

Data Show Dodd Acted For Klein

Probers Produce Letters Lauding Foreign Agent

By Richard Harwood
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The Senate Ethics Committee produced documentary evidence yesterday that Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) took directions from foreign agent Julius Klein.

In an effort to repair Klein's sinking fortunes with clients in Germany, Dodd on two occasions dispatched letters to German Chancellor Erhard's chief assistant, Ludger Westrick, which praised Klein and emphasized his political influence in Washington.

The Committee documents showed that the letters were drafted by Klein himself and were sent to Westrick, the German state secretary, with only minor editing changes.

Strongest Evidence

The documents were produced at the end of the first week of the Committee's hearings on charges of misconduct against the Senator and con-



United Press International
JEREMY DODD
... "threat" apology

stituted the strongest evidence to date in support of the charge that Dodd had acted as Klein's "errand boy."

For the second day in a row,

the Committee's proceedings were disrupted by a dramatic side issue involving the Dodd family. On Thursday, Sen. Dodd had interrupted the hearing to accuse a one-time personal secretary of perjury.

Yesterday Dodd's 27-year-old son, Jeremy, drew the Committee's interest.

He was accused of threatening an anti-Dodd witness, Michael V. O'Hare, in an encounter in the Senate coffee shop yesterday morning.

O'Hare, a former Dodd employer, informed the Committee staff and reporters—that young Dodd stopped him,

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stuck a finger in his chest and declared: "When this thing is over I'm going to follow you to your — grave."

Three hours later, just before the noon recess and with Jeremy Dodd in the audience, Committee Chairman John Stennis (D-Miss.) announced that it was a crime, punishable by a \$5000 fine and up to 5 years in prison, to threaten any witness who appears before a congressional committee.

Committee witnesses, said Stennis, "are here under the command of the law . . . They are wards of the Senate . . . and the Committee just cannot stand by now and see any of these witnesses threatened, coerced or intimidated . . . It is a serious matter from any viewpoint."

While the statement was provoked by the coffee shop incident, members of the Committee staff said it was a "fair inference" that Stennis was also referring to Dodd's threat of a perjury indictment Thursday against Marjorie Carpenter, who had been his personal secretary until late 1964.

Apology Issued

The Stennis warning was merely the latest in a series of clashes between Dodd and the Committee. They have destroyed the "clublike" atmosphere in which it was thought the hearing on misconduct charges against the Senator would take place.

In midafternoon young Dodd issued an apology.

Committee Counsel Benjamin Fern quietly, but relentlessly, cast serious doubt yesterday on whether Dodd's trip to Germany in 1964 was pri-

marily on behalf of the Senate, as Dodd claims, rather than a mission on behalf of Klein.

The trip began on April 6. For weeks before the trip — various witnesses have testified and various documents have shown — that Klein had implored Dodd to go to Germany to refurbish Klein's image with his clients in the Society for German-American Cooperation. Klein's \$150,000-a-year contract with the Society was in jeopardy because of an investigation into Klein's lobbying activities by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1963.

During this same period, one of Dodd's assistants — David Martin — was interested in going to Germany to collect material about a Soviet assassin named Bogdan N. Stashynsky.

Late in March, Dodd obtained permission for the Judiciary Committee to make the trip at government expense and to take Martin with him.

Briefing Papers

Before departing, Klein sent a packet of briefing papers to Dodd instructing him on whom to see and what to say that would be helpful in getting Klein out of trouble with the Germans.

To support the claim that the trip was on Government business, Dodd's lawyers put Martin on the stand yesterday, along with two cold war experts — former Congressman Charles J. Kersten and Georgetown University Prof. Lev Dobriansky.

Kersten and Dobriansky testified that the Stashynsky

case was an important incident that merited the consideration of the Senate and that they had urged Dodd to look into it.

Martin backed up their testimony and said the product of the trip in April 1964 was a "significant" Committee document dealing with "Murder International," which was published in March, 1965.

Martin said he saw the "briefing" papers supplied to Dodd by Klein on the morning before their departure and "exploded" because they were "outrageous," "self-serving" and "heavy-handed." He said he decided that the papers would not be taken by the Senator on the trip.

Martin and the Senator were

gone six days.

Under Fern's low-keyed questioning, Martin admitted that Dodd had spoken favorably of Klein to former German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who was one of the original sponsors of the Society for German-American Cooperation.

He admitted that during the entire trip he and Dodd had spent less than seven hours looking into the Stashinskiy affair and that the major document they obtained had been available in Dodd's office since mid-1963.

The 163-page report subsequently put out by the Internal Security Subcommittee, Martin conceded, contained only one-half of a page of testimony by him, and only a three-page introduction by Dodd. The rest of it consisted of the document available to Dodd before the trip and of the testimony of one witness who was questioned in Washington.

Bennett Comments

"I have not seen one bit of evidence," the Committee Vice Chairman, Sen. Wallace Bennett (R-Utah), declared, "that this was anything but a personal trip."

The only detailed record of the trip consists of a "diary" dictated by Martin after he and the Senator returned.

Martin admitted to the Committee that when first questioned about the diary several weeks ago he had forgotten that it existed, although it contained the only notes dealing with the Stashinskiy affair.

He also admitted to Fern that he had failed to put into the diary Dodd's conversation with Adenauer about Klein and his problems, and had failed to record brief meetings between Martin, Dodd and employees of Klein's office in Germany.

"So we can't accept this diary as proof that the Klein matter was not discussed by Senator Dodd, can we?" Fern asked.

"No," said Martin. "It is not proof."

But Martin denied that Dodd had discussed Klein's problems in any conversation other than the one with Adenauer.

Upon Dodd's return, he received several letters from Klein about the trip and on August 15, 1964 received a Klein letter asking him to write to Ludger Westrick.

"Both Westrick and Speaker McCormack have the same decoration from the Vatican," Klein wrote. "They are good friends. The Speaker, too,

burdened with various foreign relations problems and are only now trying to catch up with your correspondence."

Draft of Letter Attached

Attached to this letter was a draft of the letter Dodd was to send to Westrick. It contained three paragraphs, the longest of which was a eulogy to Klein: "Incidentally, I saw General Klein recently who, as you know, works hand in glove with all us. He has the confidence of my Democratic and Republican colleagues and is especially close to our leaders—like Senator Humphrey and Senator Dirksen..."

There was more along that line and it was all included—verbatim—in Dodd's subsequent letter to Westrick on Sept. 11, 1964.

Westrick replied on Oct. 17, saying, "Mr. Klein visited me recently, but we have not yet reached a result that is to his satisfaction."

A copy of the Westrick reply went to Klein, who suggested that Dodd should write again to Westrick. Klein enclosed another draft letter for the Senator to send.

"Please do this on Monday," Klein directed, "because I am leaving for Europe on Wednesday and would you be good enough to send me a copy."

Dodd wrote to Westrick again on December 11, again using the draft Klein had supplied to him.

"I don't have to repeat," it said in part, "the high regard we have for the General and the great help he has been to us in the past, but most important we value his advice and counseling."

The Committee produced still another sheaf of the Klein-Dodd correspondence in which Klein excoriated Dodd on November 29, 1963, for failing to defend him more vigorously before the Foreign Relations Committee.

"I asked you to be present at the executive session," Klein wrote. "You promised me the night before that you would attend—but you were not there. I wired you to be present at the public hearings—you were not there either."

"What are you afraid of? Do you consider friendship a one-way street? All I can say is I am ashamed of you... With this, Tom, I close the chapter for good."

Dodd replied with a warm letter of apology to Klein and a eulogistic letter about Klein to Sen. William Fulbright (D-Ark), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.



Associated Press

MICHAEL O'HARE
... reports threat

went out of his way with Westrick to give me a big boost... Please get the letter (to Westrick) out on Monday. You can say that you were so