

Witness Can't Recall Who Got Tapped Logs

By Lawrence Meyer

Washington Post Staff Writer

Saying that "all the facts have not been developed by either side," Chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica intervened in the questioning of a key government witness in the Watergate bugging trial yesterday to ask him the name of a person to whom he addressed logs of illegally tapped telephone conversations.

The witness, Alfred C. Baldwin III, repeated that he could not recall the name. During subsequent testimony Baldwin said the person had a first name like a last name and a "German-sounding last name." At one point, Baldwin testified, he picked out a name from an FBI list similar to the name of a Nixon campaign aide. But that name "wasn't picked as being the person," Baldwin said.

Sirica repeatedly has said that he intends to find out who else—if anyone—was involved in the Watergate incident. He prefaced his questioning of Baldwin by asserting that it was "perfectly proper" and that he was not "accusing anybody of any wrongdoing" by asking the questions.

The questioning occurred as the Watergate trial entered its third week here. Two former officials of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, James W. McCord Jr. and G. Gordon Liddy, are on trial on charges of conspiracy, burglary and illegal wiretapping and eavesdropping in connection with the June 17 break-in at the Democratic National Committee's Watergate headquarters. Five other men, consultant E. Howard Hunt Jr., already have pleaded guilty to the charges.

Baldwin testified Friday that ordinarily he turned over to McCord the logs of telephone conversations he moni-



ALFRED C. BALDWIN III

... can't recall name

tored in the Democratic Party headquarters from a hotel across the street. On one occasion, Baldwin testified, McCord instructed him to put some logs in an envelope, put a name on the front and deliver it to a guard at the re-election committee headquarters.

Asked Friday if he could recall the name, Baldwin said he could not. Asked if he knew, of his "own personal knowledge" who got the logs, Baldwin said he did not.

Baldwin returned to the witness stand yesterday for cross-examination. Under questioning by McCord's lawyer, Gerald Alch, Baldwin testified that he was monitoring the telephone conversations under the impression that what he was doing was legal. Baldwin, a former FBI agent who has been given immunity from prosecution to testify, said he had this impression because of several factors, including correspondence McCord had shown him with the Federal Communications Commission and that McCord worked for the re-election committee.

"And wasn't another one of the factor," Alch asked, "your knowledge that your surveil-

ance was in some way connected with security?"

"Connected with security and to the people it was going to, that is correct," Baldwin replied.

Alch has conceded that McCord was involved in bugging the Democratic headquarters but asserts that the bugging was legal because it was intended to find out about possible violence aimed at the re-election committee.

After Alch completed his cross-examination, Sirica excused the jury and began asking Baldwin questions.

Summarizing Baldwin's earlier testimony about how he sealed the logs in an envelope, addressed the envelope and delivered to the re-election committee headquarters, Sirica asked Baldwin, "What is the name of the party (to whom the envelope was addressed)"

"I do not know, your honor," Baldwin replied.

"When did you have a lapse of memory as to the name of that party?" Sirica asked.

"The first interview with the FBI, I believe, we sent over several names at that time and we went over several names thereafter and the only thing I can recall is when the name was given me—the first name—I assumed it was the last name," Baldwin said.

"What was the first name given you?" Sirica asked.

"I used the reference Glenn, because a friend of mine, his last name is Father Glenn," Baldwin said, "and I used that as a reference and we tried to establish the name of the individual."

Sirica did not pursue the point but later, under cross-examination by Liddy's lawyer, Maroulis, Baldwin expanded his explanation, saying "wrote the first name down as being the last name . . . Then I was given the second name that I could not spell and as I recall it was a German-sounding name."

Baldwin also said in talking to the FBI he "used an analogy" when he suggested the name was Glenn. Glenn, Baldwin said, "was not the name; it was just given as an analogy."

Maroulis asked Baldwin if he remembered telling two Los Angeles Times reporters during an interview that in one session with the FBI,

agents had read names to him and he had picked out the name "Sedan."

"It wasn't picked as being the person," Baldwin replied. "It was one of the names picked that we pulled out from a group of names to think about."

"Mr. Baldwin," Maroulis asked, "did you know at the time that you made that statement to The Los Angeles Times that there was a man named Glenn Sedam who worked for the Committee to Re-elect the President?"

"I had read it in the newspaper; prior to that I did not," Baldwin said. Maroulis then turned his questions to another subject.

In other testimony yesterday, M. Douglas Cady, a Washington lawyer, testified that on the morning of the break-in Hunt called him on the phone and visited him in his apartment to arrange to retain a criminal lawyer. Caddy also testified that he spoke with Liddy in the early morning hours of June 17, shortly after police had arrested McCord and four other men inside the Democratic headquarters, and Liddy retained Caddy to "represent him in this case."

Caddy said Hunt had called him between 3:05 and 3:15 a.m., approximately the same time that Baldwin said Hunt made a phone call from Baldwin's hotel room after Baldwin testified he saw Hunt and Liddy walking hurriedly from the Watergate Hotel.

Caddy's testimony about Liddy retaining him as his lawyer was given over Maroulis' objection that Liddy had a constitutional right to a lawyer and the prosecution was making his exercise of that right appear to be incriminating.

Sirica interrupted Caddy's testimony to read an instruction to the jury—prepared by the prosecution—that it was to "draw no adverse inference" from the fact that Liddy retained a lawyer but that it could consider the time and other circumstances surrounding Liddy's action.

Caddy said that later that he and another lawyer, Joseph Rafferty, went to find out about the five men who were arrested inside the Watergate. Caddy said none of the five had contacted him between the time of their arrest and his visit to the D.C. Superior Court and the second police district.