

July 17, 1973

Fired Walker aide now linked to Stone

By Larry S. Finley

A Democratic volunteer, fired from the 1972 campaign staff of Gov. Walker for being a political spy, now works for an organization linked to millionaire W. Clement Stone, a chief financial backer of the Republican Party.

Mrs. Marilyn Collins of Naperville was fired by Walker aides in September after she allegedly was caught with copies of important campaign papers and an unauthorized key to sensitive files.

Mrs. Collins now works part-time for Parents Anonymous, a child-abuse program financed by a foundation created by Stone's daughter,

Mrs. Donna Stone Bradshaw. Mrs. Collins worked briefly in April as a consultant to the W. Clement and Jessie V. Stone Foundation.

A SPOKESMAN for the foundation denied that there was any political motive in the hiring of Mrs. Collins.

"Her employment was not a reward for any past volunteer activities, and any charges made to the contrary have no basis in fact," the foundation spokesman said.

He said that the foundation had "no knowledge of her past volunteer political activities at the time she was retained."

Representatives of the foundation also have stated that

Mrs. Collins has assured them that she has not engaged in the alleged acts of political espionage.

Stone told The Daily News last week that he did not know Mrs. Collins and knew "nothing whatsoever" about the circumstances surrounding her hiring.

Soon after her firing, Mrs. Collins said that she was ousted because some Walker campaign aides had a paranoid fear of spies. She has denied being a spy for anyone.

WALKER'S aides say they still are convinced that Mrs. Collins was a political spy and

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that they may have been infiltrated by others.

Norton Kay, press secretary to the governor, said Mrs. Collins was discovered in the Walker campaign offices, at 105 W. Adams, "ruffling around in someone's desk.

"She had an unauthorized key made to the research department where we had a lot of important papers."

Kay said they threatened her with arrest in order to scare an admission of guilt out of her, but "she didn't buckle."

William Goldberg, an aide to Gov. Walker, was director of research for the campaign, and brought Mrs. Collins into the campaign after she volunteered to work full time.

Goldberg said that when Mrs. Collins was found in the campaign headquarters she had a packet of papers, which included a copy of an undelivered Walker speech, names

and addresses of Walker supporters and a copy of a booklet containing sensitive information on political hiring and alleged waste in the various state departments under Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie.

Goldberg said many of the papers had nothing to do with her area of campaign work, which related to welfare and child-abuse programs.

She also allegedly had a memo in her possession that referred to Walker campaign people as "they" and stated that the Democratic candidate was going to "burst the bubble" of good things done by Ogilvie.

OTHER Walker campaigned staff members said Mrs. Collins' firing, combined with the revelations of the June 17, 1972, bugging of the National Democratic headquarters in Washington, touched off a flurry of security precautions.

Telephones were checked for

'bugs' and the rooms searched for listening devices, but nothing was found.

Walker's aides also have said they believed Mrs. Collins' activities were linked to Franklin M. Osanka, Gov. Ogilvie's deputy director of human resources, and Alphonse Gonzales, a co-worker of Osanka and a close friend.

Walker's aides said Gonzales disrupted several campaign appearances of Walker in Chicago. Finally, a Walker supporter identified him as a state employe when he was spotted heckling at a Northwestern University rally, aides said.

Mrs. Collins and Osanka allegedly also were at the rally with Gonzales, although they were not heckling.

Gonzales later quit his state job, stating in his letter of resignation: "I can no longer endure the strain of remaining silent during this campaign. The governor's (Ogilvie) directives that state employes not be involved in the political campaign are extremely frustrating to me."

Mrs. Collins and Gonzales both were students of Osanka when he was chairman of the department of anthropology and sociology at North Central College in Naperville, where he taught for two years before



Osanka



Stone

taking the job with Ogilvie.

WHEN HIRED by Gov. Ogilvie, Osanka was listed in news releases as a former consultant to President Richard M. Nixon on "Southeast Asia and domestic social problems."

Osanka is the author of "Modern Guerilla Warfare" and is considered to be an expert on Southeast Asia.

He resigned from his Illinois job on the day Gov. Walker was inaugurated, stating: "I would not consider taking this action if the past general election would have resulted in a continuation of the Ogilvie administration."

Neither Mrs. Collins, Osanka nor Gonzales could be reached for comment late Monday.

A spokesman for the Stone Foundation said they decided to issue a statement on Mrs. Collins after she was questioned by reporters.

STONE recently said that he has given nearly \$7 million to Republican candidates since 1968, including \$5 million for President Nixon's two presidential campaigns.

Stone also said that he hopes Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox will investigate to de-

termine whether any of his contributions went for spying or dirty tricks.

Stone has been interested particularly in the Watergate hearings since June, when Maurice Stans, the former Nixon campaign finance chairman, revealed that Stone received \$15,000 from the cash slush fund kept by the Republicans.

In his testimony Stans quoted Stone as saying: "I've given you all that I'm going to give this year, but I want \$15,000 of it to go to a fund in Illinois that's dealing with vote fraud."

THE FUND was identified by Stone aide Peter Riggs as Project LEAP, a poll-watching group.

Riggs said that the money was delivered to another Stone aide, Robert Athey, by an unknown personal messenger who apparently came from Washington. The money was delivered in \$100 bills in a plain, brown envelope.

No record was kept of the serial numbers of the bills, before they were placed in a special bank account for Project LEAP. Riggs said he did not know if any receipt was given the messenger.

He said he did not know why the money was delivered in cash.

Stone reveals 20 given campaign aid

W. Clement Stone has released the names of 20 candidates to whom he gave more than \$75,000 during their 1972 political campaigns.

The list includes 13 Illinois politicians. Only one of the 20, U.S. Sen. Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, is a Democrat.

Randolph, who received \$6,000 is the only Democrat among dozens of candidates Stone says he has supported since 1968.

Others on the list of 1972 recipients were these:

Edmund J. Kucharski, Cook County Republican chairman who was defeated for Illinois secretary of state, \$6,000.
Illinois Atty. Gen. William Scott, \$3,000.
David Brown, defeated candidate for the Illinois Senate, \$15,000.
U.S. Rep. Samuel H. Young (R-Ill.), \$10,400.
U.S. Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.), \$10,250.
Virginia MacDonald, defeated candidate for the Illinois Senate, \$1,000.
Ald. John Hoellen (47th), defeated candidate for Congress, \$1,000.
Cook County State's Atty. Bernard Carey, \$11,500.
U.S. Rep. Philip Crane (R-Ill.), \$100.
Richard Ogilvie, defeated for re-election as Illinois governor, \$1,000.
Clark Fetridge, defeated candidate for Congress, \$2,500.
John MacNeal, defeated candidate for the Illinois Senate, \$1,000.
Don Adam, defeated candidate for the Illinois Senate, \$1,500.
U.S. Rep. Alan Steelman (R-Tex.), \$500.
U.S. Rep. Alan Steelman (R-Tex.), \$500.
John McLaughry, defeated candidate for governor of Vermont, \$1,000.
U.S. Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.), \$5,000.
J. Caleb Boggs, defeated candidate for Congress from Delaware, \$3,000.
Francis Callaghan, defeated candidate for Congress from California, \$250.