

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 7/10/72*
- Bates
- Bishop
- Callahan
- Cleveland
- Conrad
- Dalbey
- Jenkins
- Marshall
- Miller, E.S.
- Ponder
- Soyars
- Walters
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Kinley
- Mr. Armstrong
- Ms. Herwig
- Mrs. Neenan

TO : Mr. *Bates*

FROM : C. Bolz *CBJ*

SUBJECT: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR., ET AL.
BURGLARY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, 6/17/72
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

DATE: 10/12/72

- 1- Mr. Felt
- 1- Mr. Bates
- 1- Mr. Gallagher
- 1- Mr. Bolz
- 1- Mr. Nuzum
- 1- Mr. Bishop

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/1/80 BY SP2 TAP/KMS

EST

The Washington Post news article of 10/10/72, and to some extent its article of 10/11/72 (both attached) report that the FBI's investigation has established that the Watergate bugging stemmed from a campaign of political spying and sabotage directed by officials of the White House and the Committee to Reelect the President.

W.C.

The writers of these articles, ~~Carl Bernstein~~, ~~Bob Woodward~~ and ~~Karlyn Barker~~, do not in fact attribute these findings to FBI officials but rather state they come from information in FBI and Department of Justice files, law enforcement sources, Federal investigators and sources close to the Watergate investigation. It would appear the articles are the conclusions of the writers drawn from the interviews of attorneys who Donald Segretti attempted to recruit in 1971 as alleged undercover Agents working on behalf of the President's reelection; Alfred Baldwin's statement which he released to the press concerning his involvement in captioned matter; and the grand jury's indictment of the seven subjects. *ay*

There follows an analysis of particular items mentioned in the news articles of 10/10/72, and 10/11/72.

(1) The 10/10/72 article captioned "FBI Finds Nixon Aides Sabotage Democrats," reports that the FBI established that the Watergate bugging stemmed from a campaign of political spying and sabotage directed by officials of the White House and the Committee to Reelect the President against major Democratic Presidential contenders. The article identifies Donald Henry Segretti as an individual who participated in such activities and attempted to recruit attorney friends to assist him.

ay

COMMENT: During our investigation of the Watergate incident, we did obtain some limited information on 6/26/72, from Donald Segretti, an attorney, as to his travels during primaries

Attachments
CB/CAN/amm/aat^{original} (7)

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6-11-72

MAR 8 1973 *dh*

C. Bolz to Mr. Bates
RE: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.

to harass Democratic political candidates. Segretti, in discussing his harassment activities, said he visited Miami and asked Senator Muskie about his vote against the "space shuttle" program. This apparently was to embarrass the Senator as the space program was very popular in Florida. He said he also distributed leaflets in California when Senator Muskie was speaking there regarding the Senator's position on abortion, realizing this position was unpopular with the students to whom the Senator was speaking.

Segretti declined to advise us as to whose orders he was acting on and who paid his expenses. However, in testimony before the Federal grand jury on 8/22/72

[REDACTED] (According to John Dean of the White House staff, Kalmbach is a personal friend of President Nixon.)

During interview on 8/28/72, Dwight Chapin advised us that he had hired Segretti to harass Democratic candidates but Segretti acted on his own initiative and his activities in connection therewith were not directed by himself or any other member of the White House. Chapin, in discussion of the activities of Segretti, said that Segretti in the course of his harassment of Democratic candidates, secured the publication of false scheduling of campaign activities relative to Senator Muskie.

Kalmbach, who was interviewed on 9/4/72, admitted that he paid Segretti from funds of the Committee to Reelect the President on instructions of Dwight Chapin.

Our only interest in Segretti was his association with Everette Howard Hunt (which had been established by review of Hunt's toll call records) and Segretti's possible involvement in the Watergate incident. We did not concern ourselves with his political harassment activities nor did we attempt to identify and interview any individuals he may have endeavored to recruit for this purpose. Accordingly, we had no knowledge concerning Segretti's attempts to recruit various attorneys as reported in the 10/10/72 article to assist him in harassing Democratic candidates.

Segretti
Gave FBI
no info
re WH.
B3

GJ

C. Bolz to Mr. Bates
RE: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.

We have no idea as to how the Washington Post obtained the identities of the attorneys whom Segretti allegedly endeavored to recruit to assist him. It is noted, however, one of these attorneys, Alex B. Shipley, a Democrat who is now Assistant Attorney General of Tennessee, appears to be the main source of this information in the 10/10/72 article and may be endeavoring to capitalize on the current publicity associated with this matter.

When we interviewed Jeb Stuart Magruder on 7/20/72, he, in discussing the harassment of Democratic candidates, said that funds of the Committee to Reelect the President were expended for publishing a pamphlet entitled "Why a Liberal Should Vote for Muskie." This publication apparently contained references unfavorable to George McGovern. The pamphlet was published during the New Hampshire primary and was surreptitiously delivered to the Muskie headquarters in New Hampshire. Thereafter, a phone call was made to McGovern headquarters in New Hampshire and the caller suggested the McGovern people should see what the Muskie people were preparing to distribute. The purpose of this was to create friction between the Muskie and the McGovern people.

(2) The 10/10/72, article states that "Law enforcement sources said that probably the best example of the sabotage was the fabrication-by a White House aide-of a celebrated letter to the editor alleging that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine) condoned a racial slur on Americans of French-Canadian descent as 'Canucks'!"

COMMENT: An analysis of the article reveals that "Washington Post" staff writer Marilyn Berger is shown to have allegedly received the information about this matter from Ken W. Clawson, White House employee, on 9/25/72, although the article states that Mr. Clawson said the reporter must have misunderstood him and that he knows nothing about the incident. We conducted no investigation concerning this matter as it was not reported to us and we did not interview Mr. Clawson since during the Watergate investigation no information was received indicating he had knowledge of the bugging incident.

C. Bolz to Mr. Bates
Re: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.

(3) The 10/10/72, article states "The FBI's investigation of the Watergate definitely established that virtually all the acts against the Democrats were financed by a secret, fluctuating \$350,000 - \$700,000 campaign fund that was controlled by former Attorney General John N. Mitchell while he headed the Justice Department."

COMMENT: During our investigation, we received no information that former Attorney General Mitchell controlled such a fund. Our only investigative interest with respect to funds was to endeavor to trace \$114,000 which we discovered was passed through the bank account of Bernard L. Barker at the Republic National Bank, Miami. This was composed of a \$25,000 cashiers check issued to Kenneth Dalhberg and \$89,000 in four bank drafts issued to Manuel Ogarrio obtained at the Banco Internacional, Mexico City. Hugh Walter Sloan, Jr., Former Treasurer, Committee to Reelect the President, advised these items were given by him to Liddy; that Liddy subsequently returned \$25,000 in cash to Sloan for the Dalhberg check and about \$86,000 in cash for the Ogarrio bank drafts; and all of the cash was placed with other currency which was maintained in a safe in Sloan's office at the Committee. In the course of attempts to trace this money, we interviewed Maurice Stans, Chairman of the Finance Committee to Reelect the President, on 7-28-72, and during that interview he said there was a considerable amount of cash maintained in Sloan's charge at the Committee, which varied from about \$200,000 to \$350,000 in cash.

In our investigation to determine the activities of Liddy and Everette Howard Hunt we learned that Jeb Stuart Magruder in late January or early February, 1972, assigned Liddy the responsibility of gathering intelligence concerning possible harassment of surrogate candidates or celebrities at various political rallies and concerning possible disruptions at the Republican National Convention.

Mrs. Judy Hoback, Assistant to the Treasurer, Finance Committee to Reelect the President, on 7-18-72, advised that she had seen a tally sheet in Sloan's handwriting which indicated cash disbursement to Liddy of either \$81,000 or \$89,000; to Herbert L. Porter of over \$100,000; and to Jeb Magruder approximately \$50,000.

[REDACTED]

B3
FGJ

C. Bolz to Mr. Bates
Re: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.

B3 [REDACTED] It is also noted as previously set forth herein, Segretti reportedly received some \$30,000-\$40,000 from Committee funds for his political harassment activities.

(4) The 10/10/72 article reports that when asked by the Washington Post to discuss Segretti, three FBI and Justice Department officials involved in the Watergate probe refused. According to this report, each official at the mention of Segretti's name said "that's part of the Watergate investigation."

COMMENT: It is believed that this pertains to Washington Post staff writer Carl Bernstein's attempts to interview Washington Field Office case Agent, SA Angelo Lano, on 10/3/72, and Bernstein's repeated attempts to interview Assistant U. S. Attorneys Earl Silbert and Donald Campbell, who are responsible for prosecution of this matter. SA Lano was telephonically contacted by Bernstein on 10/3/72, at which time Bernstein attempted to solicit information from SA Lano as to whether the names Segretti and Kalmbach meant anything to him and whether the use of secret campaign funds by these individuals was a "surprise." SA Lano told Bernstein that no comment could be made on this issue or any other issue. SA Lano told Bernstein this was like asking Bernstein who his source of information was for the various articles he had written on this case. Bernstein stated although he could not name his source, he could furnish SA Lano with a "good clue."

SA Lano thereafter, with the approval of Assistant Director Bates, met with Bernstein in the vicinity of the Treasury Building for the specific purpose of having Bernstein identify his source. Bernstein again attempted to interview SA Lano concerning certain aspects of this case but SA Lano pointed out his only purpose in meeting with Bernstein was he had promised to give a clue as to his source of his information. To this all Bernstein would say was "I have a very high source," but he would not identify the source or the agency to which he belonged.

SA Lano has advised that he knows from discussion with Assistant U. S. Attorneys Silbert and Campbell that Bernstein had made repeated attempts to interview them concerning this case but they to his knowledge have only "no commented" to Bernstein's inquiries.

C. Bolz to Mr. Bates
RE: JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.

(5) The 10/11/72 Washington Post article reports in part that Alfred C. Baldwin in a statement admitting he participated in the bugging conspiracy, stated he "saw transcripts of the bugging addressed to a presidential aide and members of the reelection committee."

COMMENT: Baldwin related to us on 7/10/72, that during his monitoring activities at the Howard Johnson Motel, he observed McCord typing up summaries of Baldwin's monitoring logs in memorandum form. Baldwin observed memoranda typed by McCord to Rob Odle (Robert C. Odle, Director of Administration, Committee to Reelect the President) and one Timmons (William E. Timmons, Assistant to the President for Congressional Relations), but he could not state that these memoranda related to Baldwin's monitoring activities in connection with the Democratic National Committee Headquarters.

Odle, who was interviewed on several occasions during June and July, 1972, denied ever receiving any reports from McCord. Timmons, when interviewed on 9/8/72, stated that the only reports he received from McCord had to do with McCord's analysis of the security at the Doral Hotel, Miami, Florida, where the President and his cabinet were considering staying during the Republican Convention, and a memorandum dealing with the possible alteration of convention passes by a hippie group.

ACTION: For information.

DAN

~~7~~
Jim
10/13
7:59A

ROD
WGC
CB
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JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.; ET AL
IOC

Felt _____
Baker _____
Bates _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Cleveland _____

FBI Finds Nixon Aides Sabotaged Democrats

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Staff Writers

FBI agents have established that the Watergate bugging incident stemmed from a massive campaign of political spying and sabotage conducted on behalf of President Nixon's re-election and directed by officials of the White House and the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

The activities, according to information in FBI and Department of Justice files, were aimed at all the major Democratic presidential contenders and — since 1971 — represented a basic strategy of the Nixon re-election effort.

Informed of the general contents of this article, the White House referred all comment to the Committee for the Re-election of the President. A spokesman there said, "The Post story is not only fiction but a collection of absurdities." Asked to discuss the specific points raised in the story, the spokesman DeVan L. Shumway, refused on grounds that "the entire matter is in the hands of the authorities."

Law enforcement sources said that probably the best example of the sabotage was the fabrication — by a White House aide — of a letter to the editor alleging that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine) condoned a racial slur on Americans of French-American descent as "Canucks."

The letter was published in the Manchester Union Leader Feb. 24, less than two weeks before the New Hampshire primary. It in part triggered Muskie's politically damaging "crying speech" before the newspaper's office.

Washington Post staff writer Marilyn Berger reported that Ken W. Clawson, deputy director of White House Communications, told her in a conversation on Sept. 25 that "I wrote the letter."

Interviewed again yesterday, Clawson denied that he had claimed authorship of the "Canuck" letter, saying the reporter must have misunderstood him. "I know nothing about it," Clawson said.

William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester paper, said yesterday that although the person who signed the letter — a Paul Morrison of Deerfield Beach, Fla. — has never been located, "I am convinced that it is authentic."

However, Loeb said he is investigating the possibility that the letter is a fabrication because of another letter he received about two weeks ago. The recent letter, Loeb said, maintains that

another person was paid \$1,000 to assist with the "Canuck" hoax.

B. J. McQuaid, editor-in-chief of the Union Leader, said earlier this year that Clawson had been "useful" to the paper in connection with the "Canuck" letter. Though McQuaid did not elaborate, he too said that he believed the original letter was authentic.

Clawson, a former Washington Post reporter, said he met McQuaid only briefly during the New Hampshire primary while lunching in the state with editors of the newspaper.

He denied that he provided any assistance with the letter. Clawson said the first time he heard of the "Canuck" letter was when "I saw it on television" following the Muskie speech.

Immediately following his "crying speech," Muskie's standing in the New Hampshire primary polls began to slip and he finished with only 48 per cent of the Democratic primary vote — far short of his expectations.

The Nixon forces, using funds from GOP campaign contributions, attempted to discredit individual Democratic presidential candidates and disrupt their

campaigns, according to federal investigators. "Intelligence work" is normal during a campaign and is said to be carried out by both political parties. But the investigators said what they uncovered goes far beyond what is normal, and is unprecedented in its extent and intensity.

Mr. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

- The Washington Post Times Herald A1 & A14
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date 10/10/72

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They said It Included

Following members of Democratic candidates' families; forging letters and distributing them under the candidates' letterheads; leaking false and manufactured items to the press; throwing campaign schedules into disarray; seizing confidential campaign files, and investigating the lives of dozens of Democratic campaign workers.

Three attorneys have told The Washington Post that, as early as mid-1971, they were asked to work as agents provocateurs on behalf of the Nixon campaign. They said they were asked to undermine the primary campaigns of Democratic candidates by a man who has been identified in FBI reports as an operative of the Nixon re-election organization.

See WATERGATE, A14, Col. 1

WATERGATE, From A1

All three lawyers, including one who is an assistant attorney general of Tennessee, said they turned down the offers, which purportedly included the promise of "big jobs" in Washington after President Nixon's re-election. They said the overtures were made by Donald Herbert Segretti, 31, a former Treasury Department lawyer who lives in Marina Del Rey, Calif.

One Federal investigative official said that Segretti played the role of "just a small fish in a big pond." According to FBI reports, at least 50 undercover Nixon operatives traveled throughout the country trying to disrupt and spy on Democratic campaigns.

Both at the White House and within the President's re-election committee, the intelligence-sabotage operation was commonly called the "offensive security" program of the Nixon forces, according to investigators.

Perhaps the most significant finding of the whole Watergate investigation, the investigators say, was that numerous specific acts of political sabotage and spying were all traced to this "offensive security," which was conceived and directed in the White House and by President Nixon's re-election committee.

The investigators said that a major purpose of the sub rosa activities was to create so much confusion, suspicion and dissension that the Democrats would be incapable of uniting after choosing a presidential nominee.

The FBI's investigation of the Watergate definitely established that virtually all the acts against the Democrats were financed by a secret,

fluctuating \$350,000-\$700,000 campaign fund that was controlled by former Attorney General John N. Mitchell while he headed the Justice Department. Later, when he served as President Nixon's campaign manager, Mitchell shared control of the fund with others. The money was kept in a safe in the office of the President's chief fundraiser, former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans.

According to sources close to the Watergate investigation, much of the FBI's information is expected to be revealed at the trial of the seven men indicted on charges of conspiring to eavesdrop on Democratic headquarters at the Watergate.

"There's some very powerful information," said one federal official, "especially if it becomes known before Nov. 7."

A glimpse of the Nixon campaign's spying and disruptions are to be found in the activities of Segretti. According to investigators, Segretti's work was financed, through middlemen, by the \$350,000-\$700,000 fund.

Asked by The Washington Post to discuss Segretti, three FBI and Justice Department officials involved in the Watergate probe refused. At the mention of Segretti's name, each said—in the words of one—

"That's part of the Watergate investigation." One of the officials, however, became angry at the mention of Segretti's name and characterized his activities as "undescribable."

Segretti, visited in his West Coast apartment last week by Washington Post special correspondent Robert Meyers, repeatedly answered questions by saying "I don't know." "I don't have to answer that,"

and "No comment." After 15 minutes, he said: "This is material for a good novel, it's ridiculous," and chased the reporter outside when he attempted to take a picture.

According to the three attorneys interviewed by The Post, Segretti attempted to hire them in 1971 as undercover agents working in behalf of President Nixon's re-election. All three said they first met Segretti in 1968, when they served together in Vietnam as captains in the Army Judge Advocate General Corps.

One of the lawyers, Alex B. Shipley, a Democrat who is now assistant attorney general of Tennessee, said Segretti told him, "Money would be no problem, but the people we would be working for wanted results for the cash that would be spent."

Shipley, 30, added: "He (Segretti) also told me that we would be taken care of after Nixon's re-election, that I would get a good job in the government."

According to Shipley, Segretti said that the undercover work would require false identification papers under an assumed name; that Shipley recruit five more persons, preferably lawyers, for the job; that they would attempt to disrupt the schedules of Democratic candidates and obtain information from their campaign organizations; that Shipley would not reveal to Segretti the names of the men he would hire; and that Segretti could never reveal to Shipley specifically who was supplying the money for the operation.

Shipley recalled in a telephone interview: "I said, 'How in hell are we going to be taken care of if no one knows what we're doing?' and Segretti said: 'Nixon knows that

something is being done. It's a typical deal,' Segretti said; 'Don't tell me anything and I won't know.'"

Segretti's first approach, said Shipley, came on June 27, 1971. "He called me before then and told me he would be in Washington and he came to a dinner party at my apartment at South Four Towers (4600 S. Four Mile Run Drive, Arlington) the night before," said Shipley. "Nothing was said about it then. The next morning I met him for breakfast and drove him to the airport—Dulles."

According to Shipley, he picked Segretti up that morning, a Sunday, at the Georgetown Inn, where hotel records show—a Donald H. Segretti stayed in room 402 on June 25 and June 26, 1971 (total bill \$54.75, including \$2.25 in telephone calls). In addition, travel records obtained by The Washington Post show that Segretti bought a Washington-San Francisco-Monterey (Calif.) airline ticket on June 27 (departure Dulles).

On the way to Dulles, said Shipley, Segretti "first mentioned the deal. He asked would I be interested because I was getting out of the Army. We were both getting out shortly . . . and didn't have anything lined up. He mentioned on the way to Dulles that we would do a little political espionage."

Shipley continued: "I said, 'What are you talking about?' He (Segretti) said: 'For instance, we'll go to a Kennedy rally and find an ardent Kennedy worker. Then you say that you're a Kennedy man too but you're working behind the scenes; you get them to help you. You send them to work for Muskie, stuffing envelopes or whatever, and you

get them to pass you the information. They'll think that they are helping Kennedy against Muskie. But actually you're using the information for something else."

"It was very strange," Shipley recalled. "Three quarters of the way to the airport I said, 'Well, who will we be working for?' He said 'Nixon' and I was really taken aback; because all the actions he had talked about would have taken place in the Democratic primaries. He (Segretti) said the main purpose was that the Democrats have an ability to get back together after a knockdown, drag-out campaign. What we want to do is wreak enough havoc so they can't."

Shipley said he told Segretti, "Well, it sounds interesting; let me think about it."

In addition to Shipley, Roger Lee Nixt of Dennison, Iowa, and Kenneth Griffiths of Atlanta, Ga., said they turned down similar offers from Segretti, with whom they served in Vietnam. Both declined to discuss the offers in detail, but they acknowledged that Segretti had told them they would be engaged in sub rosa activities—similar to those described by Shipley—to aid President Nixon's reelection.

Still another lawyer who served with Segretti in Vietnam, Peter Dixon of San Francisco, also said Segretti made him an offer. However, Dixon said he told Segretti "No thanks" before any details of the job were revealed. "I said, Gee, Don, I'm not interested in political matters, and I'm not a Republican anyway," said Dixon.

The most detailed account of Segretti's activities was given by Shipley, who said he wrote a memorandum to himself about the episode "because it all seemed so strange."

At one point during the four-month period when Segretti was trying to recruit him, said Shipley, he approached a friend who worked for Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and was advised to try and string him (Segretti) out to see what he's up to." Although "I don't like these type of shenanigans," Shipley said, he never subsequently contacted anyone else about the matter and said he has not been questioned by the FBI about Segretti.

During a meeting on July

23, said Shipley, Segretti "didn't go into much detail because it was mostly 'Are you with me or not?'" When he asked Segretti exactly what would be expected of him in participating in clandestine activities, Shipley said he was told:

"Enlist people, be imaginative. One thing he stressed was asking people who were fairly free to travel and (that) he was asking lawyers because he didn't want to do anything illegal. It wasn't represented as a strictly strongarm operation. He stressed what fun we could have. As an example, he gave this situation:

"When a rally is scheduled at 7 p.m. at a local coliseum by a particular candidate, you call up and represent to the manager that you're the field manager for this candidate and you have some information that some rowdies, some hippies or what-have-you are going to cause trouble. So you ask him to move the rally up to 9 o'clock—thereby insuring that the place would be padlocked when the candidate showed up at 7."

Shipley said he was asked by Segretti to fly to Atlanta to enlist their Army colleague, Kenneth Griffiths, in the project, but that he never made the trip. However, when visiting Griffiths last Christmas, said Shipley, "Griffiths mentioned to me that Segretti had been in contact with him and that Griffiths had expressed absolutely no interest at all."

The last time he heard from Segretti, said Shipley, was on Oct. 23, 1971, when "he called from California and asked me to check into Muskie's operation in Tennessee . . . I just never did anything about it."

"At one time during these conjectural discussions," Shipley continued, "Segretti said it might be good to get a false ID to travel under, that it would be harder for anyone to catch up with us. He mentioned he might use the pseudonym Bill Mooney for himself."

"Segretti said he wanted to cover the country," Shipley continued, "that he would be more or less the head coordinator for the country. But some of the things he proposed to do didn't seem that damaging, like getting a post office box in the name of the Massachusetts Safe Driving Committee and awarding a

medal to Teddy Kennedy—with announcements sent to the press."

"The one important thing that struck me was that he seemed to be well financed," Shipley said. "He was always flying across the country. When he came to Washington in June he said he had had an appointment at the Treasury Department and that the Treasury Department was picking up the tab on this—his plane and hotel bill. He said 'don't ask me any names.'"

(According to travel records, Segretti criss-crossed the country at least 10 times during the second half of 1971. Stops included Miami, Houston, Manchester, N.H., Knoxville, Los Angeles, New York, Washington, Salt Lake City, Chicago, Portland, Ore, Albuquerque, Tucson, San Francisco, Monterrey and several other California cities.)

According to Shipley, Segretti was an unlikely choice for any undercover political work. "I didn't think he could do it because he's not that kind of guy," said Shipley. "He doesn't have the right personality. He's a small guy with a big smile on his face all the time, kind of naive almost. I always assumed he was fairly liberal, but I don't think we ever had a political discussion."

Segretti told him one other major element about his covert work, said Shipley: "He intended to go into a law firm near Los Angeles by the name of Young and Segretti—he said it was a cover, that he would be doing only political work."

According to the California Bar Association, Segretti's law office at 14013 West Captain's Row, Marina Del Rey, Calif.

There, in an apartment surrounded by comfortable furniture, piles of photograph records, tomato plants, a stereo receiver, a tap deck and a 10-speed bike, Segretti was found last week by Post special correspondent Myers.

Questioned whether he knew Alex Shipley, Roger Lee Nixt, Kenneth Griffiths or Peter Dixon, Segretti asked, "Why?" Informed that they had said Segretti attempted to recruit them for undercover political work, he replied "I don't believe it." Then he declined to answer a series of questions except to say either

"I don't know," "No comment," or some similar response.

At one point, Segretti said: "This is all ridiculous and I don't know anything about this."

At another point he said: "The Treasury Department never paid my way to Washington or anywhere else."

Biographical details about Segretti, who stands about 5 feet 8 and weighs about 150 pounds, are minimal.

From Army colleagues and classmates at the Boalt Hall School of Law at the University of California in Berkeley, it is known that he was raised on the West Coast.

After receiving his law degree, he served as a Treasury Department attorney in Washington for less than a year, according to friends, and then entered the Army as an officer in the Army Judge Advocate General Corps.

A Treasury Department spokesman confirmed that Segretti, in 1966 and 1967, worked as an attorney in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency here.

About a year of Segretti's Army service, friends said, was spent in Vietnam, with Americal Division headquarters in Chu Lai and U.S. Army-Vietnam Headquarters at Longbinh.

Segretti returned to the States for the latter part of his military service and was stationed at Ft. Ord until his discharge sometime in the second half of 1971, according to friends.



1963 Photo
DONALD H. SEGRETTI
This is all ridiculous

The Washington Post
KEN W. CLAWSON
now denies writing letter

JAMES WALTER MC CORD, JR.;
ET AL
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

- Felt _____
- Baker _____
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- Mr. Kinley _____
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- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

Democrats Step Up Sabotage Charges

By Karlyn Barker
and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Staff Writers

The McGovern camp last night accused the Republicans of more acts of attempted political sabotage and Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) renewed his effort to open a congressional investigation into the Watergate incident and issues stemming from it.

Frank Mankiewicz, political director for the McGovern campaign, listed 10 separate acts of alleged sabotage, saying that some of them were so well-engineered that they must have come from the Republicans.

While he offered no evidence that the alleged sabotage was Republican-sponsored, Mankiewicz cited examples ranging from a serious attempt to get AFL-CIO President George Meany to come to New York for a bogus rendezvous with McGovern to instances of telephone calls amounting to apparent practical jokes.

In a related development, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, (D-Maine), identified in yesterday's Washington Post story as the victim of a White House hoax that apparently damaged his presidential campaign, demanded yesterday that President Nixon personally answer charges linking his staff to



FRANK MANKIEWICZ
10 separate acts

widespread acts of political spying.

During the morning briefing at the White House, Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler declined on 20 separate occasions to comment on the new allegations of political spying as reporters questioned him about the matter for nearly 10 minutes.

"My answer," Ziegler said in his final no-comment statement, "is that I have nothing

See WATERGATE, A10, Col. 4
Muskie demands Nixon response to charges. Page A12.

- The Washington Post Times Herald **A 1, 10**
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) _____
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Daily World _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date 10/11/72

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WATERGATE, From A1

urther to say about The Washington Post story. It has been appropriately addressed by the committee (for the reflection of the president) and Mr. Clawson and I have nothing further to say."

Both the Nixon committee and Ken W. Clawson, a White House aide linked to the political espionage in the Post story, have flatly denied the charges.

The Post story reported that FBI agents had linked the Watergate bugging incident to a massive campaign of political spying and sabotage against the Democrats.

Rep. Patman, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, cited the story in pressing again for the "full-scale congressional investigation with subpoena powers into the Watergate bugging incident that was refused by a 20-to-15 vote of his Committee last week.

Yesterday, he called the members together for a 10 a.m. Thursday meeting because "developments of the past week have greatly intensified the seriousness of the matter."

Specifically asked to testify before Patman's Committee are Clark MacGregor, chairman of the Committee to Re-elect the President; Maurice Stans, that committee's finance chairman; John Mitchell, former Attorney General and former campaign chairman, and John Dean, a White House staffer who conducted an in-house investigation of the Watergate incident.

At a news conference in the Rayburn House Office Building, Patman also said that the General Accounting Office "has taken up my request for a full-scale investigation of the financial aspects of the Watergate affair" and will release initial findings by Oct. 26.

"I am calling on the President to open up the records—all the records—of his campaign organization," said Patman. "I am calling on him to require that all of his personnel be available to answer questions and to reveal publicly what has gone on behind the backs of the American people."

Other recent developments alluded to by Patman yesterday

included a story written by Clark R. Mollenhoff, of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, that reported that Ziegler had said that money used in the Watergate bugging incident came from Nixon campaign funds. Ziegler has denied making such an admission.

There has also been a statement by Alfred C. Baldwin III, who has been granted immunity from prosecution, that he participated in the bugging conspiracy and saw transcripts of the bugging addressed to a presidential aide and members of the re-election committee.

Patman said U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica's amended order issued last Friday "clears the way for these witnesses (Mitchell, MacGregor, Stans and Dean) to appear voluntarily... There is no legitimate reason for them not to appear."

Sirica has earlier prohibited out-of-court comment on the Watergate incident on the grounds that it would prejudice the case of seven defendants indicted in the Watergate break-in and alleged bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters.

On Friday, however, Sirica said his ruling was not intended to affect congressional activities, political debate or news media reporting.

Patman said he did not know if President Nixon had direct knowledge of the bugging conspiracy or any other alleged sabotage activities on the part of his re-election committee.

But, Patman said, "He's in charge, as he should be. He is responsible. If you don't run the campaign yourself, you lose control of it."

Rep. Benjamin B. Blackburn (R-Ga.), who attended Patman's news conference, told reporters afterward that the chairman "has no new evidence (in the Watergate investigation). It would be absolutely crazy for any witness to appear."

Blackburn, who said he would be in Georgia Thursday kicking off his re-election campaign, said the Committee could serve no legal purpose by an investigation and that further probing would be too close to congressional adjournment due perhaps on Saturday.

There are individuals who support the other candidate but they don't want to talk about him," said Blackburn. "They want to talk about a peripheral issue, and that's all this is."

Patman said his Committee's investigation would focus on "all of the financial aspects" of the charges against the Republicans.

In a letter to Elmer B. Staats, U.S. comptroller general, Patman asked the GAO to investigate the transportation of \$100,000 from Houston, Tex., to a bank in Mexico and finally to the President's re-election committee.

Patman's letter also asked the GAO to investigate "the manner in which \$25,000 in

was delivered to the (re-election) finance committee" and "the present location of the \$125,000 described above to determine who now has possession of this money and/or for what purposes it was expended and by whom and on what dates."

A spokesman for the GAO said yesterday, however, that his office "may not have the time or authority" to do all that Patman has asked by the Oct. 26 deadline.

There was no indication yesterday whether any of the four Republican aides asked to testify before the Committee would appear Thursday.

A spokesman for the re-election committee said he did not know what response MacGregor and Stans would have "and I don't believe in saying things I don't know."

There was no response from either Mitchell or Dean, but a spokesman for Patman said he expected that at least some of the four would show up for the hearing.

"Judge Sirica has given them permission to talk and that was their only excuse before," said the spokesman. "They'll have to come up with another reason or they'll simply have to start talking."

The spokesman said that if the witnesses did not show up, "then the Committee will consider voting to subpoena them."

Members of the Committee, including all Republican members, voted 20 to 15 against issuing such subpoenas last week and the two Democrats and four Southern Democrats who voted no then indicated yesterday they probably would not change their votes.

In the charges of alleged sabotage, McGovern political director Mankiewicz said that someone impersonated him in

a telephone call to CBS commentator Walter Cronkite last week.

The impersonator referred to a bogus deal in which Cronkite had allegedly agreed to give 80 per cent of the news coverage of the presidential campaign to McGovern and the remaining 20 per cent to Nixon. "But everybody's getting suspicious—better give more to Nixon," the Mankiewicz impersonator said.

Mankiewicz said that Cronkite later told him of the impersonator's call and "said the guy was definitely not just a crank."

Mankiewicz said the other recent examples of alleged disruption and intelligence gathering included:

- A telephone call to McGovern finance personnel by someone impersonating Kirby Jones of the McGovern staff asking for information on how much was given to the McGovern campaign by Stewart Mott, the General Motors heir.

- A request by another person claiming to be a Taiwan diplomat seeking information on McGovern's long-range campaign schedule.

- A telephone call by someone posing as an aide to campaign manager Gary Hart requesting campaign chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien to stop criticizing Hart.

- Another telephone impersonator alleging to be Oliver Tyrez, the McGovern TV agent, and trying to cancel the senator's speech last night on CBS outlining a plan to end the Vietnam war. (The plan failed when CBS officials called McGovern headquarters to check.)

In addition, Mankiewicz said: "You'd come in in the morning and there would be false stories in the newspapers on staff changes or problems, and

We'd say, 'Who could have said that?' and we'd never find out. Somebody was clearly doing it."

In another development yesterday, the second of three attorneys who told The Post that they were recruited to do political sabotage for the Republicans described some of the plans.

Roger Lee Nixt, the attorney, told CBS reporters in Iowa that one plan was to print up "bogus tickets or extra tickets" for Democratic fund-raisers, particularly those of Sen. Muskie.

Nixt said these extra tickets would be given to people so that when the dinner was actually held, there'd be confusion because too many people would be there and this would irritate the Democrats in a way and create a problem in the Muskie campaign.

Nixt said he was told "I could get paid good for it, but money was no problem."

Meanwhile, reports were circulating in the McGovern camp that some of the initial information concerning the medical history of Sen. Thomas Eagleton came from Republican sources. McGovern dropped Eagleton from the ticket after it was disclosed that the senator had received psychiatric treatment.

Robert Boyd, chief of the Washington bureau of Knight newspapers which received the first tip on Eagleton's background, including some details, said in an interview that the newspaper chain's source got his material from "Republican" intermediaries.

Later, the same informant contacted McGovern campaign aides with the data. The McGovern people were relieved, Boyd said, at having the disclosure come early in the campaign.