



DWAYNE O. ANDREAS
... Humphrey friend

Judge Rules Against HHH Donor

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MINNEAPOLIS, March 12

— U.S. District Court Judge Earl Larson today denied motions by financier Dwayne O. Andreas seeking dismissal of charges by the Watergate special prosecutor that Andreas consented to \$100,000 in illegal corporation contributions to the 1968 Humphrey presidential campaign of Hubert H. Humphrey.

In so doing, Larson reaffirmed the special prosecutor's "wide latitude" even in cases not directly tied to the Nixon administration and its Watergate troubles.

Andreas, a long-time friend, fund-raiser for and contributor to the political campaigns of Senator Humphrey (D-Minn.) contended through his lawyers that the prosecution was barred by a single day because of the five-year statute of limitation.

Larson rejected the motion on the statute of limitation issue, saying that it was "central" to the merits and at the "very foundation of the

prosecution." He said the issue of "when" was inextricably woven with "if" and "how" the contributions were made.

The charges include four against Andreas and four against First Interoceanic Corp., of which he was chairman.

The central allegation is that the corporation reimbursed Andreas for the four \$25,000 checks he gave to Humphrey's campaign in October, 1968.

The other grounds advanced for dismissal was that the eight-count information to which Andreas pleaded not guilty last November exceeded the special prosecutor's authority, in part because the Oct. 21 dismissal of Archibald Cox had "abated" all pending court proceedings.

The motions were made at a Jan. 23 pretrial hearing. Larson has not set a trial date.

Judge Larson said a ruling Dec. 17 by Judge Gerhard Gesell that Cox's firing was "void" meant that pending court proceedings stayed alive although President Nixon abolished the special prosecutor's office. It was abolished Oct. 23 and reinstated Nov. 5 with the appointment of Leon Jaworski.

Judge Larson described the special prosecutor and his prosecution force as an "operational segment" of the Justice Department, "with the Attorney General being held accountable for all (their) actions."

Andreas' attorneys had argued that the case against Andreas concerned only the 1968 campaign, and that the special prosecutor's power was connected only with the break-in, the 1972 presidential campaign or Mr. Nixon's staff and appointees.