

Caddy

Caddy: Holding The Bag

~~by space or new~~ ~~xxx~~ chapter

Coinciding with Hunt's Mullen work, meaning ~~xxx~~ when Hunt was what Walters described as a "legitimate employee" and before he was a "legitimate employee," ^{that, when not} ~~presumably~~ ^{and}

Hunt's

~~not a legal employee of Mullen while an official employee of CIA, Michael Douglas Caddy~~ ^{shared} ~~was a Mullen employee.~~ ^{office.} Caddy represented General Foods, whose name just ~~fills~~ ^{fills} the blanks

in the censored Walters memorandum to Pat Gray in the part dealing with Mullen's covert ^{less than fully}

CIA work. ^{Caddy} He was, according to published accounts, also a Mullen employee, which seems

odd if he also worked for General Foods and more so because he is a lawyer, ~~in private~~

~~practice.~~ *In "public relations?"*

~~He shared Hunt's office or vice versa.~~ *# 1A*

~~political~~

~~They shared clandestine/activities of the nastiest nature.~~

Hunt's trust in Caddy is such that he had Caddy standing by in the event of what ^{unannounced and uncalled,} did eventuate, his thugs got caught. Caddy is the man who walked in/to the complete amazement of the police early in the morning of Saturday, June 17, when ~~xxx~~ all of the five men arrested had declined offers to make phone calls. He said he was their lawyer.

Caddy is a man of the bitterest ant-liberal and anti-labor views. (Group Research *5/24/74*)

Caddy is one of the then young people who gathered at ex-spook, right-wing doyen Bill Buckley's estate to form YAF, whose first national director Caddy was.

Caddy is the first person ^{in this case} to go to jail/after the five arrested inside The Watergate.

He was then represented by more lawyers than any actual defendant/although the charge against him was merely contempt based upon the spurious claim preparations for which we

have already seen in other instances, that he was obligated to silence by the "lawyer-client" relationship. He was then represented by ^{two lawyers from his own firm} ~~his own partners~~ ^{+ us} plus lawyer from the

prestigious firm ^{Hogan and Hartson} that represented Hunt and had represented the CIA. Bittman was then a partner in Hogan and Hartson. ~~And Hogan and Hartson had done legal work for the CIA.~~

Caddy was a "business" partner with Hunt, a fact that was hidden in its clandestine aspects. Hunt, ^{"Jordan Davis"} in fact, participated under an alias, The project was right down Nixon's alley ^H and was another unseen hand inside a Colson glove. *IB*

Caddy is also one of the early figures in the case who managed to disappear from it

There is no doubt what Hunt was up to and there is no doubt that his CIA work, whether or not legal and proper - and it was neither- was ultra-secret. This means that if Caddy were not part of it he ^{is} was a man in whom Hunt and his assorted principals, of whom we know three - the CIA, the Nixon/White^N House thuggery and the Mullen/CIA front operation- imparted ^{unlimited} the most ~~unrestricted~~ trust. Otherwise he would not have been Hunt's office mate, able to see with whom Hunt consulted, hear their conversation, answer the phone and in other ways be privy to Hunt's operations.

In fact he was more than merely trusted. He was part of some of the nastier clandestine political operations so easily exposed ~~that~~ ^{one} marvels how all the official investigations, all the criminal investigators and all the press managed to avoid them.

1B

It followed shortly upon the December, 1969 recommendation of Hunt for this mysterious White House "PR firm" by Magruder, Colson and the master of Nixonian dirty-work^s and leaks, Lyn Nofziger, the kind of operation that in Nixon's White House ^{remained} ~~came to be~~ known as a "Nofziger job" ^{after Nofziger left it,}
^{even after his departure}

How the press could have lost all interest in him is inexplicable. It also is atypical. Everything about Caddy was newsworthy in The Watergate and reporting of it.

After his Mullen career, Caddy became an associate of the law firm of Gall, Lane, Powell and Kilcullen, when another associate, Mac S. Dunaway ^{was in front and Caddy's trust} figured fleetingly in ~~news about Hunt and then disappeared from the reporting.~~ *long before Caddy joined the firm, (as we shall see.)*

Dr. Galt at 1250 Connecticut Avenue, *CIA*
This firm is officed ~~in~~ a building that also holds the office of another lawyer,

2B Ricey New, ~~who~~ *He* was sent by the CIA to rescue a former agent if not then an active one, Richard Case Nagell, when Nagell was picked up inside East Germany in 1968.

Just in time to meet Nixon's need when Nixon was caught in the most extensive and elaborate violation of all campaign laws and when there was a ~~waiting~~ ^{standing} line of corporation executives waiting to cop guilty pleas in a successful effort to escape jail, Caddy produced a book titled The \$100 Million Payoff: How Big Labor Buys Its Democrats. Aside from being part of the Nixon "game plan" of convincing the people that all politicians are as crooked as his gang, the subliminal effect of this line is to destroy faith in representative government. It tells the people the Nixon lie, that all politicians are crooks, regardless of Party.

Caddy's line in this propoganda of the far right is that organized labor pours millions into Democratic coffers and that donors and recipients alike should be prosecuted. His propoganda was touted by this far-right spectrum as "explosive evidence." Journals of that political perspective gave Caddy's book a big play.

~~Human Events of May 11, 1974 headed its reporting of a book~~

Humans events is a right-wing tabloid. It gave reporting of this book a monopoly of its first three pages in the issue of May 11, 1974, heading it "The Democrats' Watergate."

~~in reporting on the Caddy book~~ The Group Research Report review of the Caddy book (5/24/74) notes that Caddy had earlier worked for the National Association of Manufactur-

ers. (So had John F. Lane, his associate in the Gall law firm.) *See artundale, Huppel directory)*

Caddy is ~~xxxxxx~~ a trustee of the Robert M. Schuchman Memorial Foundation, named after one of the other early YAFFers of the period when Buckley launched the right-wing kids on their way to the ^{real} ~~can~~ Watergate, ^{from those leaders} so many of ~~them~~ ^{ed} figuring in it under Nixon and in his White House. The Schuchman Foundation set up what it called, like

entirely once his contempt troubles were resolved.

The mystery about Caddy is heightened by one of the items of evidence found on the Cubans, a map. The news accounts, which merely report that the map ^{was marked to} ^{places, including} showed how to get from The Watergate to Dupont Circle, did not include Caddy's then address, 2121 P Street, NW, which is at Dupont Circle. The easiest way to it and the best way for a car to get to ~~his~~ front door is exactly the way marked on that map, New Hampshire Avenue to the circle and then over P Street to that front door.

The official lack of official interest in Caddy once his arrogance, which embarrassed ~~officials~~ the prosecutors, was overcome with the contempt citation that saved their faces, is one of the reasons so many mysteries remain mysteries and may be one of the more important earlier determinants in the unimpeachment of Richard Nixon.

~~after his Mullen career, Caddy went to the law firm of Gall,~~

2A

C.

I knew the late John Gall when I was a Senate investigator and editor and he was counsel to the National Association of Manufacturers, whose members and who own ^{se} anti-labor and ^{secret propaganda} activities the Senate was then investigating. A large percentage of its more influential ^{union and members} members were those who inflicted violence on labor organizers, ^{This was} (including murders) in the tumultuous days of the Great Depression and the resurgence of trades-union organization and demands for decent working conditions and pay. A more virulently anti-labor advocate ^{than Gall} I do not recall and there ^{were} many like him before that committee of the Senate. Escaping the sweatshop and starvation wages was ^{client} (to Gall as to his principal subversion) and they said so.

Caddy really believes this, even today, and he gives his opposition to it a special political twist. ~~Pick up with CR review then back to Mullen, all else before Dossier.~~

2B job

those Nixon paper organization, for the funnelling of illicit money into his campaign, *Just when he needed help, too.*
the "Center for the Public Interest." It gave Caddy a grant to write this propaganda.

The center, in turn, is endorsed by others of the right, including M. Stanton Evans, still another of those early YAF leaders, and Phyllis Schlafly, both right-wing propagandists to whom their propaganda is "news."

However in his own mind he may describe his connections, Caddy is and has been closely associated with and been part of anti-labor activities. These were a major interest of the Gall firm. Partner John Kilcullen's participation in them has been as counsel to a lobbyist for the so-called National Right to Work Committee and with the "Center for the Study of Union Power" of the National Association of Manufacturers, which is the traditional spearhead of anti-unionism. (GR 5/24/74)

Unlike what one would expect of a man of principal, when Caddy was asked to describe this "Center for the Public Interest" by the Northern Virginia Sun (5/8/73) he refused, *as did a center of ~~power~~ ^{women}.*

If it is not surprising that so many of those then kids Bill Buckley gathered together to form YAF ~~have~~ hold beliefs so firmly rooted in the outlived past, it is astounding how many of them Nixon managed to gather around himself and of these the large percentage who participated in ~~illegalities of the Watergate~~ *crimes.* This makes even more unusual the lack of interest on the part of the major media that to Nixon is "liberal" in these YAF leaders of the past, particularly Caddy, because of his personal Watergate activities, his connection with Hunt and Mullen if not directly with the CIA, his volunteer work with Liddy at CREEP, and because public exposure and even jailing was no discouragement to his appointment to official Republican positions.

In the wake of Watergate publicity about him, Caddy moved to Arlington, Virginia, *Since the late 1950s (see news 6/19/72)*
across the Potomac from Washington. A long-time Republican Party activist, Caddy was appointed to the Arlington County Republican Committee and its Young Republican Committee, at least one other member of which, ~~was his~~ Jade West, was his associate in "Right to Work" activities. The Arlington Republican machine grabbed Caddy up the minute he moved into the county, ^N _A deterred by his Watergate involvements. (Na.Va. Sun 5/8/74)

There is nothing in Caddy's ^{legal} professional experience to account for Hunt's having him stand by for Watergate ~~in~~ break-in emergencies, Caddy's actual role. Because he is not a criminal lawyer and because he is without significant or relevant in-court, defense practise, having Caddy as legal back-up man on the operation is ^{al.} exceptional. It can be explained as not involving a lawyer who was without knowledge of the crime or as a measure of the trust Hunt vested in Caddy personally.

With what amounts to limitless funding from all those unaccounted Nixon millions, cost was not a consideration. It was more important to have a man who could be trusted to call upon in an emergency than it was to have a Clarence Darrow.

Caddy justified Hunt's trust.

In his dedication Caddy was willing to and did go to jail in an effort to keep from telling what he knew. It was his personal duplication of the basic Nixon strategy, to delay and buy time by whatever means and regardless of immediate cost.

He did buy enough time because when he had finished stalling the prosecutors the fix was ^{on} set and the press had lost its interest in him as it turned to other in the endless chain of interrelated Watergate events all newsworthy. There were so many of these developments and they were all so without precedent anyone with public-relations experience could expect many not to be reported.

Caddy succeeded in stalling and in silence for more than a month, until Thursday, July 20, 1972, (Star-News 7/20/72) to be followed in the same ploy by Liddy. (Star-News 7/27/72)

For Caddy this was almost Kamikaze (spelling) bravery if the suspicions of the Washington police, that he is homosexual, are correct. They deduced this the early morning of Saturday, June 17, 1972, when he appeared ~~unaccounted and~~ uncalled to represent the five in their ^{slam} slam. Thereafter, according to the confession of a homosexual police agent that was made court record when the left-wing think-tank, the Institute For Policy studies, sued over Watergate type activities against it (Post 10/10/73), this police agent was directed to try to cultivate Caddy. Had his four lawyers not worked ⁱⁿ is haste (Star 7/17/72) throughout the entire day Caddy was in the court cell-block and ~~it~~ had they not been

successful in the last minute, when he was released pending appeal from ^{the} contempt charge, ~~as potentially dangerous~~ he would have been sent to the District of Columbia's notorious pen, where brutalizations, ranging from rape to murder, ^{are} were common.

The ~~dodge~~ Caddy used to keep from ~~talking~~ giving the grand jury the evidence he and the whole crew wanted to suppress is that everyone else was his client. He claimed that an unnamed client demanded that Caddy respect the ^{unnamed} alleged client's right to the preservation of confidentiality over his ^{alleged} consultations with his lawyer.

It was a common Nixonian trick so obviously no more than a trick it was regularly rejected by the courts and the Congressional committees. However, in each case it did succeed in delaying compulsory testimony until the final ruling was made. It is the same trick Hunt and Liddy both pulled with ^{Monitor} Jackson so Jackson could claim he was forbidden to open his mouth. ~~Frederick LaRue, one of the earlier~~ Robert Mardian, former Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division and the CREEP's "action officer" on Watergate, made the same spurious claim to retard his confession of Liddy's immediate ^{criminal} confessions to him, first to the grand jury and then to the Watergate committee, where Mardian was televised. Liddy made the same outrageous claim to having alleged clients about whom he could not talk, ^{including Caddy.}

It is true that Caddy did make this initial, out-of-court, ^{at-the-jail} appearance for the five, but there after he was not part of any defense. He obtained an experienced criminal lawyer, ^{about three a.m.} Joseph Rafferty, Jr., as soon as Hunt phoned him that bleak and desperate pre-dawn Saturday morning.

But it is also true that when the first court-room appearance was called for, on arraignment, Caddy told Bob Woodward of the Post, "They are not my clients." (Woodward and Bernstein, for all their winning of the Pulitzer prize, paid almost no attention to this entire Mullen/Bennett Watergate aspect. They do include this ^{quote} in their book, All the President's Men, (pp.16-7), but did not in their news stories. In this they are consistent, having no mention of Mullen at all, ~~one of~~ ^{ed} despite their knowing and having mention in the Post

~~the agency~~ as a single company-CIA involvement of the remote past only; one mention of Bennett, angled in the index as it is in the text (p.256) as "Hughes' representative," ^{of the} meaning Howard Hughes; and two, ^{to have my phone} inconsequential references to the company, calling Hunt

there (p. 24) and a passing reference missed by the indexer (p.30) to Bennett as "Hunt's boss at the Mullen firm" ⁱⁿ as part of a clause making casual reference to these paper fronts for Nixon money.

extra space *Woodward and Bernstein*
(X) I had tried without success to get both to follow the Hunt/Mullen leads I developed almost as soon as Hunt's name was reported. Woodward had twice in a single day refused to report what by any standard was front-page news, that Nixon hired a would-be assassin when I had it to Woodward's knowledge on tape and in Hunt's own voice, an even more unusual refusal because Buckley had tried to hide it and Buckley and the Post feud. Their avoidance of any mention of all that was available on this Mullen-centered operation is consistent with the practise of which reporters are rarely proud, making a deal to protect a good source by not reporting news about him. As a Great Depression youth I had failed to report the arrest of a bootlegger who was thus able to stay in business until his trial, which he was able to finance by staying in business. In return he had kept me supplied with his uncut stuff.

(X) Because in context this amounts to suppressing legitimate news also about the CIA and because it made the Post vulnerable to attack, I personally warned a Post editor that this case could be made and that I could make it, which made me confident that ^{if they were so} with the disposition, ^{est} officials could make a ^{stronger} better case.

(X) The one thing they reported about Hunt that was not reported elsewhere they kept out of the Post and used in the book, their "Deep Throat" source's report that "the Howard Hunt group...was the 'really heavy operations team.'"

(X) To my knowledge they knew from the outset that Hunt had been in proscribed CIA domestic activities, that he had had the Mullen cover while he was officially still a CIA employee, and that the one minor Mullen-CIA ~~Mullen~~ connection they reported, ^{is} a *doungreding* diminishing of its Bay of Pigs role which exactly coincided with the Nixon/Hunt/CIA Bay of Pigs official duties. In neither their stories nor their book did they report this newsworthy evidence the early reporting of which could have influenced all subsequent events, disclosures and other reporting. This ^{too} amounts to deliberate suppression, It was ⁱⁿ one of the important non-developements that enabled the ~~the~~ ^{un} impeachment of Richard Nixon.

1

Woodward was my source for what I never saw in the Post or any other paper, the fact that Robert Mullen is a Key Biscayne neighbor of Richard Nixon. As I remember it *Woodward* he told me this when I gave him copies of FBI reports on Furrini-Sturgis and his "black" participation in what in intelligence is called ~~"black"~~ operations in misdirecting the FBI's investigation of the JFK assassination *Furrini is one of many Cubans who subverted* and loading the FBI with false, propagandistic reports about the lone accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. At the same time I gave *Woodward* ~~him~~ reports that showed the FBI had been satisfied with a pro forma denial of substantial one Miguel Suarez, reports that/a man with the same name as that of the head of "Ameritas," the early-day bum-steer and the Barker cover for making arrangements for the Watergate operations, had predicted the JFK assassination in advance. Most reporters and papers would have found xeroxes of these actual FBI reports newsworthy. FBI reports are not published all that often. Moreover, when it later became known that Hunt had engaged in an anti-Kennedy "black" operation for Colson with assassination and political context, they again failed to use these reports, which they also never returned.

Other ~~that~~ It is Bernstein who was to have provided me with xeroxes of the Washington city directory with which I had promised to show him how he could duplicate the work I had done on Hunt without my disclosing my sources. He never did, *this* which means he elected what he and Woodward and the Post never did - report what is in this book for the first time anywhere.

Whether it was their separate *or* collective decisions or one that was made for them, it is the reputation of the Post that was at stake, with Nixon the beneficiary, the CIA another beneficiary, and the people who were denied the information the sufferers.

This seeming digression is at this point because they also reported less than was readily available about Caddy, who was also Bennett-Mullen connected and was immediately personally involved in The Watergate cover-up, obstructing justice to keep Richard Nixon unimpeached. *(1)*

Perhaps alone among reporters, from the accident of Woodward's having chosen to

on arraignment day

sit "in the middle row" of spectator benches in that courtroom, next to "a young man with fashionably long hair and an expensive suit with slightly flared lapels, his chin high, his eyes searching the room as if he were in unfamiliar surroundings," Woodward knew that Caddy's claim to ~~law~~ client-lawyer privilege was utterly spurious and a deliberate misrepresentation to the court. Neither he nor the Post reported or pursued this, when the Caddy who told Woodward "They are not my clients" ^{claimed in} court that he ~~keep keep~~ ^{kept} secrets from the grand jury because ^{of the confidentiality rule} they were ^{his clients}.

Woodward personally did some of the Post's reporting of the Caddy claim he knew to be a lie if not ~~more~~ criminal. The July 1 story he by-lined with Jim Mann reports without elaboration that "Caddy has been questioned at least twice about the possible involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in the case." was headlined on the front page, "Jury Probes Lawyer in 'Bug' Case." For all the world as though Woodward did not know better, the continuation is headlined "Bugging Suspects' Lawyer Is Quizzed by Jury."

It

"During 1969 and 1970," it further states, "Caddy and Hunt shared an office" at Mullen. These dates are significant because it means ^{independently what I had told them -} they knew that Hunt was at Mullen ^{not beginning after his retirement - this} while he was with CIA and never reported or investigated and reported what they learned about this. It is important because later versions give different dates, consistent with the insulation of Caddy ~~with~~ ^{became} from Hunt's and other CIA activities and from their joint efforts which become a Mullen operation and ^{which} to now also has been unreported.

Deadpan and ~~straight~~ straight this long after Caddy had told him otherwise Woodward wrote, "When asked about Hunt, Caddy invoked the attorney-client privilege, refusing to testify..." Ditto for the prosecutor's telling the judge "that Caddy's conduct was despicable, dilatory and ... an obstruction of justice." ^(Omission in story.) The same for the unquestioning account that "Urban A. Lester, one of Caddy's ^[sic] three ~~lawyer~~ lawyers... told the judge that ^{the} questioning of Caddy had gone far beyond his relationship with Hunt. He said Caddy had been asked whether he had worked for the CIA. Caddy answered that he had not, Lester said."

Lester is one of Caddy's two lawyers from Hogan and Hartson, the same firm that also represented Hunt in the same matter, through another partner, Bittman. No question of conflict of interest seems to have been raised by anyone.

In stories and in books - the whole thing is left out of the book. Woodward never noted the significance of ^{the fact} what he did put in the papers, that Hunt was with Mullen in 1969, when he was still with CIA, and that Caddy shared Hunt's office when Hunt was a CIA employee but working at Mullen.

The next story on Caddy's "obstruction of justice" through which Woodward kept his secret he by-lined with Bernstein. (Post July 5 or 8, date indistinct.) It reports that Hunt was represented by Bittman but not that Caddy was represented by the same firm. Caddy "left the grand jury room at least 13 times ~~to~~ yesterday to confer with four lawyers waited who ~~were waiting~~ outside the jury room..." What a legal bill Caddy was incurring!

~~What happens before the grand jury is and should be secret. When it is reported, generally someone is asked, either the witness or someone speaking for him or the prosecution.~~

"During Caddy's appearance in court, it was revealed that he told the grand jury of 'intimations' that the Robert R. Mullen Co. - the Washington public relations firm where he and Hunt shared an office- did work for the CIA." Bennett said "that Caddy was probably referring to work done in the 1960s for Radio Free Cuba, widely reported to be funded by the CIA."

"Objectively" this says that the CIA connection was in the dim past, the 1960s, and more than a decade earlier. Actually Caddy is not quoted as referring to the past, "had done" this unspecified "work for the CIA." Saying that Mullen "did" work for the CIA can refer to the present as in fact in this case it did and everyone had to know it did. The tense is that of the reporters, not a direct quotation of Caddy.

They had no question, knowing that Caddy and Hunt were officemates when Hunt was still officially CIA, in reporting only "'intimations'" of Mullen's CIA connection.

They were off the story by ~~the date~~ July 11, when it was headlined in the Star "Enter 'Mr. X' In the Party Bugging Case" and in the next day's Post, "Mysterious 'Mr. X' Enters 'Bugging' Probe." The questions Caddy refused to answer are provocative and represent

newsworthy evidence not usually overlooked by editors on a continuing story although with Caddy and in this case they were.

Star's

The ~~Star's~~ story begins: Lil-marked in yellow

10 X

Jim Mann's Post story adds: Lil- marked in blue.

This is a provocative prelude to Caddy's being found in contempt and jailed on the 13th, from which he appealed to the higher court on the 18th and lost. (Star,18;Post 19), after which, having succeeded in the Nixon "game plan" of stalling, he went before the grand jury and ostensibly answered their questions (Star 7/20) which is all it took for him thereafter to be of no reportorial or known investigatory interest.

A sentence from Prosecutor Silbert's appeals-court argument mkes this ^{still} more surprising ~~still~~: "Wherever we turned Mr. Caddy appeared." (Star 7/18/74)

(How phoney the Caddy pretense was Jim Mann's story of the 19th says; "But in a sharp rebuke the appellate panel said...that Caddy and his lawyers did not even establish, ~~that Caddy and his lawyers did not~~ that Caddy was actually acting as an attorney for the seven men he claimed to represent."

"Mr. X" has never been identified. The papers lost all interest in the mystery man. With all these lawyers each ~~xx~~ claiming to represent other lawyers all of whom were deep in criminal activities, an easy and obvious guess and conjecture that ^{never} never made it into print is that "Mr. X" is Liddy. Within a week he ~~was making~~ ^{Liddy made} the ^{identical lawyer-client} similar claim:

"Silbert complained to Chief Judge John Sirica of the U.S.District Court that Liddy's contention that he had an attorney-client relationship with Hunt and Caddy was 'wholly unwarranted'. Liddy said he was Hunt's lawyer and Caddy's client." (Star 7/27/72)

There really was no end to this trickery with lawyers and by them, all unpunished.
 ④ The Department of Justice ^{even} was going to supply Colson with free legal defense, its special litigation counsel, Irwin Goldbloom, until ^{stopped by} the federal district judge, ^{Charles Ritchey} who was said in the Watergate Committee's hearings to have stalled the Democrats' civil suit as a favor for the White House (he denied it), ^{Ritchey} Charles Ritchey, ruled not that this was to gyp the

Enter 'Mr. X' In the Party TUE JUL 11 1972 Bugging Case

The U.S. Attorney's Office has requested a federal court order to force Douglas Caddy, a lawyer linked to the Watergate "bugging" case, to tell about his involvement with a mysterious "Mr. X."

In papers filed at U.S. District Court, the prosecutors in the break-in case listed as "Mr. X" someone whom Caddy claimed was a "close friend" of former White House consultant E. Howard Hunt.

The prosecutors, trying to find out more about "Mr. X," did not identify him in papers filed with the court—to preserve the secrecy of grand jury proceedings in which Caddy has refused to testify.

Hunt dropped out of sight following capture of five men inside the Democratic party's headquarters at the Watergate. He was hired in 1971 as a White House consultant on the recommendation of Charles W. Colson, special counsel to President Nixon.

Ken W. Clawson, deputy White House director of communications, has described Colson and Hunt as "personal friends" of at least six years' duration. He has denied Colson was involved in the break-in.

Among questions the U.S. Attorney's Office wants Caddy to answer are:

• Who asked Caddy to represent the five suspects apprehended inside Democratic headquarters on June 17.

• Whether Caddy received a visit in early June from "Mr. X."

• Who made half a dozen telephone calls to Caddy that night, and who Caddy himself called.

• Whether Caddy saw Hunt within a quarter of a mile of the Watergate Hotel on June 16 or June 17.

Caddy, according to the pa-

pers filed with the court, already has appeared before the grand jury three times and so far has refused to answer a total of 55 to 60 questions about the "bugging" case.

In each instance, the attorney has invoked the attorney-client privilege against revealing confidential communications. The prosecutors contend Caddy has misused this privilege to conceal facts about the case.

"It (the attorney-client privilege) was never intended to permit an attorney to envelop in a shroud of secrecy his relationships with whomever he chooses to designate a client," the prosecutors said. They claimed Caddy's refusal to testify has delayed, disrupted and frustrated the grand jury's investigation.

In the papers filed with the court, the prosecutors asked that Caddy be directed "on pain of contempt" to answer questions that he has claimed are barred by the attorney-client privilege.

None of the questions so far deals with any "communications" between Caddy and anyone he asserts has been a client, the U.S. Attorney's Office maintained.

Chief U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica is scheduled to hear arguments tomorrow on the prosecutor's effort to force Caddy to testify. A hearing set for today was delayed one day to permit Caddy's lawyers to prepare a response.

Other questions the prosecutors have put to Caddy, and

been refused answers, including when Caddy last saw or talked to "Mr. X," whether "Mr. X" has ever paid Caddy any money, and what retainer agreement Caddy has with the unidentified person he claims as a client.

Caddy was first linked to the June 17 break-in when he appeared to assist the persons apprehended at the Watergate arrange for counsel. The U.S. Attorney's Office said Caddy "mysteriously" appeared at a police precinct house after the arrests.

At first, Caddy refused to tell the grand jury who he even knew Hunt, court papers said. At that time, Sirica ruled Caddy could not refuse to answer on the basis of the attorney-client privilege.

Going back before the grand jury, Caddy did answer this question, but the prosecutors told the court he then refused to answer 30 other questions at that time and 30 other queries on July 5.

It appeared that "Mr. X" may be someone new in the case, or at least so far not clearly connected to it, because the papers filed by the prosecutors did mention the names of Hunt and the five suspects seized at the Watergate.

In another development, The Committee for the Re-election of the President, claiming the presidential campaign would be affected, yesterday 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 that actions in the case would involve demands for "confidential information . . . on the pretense of thorough discovery" and that events in the litigation would serve to publicize "disprovable" 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.

Break-in file

10/10

A Mysterious 'Mr. X' Enters 'Bugging' Probe

By Jim Mann

Washington Post Staff Writer

7-12-72

Government prosecutors have revealed that they are asking questions about a person they identify only as "Mr. X" in a grand jury investigation of alleged bugging of Democratic Party headquarters at the Watergate Hotel.

In papers filed in U.S. District Court here, the prosecutors list Mr. X only as a close friend of E. Howard Hunt Jr., the former Central Intelligence Agency employee and former White House consultant who has been sought for questioning in the case.

According to the court papers, an important witness before the grand jury, attorney M. Douglas Caddy, is refusing to answer questions about Mr. X on grounds that he is the man's attorney and that he therefore is protected by a so-called "attorney-client privilege."

Caddy, 34, is a mysterious figure in the Watergate affair. He first appeared at the arraignment of the five defendants on the day they were arrested inside Democratic headquarters.

Since that time, according to the court papers, Caddy has asserted to the grand jury that he represents not only Mr. X but also Hunt, Hunt's wife, and each of the five arrested defendants.

He has so far refused to answer more than 55 different questions before the grand jury on grounds that he has an attorney-client privilege with all of those persons, according to the court papers.

The papers were filed by U.S. Attorney Harold H. Titus Jr. and other federal prosecutors as part of a motion to compel Caddy to answer questions before the grand jury.

It was the second time the government has moved to have Caddy ordered to testify before the grand jury. On June 30 the government said Caddy had refused to answer whether he knew Hunt and whether he had known Hunt before 1970, at the time when Caddy was admitted to practice law here.

See INCIDENT, C4, Col. 2
INCIDENT, From C1

At that time, Sirica ordered Caddy to answer. According to the court papers, Caddy answered those two specific questions about Hunt but then invoked the attorney-client privilege in response to more than 30 other questions asked of him.

The papers say that "about 50 times" during the grand jury proceedings, Caddy requested and was granted permission to leave the room and talk with his attorneys.

Caddy's actions have "delayed, disrupted and frustrated orderly investigative proceedings of the grand jury," Titus alleges in the papers.

U.S. District Court Chief Judge John J. Sirica is expected to hear arguments and to rule on Titus's motion today.

Caddy, 34, a graduate of Georgetown University and New York University Law School, was the first executive

director of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom and was a leader in the early 1960's of the Youth for Goldwater organization.

In their papers, the prosecutors say they are withholding the identity of Mr. X during the grand jury proceedings.

The papers include a list of questions that Caddy was asked and refused to answer. Those questions only serve to heighten the mystery regarding the identity of the unnamed person.

For example, Caddy was asked, "To your knowledge, has Mr. X ever used any names other than his own name of Mr. X?"

Caddy was also asked when he last saw and spoke with Mr. X, what fee or retainer arrangement he had as Mr. X's attorney, and whether he received any telephone calls from Mr. X in the early morning hours of June 17—at the time the five arrests were made at the Watergate.

The court papers indicate that much of the questioning of Caddy has been an effort to establish how Caddy was retained as an attorney in the case, under what circumstances and by whom.

Caddy originally told reporters that he had been called by the wife of Bernard L. Barker, one of the five arrested men, shortly after 3 a.m. on June 17. "She said that her husband told her to call me if he hadn't called her by 3 a.m., that it might mean trouble," Caddy said. The arrests at the Watergate were made shortly after 2:30 a.m.

The papers reveal that Caddy has admitted receiving approximately a half-dozen telephone calls and making a half-dozen others between midnight and 8:30 a.m. on the day of the arrests.

He reportedly refused to answer questions about those phone calls for the grand jury. According to the court papers, prosecutors asked him whether he received any calls from Hunt, Mrs. Barker, or Mr. X.

The court papers also disclose that Caddy denied seeing Hunt at the Watergate or within three blocks of the Watergate on June 16 or June 17. But when he was asked whether he saw Hunt within a

quarter-mile of the Watergate on those days, he invoked the attorney-client privilege, according to the papers.

No one interviewed yesterday would disclose the identity of Mr. X.

(When Caddy later admitted this heavy phone traffic and that he was up and awaiting it he was admitting his standby lawyer's role and what amounts to advance knowledge of the planned break-in. Had he been a "cause" lawyer of the left it is probable that the bar would have disciplined him. But not when the chairman of the bar's committee on these matters, Kenneth Parkinson, was himself indicted for obstructing justice in The Watergate ^{on March 1, 1974} and when Parkinson's partner, Paul L. ~~St~~ O'Brien, was one of ^{9/} ~~the ten men~~ ^{and a dead woman,} headed by Nixon, that the same grand jury named as ^{4/} "indicted co-conspirators." (Post 6/22/74) This was leaked to the Los Angeles Times by a lawyer for one of those indicted (Evans-Novak column, 6/9/74), ¹⁺ which broke the story June 6. O'Brien and Bittman were named because of their roles in Nixon's hush-money payments, including to Hunt. Dorothy Hunt was the bag-woman in the deal that ~~was bribery~~ was bribery.)

government and the taxpayers for Colson's personal benefit but what is no less obvious, that there was a conflict of interest. Colson, Nixon and the other lawyers in the White House were not in any degree concerned about the Department of Justice prosecuting Colson while the same Department of Justice was defending him! (Star 8/5/72)

This is not Alice in Wonderland. It is the Nixon administration and the courts before which a Caddy can swear falsely and go unpunished while the other kind of long-hairs those in denims, not fancy threads are jailed for less.

of these innocents, as Liddy's
The mysterious Caddy had Watergate connections of an earlier day with The Watergaters. With Liddy as a volunteer legal helper at CREEP and with Barker are known.

Caddy's earlier relationship with Baker was used immediately to give a deliberately false explanation of how he came to be the lawyer who just sauntered into the police station without any of the five arrested having made a single phone call: attached from Post 6/18/72

"...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." * * * *

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, who said he is a corporate lawyer, attempted to stay in the background.WxPost 6/18/72, Break-In, First Reports file

This was a poor cover story because it ^{would fall} fell apart on examination. But it was good enough because it served its immediate purposes and thereafter press and prosecution ignored it. ~~THE~~ Thus it never fell apart.

The timing alone destroys it. There was not enough time for the burglars to do their job and for Barker to get out and to a phone and call his wife all by 3 a.m.

And what also went unnoted is that "a year ago" is prior to the first publicly-reported Barker participation in Hunt's or Hunt's for-Nixon jobs. The first reported is the attempted theft of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatric records. That was over the Labor Day week of the

12
year before. It also was three months after "a year ago." It is a clue to earlier
It also was one of the very first clues, in the initial reporting.
Nixon crimes./And it coincides closely with Hunt's becoming a "legitimate" Mullen
employee the month before "a year ago." This clue to other Caddy involvements and to
other Hunt/Mullen/Barker et al/Nixon jobs was ignored by the press and the Watergate
committee, even after Barker and Hunt both testified to it that Hunt had looked Barker
up in Miami two months before he openly joined the mullen company and while he was
still officially a CIA agent.

Caddy was not a witness before the Senate committee, for all his connections with
so many Watergate figures and his own participation in the covering up.

Yet for it and for the press there were other clues mixed in with other fact and
alleged fact that round out the form of Caddy's Watergate involvements. These also were
quite early, in the August/25, 1972 Caddy deposition taken as part of the Democrats' damage suit
and ~~the~~ counter-suits. (related) against the CREEPs and others, (Civil Action 1233-72). Lil-this is fnote. ?

Caddy was deposed in the office of Edward Bennett Williams, whose firm represented
the Democrats. Henry Rothblatt and Leonard B. Phillips represented the criminal defendants.
Peter Maroulis was there for Liddy. Hunt's counsel was Austin Mittler. Caddy's lawyers
were the same Urban A. Lester and Joseph Contrucci. Mittler is from Hogan and Hartson.
Contrucci, listed in the 1971-2 white section as a lawyer at 1776 K Street, NW, is not
listed under "lawyers" in the 1973 yellow section. Identically the same is true of Lester,
save that he also has a home phone listed. (1234 1214 34 Street, NW, near Georgetown
Georgetown University and close to some of Hunt's favorite ~~many~~ haunts and places that
figure in his writing.) The only listing for a Leonard B. Phillips is/at 950 25 Street,
NW (965-5304) less than five blocks from The Watergate complex.

Williams ended the deposition (p. 88) with the protest that while "I have many hours
of questions to ask Mr. Caddy, and it seems to me it would serve no useful purpose...
you have said ~~you~~ you are not going to permit him to answer." This, what Lester wanted,
was not required by a ~~an~~ judge, whose assistance Williams seems not to have sought. ~~Mr~~
Lester was pleased, telling Williams, "I appreciate your consideration." (p. 88)

One of these questions (pp.85-6) was if the grand jury had immunized Caddy. Rothblatt
got into this hassle alleging "an invasion of the rights of my clients," the Cubans.

~~Williams~~ ^{Williams} ~~never~~ did # think all these issues are going to have to be resolved by some judge." (p.87)

~~Caddy's connection~~ Despite Lester's successful opposition to many of/the answers Williams sought, there are interesting and Watergate-relevant facts he did not keep out of the stenographic transcript of the deposition.

Caddy's "handling of [General Foods'] government relations" began in 1967. (p.30) 3 or 30?
According to his bar-directory biography (p.2338B) this was the year after he completed his legal education ^{at} New York University and prior to his admission to the District of Columbia bar in 1970, the only bar association of which he was a member.

Caddy had a prepared statement from which he read. (p.6) "I have represented Mr. Hunt as his lawyer in various matters since July of 1971. [Prompted by his counsel he correct^d the year but not the month, backward to 1970. (p.7)] This representation has included, among other things, advising Mr. Hunt on legal matters involving book publishing and other personal business ventures..." Williams' clients may regret Williams' failure to press Caddy on what "legal matters involving book publishing" because they, Hunt and Caddy, had a common book-publishing venture not yet exposed.

Hunt wrote him a letter (p.8) that is not consistent with what Caddy told Woodward. Here what he had told Woodward, if true, may open him to a charge of perjury should he not have been immunized and should anyone in Nixon's Department of Justice ever decide ^{is this applicable now?} that Nixonian perjury should be punished. Caddy's reading of Hunt's self-serving, and Caddy-serving and Nixon-serving letter includes^h the claim that Caddy represented him "during the month of June and early July, 1972... At no time during the confidential ~~we had~~ discussions that we/were^{we}/involved in any way in matters that could possibly be construed as on-going criminal activity..."

He also read a letter of that same day, August 25, from Rothblatt for his clients (p.9) that says, again quite the opposite of what Woodward quotes Caddy as saying, "...you have represented us.... up to on or about the 5th day of August, 1972..."

Naturally, he had a letter from Liddy, dated the day before, August 24, "...As my attorney until early July 1972..." Liddy also chided him for answering "some questions before a federal grand jury [in] disregard [of] your obligations to me..." Lester objected to this characterization (p. 12). He called it "irrelevant and immaterial."

July 19 was the last day Caddy was before the grand Jury. He remembers June 28 and 30; July 5 and 7 and says "it was either six or seven times" in all. (pp.13-4) This ~~was~~ says that ~~will~~ all the many questions Caddy had refused to answer and all the many questions that ~~was~~ answers to them should have prompted, by both the prosecutors and the grand jurors, ~~the~~ ^{their} questioning of Caddy, once he had no choice between answers and conviction on a contempt charge, was quite brief. July 19 was his only appearance after the appeals court bawled him out and directed him to be responsive. An entire day was not adequate for the questions that should have been asked and there is no public evidence that he was questioned for the whole day.

Rothblatt objected to Caddy's answering ~~any~~ ^{the} question, "under what circumstances did you meet him?" after Caddy had testified that ~~he~~ "I first met Mr. Barker I believe it was in May, 1971." To respond, according to Rothblatt's protest, "would invade the attorney-client privilege" thus extended backward for ~~14~~ ¹³ months prior to Caddy's representation of Barker for that one appearance at the ~~juick~~ station house. (p.20) Similarly, and on the same claimed ground, Rothblatt ~~blocked~~ answers to "When was it that you were retained to represent Mr. Barker?" and "Who was it, Mr. Caddy, who originally retained you to represent Mr. Barker?" (p.24) Rothblatt went farthur, into what the prosecutor did not: "These facts might elicit some possible overt acts in connection with the alleged conspiracy and certainly we do not want the attorney to be revealing any factors ~~that~~ which might tend to incriminate Mr. Barker." How could it if all Caddy did was make an emergency appearance on Barker's behalf that one time the early morning of June 17? And this pretense of a non-existing relationship after the appeals court had found there was no proof of it and rejected the whole line of argument? (see also pp 43-8) 83

Despite the cover story, he first spoke to Mrs. Barker "the evening of June 17... approximately 16 hours after their arrest" and not many fewer than 16 after he appeared at the station house with the cover story that ~~he~~ ^{she} had phoned him at 3 a.m. (pp.28-9).

Naturally, Williams asked him about this discrepancy. (p.30) Caddy said, "I would like to confer with counsel." The counsel with whom he conferred was Hunt's, not his!

Caddy also got away with saying he had not met Hunt until "the day he joined the ~~staff~~ staff of the Robert R. Mullen Company...approximately April, 1970...." when it ~~was~~ ^{was}

in the Kiplinger Building, at 1729 H Street, NW. ^{pp.} (37-8) In this Caddy perjured himself, as we shall see. He got away with it because Williams had not done his homework. Nor had the Democrats' chief investigator, Walter Sheridan, who had been Bobby Kennedy's ramrod in "getting" Jimmy Hoffa, when ~~with Williams in the~~ Bobby was Attorney General.

Caddy denied any association of connection with CREEP "excluding any attorney-client relationship" except for a "very small" contribution. (pp. 50-4) That he had been a volunteer lawyer on Liddy's staff is public knowledge.

He and Liddy both were Hunt's alleged lawyers but "Hunt never told me that." (pp. 65-6)

He met Colson when he was invited for that important occasion, Nixon's departure for China. Liddy was Colson's secretary...just prior to going out to see the helicopter take off." (p 81)

The Mullen associate, ^{lobbyist} Bob Oliver, father of R. Spencer Oliver, who was successfully ^{bugged} by the Hunt gang, worked with him for General Foods. The father "was retained as one of General Foods' consultants." (p.85)

Caddy has a different version of who was going to buy Mullen out before Bennett did. He omits R. Spencer Oliver, who Hunt regarded as practically a revolutionary because he was a Democrat, and says it was himself, Hunt and Bennett. (p. 85)

In either version it is clear that until June 17, 1972 the Hunt-Bennett ^{if} of not the Caddy-Bennett relationship was good enough for them to consider being business partners.

It is not possible to read this deposition, like the others earlier quoted, without detecting the failures of the lawyers doing the questioning. It is not because they are incompetent, for they are not. It is that they were inadequately prepared. Each may have desired Nixon's impeachment but each contributed to it by not doing the homework necessary to serve the interests of his client and the country to the best of his ability, which in each instance was much above average professional competence.

Had the issues of Caddy's refusal to answer legitimate questions with phoney claims to immunity from asking them been pressed with vigor, it is not impossible that the improvised obstruction of justice that made possible the hiding of the more significant Watergate evidence and with it the unimpeachment of Nixon would have come apart. It could

and should have. The net effect of the deficiencies in deposing Caddy is an equivalent of the failure of the prosecution to get or to use if it got the evidence Caddy had.

Caddy could not have shared an office with Hunt without knowing what he was up to. He could not have worked for Mullen and been ignorant of what it was engaged in. While he denied working for the CIA when questioned by reporters (post 7/1/73) "about the possible involvement of the CIA," that is not the right question if General Foods was any kind of CIA "asset" nor was it ~~is~~ a question to elicit from him that to which ^{he} me might have been privy when he was at ^mMullen. Close as he was to Bennett and Hunt ~~it~~ ~~is~~ stretches a willingness ~~not~~ to believe too far to ^{Credit - accept} believe that he had no knowledge of all the many different Watergate dirty-works from Bennett to ^HHunt to the White House, with ^{Liddy and} Hunt involved and with others he knew, like ^BBarker, also involved.

If the foregoing is far from a complete investigation of Caddy and of the suppressions of essential Watergate evidence in which he figures and of which he knew, it should be enough to show that more than every institution for the defense of society- including the press, the prosecution and the judiciary, * plus in this case other lawyers for those injured in the Watergate crimes- failed in the obligations they owe society.

The totality of this failure assured that Nixon would be unimpeached. Caddy is ~~but~~ another example.

Caddy did commit crimes. ^HHe and they are unpunished.

Of one there is no doubt- the most common and least punished Watergate crime - perjury.

Probably nothing ~~was more important~~ except silence was more important than perjury and its being unpunished than perjury.

Had not Caddy been able to join the ^{long} lost list of those who with impunity or later with ~~creampuff~~ punishment got away with perjury, all of history might have been different.

Nixon would not have dared select Gerald Ford to be his personal appointee as Vice President, which ~~makes it~~ means to be his own successor.

Gerald R. Ford:

By BETTY BEALE
Special to The Inquirer

WASHINGTON — The best grade Gerald R. Ford made to finish in the top third of the 1941 Yale University Law School class was an A-plus in legal ethics.

And when 450 FBI agents examined every facet of his life before President Nixon named him to the vice presidency, his high ethical standards became known across the country.

In an exclusive interview in his office this week, the man expected to become the 38th President of the United States credited the "basic principles I grew up on" for enabling him to succeed in politics without compromising his integrity.

"They were taught to me by my parents, and once I had those principles I carried them through in politics as I did elsewhere," he said. "My stepfather and mother, the environment they created was — you darn well better tell the truth and live an

Report on Man of Destiny

honest life if you don't want to pay a penalty down the road."

Ford, an Episcopalian, said his church attendance was not 100 percent regular, but he noted that his son was making a career in religion and that "I have no hesitancy in saying I say a little prayer every night."

The A-plus in legal ethics was not Ford's only high grade at Yale law school. He finished in the upper third of a class that included U. S. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart, former Pennsylvania governors William Scranton and Ray Shafer, Sargent Shriver, New Jersey Republican Congressman Peter Frelinghuysen and several others who became congress-

A Lifelong A-Plus in Ethics

men or presidents of multinational corporations.

So why have some commentators denigrated his mental qualifications for the presidency? "I wish I knew," Ford said.

Ford, who has been described as a compulsive reader, admits to reading volumes of reports and memorandums as well as one book after another.

"For instance, I recently read George Reedy's book, 'The Twilight of the Presidency.' It was very good. I recommend it," he said. "I've read Frank Capra's autobiography, 'The Name Above the Stars,' and now I am reading Douglas Caddy's, 'The Hundred Million Dollar Payoff.' It's a very serious study on the tremendous amount of political clout organized labor has.

"And I'm now reading Ben Wattenberg's new book, 'The Real America.' He comes to some excellent conclusions — conclusions I thought were sound, but he tends to prove them."

Ford, a bachelor until he was 35, says he consults with his wife "on any major decision" and that her input is "significant."

"Often when I don't consult with her I make a mistake," he said. "She's a sounding board for most major speeches. I think she has a lot of good judgment."

He thinks other women also have good judgment and pointed out that his principal political adviser is a woman — Mrs. Gwen Anderson.

Ford declined to describe the characteristics he would want in a vice president, but did say that:

"I think there would have to be some similarity in views, particularly in the field of foreign policy . . . and there could not be too much divergence in domestic views whether in the field of fiscal responsibility or social legislation.

"You just couldn't have too much divergency if you were to have a comfortable relationship."



MRS. GERALD FORD meets with reporters outside her home Alexandria, Va., Wednesday. The Vice President's wife was set out as reports circulated that President Nixon planned to res

Associated

Is this the same Caddy? The book is not in Penn library, nor can I find it on Caddy or Union Catalogue or Lib of Cong. Library I was thinking of sending an inquiry to her house, if only to find out who printed it & when.

HR 8/21/74

LESTER & CONTRUCCI

General Practice

SUITE 709
1776 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

Telephone:
659-9010

Area Code 202

Cable Address:
"LEROCO"

MEMBERS OF FIRM

Urban A. Lester, born Knoxville, Tennessee, August 24, 1929; admitted to bar, 1962, District of Columbia. Preparatory education, Catholic University of America (B.A., 1954); legal education, Catholic University of America (J.D., 1959). Associate Editor, Catholic University of America Law Review, 1958-1959. Special Counsel: Federal Home Loan Bank, 1963-1969; State of Alaska, 1967-1968. Speaker, Federal Bar Association Convention, Federal Rules Committee, 1967-1968. *Member*: Federal and American Bar Associations. [Capt., USAF Reserve, active duty, 1955-1958]

Joseph J. Contrucci, Jr., born Pittsburgh, Penn-

sylvania, March 14, 1942; admitted to bar, 1968, District of Columbia and U.S. Tax Court. Preparatory education, Wharton School of Finance University of Pennsylvania (B.S. in Econ., 1964); legal education, Georgetown University (J.D., 1967) and New York University (LL.M. in Taxation, 1968). *Fraternity*: Delta Theta Phi. Williston Associate, Georgetown University, 1966-1967. Recipient, American Jurisprudence Award (Taxation), 1967. Author: "Proprietary Vocational Schools," presented before the Subcommittee on Small Business Problems of Urban Areas, 1970. *Member*: American Bar Association (Secretary, Public Contract Law Section, Region III, 1971).

LEVA, HAWES, SYMINGTON, MARTIN AND OPPENHEIMER

General Corporate,
Federal Departmental and
International Practice

815 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

Telephone:
298-8020

Area Code 202

MEMBERS OF FIRM

Marx Leva, born Selma, Alabama, April 4, 1915; admitted to bar, 1940, Alabama; 1946, Supreme Court of the U.S.; 1950, District of Columbia. Preparatory education, University of Alabama (B.S., 1937); legal education, Harvard University (LL.B., magna cum laude, 1940). Note Editor, Harvard Law Review, 1939-40. Law Clerk to Justice Hugo Black, U. S. Supreme Court, 1940-41. Office of General Counsel, Office of Price Administration and War Production Board, D. C., 1941-42. Legal Counsel to Fiscal Director of the Navy and Assistant to General Counsel of the Navy, 1946-47. Special Assistant to Secretary of the Navy, D. C., March 1947-September 1947. General Counsel, Department of Defense, 1947-49. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legal and Legislative Affairs, 1949-51. Member of President's Committee to Study the U.S. Military Assistance Program, 1958-59. *Member*: Bar Association of the District of Columbia; Federal and American Bar Associations. [With U.S. Navy, Sea duty, 1942-45]

Alexander B. Hawes, born New York, N. Y., December 3, 1906; admitted to bar, 1931, Massachusetts; 1946, Supreme Court of U. S.; 1947, District of Columbia. Preparatory education, Harvard University (A.B., magna cum laude, 1928); legal education, Harvard Law School (LL.B., magna cum laude, 1931). Case Editor, Harvard Law Review, 1930-31. Law Clerk to Judge Learned Hand, 1931-32. Assistant Director Reg'n S.E.C., 1936-37; Assistant General Counsel, N.L.R.B., 1937-40; Assistant General Counsel, W.P.B., 1940-44; Assistant General Counsel, U.N.R.R.A.,

1944-45. *Member*: Bar Association of the District of Columbia; Federal and American Bar Associations; American Law Institute.

Lloyd Symington, born New York, N. Y., September 28, 1913; admitted to bar, 1941, District of Columbia; 1946, Supreme Court of U. S. Preparatory education, Princeton University (A.B., cum laude, 1936); legal education, University of Virginia (LL.B., 1939). *Fraternities*: Phi Delta Phi; Phi Beta Kappa; Order of the Coif. Legislation Editor, Virginia Law Review, 1938-39. Co-author: "A Guide to the Air Quality Act of 1967," Duke University Law and Contemporary Problems, Spring, 1968. Office of General Counsel, War Production Board, 1942-46. Member, District of Columbia Delegation to Democratic National Convention, 1968. *Member*: Bar Association of the District of Columbia; The Barristers; Federal and American Bar Associations.

Franz M. Oppenheimer, born Mainz, Germany, September 7, 1919; admitted to bar, 1946, New York; 1955, District of Columbia; 1958, U. S. Supreme Court. Preparatory education, International School of Geneva, Switzerland, University of Chicago (B.S., 1942) and University of Grenoble, France; legal education, Yale Law School (LL.B., cum laude, 1945). *Fraternities*: Corbey Court; Order of the Coif. Note Editor, Yale Law Journal, 1944-1945. Law Clerk to Judge Thomas W. Swan, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, 1945-1946. Attorney, International Bank for Reconstruction & Development, 1947-57. *Mem-*

(This card continues)

Ford Confirms Justice Official Gave Him Douglas Inquiry Data

2/5/75

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — President Ford said today that he received information from the Department of Justice during his unsuccessful effort to get the House of Representatives to impeach Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court.

At a news conference in Atlanta, the President was asked whether as a Representative he had "access or were you slipped any secret F.B.I. data" in his inquiry into Justice Douglas's financial affairs in 1970.

The President said he did not know the source of the information he was given, "but I was given information by a high-ranking official of the Department of Justice."

"I do not know what the source of the information was," he added. Later in the news conference he said the information was given to him by Will Wilson, then Assistant Attorney General in the Criminal Division.

During Mr. Ford's confirmation hearings as Vice President in November, 1973, he said he received the information in response to a request he had made to then Attorney General John N. Mitchell. The testimony

was not widely noted at the time, and the question arose again this week after it was revived in a syndicated column by Jack Anderson.

Shortly after his request to Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Ford testified, "An Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Will Wilson, contacted me and came to my office and indicated to me that there was some information they had. He would not go into the depth or the detail of that information. He simply indicated to me that there were certain areas of inquiry that I ought to pursue and on the basis of those leads, not any factual information, I sought to conduct my own investigation with little or no cooperation from the Department of Justice thereafter."

Mr. Wilson, reached by telephone in Austin, Tex., said that he gave Mr. Ford no reports on Federal Bureau of Investigation letterheads in 1970, but that some of the information may have come from the F.B.I. He said that what he gave Mr. Ford was a one-or-two-page list of dates and names.

"It would be lead material," he said, "the kind of thing a reporter would use to start out on a story."