and did to a degree," Ziegler said. He said some questions about the leaks had been resolved, but others still have not been.

Private Reports

In connection with the NSC leaks investigation, Ziegler said a private telephone was used "so people could report in a confidential way."

He said that payment of the charges for the telephone by Domestic Council staff under Ehrlichman was not known to Ehrlichman.

The White House press secretary said that "it is not a unique circumstance to have a private telephone installed in the White House." Ziegler also asserted that use of the phone he was talking about stopped early this year.

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Over $10,000 Found in Mrs. Hunt's Purse

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (UPI)—More than $10,000 in cash was found today in a purse police said belonged to Mrs. E. Howard Hunt, whose husband has been indicted in connection with the Watergate burglary of Democratic national headquarters in Washington. Mrs. Hunt was killed in Friday's United Air Lines crash.

Police Sgt. Leo Clark said his men recovered the purse while sifting through the rubble of the plane crash. It contained $10,000 in $100 bills and an additional $585 in smaller bills, he said.

All the identification in the purse belonged to Mrs. Hunt, Clark said, "we have no reason to suspect the money belonged to anyone else."

Mrs. Hunt, 52, of Potomac, Md., reportedly was coming to Chicago to visit a cousin. UAL's Flight 553, approaching Midway Airport for a landing Friday, tore into a string of homes killing at least 45 persons.

Hunt, a former White House consultant to President Nixon and a onetime CIA official, was indicted by a federal grand jury Sept. 15 on charges of conspiring to break into Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate apartment complex, intercepting phone calls of Democratic Party officials, conspiracy to commit burglary, possession of eavesdropping equipment and conspiring to intercept or disclose telephone communications.

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THE
JAMES W. McCORD
CASE

"Mizz Westwood, there's a group called 'The Watergate Five' here to see you!"

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THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY FREE ON PARTY
4 Oct 1972

Was James McCord part of a CIA plot to cancel elections & smash radicals?

Radicals across the country are taking note of an increasing number of coincidences involved in the "Watergate Bugging Caper" that lead some to conclude that the attempted break-in at the Democratic Party headquarters was part of an elaborate plot to smash left-wing activists.

Coincidence, facts and some unconfimred statements are all detailed in the August, 1972 edition of The Realist, available for 50 cents from The Realist, Box 379, Stuyvesant Station, New York, NY 10009.

Because of the length of the material in the Realist article, SPARK will concern itself only with the briefest outline of the plot and James McCord's involvement with it. Further information should be obtained from the Realist article.

There has been some evidence, some circumstantial and some coincidential, which point in the direction that James McCord may still have been employed by the CIA, and was on a CIA mission when he was arrested in the Watergate.

The plot, extremely simplified, is that the five men were part of a larger CIA plot headed by McCord and Bernard Barker (another of the five arrested inside the Watergate) that would have attempted to foment such violent disruptions at the Republican Convention that Nixon would have an excuse to declare martial law, cancel the '72 elections and arrest all militants and radicals.

The plot theory is based partly on testimony a year ago by Louis Tackwood, a former paid agent of the Los Angeles Police Department for 9 years who held a press conference and charged that LAPD was part of a remarkably similar plot to the one briefly outlined above.

In addition, those arrested in the case had extensive CIA contacts. The Watergate Caper figures fit into the plot described by Tackwood in numerous ways (see Realist article).

We only have space to concern ourselves with the facts on McCord and the direction they point toward.

James McCord, Jr., held three important jobs at the time of his arrest. (He was Chief of Security for the Committee to Re-Elect Nixon; the biggest contract a security agent could receive went to McCord Associates, selected by Secret Service agent Al Wong, to provide all security for the Republican Convention in Miami; McCord was a member of a special 16-man unit, concerned with plans and preparedness, which is part of the Executive Office of the President. This unit's purpose was concerned with radicals and contingency plans for the radicals.

Arrested with McCord were right wing extremists, violently anti-Communist intelligence agents. They were all planning to hold right-wing convention demonstrations. Each of these men would make McCord's job more difficult in Miami -- yet they were working together.

The plot advocates content that McCord's job on the 16-Man Contingency Unit on Radicals was to develop plans to insure the level of violence necessary for Nixon to declare martial law. They contend that his role as Security Chief for the convention and his arrest with the CIA-associated right-wing Cubans all fit into this role.

continued

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The theory McCord worked at CIA for 19 years, mostly as Chief of Security for their huge Langley office. His job was to make sure nobody gained access to the CIA building who wasn't allowed to -- an important job, to say the least.

McCord left the CIA in 1970. McCord Associates was not formed until November, 1971. During this period of time, he worked for the Special 16-Man Emergency Unit for radicals. It is known that several CIA personnel sit on this Unit. Plot advocates contend that McCord was one of these CIA agents.

Other points of interest about the McCord case include:

* McCord was receiving $1209 monthly from the Committee to Re-Elect the President when he was arrested.

* The men arrested were made to look like fools with 1950 tools. But McCord was Chief of Security of all CIA headquarters at Langley, Chief of Security for the Committee to Re-Elect Nixon, and Chief of Security for the Republican Convention. Ronald Zeigler, Nixon's Press Secretary, called them "third-rate burglars." Many people do not believe they were "fools."

* Robert Odle was fingered as the man from Mitchell's Committee to Re-Elect Richard Nixon who hired James McCord for their Security Chief. The White House would not let Odle be interviewed.

* James McCord had rented two apartments in Miami and used both. Conspiracy theorists contend that McCord used one for his "security" job and the other for meetings to foment violence.

In short, a lot of allegations can be made, but there are few facts at this time. Much more investigation is necessary to disclose the full extent of this matter. We hope to have more information in the next issue of SPARK.

provoke incidents at the conventions has been given some credence by Alfred Baldwin, a former FBI agent who has admitted taking part in the Watergate Caper. Baldwin told the Democratic Party officials and the grand jury investigating the case that McCord brought him into the espionage operation as a wiretap monitor on May 10 or 11 and told him that he would be assigned the same task in Miami during the Democratic National Convention. Baldwin also said he was assigned by McCord to infiltrate Vietnam Veterans Against the War for the purpose of "embarrassing the Democrats" if the veterans demonstrated at the Republican convention.

What the plot advocates say is that McCord Associates was not really a security firm at all, but a CIA front instead.

At the time of his arrest, information about this agency was not revealed. The Maryland Secretary of State's office showed they were not incorporated until November 19, 1971, several weeks after a contract had been signed with the Republican National Committee.

Incorporation requires three individuals on the Board of Directors. McCord, his wife and his sister, Dorothy Berry, were listed. Ms. Berry, employed by an oil company in Houston, claims she was not aware of being on the board of directors.

McCord Associates was not licensed to perform security services, as required by law.

Their charter mentions nothing about security work. The agency is listed as "Business services, studies, analysis, reports in connection with business, industry, academic institutions."

This company filed no 1972 tax returns with the Secretary of State by the April 15 deadline.

Because of its secretive and deceptive nature, many think that McCord Associates was/is a CIA front.

The plot advocates also contend that McCord never left the CIA, and in fact, didn't even cover his tracks very well when he said he left.

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McCord Had Spy Opportunity

McCORD, From A1

phone calls to political leaders and discussions about whether we would stay in the race and what we might do in Miami took place there at that time."

Leonard M. Gatti, landlord of the 1908 K St. building, said yesterday that it was his understanding that the second floor space "was to be used as an accounting office." Gatti said he never met the renter in person.

Gatti refused to discuss the circumstances of the lease agreement or the duration, saying only, "A man pays his rent. He get a key."

The Washington Post was told that McCord intended to use the office on K Street as a Washington branch of McCord Associates, Inc., a security firm he had opened in Rockville in the spring of 1971.

Paul Pattyson, co-owner of an optician's office below the one rented through Gatti, told The Washington Post Tuesday that it was James McCord who rented the office a few months after January when it was vacated by a landscape firm.

"I know it was him. He got mail here that had to be returned to the post office because he never picked it up," said Pattyson.

Pattyson said he was called by Gatti "in May or June, I think, and told the office had finally been rented—by a James McCord.

Maria Musgrave, an employee of Pattyson, said she once "loaned a key to get into the upstairs office" to a man who said he was James McCord. Miss Musgrave was unable to identify McCord from photographs yesterday. She said she saw the man only once, at night.

She said there was no evidence that anyone used the office during the day because the mailmen and gasmen could never find anyone there.

"I had to let the gas people in to read the meter," she said, adding that the upstairs office showed no signs of being either renovated or occupied when she last saw it—before the present tenants moved in.

Jean Ballosi, owner of the Owl and Tortoise Restaurant around the corner from 1908 K St., said she leased the second floor office there about a month ago.

"It looked just like a landscape firm (that left in January) with maps and charts still on the walls," she said, "but I've completely redecorated it now."

Renting a room near the target of a surveillance operation is a standard bugging technique. The rented room is used as a monitoring post. In it, signals transmitted by radio transmitter bugs planted in the room under surveillance are picked up and recorded.

There is no evidence that McCord rented the K Street office for bugging purposes or that the Muskie headquarters were bugged.

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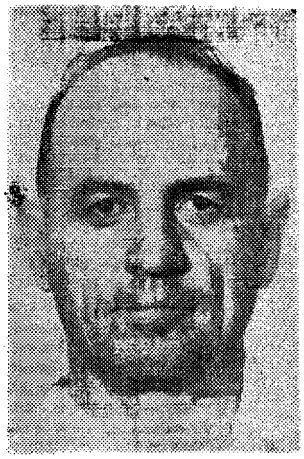

JAMES McCORD
. . . mystery renter?

RONALD L. ZIEGLER
. . . 'do not condone'

McCord Office Next to Muskie's

By Karlyn Barker
Washington Post Staff Writer

James W. McCord Jr., one of seven men indicted in the Watergate bugging incident, apparently leased a K Street office next door to Sen. Edmund S. Muskie's campaign office last spring while Muskie was candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

At the time McCord was the security coordinator for the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

The co-owner and an employee of an optician's office on the ground floor of the building at 1908 K. St. NW said McCord rented the second floor office there in May or June of this year.

The building's landlord refused to discuss the matter but confirmed that a man named McCord leased the office.

The building is attached to the one next door, at 1910 K St. NW, which served as Muskie headquarters from January, 1972, until the last week in July when it became the main office for the presidential campaign of Sen. George McGovern.

McCord, a former CIA employee and FBI agent, has been linked to one other spying incident in addition to the Watergate, where he was arrested June 17. Federal investigators say that while he was employed by the President's re-election committee McCord conducted an investigation of columnist Jack Anderson, apparently to learn where the columnist was getting information critical of the Nixon administration.

A spokesman for Muskie said Tuesday that "everything we had to say (about campaign plans) was being said" at the K Street headquarters. "The senator went in there frequently to make

See McCORD, A21, Col. 1

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The Washington Post

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1972

GENERAL NEWS

A 21

By Craig Herndon—The Washington Post

At left is the office space James McCord apparently leased in the spring when the place next door was Muskie headquarters. The location is at 1908 K St. NW, now next to McGovern headquarters.

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THE EVENING STAR and DAILY NEWS
Washington, D. C., Wednesday, October 4, 1972

JUDGE ENDS ALL WATERGATE TALK

A federal judge, clamping a tighter lid on new revelations in the Watergate bugging case before the November 7 election, today prohibited anybody in any way connected with the case "from making any extrajudicial statements to anyone, including the news media."

The order by Chief Judge John J. Sirica of U.S. District Court was in response to a motion by William O. Bittman, attorney for former White House aide E. Howard Hunt, one of seven men indicted in connection with the break-in at Democratic National Headquarters June 17.

Sirica's order pertains to members and officials of the Justice Department, the U.S. Attorney's office, the FBI, any other law enforcement agencies, the seven defendants and their attorneys, all witnesses and potential witnesses and their attorneys.

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THE EVENING STAR and DAILY NEWS
Washington, D. C., Thursday, September 28, 1972

Gag Order Sought in Watergate Bugging Case

By BARRY KALB
Star-News Staff Writer

The flow of new information on the Watergate bugging case has slowed dramatically in the last week, and an attorney for one of the men indicted in the case has filed a motion that could halt new pre-trial disclosures almost completely.

William O. Bittman, representing former White House consultant E. Howard Hunt, filed a motion in U.S. District Court yesterday asking Chief Judge John J. Sirica to invoke one of the court's rules and enjoin "extrajudicial statements" by anyone connected with the case.

Attorneys in widely publicized cases routinely complain that publicity may endanger the rights of the accused, but judges are generally reluctant to interfere with free press rights.

However, at the arraignment of the seven defendants on Sept. 19, Sirica read an order in which he said he would strictly enforce Rule 100 of the court's local rules.

Special Clause

Paragraph D of Rule 100 states that "In a widely publicized or sensational civil or criminal case, the court, on motion of either party or on its own motion, may issue a special order governing such matters as extrajudicial statements by parties and witnesses likely to interfere with the rights of the accused to a fair trial by an impartial jury."

Citing statements about the case made by officials of the Justice Department, Bittman asked Sirica to abide by his own order and invoke this section of Rule 100.

Bittman asked for an injunction against statements by everyone connected with the case, including federal investigators and Justice Department employes.

Last week, Judge Charles R. Richey halted all action in the civil suits connected with the case, but not before he allowed the Democrats to file an amended suit and dismissed the five men arrested inside Democratic National Committee headquarters on June 17 from the Democrats' suit.

Yesterday, attorneys for the Democrats asked Richey to issue his order dismissing the five immediately so that his decision may be appealed quickly. In the alternative, they asked Richey to reconsider his ruling and reinstate the five as defendants.

Even if the Democrats are successful in their motion, this would have no impact on the flow of information in the case — or the lack of it — before the Nov. 7 election.

In another matter, Sirica yesterday denied a motion by the government to disqualify attorney Henry B. Rothblatt from representing more than one of the defendants.

Rothblatt represents Bernard L. Barker, Virgilio Gonzalez, Eugenio Martinez and Frank Sturgis, four of the five men arrested inside the Committee headquarters. James W. McCord of Rockville was the fifth arrested that night. The remaining two defendants are Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy, also an ex-White House consultant.

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Watergate Figure Taught Course on Security

By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Staff Writer

James W. McCord Jr., indicted Friday by a federal grand jury on eight counts relating to an apparent bugging attempt on Democratic national headquarters at the Watergate, spent 1971 teaching college students how to make buildings secure from intruders.

For two semesters, the former high-ranking CIA security official introduced students to law enforcement and criminal justice and "industrial and retail security" at Montgomery College in Rockville.

At least one student was excited enough to agree to join McCord, 53, in a late May attempt to plant eavesdropping equipment in McGovern headquarters, then on Capitol Hill, according to a source close to the Watergate investigation. But the student failed to show.

The industrial and retail security course was a seminar, featuring guest speakers from government and industry, including former

JAMES W. McCORD JR.
. . . college seminar

CIA officials, with McCord as moderator.

One session featured a lecture on bugging by a student who was also a professional security man. It was illustrated with slides and a handful of bugs, another student remembered.

Among other things, the course focused on "residential and multistory security" — how to protect buildings like the Watergate, according to a topic outline.

McCord didn't talk politics but came across as conservative nonetheless, a student said. "I got the impression he was a strict conservative. I don't think I ever saw him wear a colored shirt," said the student, who also said McCord seemed extremely competent in the security field.

"I was surprised that the gear he was supposed to have been picked up with was obsolete," he said. "I had the idea he could have gotten the most modern equipment."

McCord hinted at friends in high places but didn't name them, the same student said.

Ernest Evans, chief investigator for the Senate Select Committee on Small Business; Wilfred J. Garvin, assistant administrator for the Small Business Administration, now on leave on fellowship to Brookings Institute and William J. Cotter, assistant postmaster general for security, lectured the class in spring and fall of 1971.

A senior special agent in charge of training for the U.S. Bureau of Customs, someone from the Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and James Rose, assistant administrator for crime insurance in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, also spoke.

Lt. Gen. Benjamin Davis, assistant secretary of Transportation, was listed as a scheduled speaker last fall, but didn't talk.

Most of those contacted who lectured McCord's classes said they speak to other student groups, training sessions or classes and were not going out of their way for McCord. None received a fee for his efforts, according to their own accounts.

Evans, a Democrat who helped put together the Senate committee's report on "The Impact of Crime on Small Business," said he didn't know McCord before the former FBI and CIA agent got in touch with him about the course.

"It blew my mind when I found out he was involved in the Watergate business," Evans said. McCord was "a fantastically nice guy" who was trying to give his students a modern attitude about crime prevention, he said.

Cotter, who spoke to McCord's students once about mail and postal security, said he knew McCord when they both worked for the CIA. McCord worked in the CIA's security division for 19 years. The second time he was invited to speak to the class, Cotter turned the honor over to a subordinate, he said. "Frankly, the group didn't stimulate me," he said.

The notes of a student who took the course and review questions passed out by McCord suggest a dry, factual, statistical approach to the clandestine business. "What were the total costs of crime cited by one recent news journal article?" one review question asks. "What special sales and profit problem does the sole proprietor-retailer in a ghetto area face from crime losses?" another asks.

McCord, who had degrees from the University of Texas and George Washington University (not Baylor, as earlier accounts have said) seemed committed to academic interests, according to George P. Morse, who also spoke to the course.

Morse, former director of protection and safety for the National Institutes of Health, who knew McCord only slightly from when he worked for the CIA, said he found it out of character for McCord to be involved in either the security consulting business or the Watergate affair.

Mc Cord ran a security consulting business, McCord Associates, Inc., in Rockville, and coordinated security efforts for the Nixon re-election campaign before his arrest in June.

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Patman Promises Public Bugging Probe

By DAN THOMASSON
Scripps-Howard News Service

Rep. Wright Patman, D-Tex., said today the House Banking and Currency Committee he chairs "definitely" will conduct the first public inquiry into the Watergate bugging affair. Plans for the hearings have been on-again, off-again in recent weeks.

He said hearings will open within 10 days, with a number of past and present high-ranking Nixon campaign organization officials, including former Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, called to testify.

Patman said his committee's inquiry will explore the award of a federal bank charter to a group whose principals included Dwayne Andreas, Minnesota banker and soybean king, a short time after Andreas contributed $25,000 to the Nixon campaign.

A report of preliminary investigation conducted by the committee's staff and released recently alleged that the bank charter was awarded by the Comptroller of the Currency in "unusually" short time.

The $25,000 Andreas check was one of five which turned up in the bank account of one of the five original suspects indicted Friday by a federal grand jury in connection with the Watergate breakin.

The committee staff report also said $700,000, including $89,000 in checks from a Mexican attorney, was rushed across the country in a suitcase in an effort to beat the effective date of a new federal law requiring public disclosure of campaign contributors.

Republicans on the Banking and Currency Committee have been fighting to block the Patman inquiry, charging that the panel has no jurisdiction for such an investigation and that it is "transparently political."

A GOP committee member, Phillip Crane of Illinois, said today Republicans on the panel will meet to determine whether to boycott the hearings.

In New York, meanwhile, Atty. Gen. Richard Kleindienst said last night the seven men indicted in connection with the case apparently acted without the orders of superiors.

"I believe the seven persons indicted by the grand jury gave the orders" for the break-in, Kleindienst said.

An "intensive" investigation by the Justice Department has turned up no evidence that anyone else is involved, Kleindienst said.

In Memphis, Tenn., the FBI's probe of the case was described as one of the most detailed investigations ever conducted by the agency by acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray. He said 333 agents were involved in investigating the case.

The FBI, he said, has investigated 1,800 leads and interviewed 1,500 persons, expending 14,000 man hours so far. Four field offices and 53 of the agency's 59 domestic field offices have been involved, Gray said.

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Washington, D. C., Wednesday, September 20, 1972

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THE EVENING STAR and DAILY NEWS
Washington, D. C., Tuesday, September 12, 1972

—Associated Press

IN 'BUGGING' CASE

Hugh Sloan, former treasurer of President Nixon's re-election committee, arrives for a deposition hearing here today in connection with the Democrats' $1 million invasion-of-privacy suit growing out of the Watergate bugging case. (Story, Page A-4.)

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Immunity Plan Balked In Watergate Case

Federal prosecutors, having difficulty getting any of the alleged participants in the Watergate break-in case to cooperate, apparently failed in an attempt to offer immunity to one of the suspects.

Sources close to the investigation said the government wanted to give limited immunity to Virgilio Gonzales, 45, a Miami locksmith, whom it considered the most likely candidate to discuss the events of the alleged June 17 bugging of the Democratic National Committee offices.

Gonzales and his attorney, Henry Rothblatt, yesterday were seen entering the office of Asst. U.S. Atty. Earl Silbert who is conducting the government's case.

Suit Expanded

But Gonzales and the lawyer emerged 20 minutes later without appearing before a federal grand jury which has been meeting behind closed doors for several weeks.

Indictments are expected in a few days.

Sources said the government was reluctant to make any concessions.

It was anticipated Gonzales' attorney would have asked the government to reveal in open court whether it had itself "bugged" Gonzales' phone to make a case against him. Friends say it is unlikely, though, that Gonzales would be willing to offer any revelations about his colleagues.

New Allegations

In the key civil suit which grew out of the bugging case, former Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien yesterday sought to expand the amount of damages being sought in the invasion-of-privacy suit — from $1 million to $3.2 million.

The Democrats also detailed new allegations about the bugging episode and listed four new defendants — Maurice Stans, chairman of the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President; G. Gordon Liddy, former committee counsel; Hugh Sloan, former committee treasurer and E. Howard Hunt, an ex-White House aide linked to the break-in suspects.

The amendments to the suit were not accepted for filing yesterday, however. One of the Democrats' lawyers, Harold Ungar, failed to first file a motion asking Judge Charles Richey for permission to amend the suit. The necessary motion probably will be filed later today.

For the first time, the Democrats sought to make a direct link between Stans, Sloan and the break-in suspects. The suit contended that Sloan and Stans delivered $114,000 to Liddy to "finance the activities of an espionage squad."

Sloan appeared for deposition-taking at the office of the Democrats' attorney, Edward Bennett Williams today — promptly at 10 a.m. But Sloan emerged from Williams' office in less than 15 minutes, indicating he did not submit to any questioning in depth about the civil suit.

Lawyer Hopeful

Sloan would not even acknowledge reporters' questions on entering and leaving the building with attorneys James Stoner and James Treese.

Stoner said: "I dont think it is appropriate for this man to make any comment now since he has just been made party to a very serious court case.

"But when all the facts are known, I believe it will be clear that this man had nothing to do with any acts of political espionage."

The Democrats contend they got their information from an informant who was listening in a room in the Howard Johnson motel across the street. He was also at one time a security guard for Martha Mitchell. The Democrats declined to name the informant.

The Republicans called the new charges "false" and said they would sue for "punitive damages for malicious prosecution."

The Democrats have said that the defendants "embarked upon a conspiracy" beginning in March to organize "a squad of operatives having political espionage experience to operate under close control of trusted members of the President's re-election team."

It was expected that the first extensive public airing of the Watergate case would take place Thursday before the House Banking and Currency Committee. But, yesterday, the committee chairman, Rep. Wright Patman, D-Tex., said Stans had "refused" to appear and the meeting was canceled.

This story was compiled from reports by Star-News Staff writers Jeremiah O'Leary, Barry Kalb, Patrick Collins and Joseph Volz.

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THE EVENING STAR and DAILY NEWS
Washington, D. C., Tuesday, September 12, 1972

Watergate Leader Admits Role

By WALTER RUGABER
New York Times News Service

The accused leader of the Watergate raid admits his role in the break-in, but says he would rather serve a long prison term than implicate others or disclose the background of the affair.

In a private, two-hour interview here Friday, Bernard L. Barker repeatedly gave the impression that there were names to be named and motives to be cleared up. But he said it will not be done by him.

Barker, a 55-year-old former employe of the Central Intelligence Agency, was one of five men captured inside headquarters of the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate on June 17.

Various persons, including officials of President Nixon's campaign organization, have been accused by Democrats of being connected with the raid. Barker was asked whether he would take responsibility for anyone else actually involved.

"Just because I get in trou-

Plan to Give Immunity to Suspect Fails. Page A-4

ble, I don't want nobody else to get in trouble," he said. He added that he had "always delt with the paramilitary, the intelligence movement, the people who live by their word."

Barker did give some insight into the operation and an account of his own background.

He acknowledged outright his role in the break-in. "I was caught in National Democratic (headquarters) at 2:30 in the morning," he said at one point. "I can't deny that."

He praised the three men from Miami who were arrested with him and said he regretted that "those people that I have motivated under me" were caught with him.

He spoke highly of a one-time White House consultant who has been linked to the raid, E. Howard Hunt Jr., saying he had "never known anybody who this country is so indebted to as Howard Hunt." He declined to elaborate.

Barker maintained that he had little involvement in politics. "I don't even trust the politicians, to be quite frank with you," he said.

He asserted that most Cuban refugees, including himself, "believe that an election of McGovern would be the beginning of a trend that would lead to socialism and communism or whatever you want to call it."

See BARKER, Page A-3

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Barker's Talk Limit

Continued From Page A-1

Barker's attorney, Henry B. Rothblatt of New York, was present during the interview. It had been made clear in advance that certain sensitive areas could not be discussed.

Barker said that after his arrest, but before he could secure release on bail, government prosecutors had told him they would "keep me in that jail and (let me) rot in there until I talked," but he said he refused.

Barker is an American who was born in Cuba and he says he is a passionate, unrelenting enemy of Fidel Castro.

Barker suggested that he tries to behave like the men he seems to admire most: Men he has known in one covert operation or another over the years.

"They're anonymous men," he said. "They hate publicity; they get nervous with it."

The men who went into the Watergate offices with him did so, he suggested, not for money, but for "something else": A cause they considered righteous.

"I've never looked at myself as a burglar," he remarked at one point in the interview. "It is very repulsive to me when I read the 'alleged burglar' — this gripes me.

"I think more as a cop and not as a burglar. I'm of that formation. I have been a police officer, and I can't conceive of myself as a burglar."

He was asked:

"How is all this going to turn out for us whodunit readers and whodunit writers? Are we going to come to a final chapter in which it is all revealed and explained?

A. Yes, I have a very good attorney and I think that he'll try to get me off as well as possible.

Q. But getting you off may involve never having that last chapter written.

Rothblatt (laughing). Let me say this: It probably will be told but not told directly. It will be told indirectly.

Barker was born in Havana. His American father and Cuban mother, who became an American citizen and who died in the United States, were divorced, and he was raised by aunts on a farm near Marial Bay.

He attended Roman Catholic parochial schools in Cuba, and later came to live with his mother in a suburb of New York City.

He worked in a steel mill in Baltimore for two years, then entered the University of Havana. He was a sophomore when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

He joined the Army Air Forces and was a bombardier. On his 12th flight a fighter shot down his B-17 and he bailed out over German territory. He was imprisoned for 16 months.

Barker was liberated by the Russians and he left the Army late in 1946. He married the daughter of a Cuban senator, and his wife's family gave them a home.

For about a year in 1947 or 1948, Barker served in the Cuban National Police. There was a variety of other jobs, he said.

When Fidel Castro came to power early in 1959, Barker said, he was a housing inspector in the Havana suburb where he and his wife lived. When the revolution occurred, "I just left and went home."

In answer to a question, he said he had left "quite involuntarily, yes. As a matter of fact when I left Cuba they had been looking for me to excute me for quite some time."

Asked whether he had any role in the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961, Barker replied, "Well, you see there's—I just don't know my grounds on that."

BERNARD L. BARKER

Rothblatt said, "It's a sensitive area and he doesn't know. He may be ruffling some feathers.

Barker added, "Not only that, but like, for instance, you know when you l tain intelligence orga you state — they n sign statements and

Q. Well, you didn' the Bay of Pigs. You in the landing?

A. No, I never go landing. No, no. I wa back.

He was asked if "th for whom you were en this last period in Cu unwilling to aid and after you got out by th your nose?"

He replied: "Well, th way these things are. ways been able to mal of a lot more money ou that (whatever secret was doing) than I did i that. So it didn't bother much. And as a matte that's how you becc volved again. It seems a current that takes y think, 'Well, I'm finish then you never are. An tle of it gets in your in a way."

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THE EVENING STAR and DAILY NEWS
Washington, D. C., Saturday, September 2, 1972

'Bug' Suit Plea Being Argued

By JOSEPH VOLZ and PATRICK COLLINS
Star-News Staff Writers

U.S. District Judge Charles Richey today is expected to hear arguments on whether a $1 million invasion of privacy suit concerning the Watergate break-in should be continued.

Interrupting his vacation, Richey called the rare Saturday session to hear arguments on the motion filed yesterday by Henry Rothblatt, attorney for suspects arrested June 17 inside Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate complex.

The motion asks Richey to stop lawyers for the Democrats, who filed the civil suit, from taking pre-trial depositions on the grounds that his clients' chances for a fair trial already have been "completely destroyed" by widespread publicity in the case.

Richey earlier ordered all depositions held secret, though the names of those who make them are in public records.

The motion was cited yesterday by former Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell as his reason for not completing the deposition he was giving to Edward Bennett Williams, the Democrats' attorney.

"The lawyers got into some sort of wrangle about the motion," Mitchell said. "And I was advised by their attorney not to proceed until the court rules on the motion."

Mitchell said he did answer some of the questions posed by Williams. He added that he did not have a chance to answer one asking whether he had advance knowledge of the bugging incident, but that he would have responded that he did not.

Mitchell called the Democrats' suit "demogoguery of the highest order."

Resigned July 1

Mitchell resigned July 1 as head of the Committee to Reelect President Nixon after his wife issued an ultimatum that he must choose between politics and her.

One of the five break-in suspects, James W. McCord, had been employed as security chief for the re-election committee. Electronic listening devices were found in the Democrats' headquarters the night of the break-in.

Rothblatt's motion contends that the civil suit should be delayed at least until a federal grand jury completes its investigation of the break-in. Indictments are expected in about two weeks.

Six interviews had been completed by yesterday. The five suspects were scheduled to give depositions next week.

In Kansas City, President Nixon's campaign manager, Clark MacGregor said about the break-in: "There is no way you can avoid embrassment by volunteer campaign workers."

MacGregor said the break-in and bugging were not authorized by "anyone in authority."

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Two Nixon Aides Reported With 'Bugs' During Break-In

By JOSEPH VOLZ
and PATRICK COLLINS
Star-News Staff Writers

The night of the Watergate break-in in June, two former White House aides with electronic listening devices were in a hotel across the street, according to sources close to the grand jury investigation.

G. Gordon Liddy, at that time counsel to the Finance Committee to Re-elect President Nixon, and E. Howard Hunt, former $100-a-day White House consultant, were at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge at 2601 Virginia Ave. NW, according to the sources.

That night, across Virginia Avenue, James McCord, who was then chief of security for the Nixon campaign committee, and four others were arrested inside Democratic headquarters.

In their possession were microphones and transmitters. Police also uncovered an electronic device in Hunt's office in the Executive Office Building, next to the White House.

There have been previous reports of activities at Howard Johnson's, but this is the first time it has been learned, from very reliable sources, that federal authorities have placed Liddy and Hunt in the building. FBI agents combed through hotel registration records shortly after the break-in.

The sources did not elaborate on the listening devices.

Liddy, an ex-FBI agent and former Treasury aide who was fired from his Nixon campaign post for failing to cooperate with the FBI on the Watergate probe, was a White House staffer last year, working under John Ehrlichman, Nixon's chief domestic policy adviser.

He and Hunt, a former CIA

See WATERGATE, Page A-12

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WATERGATE

2 Reported Near Break-In

Continued From Page A-1

agent who served as a consultant to White House aide Charles W. Colson, worked together on Operation Intercept, an administration effort to stem the flow of marijuana from Mexico to the United States.

Liddy suggested that the Justice Department bug the offices of the New York Times during the 1971 Pentagon Papers controversy, arguing this was a "great idea" for determining the source of the secret documents, the Los Angeles Times reported today.

The newspaper said that when Justice Department attorneys realized Liddy was serious about bugging the Times they stopped dealing with him. Liddy at the time was a White House coordinator of an interagency group investigating leaks of secret government information.

The Star-News reported yesterday that Liddy and Hunt made several trips to Miami Beach before the June 17 break-in, apparently to confer with Bernard Barker, one of the men apprehended inside Democratic headquarters.

The General Accounting Office, in a report last week on its audit of Nixon campaign funds, said that $114,000 in checks given to the campaign had been turned over to Liddy and cashed by Barker.

Anonymous Texas donors contributed $89,000 of the sum, which was funneled to a Mexican bank which issued drafts. The drafts were cashed in Miami, with money coming from accounts in four other banks — Chase Manhattan and First National City in New York, Bank of America in San Francisco and Continental Illinois in Chicago.

Both Liddy and Hunt have refused to discuss the case with newsmen.

Authorities also have been attempting to piece together events after the arrest of Barker, McCord, who was fired by the GOP after the break-in, and the three other suspects. It is known that shortly after the arrests someone signed in at Hunt's public relations office about a mile from Howard Johnson's. The unidentified person used the name of a staff member who was out of town. Some phone calls may have been made.

Shortly afterward, an attorney, Douglas Caddy, arrived at police headquarters to represent the suspects.

A federal grand jury has been probing the Watergate incident, and indictments in the case are expected in two weeks.

In other developments yesterday, sources familiar with Liddy's work after he became an aide to Asst. Treasury Secretary Eugene Rossides in 1969 said Liddy departed from Treasury in 1971 after he made a speech to a National Rifle Association convention, agreeing with some of the as- [illegible] proposals against gun controls. At Treasury, Rossides was trying to draw up gun control legislation

Liddy had a meeting with Rossides, sources said, and there was a mutual agreement that he should find a job somewhere else. He quickly got one — at the White House, working under Ehrlichman.

Late last year, Liddy joined the Committee to Re-elect President Nixon as a counsel working with Jeb Magruder, a key aide to campaign manager John Mitchell, who has since resigned.

Meanwhile, Hugh Sloan, treasurer of the Finance Committee to Re-elect President Nixon, needed a lawyer to help rule on the complex new campaign disclosure law. Liddy was transferred to the finance committee as counsel, the job he lost for not cooperating in the Watergate probe.

Liddy's ex-boss, GOP Finance Chairman Maurice Stans, spent much of yesterday conferring with aides to Rep. Wright Patman, D-Tex., chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, which is conducting its own probe into an apparently secret $350,000 cash fund that the GAO found Stans kept in his office safe.

Stans reportedly wanted assurances from the committee that his comments would not be leaked to the press. Patman told Stans, in a phone call from Texas, that he would get a copy of any report the same time the press did.

Yesterday's meeting on Capitol Hill was delayed while Stans reportedly took a call from Nixon.

GOP officials have repeatedly said they could not provide details on the funds in question because both criminal and civil suits are pending. Atty. Gen. Richard Kleindienst criticized GAO for making its audit public because the constitutional rights of possible defendants might be damaged.

A GAO investigation of the other side was demanded yesterday by the GOP national chairman, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas

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Washington, D. C., Thursday, August 31, 1972

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THE EVENING STAR and DAILY NEWS
Washington, D. C., Friday, August 25, 1972

New Name Is Drawn Into Watergate Case

By PATRICK COLLINS
and JOSEPH VOLZ
Star-News Staff Writers

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's biggest early contributor also gave $25,000 to the Nixon campaign and that money has been traced to the bank account of a Watergate bugging suspect.

Dwayne Andreas, a Minneapolis investment executive who poured $75,000 into Humphrey's unsuccessful presidential campaign, was identified last night by a Nixon fundraiser as the source of a controversial contribution which passed through Maurice Stans, Nixon's finance chairman, to Bernard Barker, arrested inside Democratic headquarters at the Watergate in June.

Meanwhile, U.S. District Court Judge Charles Richey yesterday said he wanted to begin trial here in a related $1 million civil suit, filed against the break-in suspects, before the November election.

Kenneth Dahlberg of Minneapolis, Midwest regional chairman of the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President, gave this account to The Star-News last night:

Andreas, saying he considered Humphrey and Nixon the two most qualified men to be President, gave Dahlberg the $25,000 on April 5—two days before a new campaign fund disclosure law went into effect.

The contribution was not reported even though Dahlberg did not actually see the cash until April 9—two days after the law became operative.

Dahlberg said the money became the property of the campaign committee when Andreas placed it in a safe deposit box at Andreas' Miami hotel, the Seaview, April 5.

Dahlberg said hotel records will show although the cash was in Andreas' box, it belonged to the campaign committee.

Dahlberg said he converted the money into a cashier's check and flew to Washington,

See BUGGING, Page A-6

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BUGGING

New Name Bared in Case

Continued From Page A-1

where he gave the check to Stans on April 11.

Clark MacGregor, Nixon campaign manager, has said the money passed to G. Gordon Liddy, fired as finance committee counsel for refusing to cooperate with the FBI probe of break-in, and to Barker, who cashed the check and returned the money to the committee.

Stans told Florida officials yesterday he did not know how the $25,000 or an additional $89,000 in campaign donations ended up with Barker.

The chief Nixon fund-raiser was questioned by investigators for State's Atty. Richard Gerstein, of Miami, who has been conducting his own probe of the Watergate case.

Andreas was not available for comment.

Andreas is chairman of the First Oceanic Corp. in Minneapolis. His brother, Lowell gave $25,000 to Humphrey.

Dwayne Andreas was in Florida this week to attend a $500-per-ticket GOP gala at the Fontainbleau Hotel just before the Republican Convention began.

Among the guests at his table was First Lady Pat Nixon, according to a campaign finance consultant who was present.

Dahlberg originally had said the controversial $25,000 came from "various sources" but, last night, said he meant various members of the Andreas family. He said: "If I used the word 'various sources', this meant I was referring to a family."

Like other prominent businessmen, Andreas was hedging his bet by contributing to both sides. The Star-News learned last night Andreas also contributed secretly to Nixon's presidential campaign four years ago when public disclosure was not required.

Andreas' contribution, this time, was made the day after Humphrey took a beating from Sen. George McGovern in the Wisconsin primary.

Dahlberg denied that either he or Andreas knew Barker or how the money would eventually be used.

On June 17, five men, including Barker, were arrested inside the Democrats headquarters here with electronic surveillance equipment. Authorities believe that the headquarters had been bugged for some time and there was an attempt to remove the eavesdropping devices.

A grand jury is currently hearing testimony and indictments may be handed down next month.

Meanwhile, Chairman Wright Patman of the House Banking and Currency Committee resumed his attacks on the General Accounting Office for failing to cooperate with the committee while GAO officials were conferring with Republican campaign officials about an audit report of the GOP re-election funds.

"The American public is under the growing impression that there is a high level effort to suppress and modify revelations about the case and it would be improper for the Congress to be party to this suppression through inaction," Patman said today.

He said if the GAO continues to refuse to cooperate he will take "whatever steps are necessary to obtain any information now in the possession of the agency bearing on the committee's jurisdiction."

The GAO is an arm of Congress, Patman said, adding: "Once again I must express my disappointment that the political implications of this case have forced the GAO into such strange maneuvers which can only hurt its credibility."

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Judge Plans Quick Trial On Democrats' Civil Suit

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Continued From Page A-1

cases it is always possible to find a jury.

Richey asked Ungar, "How long is it going to take the plaintiffs to get ready for trial?"

Ungar replied that he did not know but that the plaintiffs would certainly not delay. As soon as the hearing was over Ungar rushed back to his office.

Already there was G. Gordon Liddy, former finance counsel for the Committee to Re-elect the President, who arrived today to give a deposition in the civil suit.

Liddy, who has grown a mustache since appearing before the grand jury investigating the bugging case, was accompanied by his lawyer, Peter Maroulis, and two other unidentified men.

AS LIDDY WALKED into the elevator one TV cameraman blockedthe door with his foot as reporters tried to question Liddy about some $114,000 in campaign funds traced to the bank account of one of the suspects in the break-in. Liddy smiled at the questions, but refused to give any comment and then proceeded to a conference room where he is expected to give his version of the story.

Meanwhile, two Houston oil executives have been summoned before a federal grand jury today for questioning on $89,000 in GOP campaign donations linked to the Watergate bugging and break-in.

The grand jury is weighing evidence in the case to determine whether criminal indictments are warranted.

One of the oilmen, Pennzoil president William C. Liedtke Jr., is Southwest regional fund-raiser for President Nixon's re-election campaign.

The $89,000, found in the bank account of a suspect seized in the bugging caper, is understood to have come from a group of Republican campaign contributors, apparently in Texas.

The money was moved across the border to Mexico, then resurfaced in a Miami bank in a mysterious routing that adds a tinge of international intrigue to the political spy case.

Liddy, who was fired after reportedly refusing to answer FBI questions, was involved in the handling of both the $89,000 and another $25,000 tied to the Watergate affair, investigation sources said.

CALLED AS A witness today with Liedtke was Pennzoil's vice president for public relations, Roy J. Winchester. The Houston-based Pennzoil United, Inc., is one of the nation's leading oil companies.

Winchester checked into the Watergate Hotel shortly after midnight last night, but declined to comment on a report he and Liedtke would go before the grand jury today.

"Really, I don't have anything to say right now," Winchester said.

Liedtke could not be reached. In Houston, his secretary said, "I think he's vacationing with his family."

At the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach, Atty. Gen. Richard G. Kleindienst told the Star-News he expects the grand jury to hand down indictments "after the first of the month."

ASKED IF the case had been linked directly to the White House, Kleindienst replied, "Those who will be indicted will be those who participated in it, no matter who they are."

White House consultant E. Howard Hunt, a close friend of Liddy, vanished shortly after his name was found in address books among the possessions of the five men arrested inside the Democratic National Committee headquarters June 17.

In his first public statement on the case, Nixon's national finance chairman, Maurice H. Stans, told CBS yesterday, "I have had nothing to do with the Watergate affair."

He said the grand jury results will make it clear he is not involved, but he added, "I may be a witness against others."

THE $89,000 had turned up in the Miami account for Bernard L. Barker, one of the five seized on the scene. It had been deposited in the form of four drafts issued by the Banco International S.A. in Mexico City April 4.

The bank drafts bore the name of Manuel Ogarrio Daguerre, a Mexican lawyer who has done legal work for the Houston firm of still another Nixon fund-faiser, Texas finance chairman Robert H. Allen.

Allen, who is president of Gulf Resources and Chemical Co., refused to comment yesterday on how the money had crossed the Rio Grande and said, "Quite frankly, I don't want to speculate on that."

Another $25,000 placed in Barker's account the same day came from a cashier's check made out to the Minnesota finance chairman for Nixon, Kenneth H. Dahlberg, who has said he delivered that check personally to Stans at a Washington hotel April 11.

"I'LL JUST SAY that I had the check in my hands for about three minutes and passed it on to my treasurer, who certainly passed it on elsewhere, and I cannot account for why it went into the Barker bank account," Stans said in the network interview.

A source close to the investigation said the finance committee treasurer, Hugh W. Sloan Jr., gave the $25,000 check to Liddy. Sloan has resigned from the campaign, and sources say he has become a key witness in the Justice Department probe.

Sloan flew to Miami Beach for Stans' meeting yesterday with a top official of the General Accounting Office, which is auditing the Nixon campaign funds.

The GAO report on the investigation had been delayed suddenly Tuesday after Stans asked an opportunity to present the GOP's side of the money matters.

Referring to the GAO official who came here, Stans said: "We answered all his questions and presented all the information he wanted."

The GAO official, Elections Director Phillip S. Hughes, returned to Washington late yesterday, bringing back what an agency spokesman termed "new facts" from his questioning of Stans.

THE REVISED audit report still is expected to be issued by the end of this week.

Although GAO ifficials kept a Miami Beach date with Stans, they canceled one in Washington yesterday afternoon with staffers of the powerful chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Rep. Wright Patman of Texas.

And Patman was fuming. He said GAO "has taken the position of conferring and cooperating with those being investigated while refusing to discuss the case and provide information" to his aides.

Patman also is probing the GOP's campaign funds, charged that the GAO conference with Stans gives the Nixon campaign committee "a golden opportunity to cover its tracks and to submit information and documents to further cloud the investigation."

Patman said, "At the very time we were being informed of the GAO's refusal to cooperate," the Star-News was carrying a story about the apparent release of investigatory information to Stans.

One GAO official contended it was not agency practice to comment to Congress while an audit was in progress. That was contested by sources close to Patman who said that in the past he had been briefed by GAO before reports were completed.

GAO officials originally had agreed to meet with Patman's staff at 2 p.m. yesterday but L. Fred Thompson, GAO counsel, called to beg off because he had an important doctor's appointment.

PATMAN'S STAFF invited Thompson to stop by after the doctor visit but, at the appointed hour a GAO legislative liaison staffer arrived at Patman's office with the word GAO had nothing to say.

Hughes, who was supposed to attend the briefing, too, returned frm Miami Beach yesterday afternoon, further perturbing Patman, who figured the GAO official still would have had times to stop by Capitol Hill.

"We haven't been talking to anybody, not even Congress," said Roland Sawyer, GAO public information officer. Reminded that Hughes had conferred with Stans, Sawyer replied: "Oh yes, we've been talking with the poeple we're investigating but nobody else."

Hughes' last two days were so hectic he went to bed early last night. The GAO official had hustled for Miami Beach after Stans, a former unpaid adviser to Comptroller General Elmer Staats in the late 1960s, called Statts Monday. Hughes' wife said he did not even tell her where he was heading. Hughes met yesterday morning with Stans and Sloan and asked questions about the campaign recceipts ind expenditures.

BY THE END of the day, he was being followed by newsmen both in Miami Beach and Washington.

Sawyer said a CBS camera crew, in hot pursuit of the story, trailed Hughes into a men's room.

Hughes said he had not gone to Florida at the request of Stand and the audit report was not postponed because of the convention.

Staats headed for Europe, to attend a session of the International Organization of Audit Institutions, leaving Robert Keller in charge as acting comptroller general. Keller said GAO had "obtained additional evidence" but what evidence was a secret.

GAO put out a terse "note to editors" saying the report would not be available yesterday and an announcement would come "within a few days."

MEANWHILE, the Midwest regional finance chairman of the Nixon campaign was questioned by Florida officials after receiving a subpoena at a GOP fund-raising meeting in Miami Beach.

Kenneth Dahlberg of Minneapolis, who gave the $25,000 campaign contribution to Stans which eventually ended up in Barker's bank account, was quizzed by investigators working for Richard Gerstein, state's attorney in Miami.

Gerstein, running his own probe of the Watergate bugging case, is interested in the $25,000 check which bears Dahlberg's endorsement.

Bank officials at the Republic National Bank in Miami, unfamiliar with Dahlberg's name, reportedly told Barker, trying to cash the check, the name would have to be verified.

Barker, a notary public as well as a former CIA employe, returned with a statement making it appear Dahlberg had singed the chck in Barker's presence. Gerstein noted that a notary public who falsely takes a signature is subject to a prison sentence of up to five years.

SEN. GEORGE McGovern's campaign manager, O'Brien, said the GAO report postponement "is just another example of the Republican effort to conceal, lock up, or otherwise, submerge a growing scandal that reaches into the White House itself."

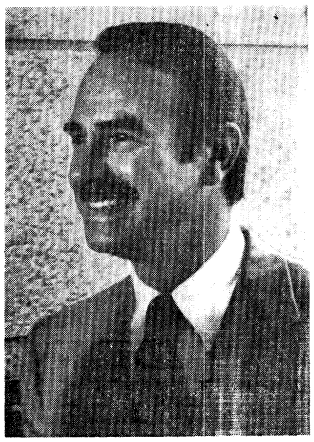
O'Brien charged that Stans "successfully blocked" the GAO report.

"The plain truth is this," O'Brien said, "We are now witnessing one of the most outrageous and blatant political cover-ups of this generation. Richard Nixon, John Mitchell, and Maurice Stans recognize that the facts of this case if spread before the American people ,would place their entire re-election campaign in gravest peril."

O'Brien's attorney is taking a statement from Liddy today in a $1 million civil suit.

One other principal in the Watergate caper also has been heard from.

Frank Sturgis, one of the five suspects arrested inside Democratic headquarters, told a Norfolk Virginian-Pilot reporter in a telephone interview: "I'm a Democrat."



—Star-News Photographer Paul Schmick

G. Gordon Liddy, a former Nixon campaign lawyer, arrives today for a federal grand juy hearing on the Watergate bugging and break-in.

This story is based on reports from James R. Polk, a former investigative reporter for the Associated Press who now is doing campaign finance research under a grant from the Fund for Investigative Journalism, and from Star-News Staff Writers Joseph Volz, Ronald Sarro, Jeremiah O'Leary, and Patrick Collins.

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Washington, D. C., Thursday, August 24, 1972

Judge Plans Quick Bugging Suit Trial

A federal judge indicated today that because of the public's right to know and because of the closeness of the presidential election, he will try to begin the civil trial in the Watergate bugging case before the election.

U.S. District Court Judge Charles R. Richey also indicated in a hearing this morning he is looking for ways to make public depositions in the $1 million civil suit by those persons who are not under investigation for possible criminal charges in the bugging incident. The Democratic National Committee has brought the suit against the Committee to Re-elect the President and the five suspects in the case.

Richey, on his own violation, ruled Tuesday that all depositions taken in the case by the plaintiff would be sealed until it can be shown that if the depositions were made public it would not interfere with the constitutional rights of anybody who may subsequently be indicted on criminal charges in the case.

This, combined with other pre-trial work yet to be done in the case and with Richey's normal trial calendar, opened the possibility that little or no facts in the case would be made public before the Nov. 7 election.

BUT AFTER RULING on a minor motion in the case this morning, Richey asked Harold Ungar, one of the attorneys for former Democratic National Committee Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien and the other plaintiffs in the case, if the plaintiffs had given any further consideration to Richey's decision to seal all pretrial statements.

Richey said he was quite concerned that the various delays are reflecting badly on the judicial process.

"I think there is . . . a suggestion implicit in all of this that if something is not done by the courts to rapidly bring this situation to a head one way or the other, by way of a settlement or trial that the integrity of the courts may become subject to question, the integrity of the entire governmental process may become subject to question," he said.

He told Ungar to get back to him immediately with any suggestions as to how he could unseal some of the depositions without harming any of the potential criminal defendants, and also asked Ungar if he could find any legal precedent for holding a civil trial before a related criminal case has come to trial.

RICHEY SAID that while he was concerned for the rights of potential defendants he also was concerned that the right of the public to know the facts in such a sensitive case were being violated.

Any rights of defendants, he said, "must be reconciled" with the "peculiar circumstances and framework of this case" and the public's right to know the facts in the case.

Ungar noted that the main concern is that publicity before any criminal trial might make difficult to find a jury that has not read about the case. But he added that even in the most widely publicized

See BUGGING, Page A-6

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THE EVENING STAR and DAILY NEWS
Washington, D. C., Monday, August 21, 1972

New Name Enters in B

By NANCY BECKHAM
Star-News Staff Writer

Members of "the security intelligence squad" of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, according to Time magazine, were on the receiving end of electronic devices planted in the Democratic National Committee offices in the Watergate.

But Robert Mardian, a former assistant U.S. attorney general named by Time in its current issue as a member of the team that became the intelligence squad, said last night that he has never heard of such a squad. He also said he does not know the other persons the magazine said were fellow members of the team.

In Miami Beach, Atty. Gen. Richard Kleindienst said yesterday grand jury action in the Watergate incident is imminent, according to the Associated Press.

Time said the members of the original security team include G. Gordon Liddy, who was fired as GOP committee attorney for refusing to cooperate with FBI agents in the investigation of the June break-in, and E. Howard Hunt, a former White House aide and CIA agent.

Both Liddy and Hunt are under subpoena by the Democratic Party in a civil suit growing out of the affair.

But the Time story was the first time Mardian, currently an official of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, has been mentioned.

Time said members of the intelligence squad were tuned into the bugs in the Democratic offices in positions in a Howard Johnson motel just across Virginia Avenue NW from the Watergate.

Paul L. Chapman, manager of the motel, confirmed last night that the FBI had checked some of his records and had questioned him, but he refused to say what names were mentioned, what time period was discussed or whether he knew anything about the affair.

As police were arresting five men inside the Democratic offices, according to Time, "the recording equipment in the Howard Johnson's motel was being hurriedly removed."

James W. McCord Jr., security coordinator for the Nixon campaign committee at the

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By ROBIN AD

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JAMES J. KILPATRICK

WASHINGTON STAR 17 AUG 1972

Some Speculations on the Watergate Caper

SCRABBLE, Va. — We had as our guest one night last week a gentleman, now retired, who had spent his life in intelligence work. The after-dinner conversation turned to the Watergate caper. Our guest had a few speculations to offer. I pass them along.

By the way of background: This bizarre affair broke into the news in the early hours of June 17, when five men were caught red-handed in the offices of the Democratic National Committee, located in the plush Watergate apartment complex in Washington. Their mission, by every indication, was political espionage.

Four of the five men had backgrounds in Miami, where they were identified with the Free Cuba, anti-Castro movement. The fifth was a former CIA employe, James W. McCord Jr., now a private consultant on security procedures.

When it transpired that McCord numbered among his clients both the Committee for the Re-election of the President and the Republican National Committee, the affair became the talk of our town. And much later, when the story broke that a $25,000 cashier's check, payable to the Nixon committee, had found its way to the bank account of one of the four Miami suspects, the Watergate Caper turned into a political time bomb.

"I am out of the game," said our guest. "I know nothing more than I have read in the papers. My own assignments never involved Cuba, but my guess, all the same, is that the key to the Watergate incident is not in Miami or in Washington, but in Havana."

We were sitting out on the deck, listening to the night noises—an owl, a whippoorwill, a pack of hounds on the trail of a fox. A soft breeze rippled the smoke of our guest's cigar.

"Suppose," he said, "just to be supposing, that the Castro government is keenly interested in normalizing relations with the United States. It would make sense to suppose that if the United States could reverse its policy toward China, the United States could reverse its policy toward Cuba.

"But not under Nixon. The President, if I am not mistaken, remains absolutely frosty toward Castro. He has made not the slightest gesture toward a Cuban rapprochement, but Havana might well suppose that the Democrats, if they could put their man in the White House, would take a more flexible view.

"So let us suppose, to be supposing, that a decision is made in Havana, at the highest levels of the Castro government, secretly to feel out the Democrats on this score. This is maybe early March. The idea is to send an emissary to the Democratic National Committee, rather than to any one of the candidates, with a nice proposition: If the party, would take a sympathetic view toward normalizing relations with Cuba, well Cuba would take a sympathetic view of the Democrats' urgent need for campaign contributions. The proposition might not be put so bluntly, but the offer would be unmistakable. Money. Big money."

He paused for a moment, intent on the hounds giving chase. "Now suppose," he went on, "to be supposing, that the Free Cuba people in Miami get wind of the thing. We have to assume they maintain an excellent intelligence apparatus in Havana. Eventually they find out who the emissary will be—probably a Washington or New York lawyer who could visit the committee offices without raising the least alarm. In time they learn when he's coming—say, on June 19. But early on, they begin to think in terms of a deal of their own.

"The Miami people get in touch with their old CIA contacts in Washington—contacts kept alive since the Bay of Pigs. Would the Republicans be interested in exposing a secret offer from Havana? A talks to B, and B talks to C, and C is captivated.

"He sees glorious visions of a headline in The Evening Star: 'Communist Dollars Back Democratic Campaign.' Then C sends a cryptic note up the line through the Nixon committee. For $25,000, he hints, we might buy something worth a million. Trust me, he says. The top people —John Mitchell and Maurice Stans—never are told anything. The romantics down below are kept almost as much in the dark. But the money changes hands in late April and the waiting time begins. It ends on June 17."

Our guest studied his glowing cigar. Over on Red Oak Mountain, the hounds of the night hunters suddenly faltered and their cries subsided.

"I doubt that the job was as bungled as they say. I suspect it was blown, probably by a double agent." We sat in silence for a while. "Smart fox," said our guest. "He knew when to take cover. That's all for tonight."

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Bugging Suit Delay Likely

Continued From Page A-1

move to reveal some of Mitchell's and Stans' statements, keeping the possibly harmful portions sealed.

The public may get a brief glimpse at the scope of the suit in the event any of the Republicans refuse to answer Williams' questions. In that case, Williams might go back into open court and conceivably make some of the questions, if not the answers, public.

However, here again the opposition may ask the judge that all of this be done quietly before the bench in order to protect the defendants.

Before the case comes to trial, Williams could go back into court at anytime and ask that the seals be broken on depositions.

It is more likely, however, that Richey would keep the seals until some indictments, if any, are returned in the criminal case.

In the meantime, the grand jury has been meeting on the third floor of the U.S. District courthouse for several weeks, sometimes as late as 10 pm.. It is possible that Mitchell and Stans might also be called before that panel, but any statements they make there would not become public until a trial started.

If the grand jury decides not to hand down an indictment, none of the proceedings probably would ever become public.

Also yesterday, Judge Richey denied a motion by McCord and four other suspects to stay the case until after any criminal proceedings are finished.

The judge also dismissed the Democratic National Committee as one of the plaintiffs and the Nixon Re-Election Committee as a defendant, ruling they are both "unincorporated associations" which have no legal right to sue.

He also ruled that a motion by the Nixon committee to postpone the case, therefore, was moot because the committee was no longer a party to the suit.

O'Brien, Cord in Case

Lawrence O'Brien, former Democratic National Committee chairman, remains as a plaintiff and Mc Cord is still a defendant, along with the four other suspects in the break-in, Bernard Barker, Eugenio Martinez, Frank Sturgis and Virgilio Gonzalez.

The Democrats were hoping to unfold more information about the bugging, which has been a source of increasing embarrassment to the Republicans, through the civil suit.

Since the break-in, a $25,000 campaign contribution, given to Stans, was traced to the bank account of a suspect, Barker.

And phone company records show several calls were made

O'Brien, Cord in Case

from Barker's Florida home to the office of G. Gordon Liddy, then Nixon finance committee counsel. Liddy was fired by committee officials for failing to cooperate with an FBI investigation of the alleged bugging. Hugh Sloan, committee treasurer, resigned, saying he could no longer work for the committee because his wife, an assistant White House social secretary, is pregnant.

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LOS ANGELES TIMES

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16 JUL 1972

Adventure Novelist May Solve Mystery of Democratic Bugging

BY ROBERT L. JACKSON
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — A slender, pipe-smoking novelist named Howard Hunt may hold the key to a real-life caper resembling the thrillers he writes.

The sandy-haired Hunt, an ex-operative for the Central Intelligence Agency and former White House consultant, is involved in the government's investigation into the June 17 bugging of Democratic national headquarters here.

It would seem fitting that the man who handled logistics for the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba and did U.S. intelligence work for 20 years in Paris, Vienna, Montevideo and the Far East could unlock the mysteries of the bizarre case.

Personal Experiences

Associates say Hunt, 53, drew upon personal experiences in writing 42 adventure books and short stories with such titles as "Maelstrom," "Limit of Darkness" and "Bimini Run."

But he generally shunned attention, using pseudonyms like Robert Dietrich, John Baxter and Gordon Davis. A man he once worked for in Paris remembers Hunt blandly denying his identity when he ran into him years later in the lobby of the National Press Building in Washington.

Missing since shortly after the bugging case began last month, Hunt recently sent word through attorney William O. Bittman that he would be "available" for government questioning.

The links of Everette Howard Hunt Jr. to the predawn bugging attempt, investigators say, are indirect but intriguing.

Hunt's name and home telephone number with the notations "W.H." and "W. House" (apparently meaning White House) were found in address books carried by two of the five suspects arrested at 2:30 a.m. inside Democratic headquarters.

Authorities also found a $6 check signed by Hunt, payable to his country club, among the suspects' belongings.

The wife of one suspect, Bernard L. Barker, a Miami real estate broker, told newsmen her husband and Hunt were formerly partners in unsuccessful attempts to develop resorts in Central America. Hunt reportedly met Barker in Miami two weeks before the bugging incident.

Political Conservative

A political conservative, Hunt, using the code name "Eduardo," knew Barker from 1961 when both helped plan the Bay of Pigs invasion from a base in Nicaragua. All but one of the five suspects, in fact, has a background of anti-Castro Cuban activity. The exception is James W. McCord Jr., a privately employed Washington consultant who was in charge of security for the committee for reelection of the President.

McCord, like Hunt, formerly worked for the CIA. The two apparently have known each other for years.

Son of Senator

After retiring from the CIA in 1970, Hunt found a place at Robert R. Mullen & Co., a Washington public relations firm with good Republican credentials.

Robert F. Bennett, the firm's president, is the son of Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) and the acknowledged organizer of several campaign committees that have collected money for President Nixon's reelection.

Until Bennett suspended Hunt for disappearing from his job when the bugging case broke, Hunt handled a $500,000 contract for the firm with the U.S. Office of Education. He also served as a $100-a-day consultant to the White House on declassification of the Pentagon Papers and on narcotics intelligence.

Adding to Hunt's mysterious air was the fact that he kept two telephones in his office at the Mullen firm—one with an unlisted number.

Hunt had a second desk across the street from this firm. It was in the old Executive Office Building, which adjoins the White House. Presidential aides found an unloaded .25-caliber pistol in one drawer, along with part of a walkie-talkie, both of which have been turned over to the FBI.

Hunt's involvement dragged in the name of Charles W. Colson, the presidential aide and political strategist for whom Hunt did his consulting work. Colson and Hunt knew each other through alumni activities of Brown University, from which Hunt graduated in 1940 with an English major.

Colson has refused to talk with reporters but sent word through White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler that he was not connected with the case.

Who plotted this political espionage attempt?

Although authorities still profess some puzzlement, one theory is that it originated with a right-wing Cuban group seeking to head off closer ties with Fidel Castro.

Sen. George S. McGovern, the Democratic nominee, indicated some time ago that he might end U.S. policies isolating Cuba politically and economically.

According to this theory, the Cuban group sought, or at least obtained, the help of some Republicans close to the White House without the knowledge or concurrence of higher officials.

Another theory is that the political spying was a Republican-engineered effort in which some men of Cuban descent were coincidentally recruited for the dirty work.

Still another theory is that electronic eavesdropping equipment was being removed or replaced when the five suspects, all wearing rubber surgical gloves, were apprehended by police in the sixth-floor Democratic suite of the Watergate apartment-business complex along the Potomac River.

Two ceiling panels had been removed in the outer office of Democratic Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien. Police confiscated two microphones and transmitters, an assortment of lock picks and burglary tools, cameras, unexposed film and walkie-talkies. At least one filing cabinet had been forced open, police said.

The idea of spying on the Democrats appears to

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have been long in the making. Miami architect Leonard Glasser said Barker attempted last year to obtain blueprints of the Miami Beach Convention Hall and its air-conditioning system—at a time when only the Democratic convention was scheduled there.

A floor sketch of two ballrooms to be used by McGovern was also found among the suspects' belongings.

In addition, federal authorities disclosed in court that Barker withdrew $89,000 from a Miami bank on May 8, including $10,000 in $100 bills. Fifty-three of these bills, traced to the same bank, were found on the suspects after their arrest, authorities said.

Barker's attorney, however, said the money was withdrawn as part of a real estate transaction.

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BUGGING

Continued From Page A-1

Ten days later, bank records show, Barker deposited the $25,000 check in his account.

Stans, according to reports published yesterday, has denied that the check had been used to fund the alleged break-in at the Democratic offices.

He has reportedly told investigators that he gave Dahlberg's check to the committee treasurer, Hugh W. Sloan, who in turn gave it to finance committee lawyer G. Gordon Liddy.

Stans is reported to have told investigators that Liddy exchanged the check for $25,000 cash and then deposited the money in the campaign fund.

Neither Stans, Liddy or a committee spokesman would comment on that report.

Sloan, reached at his McLean home, described the account of the exchange as "inaccurate" but refused to discuss any details.

Liddy was fired from the re-election committee last month after refusing to cooperate with FBI agents working on the investigation. Sloan resigned from his post in June for what he termed "personal reasons unrelated to the incident."

In a related action yesterday, a federal judge ruled that the Justice Department could not represent a Secret Service agent expected to testify in the $1 million civil suit the Democrats have brought against the Republicans in connection with the break-in.

U.S. District Court Judge Charles Richey ruled that there would be a conflict of interest if the Justice Department defended agent Alfred Wong, since the department is involved in the criminal investigation of the incident.

Wong reportedly recommended James McCord, one of the suspects arrested in the Democratic headquarters, for the job as chief security adviser to the Republicans, a job McCord held until his arrest.

The judge gave Wong 10 days to find a lawyer and ordered that all depositions to be filed be suspended until his new counsel acquaints himself with the case.

In response to the disclosure today, Lawrence F. O'Brien, national campaign chairman for presidential candidate George McGovern, again called for the appointment of a "politically disinterested" special prosecutor to investigate this "outrageious case."

O'Brien said that the connection between the President's re-election committee and the attempted political espionage, becomes "clearer" with every new development.

"The continued silence on the part of the White House and Republican officials can only be viewed as an admission that they have something to hide," he said.

McGovern said the revelations today "were shocking but not surprising. Since Richard Nixon has refused to tell us where his contributions of $10 million have come from, it is not surprising that the allocation is just as secret." He challenged Nixon to make public all this finanncial records, and "to trust the American people."

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THE EVENING STAR and DAILY NEWS
Washington, D. C., Saturday, August 12, 1972

Bugging Suit Appears Stymied

By JOSEPH VOLZ
Star-News Staff Writer

The Democratic party's $1 million civil suit against five suspects in the Watergate bugging case probably will not go to trial until after the November election, despite the ruling of a federal judge yesterday which allows pre-trial work to start.

Attorney for James McCord, a former Nixon re-election committee security chief, and four other suspects in the June 17 break-in of the Democratic headquarters had tried to delay the case indefinitely. But Judge Charles Richey, a Nixon appointee, dismissed a series of their motions and ordered Charles Colson, a White House aide, McCorde and others, to answer the questions of the Democrats' attorney, Edward Bennett Williams.

Williams is expected to quiz Colson about his relationship with E. Howard Hunt, a former $100-a-day White House consultant and CIA agent. Hunt was linked to the break-in when his name was found in the address books of two suspects. Beside his name were the notations: "W.H." and "W. House."

Even thought Williams might begin taking depositions from Colson, McCord and others in a week or two, it could be months before the statements become public. The judge ordered the statements sealed because a grand jury is hearing criminal charges.

Maurice Stans, former Secretary of Commerce who is the finance chairman of the Nixon campaign committee, and former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, who quit recently as campaign manager, may also be called to testify about the complex financial dealings of the committee.

Williams has been anxious to make public the statements he receives from key Republicans, but so far the defense lawyers in the civil sust have won orders to seal the depositions.

The judge is understood to believe that while a grand jury proceeding continues it is impossible to know the names of all of the persons who might be involved in the criminal action. Therefore, in order to protect the rights of possible suspects, he is not allowing the disclosure of civil suit statements.

However, it is conceivable that in the cases of Mitchell and Stans, the argument could be made that they are not involved in the criminal case and there is no reason to keep their statements sealed.

Yet the legal maneuvering in the case has been intense. A counter-argument could be made that even though Mitchell and Stans say nothing which incriminates them, their statements might jeopardize other possible defendants in the criminal case.

In that event, Williams could

See BUGGING, Page A-6

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THE EVENING STAR and DAILY NEWS
Washington, D. C., Tuesday, July 18, 1972

Democrats Ask Court To Speed Bugging Case

By DANA BULLEN
Star Staff Writer

The Democratic party has strongly urged U. S. District Court to reject a "naked and shameless" GOP plea for delay until after the election of a $1 billion damage suit in the Watergate bugging case.

"It is difficult to imagine a case where the public interest cries out more strongly for revelation of the facts," the Democrats told the court yesterday. They said the courts should not be "used" to hide facts about "this sordid incident" until after voters go to the polls.

Among witnesses the Democrats want called for sworn pre-trial depositions are missing former White House consultant E. Howard Hunt Jr., presidential aide Charles W. Colson and leaders of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

The committee is named as a defendant in the Democrats' invasion of privacy, trespass and bugging suit. Both the GOP unit and White House spokesmen have denied involvement in the incident.

Fifth Amendment

"If the Committee and the White House are uninvolved," the Democrats told the court in a motion opposing a delay, "why are they so desperately afraid of having the denials of Messrs. Hunt and Colson made under oath?"

"Or will they too be forced to take the Fifth Amendment?"

A week ago, the Committee for the Re-Election of the President asked for delay of the civil case until after the November election on the ground action before then would only serve to publicize "unprovable" Democratic charges of GOP involvement.

The opposition papers for the Democrats were submitted by Joseph A. Califano Jr., the party's general counsel, and attorney Edward Bennett Williams.

The original link to Hunt, and through him to Colson, who recommended Hunt for the White House job, came when Hunt's telephone numbers with the notations "W.H." and "W. House" were found on two of the five suspects caught in the Democrats' office suite.

The Democrats described the five as a "burglary squad" embarked on a mission of "political espionage."

'Confluence of Interest'

One of the five men, James W. McCord Jr., was chief security officer for both the Committee for the Re-election of the President, headed at the time by former Attorney General John Mitchell, and the GOP national committee.

In the court papers filed by the Democrats in the civil case, Califano and Williams cited Mitchell's successive positions, asserting that related, fact-producing criminal prosecutions in the break could take months or even years.

"In view of the obvious confluence of interest between the Committee for the Re-Election of the President and the Justice Department, whose former chief, John Mitchell, moved directly to the top job at the committee, the court should act to avoid the possibility of indefinite delay," the Democrats said.

Efforts of a federal grand jury to develop facts about the break-in have, according to prosecutors, been frustrated by refusal of a lawyer, Douglas Caddy, to testify about his links to the suspects arrested at the Watergate.

Overturn Urged

Counsel for Caddy urged the U.S. Court of Appeals today to overturn a ruling by Chief Judge John J. Sirica holding Caddy in contempt of court on the ground the lawyer improperly evoked the attorney-client privilege in refusing to answer jury questions.

Attorney Jerome Powell said in oral arguments before the court on Caddy's appeal that questions put to Caddy before the grand jury were designed to establish "a link" between Caddy's clients and the Watergate episode. Powell asserted this would intrude on a client's right to consult with an attorney by indirect means.

Asst. U.S. Atty. Earl J. Silbert told the three-judge panel that the questions do not seek contents of confidential attorney-client communications but instead seek to develop facts about the break-in, including whether any other persons were involved as "aiders and abettors or planners" of the bugging incident.

Caddy, in refusing to answer a number of grand jury questions, has claimed as his clients all five suspects arrested at the Watergate, Hunt and someone prosecutors have identified only as "Mr. X."

"Wherever we turned, Mr. Caddy appeared," Mr. Silbertt said.

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THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Tuesday, July 11, 1972

GOP Seeking Delay in Suit Over Bugging

By DANA BULLEN
Star Staff Writer

The Committee for the Re-election of the President, claiming the presidential campaign would be affected, has asked U.S. District Court to delay proceedings in the Democrats' $1 million damage suit growing out of the Watergate "bugging" incident until after the November election.

In papers filed at the court, the committee said yesterday that actions in the case would involve demands for "confidential information . . . on the pretext of thorough discovery" and that events in the litigation would serve to publicize "unprovable" Democratic claims of Republican involvement in the case.

The court was told that campaign workers might be deterred by unfavorable publicity and that political contributors could withhold funds that otherwise would come to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

In another development yesterday a lawyer for three of the suspects in the break-in accused a D.C. Superior Court judge of trying to develop the prosecution's case through the setting of bail conditions.

"Clear Line" Seen

The Democrats' civil damage suit was filed against the Committee to Re-elect the President and five individuals after the intruders were apprehended inside Democratic party headquarters June 17.

At the time, Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien claimed he saw "a developing clear line to the White House" in the break-in, in which he charged the Committee for the Re-election of the President, then headed by former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, was involved.

An initial effort by the Democrats for speeded-up depositions from Republican figures failed, thwarting for the moment hopes by O'Brien and the party to secure prompt answers on the question of possible GOP links to the break-in.

The request to further delay proceedings until after the November election filed by the Committee for the Re-election of the President claimed that the civil lawsuit violates the committee's 1st Amendment right to carry on its efforts to return Nixon to the White House for a second term.

The committee asserted that "incalculable" damaged would result should the court allow the Democrats "to utilize this lawsuit as a forum from which to accuse this committee of complicity in criminal conduct throughout the 1972 election campaign."

Additionally, the committee maintained that further steps in the civil case should be halted until criminal cases against the five men apprehended inside Democratic headquarters have been completed. The GOP unit said there would be "no prejudice" to the Democrats in delaying the civil case.

Infringement Feared

In separate papers filed with the court, lawyers for the five suspects joined in the claim that any further proceedings in the civil case would be oppressive and infringe the suspects' constitutional rights.

The GOP committee, along with its request that the civil case be delayed, also asked the court to dismiss the Democrats' action on the ground that claims in the civil suit could not lie against an unincorporated association for trespass, invasion of privacy or denial of the Democrats' civil rights.

The attorney, Henry B. Rothblatt of New York City, said yesterday he will appeal the bail issue to Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren E. Burger in an effort to secure release of the men from D.C. Jail.

"What he's trying to do is prove the government's case," Rothblatt said. The lawyer charged that Judge James A. Belson has acted almost like a "co-prosecutor."

Belson two weeks ago refused to admit the suspects — Bernard L. Barker, Frank Sturgis and Virgilio R. Gonzalez — to bail unless they disclose the source of funds used to free them.

Rumor Denied

The D.C. Court of Appeals later upheld Belson's ruling.

Meanwhile, Chief U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica tomorrow was scheduled to hear a prosecution motion to compel a Washington lawyer linked to the case to give further testimony to a grand jury investigating the case.

The attorney, Douglas Caddy, originally helped the men arrested at Democratic headquarters arrange for counsel. After losing a bid for immunity from questioning because of a claimed attorney-client relationship, Caddy went before the grand jury at least twice.

The prosecution's motion indicated that Caddy now has balked again at answering at least some of the questions put to him.

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THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Thursday, July 6, 1972

McCord Ordered Held for Grand Jury

By THOMAS CROSBY
Star Staff Writer

James W. McCord Jr., one of five men charged with breaking into Democratic National Headquarters three weeks ago, today was ordered hold for action of a Superior Court grand jury.

McCord was security chief for both the Republican National Committee and the Committee for the Re-election of the President until two days after the incident, when he was fired.

Police Sgt. Paul W. Leeper, who answered a radio call the night of the break-in, testified today that he arrested McCord inside the Democratic National Committee headquarters and later found upon McCord four sheets of paper with the letterhead of the Democratic National Committee. He did not say what was contained in the papers.

(At the time the five were arrested, officials said that one of the suspects had in his possession an application blank of the type the Democratic National Committee has been sending to selected college newspapers for college press credentials for the party convention.

(Also found on one suspect was a committee memo on procedures for issuing college press credentials, and another memo on how the national committee staff would proceed to Miami for the convention, sources said.)

Cabinet Entered

Leeper also testified that in the room he discovered various tools used in the burglary, and said one of the committee's file cabinets had been broken into.

McCord worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1948 until 1951 and was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency from 1951 to 1970 before opening his own security consulting firm in Rockville, Md.

Gerald Ilch, a partner in F. Lee Bailey's law firm who is representing McCord, said after today's hearing that he has felt "more optimistic" when leaving court in other cases.

Joseph Rafferty, a D.C. lawyer who previously had represented McCord and who represents the other four suspects, was in the audience today.

Superior Court Judge Harry T. Alexander today ordered McCord held even though there was no testimony as to his intent to commit burglary. Assistant U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert cited several cases saying that if a person is found on private premises after dark without explanation, that is all that is needed to hold a man for action of the grand jury.

McCord and the four other men were arrested June 17. The others are Bernard L. Barker, a Miami real estate broker; Virgilio R. Gonzales, a locksmith; Frank Sturgis, who operates a marine supply company in Miami and Eugenio Martinez, who worked for Barker. All have been charged with second degree burglary.

All the defendants except McCord are from Miami and have a variety of past ties to the CIA. A recent White House consultant, E. Howard Hunt Jr., who does too, is being sought for questioning in the case.

Alch today said McCord was called before a federal grand jury yesterday and that "there were no surprises." Alch declined to elaborate or say whether McCord had declined to answer any questions from the grand jury.

The grand jury is reportedly investigating whether any federal conspiracy statutes may have been violated. One source said the jury seemed to have at least 30 days' more work ahead of it.

Had Walkie-Talkies

Among the things found on McCord, who gave an alias, were a cannister of a chemical irritant, surgical gloves, three small screwdrivers, a pair of plyers and the four sheets of paper.

He said McCord was found in an office adjacent to Democratic National Chairman Larry O'Brien's, and that McCord was leaning over one of the secretary's desks. In answer to a question by Alch, Leeper said the police also recovered from the suspects lock picks, $100 bills, two walkie-talkies and something Leeper said looked like a smoke inhalator wired to nine batteries. He did not explain what it actually was.

Another walkie-talkie later was discovered in Hunt's desk in the Executive Office Building, it has been reported.)

(Earlier, officials disclosed that $5,300 in consecutively numbered $100 bills was found in the possession of the five suspects and in their hotel rooms in the Watergate Hotel.

(Federal sources said later that some of the $100 bills have been traced through the Federal Reserve Board to the Republic National Bank, located in Miami's "Little Havana" district.)

Evidence will now be produced to the grand jury concerning McCord and the other four defendants. If they find there is enough evidence to return an indictment, a trial date will be set on the charges, which carry a maximum penalty of 15 years in jail.

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DEMOCRATS

McCord Held FCC License

Continued From Page A-1

ed the Republican National Committee immediately after they learned of McCord's arrest — "somebody remembered issuing McCord an STA (Special Temporary Authorization)," an FCC staff member said.

A handwritten note at the bottom of McCord's May 1 application—and signed by him—said that employes of McCord Associates would operate the equipment to be covered by the license.

One FCC official said equipment of the type for which McCord had sought a license could well sell in the range of $1,600 apiece.

FCC files show that McCord also has another license covering two citizens band transmitters for use in his business. He received that license in December 1971. An FCC official said it was similar to licenses issued to 850,000 other citizens covering the same type of equipment that "thousands of kids have—everyone who wants to play Dick Tracy."

Other Developments

There were, meantime, these other developments in the bugging case:

- Two new names were injected into the case, in which federal investigators are looking for four men besides the five in custody last Saturday and charged by D.C. authorities with second degree burglary.

The New York Times reported that Cuban sources in Miami told the paper that Angel Ferrer, president of a group of Cuban veterans who served together at Fort Jackson, S.C., after the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion, was in Washington at the Watergate Hotel at the time of the alleged attempt to install secret listening devices at the D.N.C. headquarters.

Another member of the group, Humberto Lopes, also was reportedly at the watergate then, the Times said.

Both men are residents of Miami. Efforts to reach them today were unsuccessful.

- Asst. U.S. Atty. Earl J. Silbert disclosed in court yesterday that federal charges definitely would be filed against the five men being held.
- Another bond hearing was set for this afternoon—the second in two days—and sources in the U.S. Attorney's office said that "additional information" would be used at the hearing to try to prevent the defendants from posting bond. It also was learned that FBI agents had conferred with Silbert early today.
- FBI agent Daniel C. Mahan told a reporter today that he had interviewed one of the suspects, Eugenio R. Martinez, 49, in the D.C. Jail on Wednesday. Mahan said, "I can't say what happened in the interview, that's between the FBI and Mr. Martinez."

He said Martinez was the only one that spoke with him and that "Mr. Martinez can talk about what went on in the interview if he wants to."

Defense attorney Joseph A. Rafferty Jr. said yesterday such FBI interrogations were "highly out of order and violative of each of these defendants rights."

Mahan said that before talking to Martinez, the defendant signed a form saying he was willing to speak to the FBI. Mahan said the other four suspects refused to sign the form, indicating "they didn't wish to speak with me."

- President Nixon, while refusing to discuss the break-in with reporters while the case [illegible] said [illegible] yesterday that his press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, and his campaign committee chairman, former Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, had "stated my position and have also stated the facts accurately."

Democrats have charged that the case is "political espionage."

Mitchell denied any involvement by the campaign committee. Ziegler made the same denial for the White House, and characterized the incident as "a third-rate burglary attempt."

"This kind of activity, as Mr. Ziegler has indicated, has no place whatever in our electoral process, or in our governmental process," Nixon said. He repeated Ziegler's denial, saying, "the White House has had no involvement whatever in this particular incident."

- De Van Shumway, spokesman for the Nixon re-election committee, counter-charged that "some other candidate" had placed two or more employes on the payroll of the Republican group, and that two memos on over-all campaign strategy were missing from that committee's files. He refused to detail these charges.

Silbert's statement in court yesterday, at a hearing on reducing bond for the five suspects, was the first official indication that federal investigators have enough evidence in the case to bring federal charges.

At the hearing, Judge James A. Belson agreed to reduce bond for four of the defendants, provided they reveal the source of the money that is posted as a guarantee that they will not flee prosecution.

When the men were apprehended, 58 $100 bills were found with them or in their rooms, all with consecutive serial numbers.

The court originally had required posting of the full amounts of bond, between $30,000 and $50,000 for all five.

Total Reduced

Yesterday, Judge Belson reduced the total for three of the Miami men from $50,000 to $40,000, and agreed to a 10 percent posting. The three are realty agent Bernard Barker, alias Frank Carter; Eugenio Martinez alias Jean Valdes, and Virgilio R. Gonzales, alias Raoul Godoyn.

Belson acted on Gonzales' case after the others, originally postponing a decision because he was concerned about the suspect's prior "lack of candor" concerning his employment. Gonzales admitted in court yesterday for the first time since he was apprehended that he is a locksmith for the Missing Link Key Shop of Miami.

McCord is held in $30,000 bond, and Belson also relaxed conditions so that he could be released by posting $3,000.

The judge refused to reduce bond for Frank Sturgis, who legally changed his name from Frank Fiorini. He was characterized by government attorneys as most likely to flee if released.

Silbert continually characterized the suspects as "soldiers of fortune" and said they frequently traveled here and abroad with large amounts of money and using false names.

Officials have said that all of the suspects gave false information when first apprehended, and attempted to mislead investigators on several occasions.

Gonzales, who has worked for 13 years as a locksmith for the key shop, first told court officials he was a carpenter.

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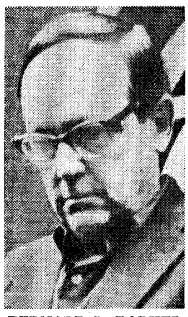
Architect Says 'Bug' Suspect Tried to Acquire Miami Plans

By Carl Bernstein
Washington Post Staff Writer

Bernard L. Barker, one of the suspects in the alleged plot to bug the offices of the Democratic National Committee, attempted last year to obtain blueprints of the Miami Beach convention hall and its air conditioning system, according to a Miami architect.

"The time is important because at that time only the Democratic Convention was scheduled" at the convention hall, said the architect, Leonard Glasser.

Glasser said that Barker, whom he has known for more than a year, also frequently mentioned that he had a "fantastic connection in Washington . . . He said his name was Howard Hunt."



BERNARD L. BARKER
. . . claimed D.C. connections

The name of Howard E. Hunt Jr., a former Central Intelligence Agency employee, author and former White House consultant—was found in phone books belonging to Barker and another of the five men arrested in the Democratic National Committee's Watergate offices early on the morning of June 17.

Hunt, who was hired at the White House on the recommendation of President Nixon's special counsel—Charles W. Colson—has reportedly been questioned by the FBI about the incident. Hunt has avoided newsmen and has been suspended from his regular job as a writer for a Washington public relations firm, Robert R. Mullen & Co.

Glasser, the architect who heads a Miami consulting firm, said that Barker asked him about eight months ago to use his professional influence to obtain blueprints of the Miami Beach convention hall.

"He came to me and said he had a client in Puerto Rico who wanted to build a convention hall," Glasser said. "It was a logical story. We were in the same building and threw business each other's way. . . .

"But the city doesn't release things without authorization," Glasser continued, "and they didn't have any of the plans around. Then I said, 'Bernie, what do you need the plans for? The building code in Puerto Rico is different, the site is different, everything's different . . .'

"Then he said, 'Could you get the air conditioning plans?' This was unreal because what the hell would anybody want that for," Glasser asserted in a telephone interview yesterday. "Then it occurred to me, when I read about the (Democratic National Committee) break-in, that this would be the best way to bug the place."

Glasser, described by Miami sources as a well-known business and professional figure in Maimi Beach, said that Barker never mentioned Hunt's name in connection with obtaining plans of the convention hall — to be the scene of both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions this summer.

"Barker said this guy (Hunt) was a big man in the CIA," and that he could help the architect obtain business in Central America. "Then he mentioned the guy had left CIA and said he has his own public relations firm . . . Then at one time he mentioned that the fellow was in the White House."

Barker's request for the convention hall plans were disclosed in a Miami Herald interview with Glasser.

In a bond hearing on Friday Judge James A. Belson ordered Barker held in D.C. Jail, pending assurance that $89,000 transferred from a Mexico City bank in April to Barker's Miami bank was indeed for a

See INCIDENT, D2, Col. 3

Bug Suspect Said to Seek Miami Plans

INCIDENT, From D1

real estate deal — as asserted by Barker's attorney.

Some of the money withdrawn by Barker was found on the suspects when they were arrested, according to Assistant U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert.

In addition to Barker, the other men arrested in the incident are James W. McCord and his arrest—was fired from his jobs as security coordinator for both the Committee for the Re-election of the President and the Republican National Committee; Frank Sturgis, also known as Frank Fiorini, an American soldier of fortune with extensive ties to anti-Castro Cuban exiles; Eugenio R. Martinez, who works as a salesman for Barker's Miami real estate firm; and Virgilio R. Gonzales, a Miami locksmith.

Meanwhile, it was learned yesterday that a federal grand jury is investigating the incident and that McCord's wife was subpoenaed on Friday to appear before it. She was told to bring "all of the records" of the security consulting firm owned by her husband and where she works as a secretary, according to McCord's attorney.

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THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Friday, June 23, 1972
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McCord Held FCC License On Behalf of Republicans

By STEPHEN M. AUG
Star Staff Writers

James W. McCord Jr., arrested in connection with a break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters, held a Federal Communications Commission license to use walkie-talkies on behalf of the Republican National Committee, documents on file at the FCC showed today.

Police have said they found three highly sophisticated walkie-talkies with McCord and the four other suspects when they were arrested early Saturday.

Federal law forbids the use of any licensed equipment to commit an illegal act. But a commission official said it had not been determined yet whether the specific equipment found by police was the precise equipment that was licensed to McCord. He said the FBI is investigating that aspect of the case.

The FCC documents showed that on May 7 McCord said he wanted a special temporary authorization to use radio transmitters and transceivers (combination transmitters-receivers) in connection with campaign security for Republic National Committee headquarters.

The letter, which McCord signed, said 90 percent of the equipment usage would be in the Washington metropolitan area, 5 percent in Miami during August, and 5 percent at various other locations in the United States from September through November — when the FCC license would expire.

"Equipment will be leased by McCord Associates, Inc., to the Republican National Committee" for the entire period, McCord told the FCC.

A special license was issued June 7 by James E. Barr, chief of the safety and special services bureau at the FCC, authorizing the operation of eight mobile units and two temporary base transmitter units on three frequencies: 156.260, 161.9725 and 161.9175 megacycles for a period ending Nov. 30 for use in connection with the Republican National Committee security activities.

Barr's letter noted that Craig Maurer had been appointed national coordinator for the use of radio at the GOP Miami convention site, and also said that use of McCord's equipment might not be permitted in the convention hall because it could interfere with other radio equipment.

The license was abruptly canceled by Barr in a letter dated June 20 (Tuesday), after controversy over the break-in spread. "It is our understanding that your services with the Republican National Committee to provide security activities were terminated as of June 19," Barr wrote to McCord.

An FCC official said it was his understanding that the commission's lawyers contact-

See DEMOCRATS, Page A-6

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THE EVENING STAR and DAILY NEWS
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GOP CONTRIBUTIONS

More Money Tied to Barker

By PATRICK COLLINS
Star-News Staff Writer

Additional campaign contributions totaling $89,000 passed through the Committee to Re-elect the President and into the bank account of Bernard Barker, a suspect in the break-in of the Democratic National Committee headquarters in June,, sources close to the investigation have revealed.

The new disclosure raised to at least $114,000 the amount deposited in Barker's account through the national committee. Last week a $25,000 campaign check was traced to the suspect's account.

Federal agents probing the June 17 break-in at the Watergate complex also have determined that the Republicans had established a special "security fund" to thwart demonstrations at their convention this summer.

Sources said the fund—including money to possibly purchase information about planned disruptions—was set up before the GOP decided to switch its convention site from San Diego to Miami Beach.

It is not known whether the money which found its way to Barker's bank account came via this fund.

But, sources say, the investigation suggests the possibly that money given as legitimate campaign contributions was used to finance the break-in—apparently without the knowledge or authorization of top officials of the Committee to Re-elect the President or other GOP leaders.

Federal agents are now trying to pinpoint the origins of the $89,000 and determine what transactions brought the money to the account of Barker, a Miami real estate man and one of five men arrested inside the Democratic offices with copying cameras and electronic gear.

Shortly after the arrests,, D.C. police confiscated 53 consecutively numbered $100 bills from the suspects which were later traced to a large withdrawal Barker had made from his account at The Republic National Bank of Miami.

A further investigation revealed that, before that withdrawal, $89,000 had been transferred to Barker's account in the name of a prominent Mexican business lawyer.

The lawyer, Manuel Daguerre Ogarrio, has denied any knowledge of the transaction which was accomplished in four separate installments. But sources have confirmed that the money did not pass through the President's campaign committee.

Last week, a $25,000 campaign check was also traced to Barker's account. The source of that money was Nixon's chief Midwest fundraiser, Kenneth H. Dahlberg. He has said that on April 10 he converted $25,000 in cash contributions into a cashier's check. The next day, Dahlberg said, he gave the check to Maurice Stans, former Secretary of Commerce and head of Nixon's campaign funds.

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See BUGGING, Page A-6

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NEW YORK TIMES
25 JUN 1972

Watergate Caper:

From the Folks Who Brought You the Bay of Pigs

WASHINGTON—The affair has become popularly known in the capital as the "Watergate Caper." But what it means no one is quite sure.

It all began at about 2 A.M. Saturday, June 17, when three Washington policemen answered what they thought was a burglary call to the elegant hotel and business Watergate complex overlooking the Potomac River. In the offices of the Democratic National Committee on the sixth floor of the Watergate Office Building the police surprised five men carrying electronic listening devices and special cameras. Upon being questioned they proved to have unusual political links and Central Intelligence Agency backgrounds.

One of them was James W. McCord, a former C.I.A. official and the security expert for the Republican National Committee and the Committee to Re-Elect the President. The others were Bernard L. Barker, a wealthy Cuban-born Miami realtor (equipped for the job with walkie-talkie radios, canisters of Mace, burglar tools and 53 sequentially numbered $100 bills which the F.B.I. later discovered were part of the proceeds of four checks drawn an a Mexican bank deposited in a Miami Beach bank and then withdrawn in an $89,000 lump by Mr. Barker in May); a Florida notary public of Cuban origin; a onetime Havana barber and locksmith; and an American soldier of fortune.

And looming behind the group was an even more adventurous figure—E. Howard Hunt Jr., a former top C.I.A. official who planned the abortive 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. Mr. Hunt until last March had been a $100-a-day White House consultant and has worked as a writer for a Washington public relations firm connected with efforts to raise funds for President Nixon's re-election campaign. He is also a prolific author of spy novels.

Mr. Hunt appeared to be the chief of what some investigators said was a loosely organized Cuban-American, right-wing commando team. In his Bay of Pigs days, Mr. Hunt was known under the code name of "Eduardo;" one of his closest associates at the time was "Macho," the nom-de-guerre of Mr. Barker.

Mr. Hunt, who would not talk with the F.B.I., vanished from sight. Mr. Barker would not talk with the F.B.I. either. But various sources said he had recruited three of the operatives arrested at the Watergate Office Building, plus four others who escaped. The men were said to have been flown from Miami to Washington, driven from the airport in a 1972 Chrysler and installed at the Watergate Hotel under false names as members of a Miami real estate corporation. After a lobster dinner, they moved next door for the break-in.

What was the reason for the job?

Judging from the equipment found on the suspects when they were arrested in the office of Lawrence O'Brien, national chairman of the Democratic party, Mr. Barker and his companions were trying to install a secret transmitter in the ceiling and photograph Democratic files.

The incident apparently was not an isolated event. This commando team or its associates were suspected of having pulled off several other jobs recently. One of them was a burglary at the Chilean Embassy, during which documents were apparently microfilmed. And there was an earlier attempt on the Democratic headquarters.

For the Republicans the affair was, of course, an embarrassment. They deplored it, officially, as un-American. President Nixon told a news conference last Thursday that the White House had "no involvement whatsoever." But neither he nor any of his staff explained why Mr. McCord—who was later freed on bail—was among the raiders captured. Nor was there any explanation of the relationship between Mr. Hunt and Charles W. Colson, a special counsel to the President who had recommended hiring Mr. Hunt as a part-time White House consultant.

For the Democrats the affair produced some satisfying anti-Administration publicity. "I wish it had happened in October instead of June, but I don't want to sound ungrateful," one Democrat said. The party moved to exploit the case by filing a million-dollar suit against the Republican National Committee and the Committee to Re-elect the President. That could keep the topic alive through the summer.

—TAD SZULC

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WASHINGTON STAR
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Democrat HQ Break-in Probed

The mysterious break-in at the Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate Apartments early yesterday by five well-dressed men, carrying extensive photo and electronic equipment, was being investigated today by Metropolitan police assisted by Secret Service agents and the FBI.

Five suspects have been arrested and a sixth suspect, described only as a tall male, was being sought.

Referring to the "clandestine nature of the operation," Earl J. Silbert, the first assistant U.S. attorney, initially asked that the men — three of them Cuban nationals who fled after the Castro revolution — be held without bond.

Superior Court Judge James Belson fixed $50,000 bond for four of the men who gave Miami as their residence, and a $30,000 bond for the fifth man, James W. McCord Jr., 53, of Rockville, who said he had been an employe until two years ago of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Democratic party officials, police investigators and government prosecutors all said they could not ascribe any clear motive for the break-in.

However, there was speculation that the electronic equipment could have been used to bug the office.

The men were all charged with second-degree burglary and scheduled for a preliminary hearing June 29. They were being held in D.C. jail in lieu of bond last night.

Police investigators were handling the case in an unusual fashion, sealing off the party headquarters, carrying off a jimmied door to the police laboratory and carefully combing through party files to see what was examined by the intruders.

"This is more than just a routine investigation," said Stanley L. Greigg, assistant chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He insisted party files contained nothing of "a sensitive variety."

Greigg said the Secret Service was involved in the investigation "automatically" because of its responsibility for protecting candidates at the convention and the eventual party nominee.

He turned away questions about whether security arrangements for the convention were in party files, saying most convention plans were now in Miami Beach.

Besides McCord, the Rockville man who now heads his own security consulting firm, the four Miami men charged and arraigned in Superior Court yesterday were:

Jene Valdes, 49, alias Eugenio Martinez, a licensed real estate operator; Raul Godoyn, 46, alias V. F. Gonzalez, a painter; Frank A. Fiorini, 48, alias Edward Hamilton, employed by a marine equipment firm, Hampton Roads Salvage Co.; and Bernard L. Barker, 55, alias Frank Carter, a real estate salesman.

Brief comments by two of the men answering questions by Judge Belson indicated their anti-Communist and anti-Castro sentiments.

Fiorini was asked by the judge about an FBI report referred to by the prosecutor that indicated he had traveled extensively between Cuba and the United States before the Cuban revolution and to British Honduras in 1968. He said his reasons were "to fight against Communists."

Fiorini also said he was a Cuban military agent before the Castro revolution and that his firm left Cuba and relocated in Miami after the Communist takeover.

A Frank Fiorini has become known in Miami as an American soldier of fortune who fought with Cuban Premier Fidel Castro during the early days of that country's revolution.

Later, when Castro's regime became Communist, Fiorini worked to overthrow Castro. He reportedly took part in a number of anti-Castro raids in Cuba.

Valdes told the judge he used the alias Marinez because of his "fear of Castro."

Lawyers for the suspects told reporters they came into the case under unusual circumstances.

Met A Year Ago

Douglas Caddy, a local administrative lawyer, said he received a call at 2:30 a.m. yesterday from Barker's wife in Miami. She said her husband had asked her to call Caddy if she did not receive a call from him from Washington by 3 a.m.

His failure to call, Caddy said Mrs. Barker told him, meant her husband needed legal assistance.

Caddy recalled he had met Barker at a social function about a year ago at the Army-Navy Club here. Caddy in turn called into the case Joseph A. Rafferty Jr., a trial lawyer.

In presenting its case, the government said the suspects wore surgical gloves when arrested, had 11 $100 bills on their person, all with consecutive serial numbers, and carried extensive photo and electronics equipment, as well as burglary tools. None of the men was armed.

Sources close to the investigation said an additional $4,200 in $100 bills, also numbered sequentially, was found in the hotel rooms of the suspects.

When arrested, these sources said, the suspects had in their possession an army-style duffle bag containing two-way radios, cans of a chemical irritant, two 35-mm cameras with close-up lenses and a number of small detonating devices, similar to and with about the same explosive potential as dynamite blasting caps.

It was also learned late yesterday that the suspects were staying at the Watergate Hotel last month at the time of an earlier burglary at the Democratic Headquarters. Police have never disclosed that such a robbery was committed, but it was learned that a safe in the Democratic offices was blown and an undetermined amount of cash stolen.

Police are thought to be seeking the idenity of a possible sixth suspect, a man who, informed sources said, stayed at the hotel last month.

Sources indicated that this sixth man paid in cash for his hotel room and those of the five suspects at the conclusion of their stay. He reportedly was seen at the Watergate on Friday.

All but McCord, the government added, had checked into the Watergate Hotel [illegible] to the office building in the Watergate complex near the John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts.

Although the burglary was apparently extensively planned, it ran afoul of an alert building guard,, Frank Wills of General Security Services.

Wills, the only guard on the night shift, made a routine tour of the building between midnight and 1 a.m. He discovered that six doors leading from the basement garage to the fire staircase had tape on their locks so they would not close.

Tore Tape Off

Wills figured a building engineer had taped the doors, so he tore the tape off and went back to his post at the front desk.

"I then had a hunch," he said later and returned to check the doors. He found that they had been taped again and he immediately called Metropolitan police.

Police began checking all doors leading from the fire staircase and found that the door at the eighth floor was also taped so it would not lock. The door on the sixth floor, where the Democratic National Committee is located in Suite 600, was jimmied open.

The police then checked doors on the floor, found the front door of the Democrats suite unlocked and discovered five men hiding behind desks in the outer reception office.

Police said pictures of material in party files apparently were not taken because the film in the seized cameras was not exposed.

Greigg, the party official, said the office of Lawrence O'Brien, the party's national chairman, who was out of town, was not entered.

Other sources indicated however, that the intruders had forced open a large number of files and must have been in the headquarters suite a considerable time before they were arrested.

This story is based on reports from Star Staff Writers Nancy Beckham, Timothy Hutchens, Jeremiah O'Leary, Bruce Levenson and John Mathews. It was written by Mathews.

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NEW YORK TIMES
19 JUN 1972

DEMOCRATIC RAID TIED TO REALTOR

Alleged Leader Said to Have G.O.P. Links and to Have Aided C.I.A. on Cuba

By TAD SZULC
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 18—The apparent leader of five men arrested yesterday for breaking into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee here was identified today as an affluent Miami real estate man with important Republican party links in Florida.

He was also said to have been one of the top planners of the Central Intelligence Agency's abortive invasion of Cuba in 1961.

Five men were arrested at gunpoint in the raid. The police said that they possessed sophisticated eavesdropping devices and photographic equipment.

The five raiders are being held at the District of Columbia jail. Private and official sources who know the five raiders and their background, said that the leader was Cuban-born Bernard L. Barker, who, under the code name of "Macho," acted for the C.I.A. in planning the Bay of Pigs operation.

One of the other men arrested is James W. McCord, a former employe of the C.I.A. who is currently employed as a security agent by both the Republican National Committee and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

At the time of his arrest, Mr. Barker gave his address as 955 First Street Southwest, Miami. That is the office of Miguel R. Suarez, a Cuban exile lawyer prominent in Republican politics in Florida.

Mr. Barker is president of Barker Associates, Inc., a real estate company. That address is 2301 Northwest Seventh Street, Miami. But he is also Mr. Suarez's partner in a separate venture.

The C.I.A. disassociated itself from all aspects of the predawn raid. However, the agency did identify Mr. McCord as a former employe who resigned in August, 1970.

John N. Mitchell, former Attorney General and now chairman of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, said in a statement that Mr. McCord "is the proprietor of a private security agency who was employed by our committee months ago to assist with the installation of our security system."

"He has, as we understand it, a number of business clients and interests, and we have no knowledge of those relationships," Mr. Mitchell said.

"We want to emphasize that this man an dthe other people involved were not operating either on our behalf or with our consent. I am surprised and dismayed at these reports.

"There is no place in our campaign or in the electoral process for this type of activity, and we wil not permit or condone it."

Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, chairman of the Republican National Committee, issued a statement saying that Mr. McCord's actions "were not on our behalf nor with our consent."

"We deplore actions of this kind in or out of politics," he said.

A reconstruction of the backgrounds of those allegedly involved in the raid on the Democratic headquarters suggested that all at different times had had links with the C.I.A. and anti-Cuban operations.

The most prominent among them appeared to be Mr. Barker. According to Miami sources, political active during the Bay of Pigs period, Mr. Barker was one of the principal links between the C.I.A. headquarters and the Cuban exile army during the pre-invasion period.

Mr. Barker was said to have a role in establishing the secret invasion bases in Guatemala and Nicaragua and to have served as one of the conduits for C.I.A. money to the exile army.

Mr. Barker, now a United States citizen, is closely associated with Capt. Manuel Artime Buesa, the military leader of the invasion. Captain Artime, who now lives in Miami, is reported to have business connections with prominent Cuban exiles in Miami who in turn have links with the Republican party.

According to his acquaintances, Mr. Barker started a real estate venture four years ago, specializing in the sale of lots. Later, he entered into association with Mr. Suarez, who heads a law firm in Miami, for the sale of condominium apartments.

Their condominium company is situated in Mr. Suarez's offices whose address Mr. Barker gave the Washington police when he was arrested.

Mr. Suarez represented the Cuban community in Florida in dealings with Claude R. Kirk Jr., the former Republican Governor the state. Mr. Suarez said in a recent article in a Cuban magazine published in Miami that he was a "Nixonian."

There was no evidence to indicate that Mr. Suarez or Captain Artime were in any way connected with the Washington raid.

As for Mr. McCord, he had played, according to his former associates, a relatively minor technical role in the preparations for the Bay of Pigs. He joined the C.I.A. in 1951.

The third alleged raider, Frank Sturgis—also known as Frank Fiorini—was reported to have been involved in the Bay of Pigs preparations in an active manner but in a lesser capacity than Mr. Barker.

He is an American and a fromer Marine.

The two other alleged members of the raiding party—Eugenio R. Martinezz and Virgilio R. Gonzales, both of Miami—were also reported to have been active in anti-Cuban movements.

Mr. Martinez is a real estate agent and a Florida notary public. Mr. Gonzales is a locksmith.

Miami sources said that the suspected raiders, except for Mr. McCord, arrived here from Miami on Friday and checked in at the elegant Watergate Hotel. The Democratic headquarters are housed in an office buliding in the Watergate complex on Washington's Virginia Avenue overlooking the Potomac.

Persons in Miami familiar with the backgrounds of the five could offer no explanation for their involvement in the apparent attempt to install listening and transmitting devices in the Democratic offices and to photograph files.

Telephone interviews with Cuban leaders in Miami produced expressions of concern that the raid might reflect adversely on the standing of the large Cuban community in Florida.

The more affluent members of that community are supporters of Mr. Nixon's re-election, but they are split into at least two pro-Republican groups.

In Washington, Manuel R. Giberga, the Cuban-American coordinator of the Republican National Committee, could not be reached for comment.

Following Mr. Mitchell's statement, Mr. O'Brien urged Richard G. Kleindienst, the Attorney General, to order a thorough investigation by the F.B.I.

He said that only "the most searching professional investigation can determine to what extent, if any, the Committee for the Re-Election of the President is involved in this attempt to spy on Democratic headquarters."

"No mere statements of innocence by Mr. Nixon's campaign manager will dispel these questions," he said. Mr. O'Brien added that the investigation should continue "until we know beyond a doubt what organization or individuals were behind this incredible act of political espionage."

Bail Is Set

Mr. McCord was held in $30,000 baill and the four others in $50,000 bail.

The police said that the Saturday raid was the third incident to occur at the Democratic headquarters. On May 28, an attempt was made to unscrew a lock on the office's door. On June 7, $100 in cash and checks were stolen after the office was broken into during the night.

According to the police, the four alleged raiders from Miami registered at the Watergate Hotel under fictitious names and occupied two rooms. They dined at the hotel restaurant.

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WASHINGTON STAR
19 JUN 1972
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Snooping on Democrats Probed

By ROBERT WALTERS
Star Staff Writer

The FBI is taking a major hand in probing the weekend break-in at Democratic national headquarters by five men armed with cameras and electronic snooping devices.

Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien had labeled the invasion early Saturday morning of the party's offices an "incredible act of political espionage." O'Brien called for "the most searching professional investigation."

Top officials of the Republican party and of President Nixon's re-election campaign yesterday deplored the break-in, and said it was not done "on our behalf or with our consent."

Linked to GOP

The GOP statements were issued after the Association Press disclosed that one of the five men arrested and charged with the break-in is the chief security officer for both the Republican National Committee and the Nixon re-election campaign.

He is James W. McCord Jr., who worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1948 to 1951, was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency from 1951 to 1970 and now operates his own security consulting firm in Rockville.

McCord joined the staff of the Committee for the Re-election of the President as its 'security coordinator" in January of this year. He was on the committee's payroll at least as late as last Friday, the day prior to the break in.

According to officials of the committee, McCord was the highest ranking security official employed by the organization, established to coordinate Nixon's re-election drive. Public records show that he has been receiving take-home pay of $1,209 a month.

Protects Building

Similarly, a spokesman for the Republican National Committee said "we have a contractural relationship with his (McCord's) company to furnish security services for our building," the party headquarters on Capitol Hill.

GOP officials said the services provided by McCord's firm included installing television cameras and other electronic monitoring devices to detect intruders and providing guards for the GOP headquarters.

There were other reports of ties between the Republicans and those involved in the apparent effort to "bug" the DNC offices and to photograph documents:

- The New York Times said another of the five men arrested, Bernard L. Barker, was "the apparent leader" of the raiding party and had been "identified ... as an affluent Miami realtor with important Republican party links in Florida."
- The Miami Herald reported that Barker and one of the other men arrested, Frank A. Sturgis, participated last month in a Miami meeting to organize a downtown parade of Cuban exiles in support of Nixon's decision to blockade Haiphong harbor in Vietnam.
- Washington lawyer Douglas Caddy, who served as an intermediary in enlisting the services of another attorney to represent Barker immediately following his arrest, was identified as an active participant in Republican political affairs.

Shortly before 2 a.m. Saturday, a security guard in the Watergate Office Building, where the DNC offices are located, became suspicious when he noticed that the lock on a door had been taped to prevent it from functioning.

Held in D.C. Jail

He summoned police, who arrested McCord, Barker, Sturgis, Eugenio R. Martinez, a real estate agent and notary public in Florida, and Virgilio R. Gonzales, a locksmith. All five were held in the District Jail over the weekend because they were unable to post the bond set in their case.

Police also said that $5,300, in consecutively numbered $100 bills, was found in possession of the men and in their hotel rooms in the adjoining Watergate Hotel.

The source of the money and the purpose of the break-in were among the important questions still unanswered.

Asked about possible motives, Metropolitan Police Det. William Casey, the arresting officer, said: "We beat our heads together on that ... and we couldn't find a reason for it."

Casey said robbery had been ruled out as a likely motive. When asked about the possibility of political espionage, he said: "That's one of the things we've thought of."

The FBI was reliably reported to have taken responsibility for a major portion of the investigation, invoking federal jurisdiction on the grounds that the suspects may have been attempting to violate the prohibition in the Safe Streets Act of 1968 against electronic eavesdropping by private parties.

Car Returned

The FBI was known to have taken possession of the electronic devices and photographic equipment confiscated from the arrested men. A 1972 Chrysler bearing Virginia license plates, believed to have been rented by the suspects, was inspected by the FBI then returned to the Avis rental agency at National Airport.

The Nixon re-election committee issued a statement yesterday in the name of John N. Mitchell, the former attorney general now in charge of the President's campaign, which said "we want to emphasize that this man (McCord) and the other people involved were not operating either in our behalf or with our consent."

The Mitchell statement added:

"The person involved is the proprietor of a private security firm who was employed by our committee months ago to assist with the installation of our security system.

"He has, as we understand it, a number of business clients and interests, and we have no knowledge of those relationships. . . . There is no place in our campaign or in the electoral process for this type of activity and we will not permit it."

Dole Statement

The Republican National Committee then issued a statement in the name of its chairman, Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kans., which acknowledged that McCord "is the owner of a firm with which the committee contracted for security services," then added:

"His actions were not on our behalf nor with our consent. If our understanding of the facts is accurate, we will, of course, discontinue our relationship with the firm. We deplore actions of this kind in or out of politics."

But the Democratic National Committee distributed a statement in the name of chairman O'Brien who said the incident "raised the ugliest questions about the integrity of the politiical process that I have encountered in a quarter century of political activity."

O'Brien's statement alded:

"No mere statement of innocence by Mitchell . . . will dispel these questions — especially as the individual allegedly involved remains on the payroll of the Nixon campaign organization . . .

"Inly the most searching professional investigation can determine to what extent the Commitee for the Re-election of the President is involved in this attempt to spy on Democratic headquarters.

"I call upon Atty. Gen. (Richard G.) Kleindienst to order an immediate and thorough investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This investigation must remain open until we know beyond a doubt what organization or individuals were behind this incredible act of political espionage."

This story was written from reports compiled by Robert Walters, Lance Gay, Jack Kneece, Lyle Denniston, Jeremiah O'Leary, James Doyle, Ronald Sarro and Robert Buchanan.

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McCord's bond was set at $30,000, with bond for the other four fixed at $50,000e ach. Joseph A. Rafferty Jr., attorney for all the defendants, said he planned to go into court today or tomorrow to seek a reduction in the bond to $2,000 per man.

McCord's role as a full-time employe of the Nixon re-election committee was first documented by the AP,d rawing on a public financial report filed by what committee on June 10 with the General Accounting Office.

That report listed McCord, with his home address of 7 Winder Dr., Rockville, as receiving $1,209 monthly in salary during April and May. Although the financial report covers only the period since April 7, committee officials later acknowledged that McCord was hired in January.

Paid for TV

In addition, the financial report listed an $830 payment to McCord at his home address for television equipment rental, and three payments to him or his firm, McCord Associates, Inc., of4 14 Hungerford Dr., Rockville.

In that latter category were $1,091 for security services, $915 for equipment purchase and rental and $303 for television rental.

McCord, who served as a radio operator while working for the FBI, has made a ritp to Miami, site of the Democratic and Republican conventions this summer and home of the other four suspects, during the past several weeks, according to a spokesman for the Nixon re-election committee.

The aide at the Nixon committee said the trip was part of the effort to plan security arrangements at Nixon's headquarters hotel for the Republican convention, but Democrats noted that they, too, will be using the same hotel as their convention headquarters six weeks earlier. They quickly ordered that it be "swept" for possible electronic "bugs."

Neighbors said McCord lives in a two-story brick, colonial style house worth about $45,000 , is married and has three children, one of whom, Michael, 19, is a junior at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Neighbors said McCord was active in GOP politics at the precinct level and had been seen handing out GOP literature at polling places in Montgomery County elections.

McCord was a graduate of Baylor University, neighbors said, and is a colonel in the Air Force Reserve. Neighbors said he was a native of Texas.

Tought at College

Neighbors said McCord sometimes taoght a class in security procedures at Montgomery County Community College.

McCord was described by friends as an ardent Republican but "not a right-wing type." One neighbor, Edward C. Ettin, 4 Winder Court, stressed that McCord was a rationa, intelligent person I"one of the finest men I know."

Another neighbor said McCord was very friendly with his neighbors. Although he was talkative and friendly, neighbors said McCord did not talk much about details of his work.

According to the New York Times, Barker was one of the principal planners of the CIA's abortive Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961. Barker was an important link between the CIA and the Cuban exile army during the pre-invasion period, played a role in establishing secret invasion bases in Guatemala and Nicaragua and served as a conduit for CIA money passed to the Cuban exiles, the Times said.

Spoke at Meeting

Barker is a partner in a Florida real estate venture with Miguel R. Suarez, a Cuban exile lawyer prominent in Republican politics in Miami.

The Miami Herald said that Barker and Frank Sturgis, also known as Frank Fiorini, appeared last month at a meeting of Cuban exiles in Miami and addressed the group although neither had been invited to speak. Both were reported to have supported the demonstration in favor of Nixon's decision to mine Haiphong harbor.

Caddy said he first met Barker about a year ago while having cocktails at the Army-Navy Club here. He said he received a call at about 3:30 a.m. Saturday, about an hour after the five men were arrested, from Barker's wife in Miami.

Mrs. Barker said her husband hadtold her that if she did not hear from him by 3 a.m. she should assume he was in trouble and vall Caddy to notify him that Barker might need legal assistance, Caddy said.

Caddy, who called Rafferty into the case, has ties to conservative Republican politics

JAMES McCORD JR.
Alias
EDWARD MARTIN

BERNARD L. BARKER
Alias
FRANK CARTER

EUGENIO MARTINEZ
Alias
JEANE VALDES

VIRGILIO R. GONZALES
Alias
RAOUL GODOYN

going back to the late 1950s. In 1960, he was the leader of youth groups supporting the unsuccessful Republican vice presidential candidacy of Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, R-Ariz.

Following the 1960 election, Caddy was one of the founders of Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative youth organization active in GOP politics. He served as its first executive director, and later was an incorporator of another conservative youth group, the International Youth Federation for Freedom.

FRANK STURGIS
Alias
FRANK FIORINI

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WASHINGTON STAR
19 JUN 1972
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SUSPECT IN BREAK-IN

Barker Tied to Bay of Pigs

By MERWIN SIGALE
Star Staff Writer

MIAMI — Bernard L. Barker, one of five men arrested during a break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington, reportedly was an important figure in planning the Central Intelligence Agency's ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961.

He and another suspect also reportedly helped plan a demonstration last month in support of President Nixon's decision to mine North Vietnamese ports.

Barker's anti-Castro activism seems to have been shared by at least three and perhaps all of those arrested with him early Saturday. One of the others, Frank Sturgis, also known as Frank Fiorini, has a history of exploits as a soldier of fortune bent on helping to overthrow Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

Jose E. de la Torriente, leader of an anti-Castro organization that has sought support for an exile invasion of Cuba, said Barker "used to work for the CIA here at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion. That was public knowledge. It was no mystery. He was a sort of assistant to the man who was in charge here for the CIA, a man named Bender."

Barker Ex-Marine

Barker, who has a real estate business in Miami, reportedly is a Cuban native but a U.S. citizen and an ex-Marine.

The New York Times, in a Washington dispatch, also identified Barker's CIA role in the invasion, citing Miami sources. The Times called Baker the apparent leader of Saturday's raid, and it said he is associated with Cuban exiles in Miami who have "links to the Republican party." It identified these exiles as Manuel Artime, military leader of the 1961 invasion, and attorney Miguel A. Suarze.

Artime, the Times said, "is reported to have business connections with prominent Cuban exiles in Miami who in turn have links to the Republican party." Suarez, a self-styled "Nixonian," was said to have represented Florida's Cuban community in dealings with former GOP Gov. Claude R. Kirk Jr.

There was no evidence to indicate that Artime or Suarez was connected with the Washington raid, the Times said. They could not be reached immediately for comment.

Robert Rosasco, Dade County (Miami) GOP chairman, said that if Barker himself had any political influence, it was "not with the Dade County organization." Rosasco said he never heard of Barker.

Barker did, however, campaign withFiorini in support of Nixon's move to block supplies from North Vietnamese ports, exile sources told the Miami Herald. The sources said the two men, claiming to represent an organization of captive anti-Communist nations, helped plan and carry out a demonstration by Cubans in Miami last month in favor of Nixon's action.

Another of the five suspects, James McCord Jr. of Rockville, Md., who has worked in recent weeks on security preparations for the Republicans, also has been identified with the Bay of Pigs invasion. The CIA said he retired from that agency in 1970.

Little is known about the two other suspects, Virgilio R. Gonzales, a locksmith, and Eugenio R. Martinez, a real estate agent.

Conjecture on Links

Whether the suspects' past involvement in anti-Castro activities was related in any way to the raid on the Democratic party office could only be a matter of conjecture.

The leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, Sen. George McGovern, had advocated steps toward improving U.S. relations with the Castro regime. So has Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who has figured in speculation about the nomination.

In a letter to the editor of the Miami News, published March 30, 1960, Fiorini — he signed that name rather than Sturgis — objected to previous letters from readers demanding better U.S.-Cuban relations.

In Cuba, he wrote, "we have seen on multiple occasions how human rights were violated, how representative democracy has been denied people, how the U.S. government has been accused of imperialism, our Presidennt and State Department officials ridiculed; and worst of all, how Castro has unfurled the Communist banner in America, trying to subvert our Western civilization. . . .

"I am an American citizen, and it was my love for democracy and personal liberty that led me to fight against Batista. But today I denounce Fidel Castro as a traitor to the revolution and a traitor to America."

Defections in '59

Fiorini, 48, has previously said that he was security chief for Castro's Air Force headed by Maj. Pedro Diaz Lanz. Both men defected in 1959. Fiorini was stripped of his U.S. citizenship for serving in the Cuban armed forces but won reinstatement.

He has claimed roles in anumber of anti-Castro actions. In 1968, he and 12 other men were arrested when their boat docked in British Honduras. Fiorini later told a newsman in Miami that they had intended to rendezvous with another boat for a raid against Cuba.

More recently Fiorini has been identified as an organizer with the John Birch Society.

Barker has not been so visible as a Castro opponent since the Bay of Pigs fiasco. He held several jobs before extablishing his own real estate business here, Barker Associates, Inc., according to a former employer, Miami real estate dealer Robert E. Marx.

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19 JUN 1972

GOP consultant charged in Democratic break-in

Washington (AP)—One of five men arrested Saturday for breaking into offices of the Democratic National Committee is the security coordinator for President Nixon's chief campaign committee, public records show.

Court records in the case list the man as James W. McCord, Jr., of Winder court, Rockville.

Campaign finance records filed June 10 by the Committee to Re-elect the President list James W. McCord, Jr., of the same Rockville address as receiving a take-home salary of $1,209 a month for his job as security coordinator.

Mr. McCord described himself during court proceedings as a retired CIA agent and operator of a security consulting business.

The five men were arrested early Saturday during what authorities described as an elaborate plot to bug the offices of the Democratic party's national headquarters.

Authorities investigating the case were not aware of the link to the Nixon committee until the Associated Press found Mr. McCord listed in a voluminous filing required under the new Campaign Finance Act.

Not condoned

From Los Angeles, John N. Mitchell, former Attorney General, and head of the Committee to Re-elect the President, said he had just learned of the arrest and that Mr. McCord was "not operating either in our behalf or with our consent."

He said in a statement: "The person involved is the proprietor of a private security agency who was employed by our committee months ago to assist with the installation of our security system . . . .

"There is no place in our campaign or in the electoral process for this type of activity and we will not permit nor condone it."

Mr. Mitchell also said Mr. McCord "has, as we understand it, a number of business clients and interests and we have no knowledge of those relationships."

Security problems

Mr. Mitchell said "at this time we are experiencing our own security problems at the Committee for the Re-election of the President. Our problems are not as dramatic as the events of Saturday morning—but none the less of a serious nature to us.

"We do not know as of this moment whether our security problems are related to the events of Saturday morning at the Democratic headquarters or not."

According to police, the five men arrested at the Democratic offices all were wearing rubber surgical gloves and had electronic equipment with them when they were surprised by plainclothes police who had been alerted by a security guard.

Four of the men, all from Miami, were held on $50,000 bail and Mr. McCord was held on $30,000 bail. All were charged with felonious burglary and with possession of implements of crime.

Mr. McCord was described as in his fifties. He said in court Saturday that he had retired from the CIA two years ago.

The four Miami men arrested were listed as: Frank Sturgis, Eugenio R. Martinez, Virgilio R. Gonzales, and Bernard L. Barker.

Mr. McCord was first arrested under the name of Edward Martin, but during processing at the District of Columbia public bail agency, said McCord was his proper name. He was so listed in the court record.

The security guard who tipped police first noticed that a door connecting a stairwell to a basement garage had been taped so it would not lock. The Democratic headquarters is an office section of the posh Watergate hotel and apartment complex in Washington.

The guard, Frank Wills, removed the tape. Ten minutes later, however, he saw it had been replaced, so he called police. Three officers said they found other taped locks and then found the door to the sixth floor Democratic offices had been jimmied.

JAMES W. McCORD, JR.
. . . arrested in break-in

Police began searching the Democrats' 29-office complex. When they entered one secretary's office, one of the suspects jumped from behind a desk, thrust his hands up and yelled: "Don't shoot," police said.

Police said they found $2,300, mostly in consecutively numbered $100 bills, on the suspects and found another $4,200 from the same sequence in two Watergate hotel rooms rented by the suspects.

Prosecutors said Saturday that Mr. Sturgis, also known as Frank Fiorini, had served in Cuban army intelligence in 1958, is an agent for a Havana salvage agency and has a family in Miami. FBI records showed he was once charged with a gun violation in Miami.

Prosecutors said Mr. Martinez violated immigration laws in 1958 by flying in a private plane to Cuba. He is a licensed real estate agent and notary in Florida, they said.

Mr. Gonzales reportedly works as a locksmith.

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WASHINGTON STAR
20 JUN 1972
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Nixon Campaign Unit Sued By Democrats Over Break-In

By DANA BULLEN
Star Staff Writer

Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien of the Democratic National Committee today sued the Committee to Re-elect the President, asking $1 million in damages for the break-in at Democratic headquarters here three days ago.

The committee, which is directing the re-election campaign of President Nixon, and the Republican National Committee have both denied involvement in the break-in.

The lawsuit, filed in U.S. District court by Joseph A. Califano, Democratic National Committee general counsel, listed as co-defendents the five persons apprehended early Saturday inside the party's headquarters.

The Democrats accused the GOP committee and other defendants of violating federal laws that: Protect political advocacy; assure free association and the right to vote; and safeguard persons from electronic snooping.

A major purpose of the suit is to force Republican party leaders to submit to sworn pre-trial deposition questioning. In addition, the Democrats likely will seek to subpoena some GOP records.

The suit charges that James W. McCord was chief security officer for the Committee to Re-elect the President, headed by former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, when McCord and four other defendants named in the suit "broke into and entered" the Democratic committee's offices. McCord and four others are charged with second-degree burglary by D.C. authorities.

The purpose of the break-in, the Democrats' civil suit today alleged, was to copy Democratic files, install telephonic and other bugging devices, obtain confidential facts and information and otherwise disrupt Democratic activities.

In interregatories (questions directed to the GOP committee), the Democrats asked the GOP unit to tell details of its hiring of McCord as the unit's chief security officer.

The GOP unit also was asked to list "the complete duties of McCord as an employe of the Committee to Re-elect the President from the date of his employment to the present." The Republican National Committee also has said it employed McCord.

Other questions in the legal paper filed by the Democrats seek details of payments to McCord or the Rockville Security consulting firm he heads. Top GOP spokesmen have stated that McCord was not acting on their behalf in any way in the break-in.

The suit filed by O'Brien also lists as plaintiffs the Democratic National Committee and the members of the Democratic Party as a class.

In addition to the GOP committee and McCord, it listed as defendants Bernard Barker, Eugenio R. Martinez, Frank Sturgis and Virgilio R. Gonzalez and "John Doe and other conspirators whose names are now unknown."

A jury trial was requested by the Democrats on their damage claim, which includes a request for $100,000 in compensatory damages and $900,000 in punitive damages from the defendants.

One of the federal laws on which the suit was based provides for damages where two or more persons conspire to injure any citizen in his person or property on account of political activities.

Another law cited by the Democrats provides for damages if two or more persons conspire or go in disguise on the premises of another for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons equal privileges and immunities under the laws.

The suit charges that actions by the defendants "impaired and inhibited" the plaintiffs in their rights to associate with others for the promotion of ideas and policies and to exercise their right to vote in an effective manner.

A third federal law on which the suit was based makes it illegal to conspire to intercept wire or oral communications to violate a person's rights under federal laws.

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New York Times
(Late City Edition)
20 June 1972

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Ex-G.O.P. Aide Tied to Political Raid

By TAD SZULC

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 19—A former consultant to a high White House official, who also served earlier as a top Central Intelligence Agency official, was reported tonight to have met in Miami about two weeks ago with the apparent leader of the group that has been charged with attempting last Saturday to install listening devices at the offices of the Democratic National Committee here.

Cuban sources identified him as E. Howard Hunt, who became a consultant to Charles W. Colson, special counsel to President Nixon and to other high White House officials, after retiring from the C.I.A. two years ago.

Mr. Hunt, using the code name "Eduardo," was the C.I.A. official in charge of the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961.

He was the immediate superior of Barnard L. Barker in the preparations for the Cuban invasion. Mr. Barker, who at that time used the code name of "Macho" was one of the five men arrested at gunpoint early Saturday and charged with a break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington.

Cuban sources said that Mr. Hunt flew to Miami about two weeks ago to meet with Mr. Barker, now a wealthy realty man, and handed him his business calling card with his suburban Maryland home telephone number penciled on the back and gave him oral instructions to call if he ever needed him.

Ken W. Clawson, Deputy Director of Communications for the Executive Branch, confirmed tonight reports that Mr. Hunt indeed worked as a White House consultant on a part-time basis in the summer and fall of 1971 and again this year.

Mr. Clawson said that Mr. Hunt, who was hired by the White House personnel office at Mr. Colson's suggestion, ceased his consulting work on March 29. But Mr. Clawson insisted that "we do not have any idea of his participation in the incident" involving the alleged break-in by former C.I.A. employes at the Democratic offices.

According to Mr. Clawson, "neither Mr. Colson nor anyone else had any knowledge or participation in this deplorable incident."

Police sources here said that Mr. Hunt's name was found in the address book of Mr. Barker and one other suspect at the time of their arrest.

But aside from the reported meeting in Miami between Mr. Hunt and Mr. Barker and the report that Mr. Hunt's name was in the address books, there was no further evidence to link the former C.I.A. official to the break-in.

Mr. Hunt was reached at his home yesterday and was asked whether he knew Mr. Barker.

"I have no comment on that," Mr. Hunt said, and then he hung up the telephone. Tonight Mr. Hunt was called again, but the person answering the telephone said he was out of town until Wednesday or Thursday.

The mystery continued over the motivations for the break-in, and the identity of those who might have ordered it.

Earlier today, the Federal Bureau of Investigation entered the case in Miami after the Department of Justice announced a full-scale investigation and the availability of a Federal grand jury to receive the evidence.

In Miami, the F.B.I. arranged to question Miguel R. Suarez, a business partner of one of the suspects in the break-in and a leading Republican in that city's Cuban community. Four of the five men arrested in the committee headquarters Saturday morning are from Miami.

At least two of the accused men have personal and professional links to the Republican party, but the White House press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, said in Key Biscayne, Fla., that "I'm not going to comment from the White House on a third-rate burglary attempt."

"This is something that should not fall into the political process," he said.

Both the Republican National Committee and the Committee to Re-elect the President denounced in statements yesterday the predawn raid. Today, Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, the party's National Chairman, telegraphed key members of the Republican committee, including those representing Spanish-speaking groups, urging them not to discuss the matter with anyone.

The Dole memorandum instructed committee members to refer all inquiries to the committee's director of communications, Tom Wolck.

The F.B.I., local policemen, Administration officials and spokesmen for the Republican party refused to discuss details of the case today.

As both the mystery and official silence surrounding the raid deepened, the issue turned quickly into a political controversy. All five suspects, an investigation suggests, have at one time or another had links with the C.I.A.

Senator George McGovern of South Dakota, the leading contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination, said at a morning news conference in New York that the raid was "one of the most shocking actions that has happened in this country for some time."

"It is the legacy of years of wiretapping and an invasion of privacy in which the Government has been too deeply involved," Senator McGovern said, adding that the former Attorney General, John N. Mitchell, had encouraged "too free a use of wiretaps."

Replying to a question, Senator McGovern said that "any time you get John Mitchell and Bob Dole involved in something, you have to raise an eyebrow."

Humphrey Asks Apology

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, another contender for the Democratic nomination, said here that "the Presidet and his Cabinet owe the country an apology and an explanation" for the incident.

Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate majority leader, said he did not think the Republican party was involved in the bugging attempt.

Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the minority leader, said the raid on the Democrats was "unconscionable and inexcusable."

Meanwhile, it was learned from Cuban sources in Miami that an attempt had been made to recruit a sixth person to participate in the break-in but that the unidentified person had refused to join.

At the moment, the following were among the unanswered questions about the raid:

¶Who, if anyone, had ordered the raid?

¶What was its real purpose, and what information was sought?

¶Who, if anyone, supplied the money—$5,856—some of it found by the police on the suspects at the time of their arrest and the rest in their rooms at the Watergate Hotel?

¶Did any influential officials in the Administration or the Republican party—or their political friends—have advance notice of the raid?

¶Why did the five men remain today in the District of Columbia jail, even though bail for four of them was set at $50,000 each and at $30,000 for the fifth man. This is considered relatively low bail, and the men could probably have been released by putting up $3,000 to $5,000 in cash. At least two of the suspects are affluent and, to judge from the cash found on them, the group appeared to have affluent friends.

The only formal Government statement on the case came late today when Harold H. Titus Jr., the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, announced that, "with the full cooperation of the F.B.I. and the metropolitan police department, an investigation of the burglary and the attempted bugging offenses is under way."

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WASHINGTON POST

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White House Consultant Tied to Bugging Figure

By Bob Woodward
and E. J. Bachinski
Washington Post Staff Writers

A consultant to White House special counsel Charles W. Colson is listed in the address books of two of the five men arrested in an attempt to bug the Democratic National headquarters here early Saturday.

Federal sources close to the investigation said the address books contain the name and home telephone number of Howard E. Hunt with the notations, "W. House" and "W.H."

In addition, a stamped, unmailed envelope containing Hunt's personal check for $6 made out to the Lakewood Country Club in Rockville and a bill for the same amount also were found among the suspects' belongings, sources said.

Hunt worked for the Central Intelligence Agency from 1949 to 1970. At least two of the five suspects in what Democratic Party chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien has called an "incredible act of political espionage" have worked for the CIA. The other three are either active in the anti-Castro movement in Florida or are known by leaders of that movement.

In other developments yesterday:

• It was reported that one of the five suspects, Eugenio R. Martinez, contacted University of Miami officials two weeks ago seeking housing for about 3,000 Young Republicans during the Republican National Convention.

• Former CIA employee and FBI agent James W. McCord Jr., a suspect who worked for the Republicans as a security coordinator, served until four months ago in a special 15-member military reserve unit. The Washington-based unit develops lists of radicals and draws up contingency plans for censorship of the news media and U.S. mail.

• White House spokesman Ronald L. Ziegler told reporters in Florida with the President that he would not comment on "a third-rate burglary attempt." In addition Ziegler said that "certain elements may try to stretch this beyond what it is."

• Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said he didn't think the Republican party had anything to do with the bizarre bugging incident.

• O'Brien said his party might take civil court action against the suspects because the party's First Amendment rights and civil rights were violated.

The White House personnel office confirmed yesterday that Hunt is a consultant to Colson and has an office in the old Executive Office Building. Colson is said to specialize in delicate assignments for the President.

Ken W. Clawson, current White House aide who until recently was a reporter, wrote in February, 1971, in The Washington Post that one source described Colson as one of the "original back-room boys . . . the brokers, the guys who fix things when they break down and do the dirty work when it's necessary."

Hunt was brought to the White House by Colson, Clawson said. He said the two had met in 1966 at the Brown University Club in Washington.

When Hunt was asked by a reporter yesterday why two of the suspects had his phone number, he said, "Good God!" He then paused and said, "In view that the matter is under adjudication, I have no comment." He then hung up the telephone.

Clawson, now deputy director of communications for the White House, stressed yesterday that Hunt worked as a consultant to the White House on declassification of the Pentagon Papers and most recently on narcotics intelligence.

He said Hunt last worked for the White House on March 29, 1972, for a regular daily consultant fee. These fees are generally a $100 a day, other sources said.

"I've looked into the matter very thoroughly and I am convinced that neither Mr. Colson nor anyone else at the White House had any knowledge of, or participation in, this deplorable incident at the Democratic National Committee," Clawson said in a prepared statement.

He said Hunt was put on at the White House because of his CIA expertise.

Hunt is employed as a writer with the public relations firm of Robert R. Mullen & Co., 1700 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, directly across from both Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign headquarters and the main White House offices.

This was the sequence of events when a Washington Post reporter called the White House and asked to speak to Howard E. Hunt early yesterday:

A switchboard operator rang an extension, and when no one answered, she told the reporter: "There is one other place he might be—in Mr. Colson's office." She dialed Colson's office, where a secretary said, "Mr. Hunt is not here now." She then gave the reporter Hunt's number at the public relations firm across the street.

Hunt's name and phone number was in the pop-up address book of another suspect, Eugenio Martinez, a real estate agent and notary public who has been active in the anti-Castro movement in Miami.

A small, black address book of one of the other suspects also has Hunt's name and phone number, the sources said.

Also taken by police was a savings account book that shows Martinez has $7,199 in a Miami bank, according to the sources.

The suspect's address books contained many other addresses and telephone numbers, mostly of Cubans and others in Miami.

One name was that of James Grimm, head of housing for the University of Miami. Grimm told Post reporter Kirk Scharfenberg in Miami yesterday that Martinez contacted him about two weeks ago, seeking housing for about 3,000 Young Republicans during the Republican National Convention in August.

Grimm said he could not provide the rooms because classes would soon begin. Republican officials said they had no knowledge of Martinez's efforts to secure housing for Young Republicans.

Martinez works in the real estate agency of another of the suspects, Bernard L. Barker, who is said by Cuban exiles to have worked for the CIA since the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.

Barker is a joint investor in several apartment house developments in Miami with Miguel A. Suarez, a Republican who ran unsuccessfully for Dade County mayor in 1970.

In addition to Martinez, Barker and McCord, the other three suspects, all Miami residents, have been identified as: Frank Sturgis, also known as Frank Fiorini, an American who served in Fidel Castro's revolutionary army and has since been a leader in the anti-Castro guerrilla movement; Virgilio R. Gonzales, a locksmith, and Barker, an American born in Havana.

McCord was still being held on $30,000 bond yesterday, and the other four on $50,000 bond.

They are charged with attempted burglary and attempted interception of telephone and other communication.

All five suspects, well-dressed, wearing rubber surgical gloves and armed only with tear gas pens, were arrested about 2:30 a.m. Saturday by D.C. police inside the sixth floor 29-office suite of the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate, 2600 Virginia Ave. NW.

Police sources said they were still looking for a sixth person believed to have been involved in the incident.

Though the alleged bugging attempt at first appeared to be very sophisticated and professional, experts in the field of wiretapping have since said it was amateurish.

Capt. Richard L. Franz of the Navy reserves acknowledged that McCord was a member of the Office of Emergency Preparedness special analysis division, a 15-member reserve unit that meets monthly at 604 17th St. NW, across from the Executive Office Building.

Franz said he could not discuss the work of the unit. However, other sources in the unit said that one of its functions is to develop a list of radicals and contingency plans

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for censorship of [illegible] media and U.S. mail in event of war.

McCord dropped out of the unit about four months ago. He is a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force reserves.

Meanwhile, the International Association of Chiefs of Police reported yesterday that they paid McCord about $750 in March for teaching a five-day course in security at an association conference.

Robert F. Bennett, president of the public relations firm at which Hunt works, said yesterday that the firm also has an affiliate, called Interprogress, that is attempting to increase American trade with Communist countries.

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, head of the Nixon campaign committee, said in a prepared statement released Sunday, that the President's committee is experiencing its own security problems.

Pressed for elaboration on Republican security problems, DeVan L. Shumway, director of public relations for the committee, declined to give details yesterday. He said investigations are under way, but refused to disclose who was conducting them.

Shumway said that one of the things that led the committee to suspect a deterioration of security was an Associated Press story last week that disclosed quotes from a closed-door meeting between Mitchell and a senior committee staff member.

(The story alleging that the Republicans were "targeting in" on Sen. McGovern, was not true, Shumway said.)

Shumway said that as of yesterday morning, McCord was no longer on the committee payroll.

In response to a reporter's question, Shumway said that McCord had been hired through the committee's personnel office, whose director is Robert Odle.

Shumway said he would not make Odle available to a reporter "because he is not a public figure." Odle referred a reporter's questions to Shumway.

Shumway said that McCord was dismissed by Odle because of the allegations stemming from the "delicate situation." He said that it had been Odle's responsibility to make the original check of McCord's qualifications, and to make the decision to hire.

McCord had been working [illegible] rity office on the third floor, Shumway said. "I assume he was in the office on a daily basis," he said.

As security chief, McCord was responsible for setting up the committee's internal security system and "would have the knowledge of whether we were under electronic surveillance," Shumway said.

In Rockville yesterday, McCord's security consulting firm, McCord Associates, at 414 Hungerford Drive was closed and no one answered the door or telephone.

Meanwhile, security precautions at Republican committee headquarters have been tightened as a result of the Watergate bugging attempt, Shumway said. He demurred when asked for details of the new precautions.

"When you get into the area of political campaigns these days, you can't discuss such things (security) in depth," Shumway said.

Joseph A. Rafferty Jr., a counsel for the five suspects, said last night that he would file a motion in D.C. Superior Court today seeking to reduce the bail of his clients.

Rafferty said he is seeking to have the men released to the custody of a court-appointed "local person." The reduction, he said, would be in line with information about the suspects verified by bail bondsmen yesterday.

In New York, where he was campaigning for today's primary, Sen. McGovern said that the incident "is the legacy of years of wiretapping and snooping and invasion of privacy," in which the government has been involved.

McGovern said he had no evidence that would link the Republican party or its leaders to the weekend incident.

Contributing to this story were Washington Post Staff Writers Kirk Scharfenberg, Ron Shaffer and Martin Weil.

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NEW YORK TIMES
20 JUN 1972
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Inquiry Widened in Raid on Democrats

By TAD SZULC

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 19—The Federal Bureau of Investigation widened today its investigation of the mysterious attempt to install listening devices in the offices of the Democratic National Committee here.

In Miami, the F.B.I. arranged to question Miguel R. Suarez, a business partner of one of the suspects in the break-in and a leading Republican in that city's Cuban community. Four of the five men arrested in the committee headquarters Saturday morning are from Miami.

At least two of the accused men have personal and professional links to the Republican party, but the White House press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, said in Key Biscayne, Fla., that "I'm not going to comment from the White House on a third-rate burglary attempt."

"This is something that should not fall into the political process," he said.

Both the Republican National Committee and the Committee to Re-elect the President denounced in statements yesterday the predawn raid. Today, Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, the party's National Chairman, telegraphed key members of the Republican committee, including those representing Spanish-speaking groups, urging them not to discuss the matter with anyone.

The Dole memorandum instructed committee members to refer all inquiries to the committee's director of communications, Tom Wolck.

The F.B.I., local policemen, Administration officials and spokesmen for the Republican party refused to discuss details of the case today.

As both the mystery and official silence surrounding the raid deepened, the issue turned quickly into a political controversy. All five suspects, an investigation suggests, have at one time or another had links with the C.I.A.

Senator George McGovern of South Dakota, the leading contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination, said at a morning news conference in New York that the raid was "one of the most shocking actions that has happened in this country for some time."

"It is the legacy of years of wiretapping and an invasion of privacy in which the Government has been too deeply involved," Senator McGovern said, adding that the former Attorney General, John N. Mitchell, had encouraged "too free a use of wiretaps."

Replying to a question, Senator McGovern said that "any time you get John Mitchell and Bob Dole involved in something, you have to raise an eyebrow."

Humphrey Asks Apology

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, another contender for the Democratic nomination, said here that "the Presidet and his Cabinet owe the country an apology and an explanation" for the incident.

Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate majority leader, said he did not think the Republican party was involved in the bugging attempt.

Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the minority leader, said the raid on the Democrats was "unconscionable and inexcusable."

Meanwhile, it was learned from Cuban sources in Miami that an attempt had been made to recruit a sixth person to participate in the break-in but that the unidentified person had refused to join.

At the moment, the following were among the unanswered questions about the raid:

¶Who, if anyone, had ordered the raid?

¶What was its real purpose, and what information was sought?

¶Who, if anyone, supplied the money—$5,856—some of it found by the police on the suspects at the time of their arrest and the rest in their rooms at the Watergage Hotel?

¶Did any influential officials in the Administration or the Republican party—or their political friends—have advance notice of the raid?

¶Why did the five men remain today in the District of Columbia jail, even though bail for four of them was set at $50,000 each and at $30,000 for the fifth man. This is considered relatively low bail, and the men could probably have been released by putting up $3,000 to $5,000 in cash. At least two of the suspects are affluent and, to judge from the cash found on them, the group appeared to have affluent friends.

Formal U.S. Statement

The only formal Government statement on the case came late today when Harold H. Titus Jr., the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, announced that, "with the full cooperation of the F.B.I. and the metropolitan police department, an investigation of the burglary and the attempted bugging offenses is under way."

Mr. Titus said that a Federal grand jury here "will be available to receive evidence in this investigation."

Earlier in the day, however, Washington police officials told newsmen that they considered the case "closed" because the five men were arrested and arraigned.

The break-in was clearly an acute embarrassment for the Nixon Administration. Mr. Mitchell and Senator Dole acknowledged yesterday that James W. McCord, one of the men arrested Saturday, was a security consultant to both the Committee to Re-elect the President and the Republican National Committee.

Mr. McCord, 53 years old, retired in 1970 from the C.T.A. where he had worked for 19 years. He is now president of McCord Associates, a security consultant firm, in nearby Rockville, Md. He has other clients besides the Republicans.

Although Mr. McCord appeared to attract most attention in the case because of his direct links to the Republican party, informed sources said that the group's apparent leader and recruiters of the team was Bernard L. Barker, a wealthy Cuban-born Miami realtor who played a major role in the preparations of the C.I.A.-led Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961.

Mr. McCord and the three other detained suspects also had connections with the C.I.A.'s operations against the regime of Premier Fidel Castro. The three others are Frank Sturgis, Eugenio R. Martinez and Virgilio R. Gonzalez.

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BALTIMORE SUN
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McCord hiring linked to security chief's word

Washington (AP) — James W. McCord, Jr., a former CIA agent seized during a weekend break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters, was hired as a Republican security coordinator on the recommendation of a ranking Secret Service agent, sources said yesterday.

The sources identified the agent as Al Wong, the head of the Secret Service's Technical Security Division.

A spokesman for the Committee to Re-elect the President, who said Mr. McCord was fired "as of this [Monday] morning," reported Mr. McCord was one of "four or five people who applied for the position."

He said Mr. McCord was hired beginning January 1 "because at the time we thought he was the best man for the job."

Both Mr. Wong and an official spokesman for the Secret Service declined to confirm or deny that Mr. Wong knew Mr. McCord or recommended him to the Republican National Committee or to President Nixon's campaign committee, the Committee to Re-elect the President.

The Secret Service is charged with protecting the life of the President, among other duties. The service is supposed to be non-political.

Mr. McCord was on the payroll of the Nixon committee, a separate entity from the GOP National Committee, when he and four other men identified as having ties to Miami's Cuban exile community were seized inside Democratic headquarters Saturday night.

Top Republican officials have vigorously denied any knowledge of or part in the break-in. Democrats have called it "political espionage."

President Nixon was depicted by his staff in Florida yesterday as taking no interest in the break-in, and he is ignoring the incident.

"This is something that he wouldn't get involved in," and Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, adding that Mr. Nixon had not discussed it with anyone, including the former attorney general, John N. Mitchell, who is chairman of the re-election committee.

At a briefing for newsmen, Mr. Ziegler at first repeated his earlier statement that the White House had no comment on the incident. He referred all queries to the re-election committee.

Lower court case

Then, when pressed, Mr. Ziegler said: "I'm not going to comment from the White House on a third-rate burglary attempt . . . I don't comment on things taken before the lower district courts."

The official Secret Service spokesman refused to provide any background information on Mr. Wong or to say how long he has been with the service.

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NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

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20 JUN 1972

Chief Crook in Dem Caper Sought in Philly & Miami

By JAMES WIEGHART

Washington, June 19 (NEWS Bureau)—The hunt for the mastermind behind the bizarre break-in at National Democratic Party headquarters shifted to Philadelphia and Miami today after federal authorities traced part of the $6,300 in new $100 bills in the possession of the burglary suspects to those two cities.

A highly placed federal source told THE NEWS that "about 50% of the hundred-dollar bills were issued in two separate sets to Federal Reserve banks in those two cities. He said the bills to the Philadelphia bank were issued late last year and the ones to Miami early this year.

FBI on the Trail

FBI agents in both cities are questioning bank personnel and checking records in an effort to trace the "purchaser" of the new $100 Federal Reserve notes.

Four of the five men arrested at gunpoint at the Democratic headquarters on the sixth floor of the plush Watergate office office building here early Saturday are from the Miami area and have close ties with Cuban refugee factions supporting the re-election of President Nixon.

The fifth, James McCord Jr., whose suburban Rockville, Md., secuhity firm was on the payroll of the Republican National Committee and the Committee for the Re-Election of President Nixon, is a retired Central Intelligence Agency security expert.

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who heads Nixon's re-election committee, said that McCord had been hired to check securitly at committee headquarters. Mitchell and other top Republican officials deplored the break-in and saidl that it was not done "on our ebhalf or with out assist."

At Key Biscayne, Fla., presidential press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said the only thing the White House knows about the "third-rate burglary attempt" is what's been in the newspapers. Ziegler said Nixon has not talked with Mitchell about the matter.

But Democratic Party Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien, whose office was entered by the five men armed with burglar tools and bugging devices, incated in New Orleans that he held the GOP responsible. "We see several problems that may require court action," O'Brien said.

McCord, who retired two years ago after two years with the FBI and 19 years with the CIA, drew $1,209 in take-home pay in April and May from the Committee to Re-Elect the President.

Records filed by the committee show four other payments for expenses to McCord or his firm during the same two months, including $303.58 for a "TV cable" on May 25. A committee spokes-

Sen. Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.), chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that McCord also had been hired to do security work for that group.

The four Miami men were identified by police as Frank Sturgis, Eugenio R. Martinez, Virgilio R. Gonzales and Bernard L. Barker, all of whom have used aliases. The Miami men are being held in $50,000 bail for burglary. McCord is being held in $30,000 bail on the same charge.

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NEW YORK DAILY NEWS
20 JUN 1972
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Scoffs at Horse & Bug Raid

By FRANK VAN RIPER

Washington, June 19 (NEWS Bureau)—The owner of a Washington "spy shop," whose business dealings sometimes skirt the outer edges of the law, declared today that he could have bugged the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee "without even leaving my office."

"I could have used this phone, this one right here," said Clyde Riley Wallace, with a trace of inventor's pride. Wallace, who gives his age as 39 and who refuses to discuss his background beyond hinting that it involved government security work, runs the highly successful shop, only two blocks from the White House.

Sitting amid the latest electronic surveillance hardware which he insists he sells only to licensed law enforcement types, Wallace scoffed at the weekend attempt by five men to plant "crude, outdated" bugging devices in the Democrats' sixth-floor headquarters in the posh Watergate Apartments near the Kennedy Center.

Any Phone a Bug

"I don't show this to everyone," said Wallace, walking over to his safe and removing a small plastic bag. In the bag was what looked like an ordinary phone jack—the little plastic box usually installed near a baseboard to which a telephone cord is connected.

Only this box, when rigged correctly, can turn any phone into a bug, even where the receiver is down.

"Here listen," Wallace said, handing me a set of earphones. "I'll tap into the phone in the front of the store."

Sure enough, with the exception of a little hum, I was soon listening to all that was going on between a spy shop salesman and his customer.

"Could you have done this to the Democrats?" I asked.

"Sure," Wallace replied.

"But wouldn't that be bending the law a little"

"Sure," he said.

Never Heard of McCord

Wallace hastened to add that he had nothing to do with the weekend bugging foray, which has been lambasted by specialists in electronic surveillance fields—like Wallace—as "positively amateurish" and "laughable." He said he never heard of James McCord Jr., the ex-FBI, CIA agent nabbed in the raid, who was on the payroll of the Republican National Committee and President Nixon's reelection committee.

"You could have even used one of these little pens, Wallace said, handing me an innocent-looking ballpoint.

"You just put the circuitry in here near the barrel and drill a tiny hole for the mike."

The idea, Wallace said, would be to plant the pen in the Dems' office, preferably "by dropping it in the cushions of a sofa." That way, he said, it wouldn't be out in the open, and if discovered, would not be suspicious.

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CAPITOL STUFF

By JERRY GREENE

Washington, June 19—The greatest mystery arising from the sensational spy case at Democratic National Committee headquarters is the identity of the big brain who thought there was anything on the premises worth snatching in the first place.

We use that word "snatching" advisedly, since it is yet unclear whether the five men caught at gunpoint in National Chairman Larry O'Brien's sanctum wanted to steal something, or merely bug the joint, or photocopy sensitive documents, or all three.

Which Big Brain Is Dummy Behind Dem HQ Snoop?

Nevertheless, a mighty manhunt is on to uncover the mastermind and perhaps, as O'Brien hinted in his most indignant manner, to slap him with assorted charges of conspiracy and accessory to burglary in whatever degree might fit the crime. The FBI is now saddled with the search and this is one the G-men would indeed like to clear away and get rid of as quickly as possible.

From G-men to precinct detectives, the cops are shaking their heads trying to figure out why, as well as who, for none of them can conjure up a motive for this bizarre piece of political espionage that would make a man risk a jail term, or would encourage some other man to lay out $6,300 in crisp new $100 bills to get the job done.

This is the most hilarious piece of nonsense to flare on the Washington scene since the old Quorum Club was unmasked as a trysting place for some Congressional dignitaries. So far as the casual observer is concerned, the most important pieces of paper lying around Democratic Party headquarters consist of $9 million in unpaid bills. But these have been on hand for four years and are, in fact, not very much of a secret.

John Mitchell
He's not telling secrets

And we haven't heard $6,300 worth of confidential political information around any candidate's headquarters in quite a while. There is a chance that some Democrat might think it worthwhile to sneak a look at the names of contributirs to the $10 million campaign war chest carefully set aside by the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

This amount came from persons who shelled out the cash before the new law, which went into effect April 7, required the listing of names of fund donors. John Mitchell, the former attorney general who is chairman of the Nixon campaign committee, has said stoutly that the early contributor names will not be disclosed.

But apart from Mitchell's list of names it is difficult in the extreme to conceive of any earth-shaking secrets held at the campaign headquarters, and certainly there would be none at the National committee offices of either party worthy of the description.

Dick Tuck Pulled a Swifty

Political candidates customarily spy on each other, true enough, usually through planting some clerical type of character in the opposition headquarters to pick up small-change tactical information that might be used for a momentary publicity splash. One recalls that the professional campaign irritator Dick Tuck pulled swifties, such as publication of a Democratic news sheet aboard a Barry Goldwater campaign train in 1964. The Republican press agents went nuts until they unveiled the editor-spy, a woman, and bounced her from the entourage.

A touch of extra-legal snooping is not unknown at the national conventions, particularly when there is a contest of some sort, and the various candidates, running hot and privately, try to keep a line on deals being made with delegates or political bosses. One recalls that a television network employe was trapped trying to bug a committee room at the last Democratic convention.

But this year, certainly, there is about as much mystery about the activities and operations of the Democrats, from financing to delegate accumulation, as there is to be found in a handful of raindrops. The party is broke and deep in debt; Chairman O'Brien has been engaged in a neutrality balancing act that even has Alabama Gov. George Wallace content.

It's an Embarrassment to GOP

The great bugging mystery is an embarrassment, to be sure, for Mitchell and the Republicans. The GOP people would naturally be suspect, or targets for accusation, simply because they are Republicans and why would a Democrat want to bug the Democrats?

But the fact that James McCord, an ex-FBI agent and an ex-CIA spook, was a security man for the Nixon campaign committee when he was among those grabbed in the O'Brien offices gave the Democrats a propaganda hammer they were quick to swing.

It doesn't help the GOP much that McCord was fired as soon as Mitchell could reach his office this morning, nor that Mitchell and Sen. Robert Dole, the Republican national chairman, denounced the attempted burglary and emphatically denied any connection with the Saturday night shambles.

O'Brien and his troops won't be turning loose of this espionage issue any time soon. They have a good thing going in a rapidly warming campaign season; the Democratic chairman has been doing a good job of appearing beside himself with outrage and indignation, with or without secrets worth bugging.

It was a pretty stupid performance in conception and certainly in execution. But it will live longer than its due, for it is the sort of thing people don't like, and a thing they will remember. And it's easier to understand than such items as the economy and foreign affairs.

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WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

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Dem HQ bugmen pay is traced to Miami

By PATRICK COLLINS

Evidence is mounting that a right wing group based in Miami may have financed last Saturday's bumbled bugging raid on the Democratic National Committee headquarters where the GOP's chief security aide and four others were cornered by police in the office of Democratic Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien.

Police and federal investigators refused to detail the results of their preliminary investigation into the case, tho, one source did say that the five men charged with the burglary of the Democratic headquarters have been associated with extremist factions of the "free Cuba" movement.

MIAMI BANK

Another source said the $4,200 in crisp $100 bills which was seized from the men is believed to have come from a Miami bank. The $100 bills, their serial numbers, sequence, are being traced by the Federal Reserve Bank, but a spokesman for the FBI refused to comment.

Meanwhile, two of the men captured by District police in the Democratic committee headquarters are reported in one newspaper to have had address books containing the name and phone number of a White House consultant who worked on the declassification of the Pentagon Papers and on narcotics intelligence.

The name and home phone number of Howard E. Hunt, a consultant to White House special counsel Charles W. Conson, is listed in the address books of Eugenio Martinez and in one of the other suspect's, it was reported.

Mr. Hunt, who formerly worked for the CIA and is working for the White House for a consulting fee while employed by a Washington public relations firm, was not available for comment today.

It was also reported that a personal check made out by Mr. Hunt to the Lakewood Country Club in Rockville for $6, and a bill from the club for the same amount, were among the suspects' belongings.

U.S. Atty. Harold Titus said today a federal grand jury will be empanelled soon to start taking evidence on the bugging attempt.

The suspect with the strongest link to right wing groups is Frank Fiorini, alias Frank Sturgis, a soldier of fortune who went to Cuba in 1958 to fight for Fidel Castro. Mr. Fiorini later became the assistant to Maj. Pedro Diaz Lanz, head of the Cuban Strategic Air Command.

In the summer of 1959, when Premier Castro made his first move toward communism, Mr. Fiorini and Maj. Diaz both defected to Miami.

CITIZENSHIP QUESTION

Upon arriving in the states, Mr. Fiorini was notified that he had automatically lost his citizenship because he fought for a foreign army, and it is believed that then Sen. George Smathers intervened to reinstate him as an American citizen.

Contacted in Florida last night, Sen. Smathers said he had "no personal knowledged of the man but it is very possible I helped him out. We handled anywhere from 15,000 to 25,000 citizenship cases while I was in the Senate. He may have been one."

In Miami, Mr. Fiorini and Maj. Diaz joined the John Birch Society and more recently Mr. Fiorini founded a group called United Cubans, boasting that he had "a lady with a million dollars who would spend it to free Cuba."

BAY OF PIGS

James McCord, security chief for the GOP, who was involved in the scheme, is an ex FBI agent and CIA employe who officials believe first met Mr. Fiorini during the staging for the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.

Mr. McCord, who worked for the CIA from 1951 to 1970, was hired as security advisor for the Committee for the Re-election of the President, Mr. Nixon's campaign committee, last October and a few days later he was signed up as security chief for the Republican National Committee.

Spokesmen for both groups say Mr. McCord, who operates a security agency at 414 Hungerford Road in Rockville, was chosen after several applicants had been interviewed. They said he first was employed as a consultant to shore up Republican security leaks and that later he detailed some of his "rent-a-cops" around GOP offices.

As of yesterday, Mr. McCord had been dropped from the Republican committee payroll, and his salary of $1,209 a month had been cut off.

The third man, Bernard Barker, a wealthy real estate man in Miami, was one of the key links between the CIA and the Cuban exile army at the time of the Bay of Pigs, and sources in Miami say that Mr. Barker has been involved with militant Cuban refugee groups.

LOCKSMITH

The other two suspects, Eugenio Martinez, alias Jeane Valdes, a real estate man and notary public in Miami, and Virgilo R. Gonzales, alias Raoul Godoyn, a locksmith, are reportedly linked to Mr. Fiorini's militant crusade.

Joseph Rafferty, lawyer for the five men, all charged with second degree burglary and with attempted interception of telephone and other conversations, said yesterday he planned to ask the court to reduce bond for the men when a preliminary hearing is held in the case today.

Mr. Rafferty said he will [illegible] drop on the grounds that there has been "additional verification of the facts that all of these men are more substantial" than the judge had reason to believe when they first appeared in court.

When they were arrested, Mr. McCord's bond was set at $30,000 the other four men were held on $50,000 bond.

All five have been in D.C. Jail since their arraignment.

In other developments in the case yesterday:

- Joseph Califano, attorney for the Democratic National Committee, said the Democrats were seriously contemplating filing a civil suit that would force the Republican leaders to state under oath their role in the matter.
- A spokesman for the Democratic National Committee confessed that had the bugging attempt been successful it probably wouldn't have been detected "since we don't make routine sweeps of the place." He said they will continue to use just one guard at their 6th floor offices in the Watergate building at 600 New Hampshire-av nw.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., head of the Joint Economics Committee, asked the Federal Reserve Board to trace the serial numbers on the money confiscated from the suspects. The board refused, saying that would be done by the Federal Reserve Bank in conjunction with the FBI.

President Nixon, who has been in Florida since the weekend, had no comment on the Watergate incident. Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said it was a "third-rate burglary attempt" that mars the country's political process.

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WASHINGTON STAR
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WHITE HOUSE LINK?

Colson Aide, Barker Tied

By ROBERT WALTERS
Star Staff Writer

A part-time White House consultant, whose name appeared in two address books seized from the suspects in the break-in of Democratic national headquarters here, reportedly met in Miami two weeks ago with a member of the group that broke into the party offices here, equipped with bugging devices and cameras.

The New York Times today reported that Howard E. Hunt, who, using the code name "Eduardo," was one of the Central Intelligence Agency men directing the ill-fated Bay of Pigs Operation in 1961, met with Bernard L. Barker. Barker is one of five men arrested in the Saturday break-in at the Watergate Apartment complex.

Barker, the Times said, was Hunt's chief aide during the Bay of Pigs operation, using the code name "Macho."

Hunt became a part-time consultant to Charles W. Colson, special counsel to President Nixon and other high White House officials, after retiring from the CIA two years ago.

Flew to Miami

Hunt's name and address turned up in address books taken from two of the five men arrested during the break-in Saturday, federal sources have acknowledged.

Quoting Cuban sources in Miami, the Times said Hunt flew to Miami about two weeks ago to meet with Barker, now a wealthy real estate man, and handed Barker his business card with his suburban Maryland home telephone number penciled on the back, and gave him oral instructions to call if Barker ever needed him.

Hunt was reached at his home by the Times and asked if he knew Barker. "I have no comment on that," Hunt said.

As the controversy over the break-in continued to gather steam today, it appeared likely that the Democratic party would take legal action against Republican party leaders, charging invasion of privacy.

Lawrence F. O'Brien, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said he has been assured by Joseph A. Califano Jr., the party's chief counsel, that there is "pretty solid ground" for filing a civil suit.

Democratic officials say their lawsuit, expected to be filed in U.S. District Court here today or tomorrow, will allege invasion of privacy.

Rights Violated

The principal link reported between the GOP and the five men arrested on charges of breaking into the DNC headquarters in the early morning hours last Saturday is James W. McCord Jr., one of the suspects still being held in the District Jail.

McCord, a former employe of both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency, was at the time of the break-in the chief security officer for both the Republican National Committee and the committee in charge of President Nixon's re-election campaign.

O'Brien said of the potential lawsuit: "We see several problems that may require court action. We feel our First Amendment rights and our civil rights were violated, and possibly some campaign funds were used in a non-campaign manner."

One important purpose of such a suit, O'Brien said, would be to force Republican party leaders to submit to sworn pre-trial interrogation in the form of deposition. In addition, the Democrats probably would seek to subpoena some GOP records.

Rooms Searched

The White House official linked indirectly to the growing dispute, Colson, is special counsel to tht President. Colson's White House assignments have led to his involvement in several domestic political controversies in recent years.

In the current case, his name has surfaced because of the reported ties between the suspects in the break-in and Hunt, a part-time White House consultant who is employed by Robert R. Mullen & Co., a Washington public relations firm.

The two address books mentioning Hunt were among a considerable amount of materials taken from the suspects at the scene of the break-in and later, with a search warrant, from the two rooms on lower floors of the Watergate.

Both federal officials and police acknowledged today that Hunt's name and phone number, with the notation "W. House" and "W. H." were in two address books linked to two of the suspects.

Police officials handed the address books and other documentary evidence over to assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, Earl J. Silbert, at a lengthy meeting yesterday, officials said. A large group of FBI men reportedly was present when the evidence was given to the prosecutor's office, even though there is no federal charge outstanding against the suspects.

A police official, meanwhile, said today that Washington police already have discussed with Hunt the appearance of his name in the address books. He said police are hopeful of shedding some light on the deepening mystery.

Clawson, however, referred to the FBI queries about any role Hunt or Colson may have had in the lives of the suspects.

"We Don't Know"

The only role of the FBI in the case up to now is based on the proposition that there may have been a presumed violation of the Interception of Communications Act, which

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makes bugging a federal crime.

Asked why Hunt's name and the reference to his part-time White House affiliation might be in two of the suspects' address books, Kenneth W. Clawson, a White House press aide, said, "We don't know."

Clawson said Hunt worked as a consultant for the White House on 63 days in 1971 and another 24½ days this year, drawing a per diem fee of approximately $100 for each day. He was last employed on March 23, Clawson said.

Hunt worked principally on two projects — declassification of Defense Department documents following last year's controversy over the "Pentagon Papers," and the gathering intelligence material on narcotics addiction, Clawson said.

Clawson said Hunt worked for White House staff members other than Colson on both of those projects. "Colson wasn't involved," added Clawson. "I know it (news of the raid on the DNC offices) was as much of a surprise to him as it was to the rest of us."

Clawson also said Colson and Hunt were "personal friends," dating back to 1966 when Colson was president and Hunt was vice president of the Brown University Club of Washington. In addition, Colson recommended to others on the White House staff that Hunt be hired to work on the declassification project, the spokesman said.

Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said the President has taken no interest in and held no discussions about the Democratic headquarters raid.

"I'm not going to comment from the White House on a third-rate burglary attempt," Ziegler said when pressed by newsmen several hours prior to the first public reports involving Hunt. "I don't comment on things taken before the lower district courts."

Added Ziegler: "Obviously, we don't condone second-rate activities. This is something that should not fall into the political process. I'm sure certain elements are trying to stretch this into something more than it is."

McCord Fired

Both the Republican National Committee and the Committee for the Re-election of the President announced yesterday that they had fired McCord as their chief security agent.

The RNC first hired McCord [illegible] at a salary of [illegible] monthly through February. In January, he was placed in charge of six guards assigned to the committee's new headquarters building on Capitol Hill.

In March, he received a belated salary increase to $667 monthly, reflecting his additional responsibilities as the officer in charge of the guard personnel, according to an RNC spokesman. When a reporter from The Star asked two guards this week about McCord, however, the men denied any knowledge of him.

The Nixon re-election committee had been paying McCord a monthly salary of $1,209 since January. In addition, his security consulting firm, McCord Associates, Inc., of Rockville, received more than $3,000 from the President's campaign committee in April and May for the rental and purchase of security equipment and services.

2 Experts Hired

At the same time, it was learned that the Republicans have retained two other security experts to help in the planning of their national convention in Miami Beach in late August. Both are former high-ranking officials of the FBI.

They are Thomas McAndrews and James Gale, both of whom are technically employed by another GOP organization, the arrangements committee of the Republican National Convention. According to McAndrews, their responsibilities include only security in the convention hall and convention headquarters in Florida.

The FBI has assumed responsibility for much of the investigation, and has substantially broadened the scope of its efforts. The Bureau was understood to be seeking court-approved warrant authorizing a search of McCord's home and office in Rockville.

In addition, the FBI was reported to be planning to interview Miguel A. Suarez, a Miami businessman and self-described "Nixonian" who is Barker's partner in three Florida real estate ventures, all involving the sale of condominium apartments.

McCord remains in jail here pending the posting of $30,000 bail. The remaining four suspects, all Miami residents, must post a higher bail of $50,000 each to gain their release prior to their trial. "If they make bail, we have instructions to notify the FBI," a jail official said yesterday.

Jury Available

Harold H. Titus Jr., U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, announced yesterday that "a federal grand jury in U.S. District Court will be available to receive evidence in this investigation." In charge of that probe will be Earl J. Silbert, Titus' principal assistant.

The possibility that a sixth suspect might be involved in the case was still being actively pursued by law enforcement officials, who have learned that at least six men—including all of those now under arrest except McCord—were registered at the Watergate Hotel here May 26-29.

According to police records, an attempt was made on May 28 to unscrew a lock on a door at the Democratic National Committee, located in the Watergate Office Building adjacent to the hotel.

When the men checked out of the hotel the day after the nighttime incident, their bill was paid in cash by a man identified only as "E. Warren." None of the imprisoned men has that name, but police think it may be an alias used by McCord.

Guard 'Followed'

Among the materials confiscated from the suspects was an exposed roll of film for a sub-miniature Minox camera, but the camera itself was not in the posession of the men when they were surprised by police at the DNC offices. (An earlier report incorrectly stated that the camera was found by police.)

The missing camera is one of several aspects of the case which has led officials to a continuing search for an additional man.

In addition, Frank Wills, the 24-year-old Watergate security guard who altered police early Saturday to the possibility that intruders might be in the DNC offices, said last night that "evidently someone was following me around" while he made his rounds in the basement of the building at the same time the suspects were in the sixth-floor DNC offices.

Wills said that he removed some tape which apparently had been placed on four basement doors to prevent their locks from functioning, but that when he returned to the area 10 minutes later the tape had been reapplied.

Tape Used

"Whoever it was must have been behind me all the time. I can't think of any other explanation," Wills said. "He must have been on the stairway and watching me when I took the tape off."

Also lending credence to the theory that another person was involved was the fact that the arrested suspects had two operating walkie-talkies in their possession but were working together in such proximity that they were not need them to communicate with each other.

On Capitol Hill, Sen. John V. Tunney, D-Calif., said he will ask his colleagues on the Senate Judiciary Committee, scheduled to meet today, to consider an investigation of the incident.

And Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., asked the Federal Reserve Board to attempt to identify the bank which was the source of the approximately $6,300 in new, consecutively numbered $100 bills which police said was found in possession of the suspects and in their hotel rooms.

Arthur Burns, chairman of the board, said no action could be taken until police or the FBI made available the serial numbers of the bills. Proxmire said he would seek to have that information transmitted to Burns' agency.

Federal authorities have traced part of the $6,300 to Philadelphia and Miami, the New York Daily News reported today.

The paper quoted a "highly placed federal source" as saying that about "50 percent of the hundred dollar bills were issued in two separate sets to Federal Reserve banks in those two cities."

FBI agents in the two cities are questioning bank personnel and checking records to try to trace the purchaser of the new Federal Reserve notes, the Daily News said.

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Headquarters
EMPLOYEE BULLETIN

#314

22 June 1972

The press has reported extensively on the arrest of five individuals on 17 June 1972 for trespassing in the Democratic National Committee Headquarters in Washington. Various of these individuals and others associated with them are named as former employees or operational contacts of CIA.

Mr. James W. McCord, one of the arrestees, was a staff employee in the Office of Security who retired from the Agency in August 1970. Mr. E. Howard Hunt, whose name has been associated with the affair, is a former staff employee who retired in April 1970. None of the others named were staff employees, although the Agency was operationally associated in various degrees with several of the other individuals in connection with Cuban operations.

The Agency had no connection with this incident. The Agency has furnished appropriate law enforcement authorities information about the Agency's relationship with its former employees and operational contacts.

Inquiries from the press or public about these individuals should be referred to the Assistant to the Director. Inquiries from other Government agencies should be referred to the Director of Security.

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Gun, bug, map of Democratic HQ found in desk of White House aide

By PATRICK COLLINS

Federal authorities have seized a fully load- Spanish-made automatic pistol, diagrams of Democratic National Committee headquar- rs and an electronic eavesdropping device om Howard E. Hunt's desk in the Old Execu- e Office Building next door to the White ouse, The Washington Daily News learned day.

Sources say the federal officers searched r. Hunt's desk, located in the office suite of harles Colson, special counsel to President xon. The found floor plans of the Democrat- offices in the Watergate building and what as described as a "partially dismantled bug" milar to the ones taken from five men eaking in the Democratic headquarters, ne 17.

Mr. Hunt was first linked to the bugging plot hen lawmen discovered his name and phone mber in the address books of two of the urglary suspects. Police said that next to his me in one of the books was the notation "W. ouse," and in the other book Mr. Hunt's me was followed by the inscription "W.H."

After this discovery, the FBI quizzed Mr. unt but agents reported that he avoided most their questions and "shed no light on the vestigation."

That was the last communication police are own to have had with Mr. Hunt who broke ntacts with his friends and employer here nd "disappeared" after he became publically nnected with the burglary suspects.

Mr. Hunt, 54, a writer for the public rela- ons firm of Robert R. Mullen whose offices e diagonally across the street from the hite House, had been working as a special nsultant to the President on the de-classi- ation of the Pentagon Papers and on nar- otics law enforcement. He was last reported at the White House on March 29.

Tho he had a desk in Mr. Colson's office suite, White House sources said that Mr. Hunt often worked for other officials in the Executive building.

Mr. Colson, described as a behind-the-scenes man for the President, yesterday refused to answer any phone calls concerning the search of Mr. Hunt's desk or the bugging of the Democratic offices.

The two men met in 1966 at the Brown University Club where Mr. Colson served as president and Mr. Hunt as vice president. Mr. Colson, a White House spokesman said, recommended Mr. Hunt for the consulting job at the White House.

Mr. Hunt, a CIA agent from 1949 to 1970 was hired by the Mullen firm two years ago with endorsements from CIA director Richard Helms and conservative columnist William F. Buckley.

Five days after the burglary the Mullen Co. "suspended" Mr. Hunt. A spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Hunt had made one long distance call to the office since that time, but "he made it a point not to tell us where he was."

As a CIA agent Mr. Hunt was involved in the planning for the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion where he worked closely with one of the burglary suspects, Bernard Barker, then assigned to coordinate exiled Cubans for the invasion.

Earlier this month, officials say, Mr. Hunt traveled to Miami where he met with Mr. Barker.

Long after the Bay of Pigs and his work with the CIA, sources said Mr. Hunt continued to support the anti-Castro Cubans exiled in Miami.

Mr. Hunt, author of 42 novels, is listed in Who's Who as a former writer for Life magazine and a contributor to political journals. He owns a $200,000 estate in the prestigious Potomac area of Montgomery County.

Meanwhile the FBI and local police continue to assemble evidence for the grand jury investigation of the burglary in which the five men, all wearing surgical gloves, were cornered by police in the inner offices of the Democratic headquarters on the sixth floor of the Watergate Office Building at 2600 Virginia-av nw.

Police say there is evidence that the men were in the offices to remove "dead bugs" emplaced earlier in the Democratic offices.

Besides Mr. Barker, police have charged: James McCord, an ex-FBI agent and CIA employe who was chief of security for the GOP and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President; Frank Fiorini, a soldier of fortune who fought for Castro and later defected to lead anti-Castro groups in Miami; Eugenio Martinez a wealthy Miami real estate broker, and Virgilio Gonzalez, a locksmith associated with anti-Castro groups.

Another link?

Police are actively investigating a burglary of a Federal Reserve office, which some investigators feel may be related to the bugging of the Democratic National Committee.

On May 5, the Federal Reserve officer, located on the eighth floor of the Watergate Office Building, were broken into, police said. They said that five locked file cabinets containing plans were jimmied open.

A spokesman for the office said that nothing appeared to be missing and that the papers in the file would not be of any value to someone who might be contemplating the robbery of a Federal Reserve Bank.

In another development yesterday, sources told The Washington Daily News that the names of former Sen. George Smathers and Rep. Dante Fascell, D-Fla., have been placed on the visiting list of one of the suspects charged with the burglary.

Without their knowledge, Frank Fiorini, added the names of both politican to his visiting list, which would allow them to come and talk to Mr. Fiorini.

But both Sen. Smathers and Rep. Fascell deny ever knowing Mr. Fiorini or ever trying to contact him. "I wouldn't recognize the guy if he walked in the door and stood right in front of my face," Sen. Smathers said.

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The Washington Daily News, Friday, June 30, 1972

Bugging suspect wants lawyer Bailey

By MARY ANN KUHN

James W. McCord Jr. of Rockville, one of five men accused in the burglary of the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee, has been given permission to fly to Boston to ask famed criminal lawyer F. Lee Bailey to defend him.

D. C. Supervisor Court Judge James A. Belson yesterday granted Mr. McCord's request that his conditions of release be lightened so he can leave the area this weekend for the purpose. The judge, earlier in the case, had set as a condition for Mr. McCord's release that he remain in the D. C. area.

Meanwhile, the four other defendants yesterday waived their preliminary hearing. Mr. Rafferty said they waived it because "I didn't think a preliminary hearing would benefit them."

The purpose of a preliminary hearing is to determine whether there is "probable cause" to hold a person for action of the grand jury. In waiving a preliminary hearing, a person automatically is held for grand jury action. The grand jury decides whether to indict a person.

In other developments, U. S. District Court Judge Charles R. Richey yesterday denied a request to expedite the legal proceedings in a lawsuit filed by the Democratic National Committee against the committee to Re-Elect the President and the five defendants.

Edward Bennett Williams, attorney for the Democratic National Committee, had asked the judge to order the defendants to give depositions as soon as possible concerning the burglary. He also asked that an authorized official of the Committee to Re-Elect the President answer a list of questions, as quickly as possible concerning the committee's functions and the duties of Mr. McCord, former security expert for the Republicans.

Judge Richey, a Republican, said that the Democratic National Committee and its chairman, Lawrence O'Brien, "failed to make the required showing that some unusual circumstances or conditions exist, that would justify advancing this civil case ahead of some 2,528 other civil actions now pending in this court."

The judge said the committee had also failed to show that "anyone would be prejudiced by having the case take its normal course."

He agreed with Mr. Rafferty's argument that the taking of depositions might prejudice the defendants in the criminal case pending against them.

"Civil discovery now may well interfere with their (the defendants') constitutional rights or impede or interfere with that proceeding, which, in the public interest, must not be thwarted by a civil action."

Mr. McCord, a former 20-year-veteran with the Central Intelligence Agency, is the only one of the five free on bond. Judge Belson said he may release today Eugenio R. Martinez, 49, a Miami real estate broker, if he is satisfied with the source of the money the defendant uses to post bond.

The judge yesterday refused to release Virgilio R. Gonzales, a locksmith and part-time painter, on grounds he was "not satisfied" with the source of the money used to post his bond.

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By Arthur Ellis—The Washington Post

Suspects in bugging attempt are led, handcuffed, out of court after bond hearing yesterday. They are, from left, James W. McCord Jr., Eugenio R. Martinez, Frank A. Sturgis, Bernard Barker, Virgilio Gonzales.

Bond Cut for Bugging Suspects

By Bob Woodward
and Jim Mann
Washington Post Staff Writers

Bond was reduced yesterday for four of the five men arrested in the bugging attempt of Democratic National headquarters here early Saturday.

Their attorney said he expected the four to post the $3,000 or $4,000 now required and be released today.

Before yesterday's hearing, four of the five were required to post $50,000 cash, and the fifth, $30,000.

At the same time, the government prosecutor said the incident is being investigated along with others that are "perhaps related."

In other developments yesterday:

- President Nixon, in his first public comment on the bugging attempt, said, "The White House has had no involvement whatever in this particular incident."
- Joseph E. Mohbat, press secretary for the Democratic National Committee, said that he and party chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien had inadvertently given The Washington Post inaccurate information Wednesday. A diagram of O'Brien's Miami headquarters was not found among the suspects' belongings, and a file on O'Brien's personal and travel expenses is not missing from the Watergate offices of the party, as they had said, Mohbat reported.

Mohbat said O'Brien was "confused" by other diagrams found in the suspects' possession, and that the expense listing had been misplaced.

- According to Miguel A. Suarez, Ameritas, the organization listed by four of the suspects when they checked into the Watergate Hotel, is a Florida corporation organized in 1969 to promote real estate projects. Suarez is a member of the corporation and a business associate of one of the suspects.

At the bond hearing yesterday, Superior Court Judge James A. Belson did not lower the $50,000 surety bond for Frank A. Sturgis, also known as Frank Fiorini, identified by columnist Jack Anderson as one of his sources.

U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert claimed that Sturgis was the most likely to flee if freed on bond. He said Sturgis, when arrested, had a document that appeared to be a Mexican passport. Additionally, Silbert claimed that Sturgis, owner of a salvage company, had concealed from the Court his part-time employment with a corporation called Pan American Aluminum.

During the two-hour hearing, Silbert said that the bugging attempt may be connected to other similar incidents. "An investigation is going on into not only this episode, but others—perhaps related," Silbert told the Court. Wednesday, Washington police had said they and the FBI are seeking four more persons in connection with the incident.

Silbert also said that suspect James W. McCord Jr., the former security chief for President Nixon's re-election campaign committee, had traveled in recent months to New Hampshire, Chicago and Miami. He did not elaborate.

McCord rented two apartments in Miami, Silbert said, but he did not give addresses.

McCord's bond was reduced from the previous $30,000 to a cash bond requiring that only 10 per cent, or $3,000, be posted for his release.

Besides McCord and Sturgis, the other three suspects, all Miami residents, are: Bernard L. Barker, a real estate agent who worked with the

See INCIDENT, C5, Col. 1

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THE WASHINGTON POST • Friday, June 23, 1972

Bond Eased for 4 Suspects

INCIDENT, From C1

Central Intelligence Agency during the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion; Virgilio R. Gonzales, a locksmith; and Eugenio R. Martinez, a real estate agent with Barker and active in anti-Castro Cuban activities.

Previously, the three were being held on $50,000 surety bond. Yesterday Belson reduced it to a type of $40,000 cash bond requiring only that 10 per cent be posted for release.

All five suspects are charged in criminal complaints with second-degree burglary and attempted interception of telephone and other voice communication.

A preliminary hearing in the case is scheduled for next Thursday.

In Court yesterday, Silbert said that the five suspects would also probably soon be charged with violations of federal law. He did not specify what law or laws.

The five men were arrested about 2:20 a.m. Saturday inside Democratic National Headquarters, which occupies a 29-office suite on the sixth floor of the Watergate, at 2600 Virginia Ave. NW.

At the time, all were well-dressed, wearing rubber surgical gloves and armed with small tear-gas pens.

The suspects' attorney, Joseph A. Rafferty Jr., voice strong objections at the hearing to a visit made Wednesday to D.C. jail by two FBI agents to interview his five clients.

He called the FBI visit "highly out of order." Rafferty said only one of his clients allowed himself to be questioned.

Silbert said that it is perfectly proper for the FBI to question the suspects because the FBI agents are investigating other similar incidents. He noted that any statements made to the FBI could not be used against any of the suspects.

Meanwhile, the U.S. attorney's office here is devoting a virtually unprecedented amount of high-level talent to the investigation of the bugging case.

Silbert is the highest ranking aide to U.S. Attorney Harold H. Titus Jr.

He was the principal author of the D.C. crime bill of 1970, and was also recently the prosecutor in the trials of Heidi Fletcher, Lawrence Caldwell and Eros Timm, who were convicted of murdering a Washington policeman.

In addition, it was learned yesterday that the best-known prosecutor in the Washington area, Harold J. Sullivan, chief of the major crimes unit here, has also been working behind the scenes on the investigation of the bugging case.

Sullivan, a specialist in investigating major narcotics cases, murder conspiracies and other crimes, reportedly discussed the bugging case briefly with a federal grand jury early this week.

When asked yesterday whether he was working on the case, he smiled, asked "What can I say?" and declined to comment. He also refused to say whether a grand jury is now meeting or whether it has heard any evidence.

Silbert and Sullivan are believed to be Titus' two closest confidantes. Both have worked closely on numerous occasions with the Justice Department. So far as is known, they have never before been assigned together to a specific case.

The suspects' first attorney, Douglas Caddy, sat in the back of the courtroom and did not participate.

Caddy is a close friend of former White House consultant Howard E. Hunt Jr., whose name and home telephone number were listed in the address books of two of the suspects.

Hunt was hired as a White House consultant on the recommendation of Charles W. Colson, President Nixon's special counsel, who handles touchy political assignments.

Caddy told a reporter yesterday that he now represents the five suspects in the $1 million civil suit the Democrats have filed against them and the Committee for the Reelection of the President in connection with the bugging attempt.

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THE WASHINGTON POST Friday, June 23, 1972

GOP's Chief Security Man

Friends Shocked by His Arrest in Bugging Case

By Ronald Kessler
Washington Post Staff Writer

James W. McCord Jr., the Republican security consultant arrested in the national Democratic headquarters bugging attempt Saturday, had been until two years ago one of the highest-ranking security officials at one of the most security-conscious agencies in the world.

McCord, 53, was described this week by some of his former associates at the Central Intelligence Agency as having been several levels above the chief of physical security for the CIA's massive, white stone headquarters in McLean, with authority at various times over a number of the agency's security functions here and abroad.

McCord's salary level, these associates said, was GS-15 or 16, or $24,000 to $35,000 under the government's current salary scales. Such a salary range is considered high in the government security field.

It therefore was not surprising that McCord was hired as chief security man for President Nixon's reelection campaign and as security consultant for the Republican convention. His credentials for the job, after 19 years as a security officer at the CIA and a previous stint as a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, were impeccable.

But former coworkers, friends, and neighbors all expressed shock that the slightly bald man of medium height and build, whose appearance is said to be far handsomer than a recent picture would indicate, had been involved in the bizarre bugging incident at Democratic headquarters.

Former associates said that McCord had some familiarity with bugging and debugging devices in line with his protective duties at the CIA But, they said, he had no technical knowledge of or experience with actually building bugging devices, installing them or undertaking the dirty work that is a prerequisite to implanting them without get-

See McCORD, C4, Col. 1

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Thursday, June 22, 1972 THE WASHINGTON POST

Democrats, GOP Tighten Security After Watergate 'Bugging' Case

By Bob Woodward
Washington Post Staff Writer

Both Democrats and Republicans yesterday reported additional security problems following the abortive bugging attempt of the Democrats' headquarters here Saturday.

Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien said that diagrams of his personal offices and living quarters in Miami were found among the belongings of the five suspects arrested in Saturday's bugging attempt.

On the Republican side, Powell Moore, director of information for the Committee for the Re-election of the President, said that their security problems, which he alluded to on Sunday, include some missing memos. He declined to give additional details.

In other developments yesterday:

• Robert F. Bennett, president of the Washington public relations firm where two figures mentioned in the bugging incident have worked, acknowledged that he was the prime organizer of the dummy campaign committees designed to collect money for Mr. Nixon's re-election without listing the donors' names.

• D.C. police said they and the FBI were looking for four more persons in connection with the bugging attempt on the Democratic headquarters. The four are members of a right-wing, anti-Castro Cuban exile group called Ameretas, police sources said.

• A spokesman for the Democrats said that syndicated columnist Jack Anderson's column on Tuesday about O'Brien's personal travel and

See INCIDENT, A8, Col. 5

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Democrats, GOP Tighten Up Security

INCIDENT, From A1

living expenses could only have been written from information obtained from a file that is now missing from party headquarters.

• Reliable sources in the Nixon re-election committee said that the campaign chairman, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, has ordered an independent, private investigation of the Democratic bugging incident because suspect James W. McCord Jr. was the security chief for the Nixon committee until Monday.

• In Miami, federal sources said that a few of the $100 bills found on the suspects have been traced to the Republic National Bank of Miami, which is located in the Cuban neighborhood of that city.

In an interview yesterday, O'Brien said that police had told him the diagram of his Miami offices and living quarters were found among the belongings of the five men arrested 2:30 a.m. Saturday inside his party's headquarters here.

The sketches were of his suites on the 15th and 16th floors of the Fontainebleau Hotel, which will be his headquarters during the Democratic National Convention in Miami next month.

In mentioning that the Anderson column on O'Brien's personal travel and living expenses, Democratic party officials were quick to point out that one of the five bugging suspects is a good friend of Anderson and is believed to be one of Anderson's sources.

They did not accuse Anderson of stealing the file, which they said must have been the source for Anderson's column.

Anderson said yesterday that he has known one of the five bugging suspects, Frank Sturgis, also known as Frank Fiorini, for nearly 20 years.

"He is a contact of mine inside the Cuban community," Anderson said. He said that he happened to bump into Sturgis at the airport just several days before the bugging incident.

Anderson also said that he visited Sturgis at D.C. jail this week.

He said that the information for the column on O'Brien's personal travel and expenses had not come from Sturgis. "My sources did not steal the information. They didn't have to . . . Certainly it came from inside information, however," Anderson said.

Attempts to link him with the missing file, Sturgis and even the bugging attempt are probably made in an effort to discredit future columns he plans to write on the Democratic Committee, Anderson said.

In his Tuesday column, Anderson said that O'Brien was serving as party chairman without salary, but said that nearly all O'Brien's personal expenses are paid by the Democrats.

The column mentioned a chauffeur-driven car, a plush apartment at the Sheraton Park, travel and restaurant bills.

This same column also said: "President Nixon's political operators, as befitting politicians with a multimillion-dollar kitty, are campaigning in style.

"They travel first class, stay [illegible] dine at the most elegant restaurants and smoke the finest cigars."

A spokesman for the Nixon committee said this information was available in public records filed on campaign expenditures with Congress and was in no way related to their missing memos.

In related developments yesterday:

• U.S. District Court Judge Charles R. Richey is scheduled to hear arguments next Monday on a request by the Democrats to expedite their $1 million civil suit filed Tuesday against the Nixon committee and the five suspects. Earlier yesterday Judge William B. Jones disqualified himself from hearing the motion to expedite on the grounds he is a Democrat.

• Superior Court Judge James A. Belson will hear arguments today on the request by the suspects' attorney that their bonds be reduced. Four of the five are being held in D.C. jail on bonds of $50,000; bond for McCord is $30,000.

• Joseph A. Rafferty Jr., the suspects' attorney, said yesterday that despite reports that at least one suspect has substantial real estate investments, the five remain in jail solely because they have not been able to raise bond. Full cash bond, posted by a bondsman, is required to obtain their release.

All five suspects were well-dressed, wearing rubber surgical gloves and armed only with pen-sized gas guns when they were arrested Saturday.

They had extensive photographic equipment and some unsophisticated electronic surveillance instruments.

Police said that two ceiling panels near O'Brien's office had been removed in such a manner to make it possible to slip in a bugging device.

The five have all been charged with felonious burglary and attempted interception of telephone and other conversation.

In addition to Sturgis and McCord, the three other suspects have been identified as: Bernard L. Barker, a Cuban exile and Miami real estate agent who reportedly worked with the CIA to organize the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961; Eugenio Martinez, a real estate salesman with Barker's Miami firm; and Virgilio R. Gonzales, a Miami locksmith.

In Miami, government records show that Sturgis and Martinez are registered Democrats while Barker and Gonzales are registered Republicans.

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White House Aide Missing From Job

By Jon Katz
Washington Post Staff Writer

The house is completely hidden from the country road, the long, winding black asphalt driveway partially choked off by thick shrubbery. There are two signs in front: "Witches Island" and "Beware of Dog."

There was no dog visible at 1112 River Rd. in Potomac yesterday, but there was no Howard Everette Hunt Jr. either.

The name of the 53-year-old White House consultant, a former CIA employee and a prolific author, was found in the address books of two of the five men arrested Saturday for allegedly attempting to bug the Democratic National Headquarters at 2600 Virginia Ave., N.W.

Also found by police among the personal effects of suspects was a stamped, unmailed, unsealed, envelope containing Hunt's $6 personal check made out to the Lakewood Country Club in Rockville.

(Thomas Yann, general manager of the club, confirmed yesterday that Hunt holds a nonresident membership. Yann said he was puzzled by the amount of the check, since Hunt's monthly dues are $6.36, and suggested the check may date from prior to September, 1970, when dues were $6.)

The FBI reportedly questioned Hunt yesterday. He has not been available to reporters since his name appeared Tuesday morning in connection with the bugging incident.

Hunt was suspended yesterday as a writer for the public relations firm of Robert R. Mullen & Co., 1700 Pennsylvania Ave. NW. His employer, firm president Robert F. Bennett, said the suspension was for failing to appear at work yesterday and Tuesday.

Bennett described Hunt as a conservative Republican.

Hunt has worked as a consultant to White House Special Counsel Charles W. Colson on declassification of the Pentagon Papers and most recently (March 29) on narcotics intelligence.

He has written more than 40 detective, sex, science fiction novels and short stories under several pseudonyms including Robert Dietrich, John Baxter and Gordon Davis.

He worked for the Central Intelligence Agency from 1949 through 1970 in a number of locations, including Paris, Vienna, and Mexico City, and Montevideo, Uruguay.

He is listed in Who's Who as a Defense Department Counsel from 1957-60, and a State Department employee from 1968 to an unspecified time.

Hunt served in the U.S. Naval Reserve and the U.S. Army Air Corps, receiving a Naval Commendation Ribbon, a presidential citation and the China Star.

Born in Hamburg, N.Y., on Oct. 9, 1918, he received an A.B. degree from Brown University in Providence, R.I., in 1940.

A retired Brown University history professor, I. J. Kapstein, recalled Hunt yesterday as one of his students in the late 1930s.

Kapstein said in a telephone interview from Providence that Hunt was an "exceptionally good writing student," who always wrote in a "neat style, unpretentious and straightforward. I considered him a writer with an unusual talent."

Kapstein said that he visited Hunt in Potomac last January and was told by Hunt "that he was going to work for the Republican National Committee to write some pieces. I knew his politics were always staunchly Republican."

Acording to a classmate who described Hunt as a "romantic-acting figure," Hunt wrote several letters to the Brown University Alumni Monthly in recent years, deploring the lack of patriotism in youth.

One of the letters, published in 1969 following the refusal of some graduating students to listen to a commencement speech by Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's chief foreign affairs adviser, said Brown was designed to produce men "of usefulness and reputation, not hirsute know-nothings as seems increasingly the case."

He called the Kissinger incident an outrage, and subsequently canceled his subscription to the magazine following demonstrations by black students the following year.

Neighbors near his isolated residence in Potomac said they knew nothing about Hunt, nor did businessmen in the center of the suburban town, 1¼ miles from his home.

Political conservatism is reflected in some of his novels, which range widely from lurid sexual scenes to behind-the-scenes Washington political life including a number on Latin America.

Alfred Friendly, former managing editor of The Washington Post, said yesterday that he hired Hunt to work in Paris in 1948 (Friendly at that time was an assisatnt ot Averell Harriman).

He described Hunt as being at that time "slight, blondish, sharp features." Friendly said he hired Hunt on the strength of a short story Hunt had reportedly had published in the New Yorker Magazine.

The former managing editor said he believes Hunt left to join the CIA, and that Friendly saw him "once, years later in the lobby of the (National) Press Building when he blandly denied his identity."

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Four More Sought In Wiretap Case

By William L. Claiborne
and Alfred E. Lewis
Washington Post Staff Writer

Metropolitan police said they and the FBI were looking last night for four more persons in connection with the apparent attempted wiretapping Saturday at the Democratic National Committee headquarters here.

The four men, all of whom were registered at the Watergate Hotel from May 26-29, identified themselves on hotel registration forms as members of an organization called Ameretas. Police sources described Ameretas as a right wing, anti-Castro Cuban exile organization in Miami, but The Washington Post, in checks since Saturday with right-wing and Cuban groups, has found no evidence of its existence.

Police refused to divulge the names of the four new suspects, but said that two listed their homes as New York City. one said he was from Kansas and the fourth identified himself as a resident of Miami. One of the four men, police said, had a Spanish surname.

The suspects were registered at the same time as five other men, including the security chief of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, all of whom were arrested Saturday in the sixth-floor Watergate offices of the Democratic Party.

At the time of the arrests, police seized electronic surveillance devices and cameras normally used for copying documents.

Four of the five men charged with felonious burglary and attempted interception of electronic messages were registered at the Watergate under ficticious names, police said. Each had listed himself as being affiliated with an organization called Ameretas.

Police also were investigating reports last night that a woman stayed at the Watergate in May with some of the men who have been identified or arrested in connection with the campaign headquarters break-in Saturday night.

Police Insp. Ernest J. Prete, who is coordinating the local investigation of the break-in challenged published reports yesterday that the motive was to remove electronic listening devices rather than to install them. Prete spoke to reporters after meeting for 1½ hours with commanding officers of the police burglary squad and the second police district.

"To say that they were debugging is strictly conjecture . . . It's anyone's guess what they were doing," Prete said.

Varying Probe

Prete emphasized that the metropolitan police department is investigating only the burglary in the Watergate, while the FBI is concerning itself with possible violation of civil rights and the interstate aspects of he incident.

Police sources said that there was evidence that the persons who broke into the Democratic offices were inside the suite of rooms for at least 20 minutes before they were arrested.

They based this information on the fact that a private security guard discovered taped door locks in the suite 20 minutes before police arrived at the scene and made the arrests.

In other developments yesterday, the manager of the Watergate Hotel said that he did not know why his name and telephone number were listed in an address book confiscated from one of the suspects arrested Saturday.

Carlo Neal's name and phone number were found in an address book and on a separate piece of paper among the suspects' belongings. When asked why his name should be there, he said:

"My name? It's news to me," said Neal, adding, "I can guess why. I suppose it's because I'm reservations manger for the hotel and these were registered guests."

Neal said he does not normally handle reservations for the hotel, but often solves reservations problems. He said, "This is the only reason I can think why my name would be there."

Cautioned to Silence

When asked further about the inclusion of his name in the suspects' papers, Neal said, "I have a very good idea why, but I have been asked by federal authorities not to speak on this question."

In response to further questioning, Neal said, "You weren't listening to what I just said. I've been asked by federal authorities not to speak on this question."

It was also learned yesterday that one of the two privates security guards on duty at the Watergate office building Saturday night has been suspended for disciplinary action by his employer.

The guard, whom police and officials of the General Services, Inc., refused to identify, left his post shortly before the breakin, saying he was ill, it was learned.

Major Ira O'Neal, of the security firm, said the guard would face company disciplinary action.

However, Frank Wills, the $80-a-week security guard who discovered the breakin, has been promoted to corporal and has received a 5 per cent salary increase, according to O'Neal.

Police yesterday also disclosed the seizure of several items Saturday night that allegedly belonged to the suspects.

These included:

A letter to Eugenio R. Martinez, a Miami real estate salesman and one of those arrested, reportedly from the Bay of Pigs Veterans Association, soliciting $4 in dues; several street maps of Washington and Roanoke, Va.; a page torn from the travel section of the Miami News, and a page torn from the Washington telephone directory, listing the address of the Democraitc National Committee.

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THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Photos Seen Break-In Clue

By J. THEODORE CROWN and JAMES DOYLE
Star Staff Writers

District police officials today disclosed they have sent some photographs to Miami, Fla., amid indications that the pictures might lead to an early break in the investigation of Saturday's break-in at the Democratic National Committee.

Inspector Ernest J. Prete, in charge of the case for the Washington police force, said certain photos were sent off to Miami today. He would not divulge whether the pictures are of possible new suspects in the case or were taken from exposed film seized from the five suspects already under arrest.

Neither was it disclosed whether the photos had been sent to the Miami police or to the Federal Bureau of Investigation field office there. There are strong indications that the FBI has taken over the major portion of the investigation into the case despite the absence of any federal charge or warrant.

Prete said, "We could get the big break in the case today." Reporters took this to mean that Prete anticipates discovering the identity of the sixth individual believed to have taken part in the Watergate Hotel break-in, or discovery of the mastermind police

See DEMOCRATS, Page A-6

Hunt's Theme: Politics, Science Fiction, Sex: Page A-11

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Chief Security Man for GOP

McCORD, From C1

ting caught. He was unknown by a number of professional bugging experts interviewed by a reporter.

In addition, they said there was nothing in his personal life or career to indicate he would ever become involved in anything questionable.

"Usually you can spot fellows who will have trouble in the future," said a former security official who worked with McCord at CIA. "This guy moved up the ranks to higher and higher responsibility. He had good fitness reports, he was not a wheeler-dealer, he always made a nice appearance. People had a lot of confidence in him, and he was liked and respected."

Friends and neighbors, as well as coworkers, described him as a sensible, rational and calm individual, congenial and approachable, sensitive to local neighborhood issues in Rockville, and a man who devotes a great deal of time to his children and to civic activities.

McCord, who used the alias Edward Martin when arrested Saturday, had a broad background in the security field at the CIA, including the investigative and research areas, former associates say. But they say his primary concern had been protection of the CIA headquarters at Langley.

Insuring the security of any sensitive building entails duties ranging from assigning guards, checking employee loyalty and security leaks, and policing safes and locks to installing closed-circuit television surveillance systems and conducting sweeps for bugs and wiretaps.

At the CIA, marked to the outside world only by a euphemistic road sign saying Fairbanks Highway Research Station," these duties take on a far more clandestine hue, and include planning for possible enemy attacks and making the woods around the domed CIA building secure.

Despite the spooky nature of the work, much of McCord's time was taken up attending meetings, seeing outside firms selling new security devices and administering the 50 to 100 employees under him, former coworkers say.

James Walter McCord Jr., a native of Texas, where he and his wife, Sarah R., were graduated from Baylor University, has a son, Michael, who attends the U.S. Air Force Academy, and a daughter, Carol Anne, who will be a sophomore next year at Madison College in Harrisonburg, Va.

In addition, the couple has a slightly retarded 14-year-old daughter, and neighbors say McCord spends hours playing with her and helping her to read and write. Associates say he had talked at various times of developing educational materials for retarded children.

The family attends church every Sunday and frequently travels out of town on weekends. Both McCord and Sarah McCord are described as conservative dressers.

McCord served as an FBI radio operator, manning wireless and two-way radios, from 1942 through 1943 and was an FBI special agent from 1948 through 1951. He joined the CIA in that year.

Formerly a Springfield resident, McCord moved in 1967 to Rockville and bought his present house at 7 Winder Ct. for $38,000. He and his wife took out a $25,500 mortgage to help pay for it and later the same year obtained a $5,000 second mortgage loan from a credit union.

After retiring from the CIA in 1970, McCord entered the security consulting business, and neighbors said his hours became irregular. In the spring of 1971, he rented four rooms as the office for his firm, McCord Associates, Inc., at 414 Hungerford Dr., Rockville. He and his wife signed articles of incorporation for the company in November, but the papers weren't filed with the Montgomery County clerk's office until April 14.

The papers said the concern would engage in "business services and . . . make studies, analyses, surveys and reports in connection therewith for business, industry, academic institutions, local, state, federal and foreign governments . . ."

A director of the company with McCord and his wife is Dorothy N. Berry of Houston, McCord's sister-in-law.

EARL J. SILBERT
. . . asks high bail

Late last night she described herself as "heartsick" over the affair.

McCord was hired as security coordinator for the Nixon campaign Jan. 1 at a take-home salary of $1,209 a month. He recently traveled to Miami to check out security for the Republican convention, and it was revealed in court yesterday that he rented two apartments in Miami.

Sources in the security business said McCord had traveled to New York in an attempt to drum up business for his firm. His contract with the Republican Party was considered a sure selling point. "People he talked with say he was a hell of a nice guy who did a good selling job," one security expert said.

Although McCord rarely talked politics, one former CIA associate described him as "slightly right of center." He is a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force Reserve.

The CIA, although limiting itself officially to a statement that he retired as a security officer and left in good standing, is known to be anxious to disassociate itself from the controversy surrounding McCord.

Arguing in court yesterday that McCord's bail shouldn't be reduced, Assistant U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert portrayed McCord as a ruined man.

"How is this man going to face his friends, his neighbors, his church?" Silbert said.

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THE WASHINGTON POST Friday, June 23, 1972

Exiles' View of 'Bugging'

By Peter Jay
and Kirk Scharfenberg
Washington Post Staff Writers

MIAMI, June 22—For Miami's exile community, last Saturday's unsuccessful effort to bug the Washington offices of the Democratic National Committee seemed to have everything: conspiracy, Cuban agents and the CIA.

It had all the elements of what one intelligence veteran called "this subsurface business"—CIA involvement with Cuban affairs—and interest was heightened by vague reports of Cuban-led disruptions of this summers two national political conventions across the bay at Miami Beach

The local rumor mills are still turning out new theories about the bugging, while leaders of militant anti-Castro groups continue to seek to dissociate themselves from Bernard L Barker, Virgilio Gonzales and Eugenio R. Martinez—the three Cubans among the five men arrested in the Democrats' Watergate headquarters.

Two main theories about the bugging attempt seem to be emerging here, neither of them based on anything more than the reputations of the men involved, a Latin penchant for conspiracies and a bit of guesswork.

One is that the three—along with their American companions, former Central Intelligence Agency man James W. McCord Jr. and Frank A. Sturgis—were free-lance adventurers who hoped to sell their stolen intelligence to the highest bidder.

Not surprisingly, the other theory is that the five were sent on their mission by high-ranking Republicans.

"Isn't it too bad they got caught—it's so embarrassing," a Cuban member of the American Club—a business organization here with a substantial and conservative Latin membership—told a friend the other day.

Diego Medina, a physician who heads Alpha 66, one of Miami's main anti-Castro groups, subscribes to the theory that the Watergate suspects were free-lancers.

"It was so badly done, so amateurish," he said, sitting in his office beneath a map of the United States with scattered pins denoting Alpha 66 chapters in other cities. "If it had been ordered by the White House, it would have been done better."

Medina said he knew nothing of Ameritas, a Miami organization to which Washington police said the Watergate Five belonged, or of Howard E. Hunt Jr., a novelist, former White House consultant and longtime CIA operative whose name was found in the suspects' notebooks, and who has since dropped from sight. (Ameritas was identified yesterday as a corporation promoting and developing real estate projects for a Panamanian company.)

He said he knew Gonzales and Martinez slightly by reputation, but knew nothing of Barker. Tomas Cruz, the head of another, larger anti-Castro group, also denied knowing Barker—although by the account of Cuban journalists and other sources, Barker was well known throughout the anti-Castro movement here for his role in helping run the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.

Ever since the Bay of Pigs, Cubans in Miami have tended to see CIA involvement everywhere, observers of the community here say. "The CIA's been out of business here for at least five years," one knowledgable Cuban source said, "but no one will believe that."

Here are two accounts:

"Obviously it's a CIA job," said one Cuban broadcast journalist. "Look at those $100 (bills) the police found on those five guys. I remember when CIA front groups used to buy time on our station and they always paid in consecutively numbered $100 bills. One group's bills would follow another's. See?"

"A friend of mine was just paid $700 to disrupt the Democratic Convention," another source said. "The man who paid it to him said he worked for the CIA. My friend took the money and went to Puerto Rico."

On such accounts are local legends built.

Only a fraction of the Miami area's 300,000 Spanish-speaking residents—more than two-thirds of whom are Cuban and who make up a quarter of Dade County's population—are active in organized anti-Castro activity, but anti-communism is widely professed.

Many of this area's 28 Spanish-language weekly newspapers have called for counter-demonstrations against youthful protesters expected at the national political conventions. According to one Cuban journalist, one such paper said the protesters are "dirty hippies" who should be sent packing.

By and large, the Cuban community is relatively prosperous—with the median household income over $8,000 a year, according to census figures, contrasted with under $6,000 for black families here and $9,200 for the area as a whole.

According to some observers of the Cuban scene here, the paramount political concerns among exiles are domestic—crime and wages—rather than foreign questions such as American policy toward Cuba and the overthrow of Castro that now appears unlikely.

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THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Photographs Believed Break-In Clue

Continued From Page A-1

have deduced was behind the intrusion into the National Committee headquarters.

(However, a source close to the investigation in Miami said there have been no indications there of imminent developments in the case.)

Meanwhile, the president of the public relations firm that employs Howard E. Hunt Jr. announced today that Hunt was suspended because he has not reported to the company since the possibility he was connected with some of the arrested men was disclosed.

Robert F. Bennett, the son of Republican Sen. Wallace Bennett of Utah and president of Robert R. Mullen & Co., announced today that Hunt was out of touch for a second day and that he was being sought to explain any possible connection to the incident.

Bennett said he asked Hunt about reports that he was connected to the Watergate raiding party when he last saw him Monday afternoon. He quoted Hunt as replying, "I was nowhere near that place Saturday."

Hunt, a former CIA agent who has been working for the White House from time to time as a consultant and for a public relations firm with strong Republican ties, was interviewed by FBI agents at his Potomac home, but he reportedly shed no light on the investigation.

Hunt's name surfaced during the investigation following the early morning break-in Saturday at the Democratic National Committee, where five men, with various links to the CIA, were arrested at gunpoint during an apparent attempt to copy documents and plant surveillance microphones.

Some consideration was being given at police headquarters to a theory that the intruders might have broken into the Democratic offices Saturday to remove bugging devices implanted there previously. Inspector Ernest J. Prete said, however, this was only one of a number of ideas offered by investigators as possible explanations for the sequence of events. Based on present knowledge, Prete said, this concept of the motivation is regarded only as speculation.

Democrats have called the case an act of political espionage. Republicans have denied involvement.

Hunt's name, with the notation "W House," was found in the address books of two of those arrested. They are Eugenio R. Martinez, an anti-Castro Cuban, and Bernard L. Barker, said to be a top aide to Hunt at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion. They and three other suspects are being held in lieu of bail.

Gave Top References

Hunt, a novelist and intelligence agent who helped run the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961, listed the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, a top White House assistant and conservative columnist William F. Buckley as references when he sought work as a writer with Robert R. Mullen & Co. in 1970.

He was hired by the Mullen public relations firm with the endorsement of CIA Director Richard Helms. Subsequently he was given added work as a consultant on declassification of secret documents by another friend, Charles W. Colson, a White House operative who handles sensitive political chores for President Nixon.

The address book notations, together with Hunt's ties to CIA Director Helms and White House aide Colson, have raised a flurry of new unanswered questions which the White House turned aside, and which Hunt was not available to answer.

Much speculation has centered around possible ties between the five suspects and GOP and Nixon campaign circles. However, a check with the Dade County voter registration office showed that two of the four suspects from the Miami area, Barker and Virgilia Gonzales, are registered as Republicans and the two others, Frank Sturgis and Martinez, as Democrats. McCord is registered as a Republican in Montgomery County, Md.

Another indirect link between Hunt and the suspects was the lawyer called into the case Saturday by the wife of Barker. Douglas Caddy, who acted as Barker's lawyer during his arraignment, was described as a friend of Hunt's by the president of the public relations firm where Hunt works.

Caddy had office space in that firm up until two years ago, the firm's president said.

Analyzing Reports

Meanwhile, the Washington police began an analysis of records and reports in an attempt to determine whether earlier burglaries and attempted break-ins at the Watergate correspond to dates on which some of the suspects had been registered at the hotel previously. Investigators have determined that four of the five suspects were registered at the Watergate between May 26 and 29.

Inspector Ernest J. Prete, who is in charge of Metropolitan Police coordination of the entire Watergate case, has assigned Detective Sergt. Thomas Riley to compile a list of all break-ins at the Watergate since April 1 to match against dates when suspects were known to be here before.

A new report of an old burglary came to police yesterday from a law firm with Democratic party ties and on the 10th floor of the Watergate, Freed, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman.

The firm told police yesterday their offices were broken into May 18, but the incident was not reported then because nothing appeared to be missing. At that time, it was said, the burglary was not thought of in terms of political spying.

Members of the firm include Sargent Shriver, a Democratic political adviser and brother-in-law in the Kennedy family; Max Kampelman, a counsellor to Sen. Hubert Humphrey; and Patricia Harris, chairman of the Credentials Committee for the Democratic National Convention.

Police records also show that someone attempted to remove locks from the national committee offices on the sixth floor at the Watergate on May 28. The Watergate and surrounding area is a prime attraction to burglars and more than 160 larcenies have occurred in the area in recent months, police said.

Inspector Prete said Riley's task is to try to pinpoint dates and times of other robberies and attempts in relation to known presence of the suspects in the Watergate.

FBI agents in Miami say they are conducting an extensive investigation into the activities of the four Miamians already charged with the break-in.

Kenneth Whittaker, special agent in charge of the Miami FBI office, said "we have interviewed many persons in Miami, including members of the Miami Cuban colony."

What we are seeking to determine here in Miami is whether any federal law has been violated here and whether any conspiracy exists," said Whittaker.

Police have been seeking a sixth and perhaps a seventh man who, they theorize, may have manned a walkie-talkie they found in a room the suspects had rented in the Watergate Hotel. Police also feel the man may have replaced tape on the doors to the office which had been removed by a security guard who found that the doors had been prevented from locking.

One of the arrested men, James W. McCord, was under contract to both the Committee for the Re-election of the President and the Republican National Committee to handle their security problems. He was a recent retiree from the CIA, and he set up a private company in Rockville around the time he received the two Republican contracts.

Spokesmen at the committees said McCord came more highly recommended, and with a better background in security matters, than any other applicant for the jobs. Others who know McCord, who taught security courses at Montgomery College and was active in the military reserves as a training officer, also reported that a clandestine midnight raid was not his normal style.

Hunt has a mysterious background as a CIA operative for 20 years and as a participant in some past operations such as the Bay of Pigs.

While no connection has been made between him and the case, he has ties to both the high White House aide and to members of the anti-Castro Cuban community.

He and Colson shared duties in the Brown University Club of Washington, and Colson hired Hunt as a consultant to the White House. Hunt and Barker worked closely together during the Bay of Pigs, the New York Times reported.

The Times reported that two weeks ago Hunt visited Barker in Miami, where the latter runs a real estate agency.

FBI agents were reportedly scouring the Cuban community in Miami for more information about the suspects.

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THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Tuesday, June 20, 1972

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1972 Phone 484-5000 CLASSIFIED 484-6000 CIRCULATION 484-3000 10 Cents

GOP Unit, Bugging Linked by O'Brien

WHITE HOUSE TIE?

A part-time White House consultant whose name appeared in two address books seized from the suspects in the break-in of Democratic national headquarters here, reportedly met in Miami two weeks ago with a member of the group that broke into the party offices here, equipped with bugging devices and cameras.

The New York Times today reported that Howard E. Hunt, who, using the code name "Eduardo," was one of the Central Intelligence Agency men directing the ill-fated Bay of Pigs Operation in 1961, met with Bernard L. Barker. Barker is one of five men arrested in the Saturday break-in at the Watergate Apartment complex.

Barker, the Times said, was Hunt's chief aide during the Bay of Pigs operation, using the code name "Macho."

Hunt became a part-time consultant to Charles W. Colson, special counsel to President Nixon and other high White House officials, after retiring from the CIA two years ago.

Hunt's name and address turned up in address books taken from two of the five men arrested during the break-in Saturday, federal sources have acknowledged.

Quoting Cuban sources in Miami, the Times said Hunt flew to Miami about two weeks ago to meet with Barker, now a wealthy real estate man, and handed Barker his business card with his suburban Maryland home telephone number penciled on the back, and gave him oral instructions to call if Barker ever needed him.

Hunt was reached at his home by the Times and asked if he knew Barker. "I have no comment on that," Hunt said.

See DEMOCRATS, Page A-4

DEMOCRATS' CHARGES

By DANA BULLEN
Star Staff Writer

Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien charged today there is "a developing clear line to the White House" in the weekend break-in and attempted bugging of his party's national headquarters here.

He made the statement as he announced the filing of a suit against the Committee to Re-elect the President, asking $1 million in damages for the break-in last weekend.

O'Brien described the break-in as "politics . . . brought down to the gutter level." But he did not directly accuse either the White House or the Nixon re-election committee of involvement, saying he would wait until legal action brings out the full story.

The Nixon committee and the Republican National Committee both have denied involvement in the break-in, and have publicly deplored the incident.

The Democrats accused the GOP Committee of conspiring to violate federal laws that protect political advocacy, assure free association and the right to vote, and safeguard persons from electronic snooping.

A man who had been serving as chief security officer for both the Nixon re-election group and the GOP National Committee was arrested along with four others early Saturday morning inside Democratic headquarters. The GOP groups fired the security man, James McCord of Rockville, yesterday.

It also has been disclosed that the name of a part-time consultant

See SUIT, Page A-5

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN

CHARLES COLSON

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A-4 THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Tuesday, June 20, 1972

DEMOCRATS

Probe Mentions Colson Aide

Continued From Page A-1

Since that time, Hunt has dropped out of sight and is being sought by law enforcement investigators and newsmen. His employer, Robert F. Bennett, president of the Robert R. Mullen and Co. public relations firm here, said of Hunt, "I received word this morning he was going to New York to work on a project we have going there."

At the White House, press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said that Colson, in a conversation this morning, "made it quite clear to me that he was in no way involved" in the attempt to bug Democratic headquarters.

Ziegler was asked specifically whether Colson had dispatched Hunt to Miami two weeks or so ago when he is reported to have met with Barker. First saying that "I doubt that was the case," Ziegler added that, based on his conversation with Colson, "I think I can say quite specifically that was not the case."

Ziegler confirmed that John N. Mitchell, head of the Committee for Re-Election of the President, was in the White House this morning, but said he did not see President Nixon. He said he did not know whom Mitchell saw.

The principal link reported between the GOP and the five men arrested on charges of breaking into the DNC headquarters in the early morning hours last Saturday is James W. McCord Jr., one of the suspects still being held in the District Jail.

McCord, a former employe of both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency, was at the time of the break-in the chief security officer for both the Republican National Committee and the committee in charge of President Nixon's re-election campaign.

McCord was hired as a Republican security coordinator on the recommendation of a ranking Secret Service agent, sources said yesterday.

The sources identified the agent as Al Wong, head of the Secret Service's Technical Security Division. Both Wong and an official spokesman for the Secret Service declined to confirm or deny that Wong knew McCord or had recommended him.

There were, meantime, increasing indications at Metropolitan Police Headquarters that the FBI and the U.S. attorney's office gradually are assuming control of the case. Police Chief Jerry Wilson named Inspector Ernest J. Prete, second-in-command of the Criminal Investigation Division, to coordinate all information on the Watergate incident.

But privately some officials were acknowledging that control of the case was passing into federal hands. Some police viewed these indications with a mixture of relief and curiosity at being rid of a "hot potato" political case. No Federal charges have been made against the suspects.

The White House official linked indirectly to the growing dispute, Colson, is special counsel to the President. Colson's White House assignments have led to his involvement in several domestic political controversies in recent years.

In the current case, his name has surfaced because of the reported ties between the suspects in the break-in and Hunt.

The two address books mentioning Hunt were among a considerable amount of materials taken from the suspects at the scene of the break-in and later, with a search warrant, from the two rooms on lower floors of the Watergate.

Both federal officials and police acknowledged today that Hunt's name and phone number, with the notation "W. House" and "W. H." were in two address books linked to two of the suspects.

Police officials handed the address books and other documentary evidence over to assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, Earl J. Silbert, at a lengthy meeting yesterday, officials said. A large group of FBI men reportedly was present when the evidence was given to the prosecutor's office even though there is no federal charge outstanding against the suspects.

"We Don't Know"

A police official, meanwhile, said today that Washington police already have discussed with Hunt the appearance of his name in the address books. He said police are hopeful of shedding some light on the deepening mystery.

Ken Clawson, a White House aide, referred to the FBI queries about any role Hunt or Colson may have had in the lives of the suspects.

The FBI entered the case at first only on the proposition that there may have been a presumed violation of the Interception of Communications Act, which makes bugging a federal crime.

Asked why Hunt's name and the reference to his part-time White House affiliation might be in two of the suspects' address books, Lawson said, "We don't know."

Clawson said Hunt worked as a consultant for the White House on 63 days in 1971 and another 24½ days this year, drawing a per diem fee of approximately $100 for each day. He was last employed on March 29, Clawson said.

Hunt worked principally on two projects — declassification of Defense Department documents following last year's controversy over the "Pentagon Papers," and the gathering intelligence material on narcotics addiction, Clawson said.

Clawson said Hunt worked for White House staff members other than Colson on both of those projects. "Colson wasn't involved," added Clawson. "I know it (news of the raid on the DNC offices) was as much of a surprise to him as it was to the rest of us."

Clawson also said Colson and Hunt were "personal friends," dating back to 1966 when Colson was president and Hunt was vice president of the Brown University Club of Washington. In addition, Colson recommended to others on the White House staff that Hunt be hired to work on the declassification project, the spokesman said.

Ziegler said today that the President is not involving himself personally in any investigation of the incident, but is "confident that the process of law will run its course."

Ziegler brushed aside urgings by newsmen that he produce Colson at a briefing to answer questions himself, or advise Colson to take telephone calls from newsmen.

One reporter asked Ziegler if he would "advise Colson that this is an open administration and that he should take our calls." Ziegler replied, "That is up to him. It is also a free administration."

Under a barrage of further questions about Hunt's reported trip to Miami, Ziegler was asked if Colson had told him specifically that Hunt had gone to Miami on Colson's behalf.

Ziegler replied that he had not seen the report of the Miami trip when he talked with Colson. But from his conversation with Colson, Ziegler said, "I am sufficiently confident that the premise of the question (whether Colson sent Hunt to Miami) is not one that would hold."

He said that Hunt has not worked at the White House since March. He said he had been employed "from time to time" over a period of about a year as a consultant, primarily in regard to efforts to control the flow of narcotics into this country.

Both the Republican National Committee and the Committee for the Re-election of the President announced yesterday that they had fired McCord as their chief security agent.

The RNC first hired McCord last October, and paid him a salary of $625 monthly through February. In January, he was placed in charge of six guards assigned to the committee's new headquarters building on Capitol Hill.

In March, he received a belated salary increase to $697 monthly, reflecting his additional responsibilities as the officer in charge of the guard personnel, according to an RNC spokesman. When a reporter from The Star asked two guards this week about McCord, however, the men denied any knowledge of him.

The Nixon re-election committee had been paying McCord a monthly salary of $1,269 since January. In addition, his security consulting firm, McCord Associates, Inc., of Rockville, received more than $3,000 from the President's campaign committee in April and May for the rental and purchase of security equipment and services.

2 Experts Hired

At the same time, it was learned that the Republicans have retained two other security experts to help in the planning of their national convention in Miami Beach in late August. Both are former high-ranking officials of the FBI.

They are Thomas McAndrews and James Gale, both of whom are technically employed by another GOP organization, the arrangements committee of the Republican National Convention. According to McAndrews, their responsibilities include only security in the convention hall and convention headquarters in Florida.

The FBI was understood to be seeking court-approved warrant authorizing a search of McCord's home and office in Rockville.

In additiou, the FBI was reported to be planning to interview Miguel A. Suarez, a Miami businessman and self-described "Nixonian" who is Barker's partner in three Florida real estate ventures, all involving the sale of condominium apartments.

McCord remains in jail here pending the posting of $30,000 bail. The remaining four suspects, all Miami residents, must post a higher bail of $50,000 each to gain their release prior to their trial. "If they make bail, we have instructions to notify the FBI," a jail official said yesterday.

Harold H. Titus Jr., U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, announced yesterday that "a federal grand jury in U.S. District Court will be available to receive evidence in this investigation." In charge of that probe will be Earl J. Silbert, Titus' principal assistant.

Affidavit Made Public

An affidavit for a search warrant in the cast, made public today, said that a briefcase carried by one of the arrested men contained "a device which appeared to be the body of a bomb."

The affidavit, used in connection with a warrant executed Sunday by police and FBI in the Watergate Hotel rooms of the arrested men, did not elaborate on whether or not the device actually was a bomb or capable of exploding.

But Deputy Police Chief Charles Wright said the device did not contain any explosives. As described by Wright, it was a squarish box somewhat resembling the receiver assembly of a telephone. Inside, he said, there were four or five flash-light batteries, a small transistor, and a timing device that appeared to be part of a wristwatch.

Police said the device was of the sort that also could have been used to set an electronic listening device working, but they acknowledged it could have been used to trigger an explosion, too.

The possibility that a sixth suspect might be involved in the case was still being actively pursued by law enforcement officials, who have learned that at least six men—including all of those now under arrest except McCord—were registered at the Watergate Hotel here May 26-29.

According to police records, an attempt was made on May 28 to unscrew a lock on a door at the Democratic National Committee, located in the Watergate Office Building adjacent to the hotel.

When the men checked out of the hotel the day after the nighttime incident, their bill was paid in cash by a man identified only as "E. Warren." None of the imprisoned men has that name, but police think it may be an alias used by McCord.

Among the materials confiscated from the suspects was an exposed roll of film for a sub-miniature Minox camera, but the camera itself was not in the posession of the men when they were surprised by police at the DNC offices. (An earlier report incorrectly stated that the camera was found by police.)

The missing camera is one of several aspects of the case which has led officials to a continuing search for an additional man.

In addition, Frank Wills, the 24-year-old Watergate security guard who altered police early Saturday to the possibility that intruders might be in the DNC offices, said last night that "evidently someone was following me around" while he made his rounds in the basement of the building at the same time the suspects were in the sixth-floor DNC offices.

Wills said that he removed some tape which apparently had been placed on four basement doors to prevent their locks from functioning, but that when he returned to the area 10 minutes later the tape had been reapplied.

Radios Used

"Whoever it was must have been behind me all the time. I can't think of any other explanation," Wills said. "He must have been on the stairway and watching me when I took the tape off."

Federal authorities have traced part of the $6,300 in new consecutively numbered $100 bills which police found in possession of the suspects to Philadelphia and Miami, the New York Daily News reported today. About $3,200 was traced to Philadelphia.

The paper quoted a "highly placed federal source" as saying that about "50 percent of the hundred dollar bills were issued in two separate sets to Federal Reserve banks in those two cities."

This story, compiled by Robert Walters, was written from reports by Lance Gay, John Mathews, Jeremiah O'Leary, Shirley Elder, Martha Angle, Walter Taylor, Winston Groom, Ronald Sarro and Dona Bullen.

Russian Greeter Of Nixon Dies

MOSCOW (UPI)—Maj. Gen. Petr Astakhov, commandant of Moscow and the man who officially greeted President Nixon at the Kremlin last month, has died at the age of 48, the Tass news agency said today.

It gave no details of the time or cause of death.

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THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Wednesday, June 21, 1972

SUSPECTS' READING?

Top Spy's Book Found in Room

By DANA BULLEN
Star Staff Writer

A first-person account by a former French master spy and a newspaper article entitled "The Russians May Be Spying" were among the effects found in a Watergate Hotel room used by the five men charged in an attempted bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters Saturday.

The book—"Lamai" by Phillippe Thyraud de Vosjooli—is a first person account of the author's career as a French intelligence agent from World War II through the Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba.

The author was later the hero of Leon Uris' best-selling novel "Topaz," in which the protagonist worked closely with the Central Intelligence Agency to unveil top Soviet spies within the French government, and helped the United States ascertain that ballistic missile launching sites were being placed in Cuba despite Soviet denials.

He resigned from the Deuxiomme Bureau, the French equivalent to the Central Intelligence Agency, in 1963 after the De Gaulle government recalled him from his post in Washington after a controversy.

He was said to have been ordered home because of too close ties to the CIA. He has been living in Miami for several years, and it was there that he met Uris and, according to testimony in a Los Angeles court, turned over to the author a manuscript of his memoirs entitled "Le Reseau Topza" or "Network of Corruption."

The court awarded him half the royalties — $350,000 — for "Topaz" after he testified

See BOOK, Page A-6

BOOK

Continued From Page A-1

that Uris had agreed to fictionalize his work and share the royalties.

Lamia was de Vosjoli's code name with French intelligence. When U.S. intelligence about Cuba was sharply curtailed following the Bay of Pigs debacle, CIA director Allen Dulles encouraged "Lamia" to act as an American agent during his trips to Cuba on a French diplomatic passport, according to de Vosjoli's book.

The author said he briefed Dulles on Cuban matters and later briefed his successor, John McCone.

He said he passed his discovery of Soviet rockets in Cuba to his home office in Paris as well as to the American government.

While heading French intelligence in Washington, De Vosjoli became deeply involved with interrogations of a high-level Soviet defector, a spy named Anatoli Dolyntsin, who reportedly was the main source of information that ended the career of British spy Kim Philby.

De Vosjoli said that the late President John F. Kennedy in 1962 sent a personal courrier to the late French President Charles de Gaulle with a letter from Kennedy warning the French leader that his government had been penetrated up to the cabinet level by Soviet agents, and that NATO secrets were being passed systematically to the Soviets.

De Gaulle was angered by the letter and rejected the information after an investigation. De Vosjoli was subsequently recalled and refused to go to Paris.

The author emphasized his concern over Soviet espionage in his work and his subsequent writings.

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THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C.
Tuesday, June 20, 1972

Party Takes Legal Action

Continued From Page A-1

The New York Times also disclosed today that Hunt reportedly met two weeks ago with Bernard R. Barker, another of those arrested Saturday.

O'Brien said today that Democrats believe there is more than one incident involved in the case. He said nine persons, including some of those arrested Saturday, stayed at the adjacent Watergate Hotel, May 26-29.

The presence of this group at the hotel, O'Brien said, indicates a "continuing long-term activity" of which the weekend break-in may have been only a part.

"Attempt . . . Bungled"

"We learned of this bugging attempt only because it was bungled," he said. "How many other attempts have there been? And just who was involved?"

O'Brien's suit against the Committee to Re-Elect the President also lists as defendants the five persons arrested Saturday.

O'Brien said that criminal lawyer Edward Bennett Williams will try the case for the Democrats — though the suit is a civil lawsuit. It was filed by Joseph Califano, the Democratic National Committee's general counsel, a former White House special assistant and Williams' law partner.

"I am pleased to note that the FBI is investigating this case . . .," O'Brien said.

"And now we learn of the potential involvement of a White House special consultant who is said to specialize in delicate assignments for the President," he said. The Democratic chairman did not specify to what White House aide he referred.

Called Initial Step

"As far as I'm personally concerned there's a clear line . . . to the Committee to Re-Elect the President . . . and a developing clear line to the White House," O'Brien said.

Calling filing of the suit only an "initial step," the Democratic chairman warned reporters: "Don't foreclose in your mind the involvement of many others that you can think of this morning."

The Democratic chairman said that McCord, one of those arrested at Democratic headquarters, was "not a secretary or a clerk over there (at the Committee for the Re-Election of the President)." He called McCord "one of the highest paid officials of that committee," and said he was on the Nixon committee's payroll at the time of the break-in.

The Democratic chairman said that efforts would be made to expedite developments in the damage suit filed in U.S. District Court.

A major purpose of the suit is to force Republican party leaders to submit to sworn pre-trial deposition questioning. In addition, the Democrats likely will seek to subpoena some GOP records.

The purpose of the break-in, the Democrats' civil suit today alleged, was to copy Democratic files, install telephonic and other bugging devices, obtain confidential facts and inrupt Democratic activities.

In interrogatories (questions directed to the GOP committee), the Democrats asked the GOP unit to tell details of its hiring of McCord as the unit's chief security officer.

Details Sought

The GOP unit also was asked to list "the complete duties of McCord as an employe of the Committee to Re-elect the President from the date of his employment to the present." The Republican National Committee also has said it employed McCord.

Other questions in the legal paper filed by the Democrats seek details of payments to McCord or the Rockville Security consulting firm he heads. Top GOP spokesmen have stated that McCord was not acting on their behalf in any way in the break-in.

In addition to the GOP committee and CcCord, the suit listed as defendants Bernard Barker, Eugenio R. Martinez, Frank Sturgis and Virgilio R. Gonzalez and "John Doe and other conspirators whose names are now unknown."

One of the federal laws on which the suit was based provides for damages where two or more persons conspire to injure any citizen in his person or property on account of political activities.

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THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Tuesday, June 20, 1972

Democrats at Miami Sweep for Bugs Daily

Democratic convention planners in Miami Beach, tightening security procedures since their Washington headquarters was broken into, say they are starting daily electronic "sweeping" of their convention offices.

"It's an absolutely outrageous situation," said Richard Murphy, the Democrats' convention manager, in a telephone interview from Miami, referring to the Washington break-in. It "obviously makes us apprehensive," he said.

Murphy said the first electronic sweep for listening devices was made yesterday. It turned up nothing, but he said it will be a daily thing from now until the convention, which begins July 10, is over.

In addition to the electronic checks, the Democrats in Miami Beach are increasing security forces, tightening staff screening and taking steps to monitor their telephone system more carefully.

Complains About Justice

Murphy also complained that the Justice Department has been booking rooms "under aliases" without consulting him. He said he did not know whether the rooms were meant for FBI convention use.

Both the Democrats and Republicans are using the same hotel, the Fontainbleau, for their headquarters. The two parties have agreed to share the cost of some convention items which both need.

The weekend break-in at Democratic headquarters in Washington, at least so far, has not changed these arrangements, Democratic sources here and in Miami Beach asserted.

A New Twist

Murphy's deputy, Edward Cubberley, said the Democrats already had been highly security conscious, especially about the danger of violence at the convention. The weekend incident heightened general security concern, he said.

Cubberley said new indications of political espionage have added a new twist to the security issue. "It's just a much more difficult situation for us to handle," he said.

Part of the reason for his apprehension, Murphy said, is the fact that former Atty. Gen. John Mitchell now heads the Nixon campaign committee, to which there is a link on the part of one of the persons apprehended in the break-in here. (Mitchell and other GOP groups have denied involvement in the break-in.)

Murphy joined this to his report of secret Justice Department booking of rooms in Miami Beach hotels, then asserted with feeling: "I'm going to be very careful of whom I trust."

General security for the convention is being handled by Miami Beach Police Chief Rocky Pomerance. In addition, the Democrats have hired the Andy Frain security service of Chicago.

Murphy said the electronic sweeping of the Democrats' convention offices is being handled by telephone company employees and a private company. He would not identify the other company.

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The Evening Star

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CROSBY N. BOYD, *Chairman of the Board*

JOHN H. KAUFFMANN, *President* NEWBOLD NOYES, *Editor*

A-6 ** TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1972

Bugging the Democrats

Even in a town that has become used to the unusual in political chicanery, the fumbling attempt to implant microphones and to photograph documents at Democratic National Headquarters comes across as singularly bizarre. Maybe a book or movie will come out of the episode with a Breslin-like title: The Gang That Couldn't Plant a Straight Bug.

And yet the levity of the affair should not be permitted to overshadow the very serious questions of why it happened and who caused it to happen. Botched though it was, this piece of political espionage was contemptuous, entirely out of keeping with what is right and ethical in the political process. That the Republican leadership is embarrassed by it all is no wonder. One of the suspects has been in charge of "security" for both the Republican National Committee and the Nixon re-election campaign. Two other suspects reportedly had strong GOP connections in Florida.

In no way does this prove that the break-in and spying attempt were masterminded by President Nixon, former Attorney General Mitchell or anyone else in top Republican leadership positions. Mitchell and party Chairman Dole have been quick to deplore the incident and to deny any prior knowledge or sponsorship of it. We are inclined, for the moment, to believe them. At least on the basis of present knowledge, it makes more sense to surmise that the Watergate bugging caper probably represented the distorted thinking of zealots on the party's fringe who are determined to ensure a Nixon victory in November.

Even if that is accepted, there remains the question of whether the Watergate Five — or is it Six? — acted on their own or on behalf of others yet unknown. It is directly in the public interest that the plot be thoroughly probed and exposed. And since the FBI is now on the case, and given the obvious FBI-Justice Department-Kleindienst-Mitchell-GOP linkages, it is directly in the interest of the Republican party that word go out to push the investigation vigorously, no matter where the trail leads.

The Democrats have a perfect right to be angry at what happened. Whether they can turn it into a telling campaign issue depends to a large degree on how responsible and candid the administration is in disavowing anything and then explaining the facts of the case.

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THE WASHINGTON POST Tuesday, June 20, 1972

White House Consultant Tied to Bugging Figure

By Bob Woodward
and E. J. Bachinski
Washington Post Staff Writers

A consultant to White House special counsel Charles W. Colson is listed in the address books of two of the five men arrested in an attempt to bug the Democratic National headquarters here early Saturday.

Federal sources close to the investigation said the address books contain the name and home telephone number of Howard E. Hunt with the notations, "W. House" and "W.H."

In addition, a stamped, unmailed envelope containing Hunt's personal check for $6 made out to the Lakewood Country Club in Rockville and a bill for the same amount also were found among the suspects' belongings, sources said.

Hunt worked for the Central Intelligence Agency from 1949 to 1970. At least two of the five suspects in what Democratic Party chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien has called an "incredible act of political espionage" have worked for the CIA. The other three are either active in the anti-Castro movement in Florida or are known by leaders of that movement.

In other developments yesterday:

- It was reported that one of the five suspects, Eugenio R. Martinez, contacted University of Miami officials two weeks ago seeking housing for about 3,000 Young Republicans during the Republican National Convention.
- Former CIA employee and FBI agent James W. McCord Jr., a suspect who worked for the Republicans as a security coordinator, served until four months ago in a special 15-member military reserve unit. The Washington-based unit develops lists of radicals and draws up contingency plans for censorship of the news media and U.S. mail.
- White House spokesman Ronald L. Ziegler told reporters in Florida with the President that he would not comment on "a third-rate burglary attempt." In addition Ziegler said that "certain elements may try to stretch this beyond what it is."
- Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said he didn't think the Republican party had anything to do with the bizarre bugging incident.
- O'Brien said his party might take civil court action against the suspects because the party's First Amendment rights and civil rights were violated.

The White House personnel office confirmed yesterday that Hunt is a consultant to

See BUG, A4, Col. 1

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Bug Suspects' White House Tie Hinted

BUG, From A1

Colson and has an office in the old Executive Office Building. Colson is said to specialize in delicate assignments for the President.

Ken W. Clawson, current White House aide who until recently was a reporter, wrote in February, 1971, in The Washington Post that one source described Colson as one of the "original back-room boys... the brokers, the guys who fix things when they break down and do the dirty work when it's necessary."

Hunt was brought to the White House by Colson, Clawson said. He said the two had met in 1968 at the Brown University Club in Washington.

When Hunt was asked by a reporter yesterday why two of the suspects had his phone number, he said, "Good God!" He then paused and said, "In view that the matter is under adjudication, I have no comment." He then hung up the telephone.

Clawson, now deputy director of communications for the White House, stressed yesterday that Hunt worked as a consultant to the White House on declassification of the Pentagon Papers and most recently on narcotics intelligence.

He said Hunt last worked for the White House on March 29, 1972, for a regular daily consultant fee. These fees are generally a $100 a day, other sources said.

"I've looked into the matter very thoroughly and I am convinced that neither Mr. Colson nor anyone else at the White House had any knowledge of, or participation in, this deplorable incident at the Democratic National Committee," Clawson said in a prepared statement.

He said Hunt was put on at the White House because of his CIA expertise.

Hunt is employed as a writer with the public relations firm of Robert R. Mullen & Co., 1700 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, directly across from both Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign headquarters and the main White House offices.

This was the sequence of events when a Washington Post reporter called the White House and asked to speak to Howard E. Hunt early yesterday:

A switchboard operator rang an extension, and when no one answered, she told the reporter: "There is one other place he might be—in Mr. Colson's office." She dialed Colson's office, where a secretary said, "Mr. Hunt is not here now." She then gave the reporter Hunt's number at the public relations firm across the street.

Hunt's name and phone number was in the pop-up address book of another suspect, Eugenio Martinez, a real estate agent and notary public who has been active in the anti-Castro movement in Miami.

A small, black address book of one of the other suspects also has Hunt's name and phone number, the sources said.

Also taken by police was a savings account book that shows Martinez has $7,199 in a Miami bank, according to the sources.

The suspect's address books contained many other addresses and telephone numbers, mostly of Cubans and others in Miami.

One name was that of James Grimm, head of housing for the University of Miami. Grimm told Post reporter Kirk Scharfenberg in Miami yesterday that Martinez contacted him about two weeks ago seeking housing for about 3,000 Young Republicans during the Republican National Convention in August.

Grimm said he could not provide the rooms because classes would soon begin. Republican officials said they had no knowledge of Martinez's efforts to secure housing for Young Republicans.

Martinez works in the real estate agency of another of the suspects, Bernard L. Barker, who is said by Cuban exiles to have worked for the CIA since the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.

Barker is a joint investor in several apartment house developments in Miami with Miguel A. Suarez, a Republican who ran unsuccessfully for Dade County mayor in 1970.

In addition to Martinez, Barker and McCord, the other three suspects, all Miami residents, have been identified as: Frank Sturgis, also known as Frank Fiorini, an American who served in Fidel Castro's revolutionary army and has since been a leader in the anti-Castro guerrilla movement; Virgilio R. Gonzales, a locksmith, and Barker, an American born in Havana.

McCord was still being held on $30,000 bond yesterday, and the other four on $50,000 bond.

They are charged with attempted burglary and attempted interception of telephone and other communication.

All five suspects, well-dressed, wearing rubber surgical gloves and armed only with tear gas pens, were arrested about 2:30 a.m. Saturday by D.C. police inside the sixth floor 29-office suite of the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate, 2600 Virginia Ave. NW.

Police sources said they were still looking for a sixth person believed to have been involved in the incident.

Though the alleged bugging attempt at first appeared to be very sophisticated and professional, experts in the field of wiretapping have since said it was amateurish.

Capt. Richard L. Franz of the Navy reserves acknowledged that McCord was a member of the Office of Emergency Preparedness special analysis division, a 15-member reserve unit that meets monthly at 604 17th St. NW, across from the Executive Office Building.

Franz said he could not discuss the work of the unit. However, other sources in the unit said that one of its functions is to develop a list of radicals and contingency plans for censorship of the news media and U.S. mail in event of war.

McCord dropped out of the unit about four months ago. He is a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force reserves.

Meanwhile, the International Association of Chiefs of Police reported yesterday that they paid McCord about $750 in March for teaching a five-day course in security at an association conference.

Robert F. Bennett, president of the public relations firm at which Hunt works, said yesterday that the firm also has an affiliate, called Interprogress, that is attempting to increase American trade with Communist countries.

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, head of the Nixon campaign committee, said in a prepared statement released Sunday, that the President's committee is experiencing its own security problems.

Pressed for elaboration on Republican security problems, DeVan L. Shumway, director of public relations for the committee, declined to give details yesterday. He said in[illegible] but refused to disclose who was conducting them.

Shumway said that one of the things that led the committee to suspect a deterioration of security was an Associated Press story last week that disclosed quotes from a closed-door meeting between Mitchell and a senior committee staff member.

(The story alleging that the Republicans were "targeting in" on Sen. McGovern, was not true, Shumway said.)

Shumway said that as of yesterday morning, McCord was no longer on the committee payroll.

In response to a reporter's question, Shumway said that McCord had been hired through the committee's personnel office, whose director is Robert Odle.

Shumway said he would not make Odle available to a reporter "because he is not a public figure." Odle referred a reporter's questions to Shumway.

Shumway said that McCord was dismissed by Odle because of the allegations stemming from the "delicate situation." He said that it had been Odle's responsibility to make the original check of McCord's qualifications, and to make the decision to hire.

McCord had been working out of the committee's security office on the third floor, Shumway said. "I assume he was in the office on a daily basis," he said.

As security chief, McCord was responsible for setting up the committee's internal security system and "would have the knowledge of whether we were under electronic surveillance," Shumway said.

In Rockville yesterday, McCord's security consulting firm, McCord Associates, at 414 Hungerford Drive was closed and no one answered the door or telephone.

Meanwhile, security precautions at Republican committee headquarters have been tightened as a result of the Watergate bugging attempt, Shumway said. He demurred when asked for details of the new precautions.

"When you get into the area of political campaigns these days, you can't discuss such things (security) in depth," Shumway said.

Joseph A. Rafferty Jr., a counsel for the five suspects, said last night that he would file a motion in D.C. Superior Court today seeking to reduce the bail of his clients.

Rafferty said he is seeking to have the men released to the custody of a court-approved person." The reduction, he said, would be in line with information about the suspects verified by bail bondsmen yesterday.

In New York, where he was campaigning for today's primary, Sen. McGovern said that the incident "is the legacy of years of wiretapping and snooping and invasion of privacy," in which the government has been involved.

McGovern said he had no evidence that would link the Republican party or its leaders to the weekend incident.

Contributing to this story were Washington Post Staff Writers Kirk Scharfenberg, Ron Shaffer and Martin Weil.

Associated Press

Democratic Chairman O'Brien says party may take court action on bugging attempt.

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THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Monday, June 19, 1972
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O'Brien Denounces 'Political Spying'

By ROBERT WALTERS
Star Staff Writer

The FBI and local authorities are probing a five-man break-in at Democratic national headquarters which party Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien has labeled an "incredible act of political espionage."

O'Brien's statement came yesterday after the Associated Press disclosed that one of the five men arrested and charged with the break-in is the chief security officer for both the Republican National Committee and the Nixon re-election campaign.

The chief counsel for the Democratic National Committee said today he is "definitely contemplating" a civil legal action in the case.

The action presumably could give the Democrats a chance to seek subpoenas to compel sworn testimony from high officials of the Republican party on whether or not there is a connection between the Republicans and the break-in at the Democratic headquarters.

Joseph Califano, general counsel for the Democrats said today he will in all probability file some legal action in U.S. District court here tomorrow.

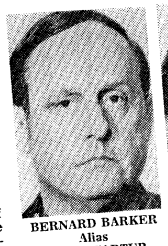
Califano said he is "not quite sure" exactly what action will be taken.

Other sources, however, said that in all likelihood the Democrats will file an invasion-of-privacy suit against the Republicans, basing such a claim on the fact that one of the men arrested is the security officer for the GOP groups.

Top officials of the Republican party and the Nixon campaign yesterday deplored the break-in and said it was not done "on our behalf or with our consent."

The five men arrested inside

See DEMOCRATS, Page A-6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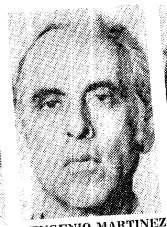
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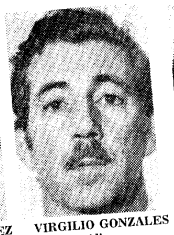
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Party Chief Calls Break-in Act of 'Political Espionage'

Continued From Page A-1

the Democratic party offices at the Watergate about 2:30 a.m. Saturday allegedly had cameras and electronic bugging equipment, although the film had not been exposed and the snooping equipment had not been installed. The men were being held in lieu of bail.

O'Brien called for the "most searching professional investigation." The Justice Department announced that the FBI is investigating Metropolitan Police and the U.S. attorney's office also are involved.

The security aide to the GOP is James W. McCord Jr., who worked for the FBI from 1948 to 1951. He was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency from 1951 to 1970 and now operates his own consulting firm in Rockville.

McCord joined the staff of the Committee for the Re-election of the President as its "security coordinator" in January of this year. He was on the committee's payroll at least as late as last Friday, the day prior to the break-in.

Protects Building

According to officials of the committee, McCord was the highest ranking security official employed by the organization, established to coordinate Nixon's re-election drive. Public records show that he has been receiving take-home pay of $1,209 a month.

Similarly, a spokesman for the Republican National Committee said "we have a contractural relationship with his (McCord's) company to furnish security services for our building," the party headquarters on Capitol Hill.

GOP officials said the services provided by McCord's firm included installing television cameras and other electronic monitoring devices to detect intruders and providing guards for the GOP headquarters.

There were other reports of ties between the Republicans and those involved in the apparent effort to "bug" the DNC offices and to photograph documents:

- The New York Times said another of the five men arrested, Bernard L. Barker, was "the apparent leader" of the raiding party and had been "identified . . . as an affluent Miami realtor with important Republican party links in Florida."
- The Miami Herald reported that Barker and one of the other men arrested, Frank A. Sturgis, participated last month in a Miami meeting to organize a downtown parade of Cuban exiles in support of Nixon's decision to blockade Haiphong harbor in Vietnam.
- Washington lawyer Douglas Caddy, who served as an intermediary in enlisting the services of another attorney to represent Barker immediately following his arrest, was identified as an active participant in Republican political affairs since the late 1950s.

Shortly before 2 a.m. Saturday, a security guard in the Watergate Office Building, where the DNC offices are located, became suspicious when he noticed that the lock on a door had been taped to prevent it from functioning.

Held in D.C. Jail

He summoned police, who arrested McCord, Barker, Sturgis, Eugenio R. Martinez, a real estate agent and notary public in Florida, and Virgilio R. Gonzales, a locksmith. All five were held in the District Jail over the weekend because they were unable to post the bond set in their case.

McCord's bond was set at $30,000, with bond for the other four fixed at $50,000 each. Joseph A. Rafferty Jr., attorney for all the defendants, said he planned to go into court today or tomorrow to seek a reduction in the bond to $2,000 per man.

Police also said that $5,300, in consecutively numbered

This story was written from reports compiled by Robert Walters, Lance Gay, Jack Kneece, Lyle Denniston, Jeremiah O'Leary, James Doyle, Ronald Sarro and Robert Buchanan.

$100 bills, was found in possession of the men and in their hotel rooms in the adjoining Watergate Hotel. They were registered for one night.

The source of the money and the purpose of the break-in were among the important questions still unanswered.

Asked about possible motives, Metropolitan Police Det. William Casey, the arresting officer, said: "We beat our heads together on that . . . and we couldn't find a reason for it."

Casey said robbery had been ruled out as a likely motive. When asked about the possibility of political espionage, he said: "That's one of the things we've thought of."

The FBI was reliably reported to have taken responsibility for a major portion of the investigation, invoking federal jurisdiction on the grounds that the suspects may have been attempting to violate the prohibition in the Safe Streets Act of 1968 against electronic eavesdropping by private parties.

Car Returned

The FBI was known to have taken possession of the electronic devices and photographic equipment confiscated from the arrested men. A 1972 Chrysler bearing Virginia license plates, believed to have been rented by the suspects, was inspected by the FBI then returned to the Avis rental agency at National Airport.

The Nixon re-election committee issued a statement yesterday in the name of John N. Mitchell, the former attorney general now in charge of the President's campaign, which said "we want to emphasize that this man (McCord) and the other people involved were not operating either in our behalf or with our consent."

The Mitchell statement added:

"The person involved is the proprietor of a private security firm who was employed by our committee months ago to assist with the installation of our security system.

"He has, as we understand it, a number of business clients and interests, and we have no knowledge of those relationships. . . . There is no place in our campaign or in the electoral process for this type of activity and we will not permit it nor condone it."

Dole Statement

The Republican National Committee then issued a statement in the name of its chairman, Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kans., which acknowledged that McCord "is the owner of a firm with which the committee contracted for security services," then added:

"His actions were not on our behalf nor with our consent. If our understanding of the facts is accurate, we will, of course, discontinue our relationship with the firm. We deplore actions of this kind in or out of politics."

But the Democratic National Committee distributed a statement in the name of chairman O'Brien who said the incident "raised the ugliest questions about the integrity of the political process that I have encountered in a quarter century of political activity."

O'Brien's statement added:

"No mere statement of innocence by Mitchell . . . will dispel these questions — especially as the individual allegedly involved remains on the payroll of the Nixon campaign organization. . . .

"Only the most searching professional investigation can determine to what extent the Commitee for the Re-election of the President is involved in this attempt to spy on Democratic headquarters.

"I call upon Atty. Gen. (Richard G.) Kleindienst to order an immediate and thorough investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This investigation must remain open until we know beyond a doubt what organization or individuals were behind this incredible act of political espionage."

DNC spokesman Joseph hope that the results of the FBI's investigation will be "fully disclosed to the public by the attorney general in complete detail."

"I know the White House would not want to interfere, either with the investigation or the disclosure," he said.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield told newsmen "I don't think the Republican Committee had anything to do with it." He noted both Mitchell and Dole had denied it and said "I think they are speaking the truth."

McCord's role as a full-time employe of the Nixon re-election committee was first documented by the AP drawing on a public financial report filed by that committee on June 10 with the General Accounting Office.

That report listed McCord, with his home address of 7 Winder Dr., Rockville, as receiving $1,209 monthly in salary during April and May. Although the financial report covers only the period since April 7, committee officials later acknowledged that McCord was hired in January.

Paid for TV

In addition, the financial report listed an $830 payment to McCord at his home address for television equipment rental, and three payments to him or his firm, McCord Associates, Inc., of 414 Hungerford Dr., Rockville.

In that latter category were $1,091 for security services, $915 for equipment purchase and rental and $303 for television rental.

McCord has made a trip to Miami, site of the Democratic and Republican conventions this summer and home of the other four suspects, during the past several weeks, according to a spokesman for the Nixon re-election committee.

The aide at the Nixon committee said the trip was part of the effort to plan security arrangements at Nixon's headquarters hotel for the Republican convention, but Democrats noted that they, too, will be using the same hotel as their convention headquarters six weeks earlier. They quickly ordered that it be "swept" for possible electronic "bugs."

Neighbors said McCord lives in a two-story brick, colonial style house worth about $45,000, is married and has three children, one of whom, Michael, 19, is a junior at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Neighbors said McCord was active in GOP politics at the precinct level and had been seen handing out GOP literature at polling places in Montgomery County elections.

Neighbors said McCord sometimes taught a class in security procedures at Montgomery County Community College.

McCord in March, 1971 was under contract with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) as an instructor in a course it conducted for General Services Administration building guards.

An IACP spokesman said McCord first came to the association's attention in 1970 when he was seeking resource material for a security training course he was teaching elsewhere.

McCord was described by friends as an ardent Republican but "not a right-wing type." One neighbor, Edward C. Ettin, 4 Winder Court, stressed that McCord was a "rational, intelligent person, "one of the finest men I know."

Another neighbor said McCord was very friendly with his neighbors. Although he was talkative and friendly, neighbors said McCord did not talk much about details of his work.

According to the New York Times, Barker was one of the principal planners of the CIA's abortive Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961. Barker was an important link between the CIA and the Cuban exile army during the pre-invasion period, played a role in establishing secret invasion bases in Guatemala and Nicaragua and served as a conduit for CIA money passed to the Cuban exiles, the Times said.

Spoke at Meeting

Barker is a partner in a Florida real estate venture with Miguel R. Suarez, a Cuban exile lawyer prominent in Republican politics in Miami.

The Miami Herald said that Barker and Frank Sturgis, also known as Frank Fiorini, appeared last month at a meeting of Cuban exiles in Miami and addressed the group although neither had been invited to speak. Both were reported to have supported the demonstration in favor of Nixon's decision to mine Haiphong harbor.

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SUSPECT IN BREAK-IN

THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Monday, June 19, 1972

Barker Tied to Bay of Pigs

By MERWIN SIGALE
Star Staff Writer

MIAMI — Bernard L. Barker, one of five men arrested during a break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington, reportedly was an important figure in planning the Central Intelligence Agency's ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961.

He and another suspect also reportedly helped plan a demonstration last month in support of President Nixon's decision to mine North Vietnamese ports.

Barker's anti-Castro activism seems to have been shared by at least three and perhaps all of those arrested with him early Saturday. One of the others, Frank Sturgis, also known as Frank Fiorini, has a history of exploits as a soldier of fortune bent on helping to overthrow Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

Jose E. de la Torriente, leader of an anti-Castro organization that has sought support for an exile invasion of Cuba, said Barker "used to work for the CIA here at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion. That was public knowledge. It was no mystery. He was a sort of assistant to the man who was in charge here for the CIA, a man named Bender."

Barker Ex-Marine

Barker, who has a real estate business in Miami, reportedly is a Cuban native but a U.S. citizen and an ex-Marine.

The New York Times, in a Washington dispatch, also identified Barker's CIA role in the invasion, citing Miami sources. The Times called Barker the apparent leader of Saturday's raid, and it said he is associated with Cuban exiles in Miami who have "links to the Republican party." It identified these exiles as Manuel Artime, military leader of the 1961 invasion, and attorney Miguel A. Suarez.

Artime, the Times said, "is reported to have business connections with prominent Cuban exiles in Miami who in turn have links to the Republican party." Suarez, a self-styled "Nixonian," was said to have represented Florida's Cuban community in dealings with former GOP Gov. Claude R. Kirk Jr.

There was no evidence to indicate that Artime or Suarez was connected with the Washington raid, the Times said. They could not be reached immediately for comment.

Robert Rosasco, Dade County (Miami) GOP chairman, said that if Barker himself had any political influence, it was "not with the Dade County organization." Rosasco said he never heard of Barker.

Barker did, however, campaign with Fiorini in support of Nixon's move to block supplies from North Vietnamese ports, exile sources told the Miami Herald. The sources said the two men, claiming to represent an organization of captive anti-Communist nations, helped plan and carry out a demonstration by Cubans in Miami last month in favor of Nixon's action.

Another of the five suspects, James McCord Jr. of Rockville, Md., who has worked in recent weeks on security preparations for the Republicans, also has been identified with the Bay of Pigs invasion. The CIA said he retired from that agency in 1970.

Little is known about the two other suspects, Virgilio R. Gonzales, a locksmith, and Eugenio R. Martinez, a real estate agent.

Conjecture on Links

Whether the suspects' past involvement in anti-Castro activities was related in any way to the raid on the Democratic party office could only be a matter of conjecture.

The leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, Sen. George McGovern, had advocated steps toward improving U.S. relations with the Castro regime. So has Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who has figured in speculation about the nomination.

In a letter to the editor of the Miami News, published March 30, 1960, Fiorini — he signed that name rather than Sturgis — objected to previous letters from readers demanding better U.S.-Cuban relations.

In Cuba, he wrote, "we have seen on multiple occasions how human rights were violated, how representative democracy has been denied people, how the U.S. government has been accused of imperialism, our President and State Department officials ridiculed; and worst of all, how Castro has unfurled the Communist banner in America, trying to subvert our Western civilization. . . .

"I am an American citizen, and it was my love for democracy and personal liberty that led me to fight against Batista. But today I denounce Fidel Castro as a traitor to the revolution and a traitor to America."

Defections In '59

Fiorini, 48, has previously said that he was security chief for Castro's Air Force headed by Maj. Pedro Diaz Lanz. Both men defected in 1959. Fiorini was stripped of his U.S. citizenship for serving in the Cuban armed forces but won reinstatement.

He has claimed roles in a number of anti-Castro actions.

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GOP Security Coordinator Key Suspect in Bugging Attempt

ARREST, From A1

ing professional investigation" of the entire matter by the FBI.

A spokesman for Kleindienst said yesterday, "The FBI is already investigating . . . Their investigative report will be turned over to the criminal division for appropriate action."

The White House did not comment.

McCord, 53, retired from the Central Intelligence Agency in 1970 after 19 years of service and established his own "security consulting firm," McCord Associates, at 414 Hungerford Drive, Rockville. He lives at 7 Winder Ct., Rockville.

McCord is an active Baptist and colonel in the Air Force Reserves, according to neighbors and friends.

In addition to McCord, the other four suspects all Miami residents, have been identified as: Frank Sturgis (also known as Frank Fiorini), an American who served in Fidel Castro's revoltuionary army and later trained a guerrilla force of anti-Castro exiles; Eugenio R. Martinez, a real estate agent and notary public who is active in anti-Castro activities in Miami; Virgilio R. Gonzales, a locksmith; and Bernard L. Barker, a native of Havana said by exiles to have worked on and off for the CIA since the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.

All five suspects gave the police false names after being arrested Saturday. McCord also told his attorney that his name is Edward Martin, the attorney said.

Sources in Miami said yesterday that at least one of the suspects—Sturgis—was attempting to organize Cubans in Miami to demonstrate at the Democratic National Convention there next month.

The five suspects, well-dressed, wearing rubber surgical gloves and unarmed, were arrested about 2:30 a.m. Saturday when they were surprised by Metropolitan police inside the 29-office suite of the Democratic headquarters on the sixth floor of the Watergate.

The suspects had extensive photographic equipment and some electronic surveillance instruments capable of intercepting both regular conversation and telephone communication.

Police also said that two ceiling panels near party chairman O'Brien's office had been removed in such a way as to make it possible to slip in a bugging device.

McCord was being held in D.C. jail on $30,000 bond yesterday. The other four were being held there on $50,000 bond. All are charged with attempted burglary and attempted interception of telephone and other conversations.

McCord was hired as "security coordinator" of the Committee for the Re-election of the President on Jan. 1, according to Powell Moore, the Nixon committee's director of press and information.

Moore said McCord's contract called for a "take-home salary" of $1,209 per month and that the ex-CIA employee was assigned an office in the committee's headquarters at 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW.

Within the last one or two weeks, Moore said, McCord made a trip to Miami Beach — where both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions will be held. The purpose of the trip, Moore said, was "to establish security at the hotel where the Nixon Committee will be staying."

In addition to McCord's monthly salary, he and his firm were paid a total of $2,836 by the Nixon Committee for the purchase and rental of television and other security equipment, according to Moore.

Moore said that he did not know exactly who on the committee staff hired McCord, adding that it "definitely wasn't John Mitchell." According to Moore, McCord has never worked in any previous Nixon election campaigns "because he didn't leave the CIA until two years ago, so it would have been impossible." As of late yesterday, Moore said, McCord was still on the Re-Election Committee payroll.

In his statement from Los Angeles, former Attorney General Mitchell said he was "surprised and dismayed" at reports of McCord's arrest.

"The person involved is the proprietor of a private security agency who was employed by our committee months ago to assist with the installation of our security system," said Mitchell. "He has, as we understand it, a number of business clients and interests and we have no knowledge of these relationships."

Referring to the alleged attempt to bug the opposition's headquarters, Mitchell said: "There is no place in our campaign, or in the electoral process, for this type of activity and we will not permit it nor condone it."

About two hours after Mitchell issued his statement, GOP National Chairman Dole said, "I understand that Jim McCord . . . is the owner of a firm with which the Republican National Committee contracts for security services . . . If our understanding of the facts is accurate," added Dole, "we will of course discontinue our relationship with the firm."

Tom Wilck, deputy chairman of communications for the GOP National Committee, said late yesterday that Republican officials still were checking to find out when McCord was hired, how much he was paid and exactly what his responsibilities were.

McCord lives with his wife in a two-story, $45,000 house in Rockville.

After being contacted by The Washington Post yesterday, Harlan A. Westrell, who said he was a friend of McCord's, gave the following background on McCord:

He is from Texas, where he and his wife graduated [redacted]

They have three children, a son who is in his third year at the Air Force Academy, and two daughters.

The McCords have been active in the First Baptist Church of Washington.

Other neighbors said that McCord is a colonel in the Air Force Reserve, and also has taught courses in security at Montgomery Community College. This could not be confirmed yesterday.

McCord's previous employment by the CIA was confirmed by the intelligence agency, but a spokesman there said further data about McCord was not available yesterday.

Several address books seized from the suspects contained mostly Spanish names with Miami addresses. Police sources said all of the names in the books were being checked.

In Miami, Washington Post Staff Writer Kirk Scharfenberg reported that two of the other suspects—Sturgis and Barker — are well known among Cuban exiles there. Both are known to have had extensive contacts with the Central Intelligence Agency, exile sources reported, and Barker was closely associated with Frank Bender, the CIA operative who recruited many members of Brigade 2506 the Bay of Pigs invasion force.

Barker, 55, and Sturgis, 37, reportedly showed up unbidden at a Cuban exile meeting in May and claimed to represent an anticommunist organization of refugees from "captive nations." The purpose of the meeting, at which both men reportedly spoke, was to plan a Miami demonstration in support of President Nixon's decision to mine the harbor of Haiphong.

Barker, a native of Havana who lived both in the U.S. and Cuba during his youth, is a U.S. Army veteran who was imprisoned in a German POW camp during World War II. He later served in the Cuban Buro de Investigaciones — secret police—under Fidel Castro and fled to Miami in 1959. He reportedly was one of the principal leaders of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, the exile organization established with CIA help to organize the Bay of Pigs Invasion.

Sturgis, an American soldier of fortune who joined Castro in the hills of Oriente Province in 1958, left Cuba in 1959 with his close friend, Pedro Diaz Lanz, then chief of the Cuban air force. Diaz Lanz, once active in Cuban exile activities in Miami, more recently has been reported involved in such right-wing movements as the John Birch Society and the Rev. Billy James Hargis' Christian Crusade.

Sturgis, more commonly known as Frank Fiorini, lost his American citizenship in 1960 for serving in a foreign military force—Castro's army—but, with the aid of then-Florida Sen. George Smathers, regained it.

Contributing to this story were Washington Post Staff Writers E. J. Bachinski, Bill Gold, Claudia Levy, Kirk Scharfenberg, J. Y. Smith and Martin Weil.

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THE WASHINGTON POST Monday, June 19, 1972

Experts Heap Scorn on Bungled 'Bug' Caper

By Ronald Kessler
Washington Post Staff Writer

Wiretap experts yesterday described the attempted bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters as one of the most unprofessional and bungled jobs they had ever heard.

Based on descriptions of the bugging equipment confiscated by police and the methods used by the five intruders arrested early Saturday morning, these experts, many with years of bugging and de-bugging experience, called the job a Mack Sennett comedy, a Mickey Mouse operation and a blot on the bugging profession.

"This is fantastic," said one wiretapper. "That kind of (bugging) equipment went out with high-button shoes. These guys have got to be circus bums," he said.

The surreptitious and strictly illegal art of bugging and wiretapping is normally carried out by trained professionals who spend much of their time developing new and more sophisticated methods of snooping on other people's conversations. These professionals, often former government employees, private detectives or electronics experts, sometimes work for industrial saboteurs, the Mafia, and other criminal clients. They can point to years of planting bugging devices in hotels, offices and homes without ever getting caught.

It is to these professionals that a political party, or faction within one, would normally turn for bugging services. According to the bugging experts interviewed yesterday, it has not been uncommon in elections past for this to happen, either before or after the party nomination, and they said it is particularly common for candidates of the same party to bug one another.

The purpose, they said, is to determine convention strategy, develop derogatory information on a rival for possible release to the press, or to ferret out real or imagined plots against each other.

None of the experts admitted to knowing of any bugging attempts in the current presidential election campaign.

The bugs are rarely discovered, and when they are, the targets of the surveillance rarely want the incidents publicized, the experts said.

The police yesterday officially declined to describe the devices found at Democratic headquarters, but one police electronics expert who said he had examined the equipment said it included at least one transmitter consisting of a three-inch-by-five-inch printed circuit board carrying a transistor, a resistor and several capacitors, as well as six 1-volt flashlight batteries wired in a series to produce a total of nine volts.

In addition, the police source said, a number of microphone devices the size of half dollars and equipped with suction cups were found.

According to police, four of the five suspects had taken rooms at the Watergate Hotel, which adjoins the Watergate office building in which Democratic headquarters are located. Presumably, the hotel rooms could have been used as listening posts for monitoring conversations beamed by the transmitters.

Wiretap experts interviewed yesterday faulted the job as almost every point.

"In the first place," said one of the experts, "can you imagine hiring guys from Miami? You'd get local, top talent to do the job right. If I were going into a strange town, I'd employ only local guys. They know the field, they have the contracts."

Michael J. Morrissey, chief engineer of a Holmes, N.Y., company that makes bugging devices for police agencies and trains police in their use, was incredulous when told five men had been arrested in connection with the job.

"If they follow the usual route, they hire only one man who doesn't know who he's working for. This is the most amateurish job I ever saw," he said.

Other experts said taping doors so they wouldn't look taped—and then retaping one of them after the tape had been removed by a security guard—could only happen in a Keystone Kops comedy.

Further, the experts said, it is relatively easy for the federal government to trace large-denomination bills with consecutive serial numbers. Cash, totaling $2,300, mostly in $100 bills, was seized during the arrest, and police reported finding another $3,556 in the suspects' hotel rooms at the Watergate. The second cache of money was composed of four packages of $100 bills, smaller bills and change. The numbers on all of the $100 bills were of the same serial sequence.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing keeps a record of what bills are sent to which banks, these experts said, and any large cash withdrawals from such a bank would be easy to spot.

As for the equipment found at Democratic headquarters, one expert said microphones the size of half dollars, suction cups, and transmitters of the size described all went out in the 1950s.

"What the hell do they need six flashlights batteries for" he said. "They can get one battery the size of your little finger that would give nine volts for a much longer period."

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Sunday, June 18, 1972 THE WASHINGTON POST

5 Held in Plot to Bug Democrats' Office Here

By Alfred E. Lewis
Washington Post Staff Writer

Five men, one of whom said he is a former employee of the Central Intelligence Agency, were arrested at 2:30 a.m. yesterday in what authorities described as an elaborate plot to bug the offices of the Democratic National Committee here.

Three of the men were native-born Cubans and another was said to have trained Cuban exiles for guerrilla activity after the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion.

They were surprised at gunpoint by three plainclothes officers of the metropolitan police department in a sixth-floor office at the plush Watergate, 2600 Virginia Ave., NW, where the Democratic National Committee occupies the entire floor.

There was no immediate explanation as to why the five suspects would want to bug the Democratic National Committee offices or whether or not they were working for any other individuals or organizations.

A spokesman for the Democratic National Committee said records kept in those offices are "not of a sensitive variety" although there are "financial records and other such information."

Police said two ceiling panels in the office of Dorothy V. Bush, secretary of the Democratic Party, had been removed.

Her office is adjacent to the office of Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien. Presumably, it would have been possible to slide a bugging device through the panels in that office to a place above the ceiling panels in O'Brien's office.

All wearing rubber surgical gloves, the five suspects were captured inside a small office within the committee's headquarters suite.

Police said the men had with them at least two sophisticated devices capable of picking up and transmitting all talk, including telephone conversations. In addition, police found lockpicks and door jimmies, almost $2,300 in cash, most of it in $100 bills with the serial numbers in sequence.

The men also had, with them one walkie-talkie, a short wave receiver that could pick up police calls, 40 rolls of unexposed film, two 35 millimeter cameras and three pen-sized tear gas guns.

Near where they were captured were two open file drawers, and one national committee source conjectured that the men were preparing to photograph the contents.

In Court yesterday, one suspect said the men were "anti-Communists" and the others nodded agreement. The operation was described in court by prosecutor Earl J. Silbert as "professional" and "clandestine." One of the Cuban natives, The Wash-

See ARREST, A22, Col. 1

Suspects include an Ex-CIA employee and a Castro fighter. Page A21

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5 Held in Plot to Bug Office

ARREST, From A1

ington Post learned, is now a Miami locksmith.

Many of the burglary tools found at the Democratic National Committee offices appeared to be packaged in what police said were burglary kits.

The five men were identified as:

• Edward Martin, alias James W. McCord, of New York City and perhaps the Washington metropolitan area. Martin said in court yesterday that he retired from the CIA two years ago. He said he presently is employed as a "security consultant."

• Frank Sturgis of 2515 NW 122d St., Miami. Prosecutors said that an FBI check on Sturgis showed that he had served in the Cuban Military army intelligence in 1958, recently travelled to Honduras in Central America, and presently is the agent for a Havana salvage agency. He has a home and family in Miami. Sturgis also was once charged with a gun violation in Miami, according to FBI records.

• Eugenio R. Martinez of 4044 North Meridian Ave., Miami. Prosecutors said that Martinez violated the immigration laws in 1958 by flying in a private plane to Cuba. He is a licensed real estate agent and a notary public in Florida.

• Virgilio R. Gonzales of 930 NW 23d Ave., Miami. In Miami yesterday, his wife told a Washington Post reporter that her husband works as a locksmith at the Missing Link Key Shop. Harry Collot, the shop owner, said that Gonzales was scheduled to work yesterday but didn't show up. "He's done it before, but it's not a regular thing," Collot said. He said he thought Gonzales came to America about the time Fidel Castro became well-known, and began working for Missing Links sometime in 1959. He described Gonzales as "pro-American and anti-Castro . . . he doesn't rant or rave like some of them do."

• Bernard L. Barker of 5229 NW 4th St., Miami. Douglas Caddy, one of the attorneys for the five men, told a reporter that shortly after 3 a.m. yesterday, he received a call from Barker's wife. "She said that her husband told her to call me if he hadn't called her by 3 a.m.; that it might mean he was in trouble."

All were charged with felonious burglary and with possession of implements of crime. All but Martin were ordered held in $50,000 bail. Martin, who has ties in the area, was held in $30,000 bail.

In court yesterday, prosecutors said Sturgis also used the alias Frank Fiorini—an assertion confirmed by Miami area police.

(In 1959, the Federal Aviation Agency identified Fiorini as the pilot of a plane that dropped anti-Castro leaflets over Havana. Described in newspaper clippings as a "soldier of fortune," Fiorini reportedly was head of the International anticommunist Brigade, after the Bay of Pigs invasion, that trained 23 Cuban exiles who in 1962 landed by boat in Cuba's Matanzas Province and set up guerrilla operations.

(Fiorini reportedly is a native of Norfolk, Va., who fought with the Marines in the Pacific during World War II. An early supporter of the Cuban revolution, he reportedly fought with Castro and was named by the premier to be overseer of gambling operations in Havana before the casinos were shut down by the premier.)

The early morning arrests occurred about 40 minutes after a security guard at the Watergate noticed that a door connecting a stairwell with the hotel's basement garage had been taped so it would not lock.

The guard, 24-year-old Frank Wills, removed the tape, but when he passed by about 10 minutes later a new piece had been put on. Wills then called police.

Three officers from the tactical squad responded and entered the stairwell.

From the basement to the sixth floor, they found every door leading from the stairwell to a hallway of the building had been taped to prevent them from locking. At the sixth floor, where the stairwell door leads directly into the Democratic National Committee offices, they found the door had been jimmied.

Led by Sgt. Paul Leper, the tactical force team, which also included Officers John Barret and Carl Shoffer, began searching the suite, which includes 29 offices and where approximately 70 persons work.

When the officers entered an office occupied by a secretary to Stanley Griegg, deputy party chairman, one of the suspects jumped up from behind a desk, put his hands in the air and cried "Don't shoot," police said.

According to police and a desk clerk at the Watergate, four of the suspects—all using fictitious names—rented two rooms, number 214 and 314 at the Watergate Hotel around noon on Friday. They were said to have dined together on lobster at the Watergate Restaurant on Friday night.

Yesterday afternoon, the U.S. Attorney's office obtained warrants to search the hotel rooms rented by the suspects. They found another $4,200 in $100 bills of the same serial number sequence as the money taken from the suspects, more burglary tools and electronic bugging equipment stashed in six suitcases.

One of the bugging devices found at the scene of the Democratic National Committee offices was described as being about the size of a silver dollar and capable of being hidden underneath a telephone or a desk.

According to police the break-in at the Democratic National Committee offices yesterday was the third incident there since May 28.

On that date, according to police, an attempt was made to unscrew a lock on the door between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m.

According to one police source, at least some of the suspects registered as guests at the Watergate Hotel on that date.

On June 7, police said, a safe at the Committee headquarters was reported broken into and $100 in cash and checks stolen. That break-in occurred about 9 p.m. but there was no door jimmied since the suite was unlocked and people were still working there.

Within hours after the arrests, the suite was sealed off and scores of metropolitan police officers directed by acting Chief Charles Wright, FBI agents and Secret Service men were assigned to the investigation.

Caddy, one of the attorneys for the five, said he met Barker a year ago over cocktails at the Army-Navy Club in Washington. "We had a sympathetic conversation — that's all I'll say," Caddy told a reporter.

Caddy said that he was probably the only attorney whom Barker knew in Washington.

Caddy, who says he is a corporate lawyer, attempted to stay in the background of yesterday's 4 p.m. court hearing. He did not argue before Superior Court Judge James A. Belson himself but brought another attorney, Joseph A. Rafferty Jr., who has experience in criminal law, to do the arguing.

In that 30-minute arraignment, Assistant U.S. Attorney Earl Silbert, the No. 2 man in the chief prosecutor's office, unsuccessfully urged the court to order the five men held without bond.

Silbert argued that the men had no community ties and would be likely to leave the country to avoid trial. He said they gave false names to the police after they were arrested and refused to cooperate.

"They were caught red-handed," Silbert said. With such strong evidence against them, their apparent tendency to travel abroad and their access to large amounts of cash, the men should not be released, Silbert said.

Silbert called the men professionals with a "clandestine" purpose.

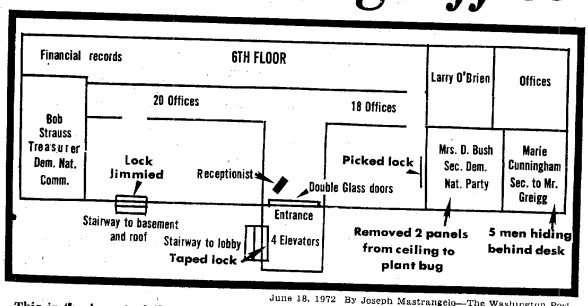
Rafferty said the five men didn't have firearms and didn't harm anyone, and should be released on bond.

In setting the bond at $50,000 for the Miami men and $30,000 for Martin, Judge Belson also placed restrictions on their movements.

He required the four Miami men to stay in the Washington area and check in daily with the court, if released. Martin would have to check in weekly if released, Belson ruled.

Griegg, deputy party chairman, called it "obviously important" that some of the suspects come from the area around Miami and Miami Beach, where the Democratic National Convention will be held next month.

Contributing to this story were Washington Post Staff Writers Bob Woodward, Carl Bernstein, Bart Barnes, Kirk Scharfenberg, Martin Weil, Claudia Levy, Abbott Combes, and Tim O'Brien.



June 18, 1972 By Joseph Mastrangelo—The Washington Post

This is the layout of the sixth floor suite occupied by Democratic National Committee at the Watergate complex. Five men were arrested there Saturday morning.

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Sunday, June 18, 1972 THE WASHINGTON POST

Suspect Aided, Fought Castro

By Carl Bernstein
and Kirk Scharfenberg
Washington Post Staff Writers

The suspects in the apparent plot to bug the offices of the Democratic National Committee include a locksmith, a man who said he was a former CIA employee, an American soldier of fortune who fought with Fidel Castro in Cuba and later trained anti-Castro exiles, and another man linked by Cuban exiles to the CIA.

The best known of the suspects appears to be Frank Sturgis, a native of Norfolk, who joined Fidel Castro in the hills of Oriente Province in 1958.

According to newspaper reports and Cuban exile sources in Miami, Sturgis—also known as Frank Fiorini—was named by Castro to oversee the gambling casinos in Havana until they were closed shortly after the revolution in January, 1959.

Sturgis left Cuba in 1959 for Miami and later became head of the International Anti-Communist Brigade.

The Brigade trained Cuban exiles who in 1962—a year after the Bay of Pigs invasion—landed in Matanzas Province and set up anti-Castro guerrilla operations east of Havana.

Sturgis, who is 47, also was identified by federal authorities as the copilot of the plane that dropped anti-Castro leaflets over Havana in 1959.

A former manager of a tavern in Norfolk, Sturgis served in the Marine Corps in Korea, was wounded while fighting with Castro in Cuba and—according to exiles—has worked recently as a plate glass salesman in Miami.

The same exiles said yesterday that another of the suspects, Bernard L. Barker, 55, has worked off and on for the CIA since the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Barker's wife Clara said in a telephone interview from Miami yesterday that her husband, a native of Havana, has owned a real estate firm in Miami for about a year.

Mrs. Barker said her husband was imprisoned briefly by Castro in 1959 shortly before they moved to Miami. Exile sources said Barker is known in the Cuban community as "Macho"—meaning husky or beefy— and that he was closely associated with Frank Bender, the CIA operative who recruited many members Brigade 2506: the Bay of Pigs invasion force.

In court yesterday, another of the suspects—Edward Martin, alias James W. McCord—identified himself as a former CIA agent.

His purported employment by the agency came to light when the judge questioned a bail report that listed Martin as a "security consultant" retired from government service. The judge asked what "government service"? Martin conferred with his lawyer, then said "intelligence," the "CIA." His lawyer repeated, "CIA."

A CIA spokesman said that, based on the date of birth provided from yesterday's Washington police arrest record, Edward Martin "has never worked for the CIA."

The arrest record listed Martin's date of birth as Oct. 9, 1918. The CIA said there is no record of an Edward Martin's with that birthdate having worked for the agency. However, the spokesman said agency records contain a "drawerful" of Edward Martins with other dates of birth.

Later, the CIA was unable to confirm or deny that a James W. McCord had been employed there.

Martin, who police say has lived in New York City and possibly Washington, was the only suspect who is not known to have a Miami address.

The suspect identified as a locksmith, Virgilio R. Gonzales, was said by his wife to be an employee of the Missing Link Key Shop in Miami.

The fifth suspect, Eugenie R. Martinez, was said by prosecutors and exiles to have violated American immigration laws in 1958 when he flew a plane to his native Cuba to join Castro's insurrection against Fulgencio Batista. Martinez reportedly later turned against Castro.

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GOP Security Aide Among 5 Arrested In Bugging Affair

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein
Washington Post Staff Writers

One of the five men arrested early Saturday in the attempt to bug the Democratic National Committee headquarters here is the salaried security coordinator for President Nixon's reelection committee.

The suspect, former CIA employee James W. McCord Jr., 53, also holds a separate contract to provide security services to the Republican National Committee, GOP national chairman Bob Dole said yesterday.

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, head of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, said yesterday McCord was employed to help install that committee's own security system.

In a statement issued in Los Angeles, Mitchell said McCord and the other four men arrested at Democratic headquarters Saturday "were not operating either in our behalf or with our consent" in the alleged bugging attempt.

Dole issued a similar statement, adding that "we deplore action of this kind in or out of politics." An aide to Dole said he was unsure at this time exactly what security services McCord was hired to perform by the National Committee.

Police sources said last night that they were seeking a sixth man in connection with the attempted bugging. The sources would give no other details.

Other sources close to the investigation said yesterday that there still was no explanation as to why the five suspects might have attempted to bug Democratic headquarters in the Watergate at 2600 Virginia Ave. NW, or if they were working for other individuals or organizations.

"We're baffled at this point . . . the mystery deepens," a high Democratic party source said.

Democratic National Committee Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien said the "bugging incident . . . raised the ugliest questions about the integrity of the political process that I have encountered in a quarter century.

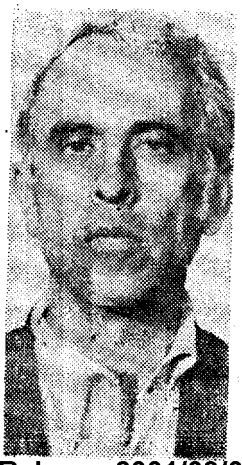
"No mere statement of innocence by Mr. Nixon's campaign manager will dispel these questions."

The Democratic presidential candidates were not available for comment yesterday.

O'Brien, in his statement, called on Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst to order an immediate, "search-

See ARREST, A6, Col. 1

JAMES W. McCORD
. . . retired CIA employee



Bernard Barker, Eugenio R. Martinez, Frank Sturgis and Virgilio R. Gonzales, from left, held in connection with attempt to bug Democratic Committee offices.

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Intruders Foiled By Security Guard

By Karlyn Barker
Washington Post Staff Writer

An $80-a-week security guard foiled the apparent attempt to bug offices at the Democratic National Committee headquarters early yesterday morning.

The guard, 24-year-old Frank Wills, said he first noticed signs of intruders shortly after midnight when he came on duty and began to patrol corridors of the Watergate complex building at 2600 Virginia Ave. NW, where the offices are located.

"I went to the bottom level of the building and saw that there were two doors taped over the latches so they wouldn't lock when closed," he said. "I removed the tape, but I wasn't suspicious. I thought it might be maintenance men."

Nevertheless, Wills went back 10 minutes later "for an extra check just to make sure." This time, he said, he found the locks of all the doors on that level taped open.

Wills, who lives alone in a one-room apartment at 1315 22nd St. NW, said he went to the lobby phones and called the metropolitan police, who arrived about 15 minutes later.

Those officers found that locks on upper level floors had been taped and that the National Committee offices on the sixth floor "had been tampered with and opened," Wills said.

"When we went inside, all the office lights were on and we saw five men with foreign accents moving around and crawling on the floor," he said.

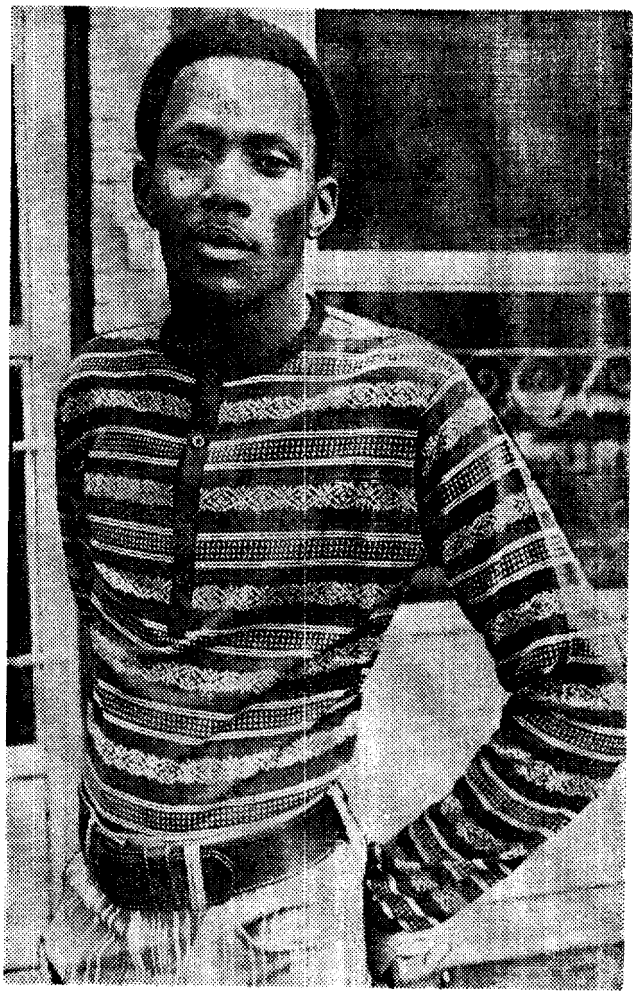
His account was somewhat different from official police reports of the first encounter with the intruders.

Wills said the men were well dressed, had walkie-talkies and were wearing gloves. One man, he said, was carrying about $1,000 in $100 bills, and another had telephone wire with him.

"I think they were getting ready to leave because they had gathered up a lot of papers in three boxes," he said. "One part of the office was really messed up. File drawers had been pulled out and paper was all over the floor."

Wills said he and police officers "looked through" the material the men were getting ready to carry out. "One was something about national defense, and another was on a business firm."

An employee of General Security Services for the past six months, Wills said he was the only guard on duty. "There were supposed to be two, but one left early," he said.



By Harry Naltchayan—The Washington Post

Frank Wills, 24, guard who discovered the break-in.

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