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**Hunt Alleged
To Blackmail
White House**

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Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt Jr. effectively blackmailed the White House by threatening to disclose the involvement of high Nixon administration officials in secret illegal activities unless he received large sums of money and a guarantee of executive clemency, according to government sources.

Since the Watergate break-in almost a year ago, the sources reported, Hunt has been paid more than \$200,000 to remain silent and received repeated assurances of clemency. Shortly before he was to be sentenced in March, Hunt demanded an additional \$130,000 that was never paid, the sources said.

Investigators have established that White House and Nixon campaign officials, including former presidential special counsel Charles W. Colson, received at least five "messages" from Hunt demanding money and clemency between June, 1972, and March, 1973, the sources reported.

Senate and Justice Department investigators now believe that the acquiescence of high White House officials in the Watergate cover-up was in part related to their fears that Hunt would reveal the Nixon administration's secret operations against radicals, political opponents and the press.

Testimony at the Senate Watergate hearings has established that an obstruction of justice was contemplated immediately after the

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June 17 arrests in the Democrats' Watergate headquarters.

Another factor, however, according to one source, was that "from the beginning Hunt began blackmailing the White House." The source added:

"They (White House officials) went along . . . In fact, it is Hunt's demands and threats that make the case a clear example of obstruction of justice. Hunt was being paid to keep quiet. It demolishes the argument that the money was just for lawyers' fees and care for the families of the defendants."

Sources said that without the crucial element of a conspirator clearly being paid for silence, it would be difficult to prove obstruction of justice on anyone's part in connection with payments to the defendants.

One source said: "It would have been embarrassing for it to get out that the White House was paying legal fees, but that's not illegal. The evidence that the payment (to Hunt) was for silence proves the case of obstruction."

The prosecutors in the Watergate case also have testimony from conspirator James W. McCord Jr. that he was offered money to remain silent.

m Hunt, the author of more than 40 spy-and-sex novels, relayed his initial demand to the White House within days of the Watergate arrests, investigative sources said, by cryptically warning: "The writer has a manuscript or a play to sell."

M. Douglas Caddy, the first attorney retained by Hunt and the other Watergate conspirators, relayed the message to Paul O'Brien, an attorney for the President's re-election committee, the sources said.

In turn, O'Brien, who has told investigators he was not aware of the identity of the "writer" or the precise meaning of the message, relayed it to John W. Dean III, then President Nixon's White House counsel, according to the sources.

At the White House, the sources said, the message about selling a manuscript or a play was clearly recognized as a threat from Hunt and shortly thereafter large cash disbursements began flowing to the conspirators, especially Hunt.

The initial payments to Hunt, according to the sources, were made by Frederick C. LaRue, an aide at the Nixon campaign committee, who delivered the cash either directly to Hunt or to Hunt's present attorney, William O. Bittman.

Bittman, the sources said, has acknowledged to investigators that he received three or four sealed envelopes from LaRue for delivery to Hunt, but maintains that he did not know that the envelopes contained money.

Meanwhile, the sources said, Hunt had been assured through representatives of the Committee for the Re-election of the President that he would receive executive clemency if he remained silent.

"Hunt viewed it as similar to a CIA operation," one source observed. "If a deal blows up, everybody's taken care of."

However, by the fall of 1972, Hunt "said he was damn dissatisfied with his

channels to the White House and he was nervous whether the promises of executive clemency were real," another source reported.

"So he wrote a three-page letter that he gave to Bittman with new demands . . . he upped the ante and demanded more direct channels with the White House and assurance of an executive clemency." The source added: "It kicked up a crisis at the White House."

At about this time, the sources reported, Hunt contacted then-presidential special counsel Colson, who had originally hired Hunt as a White House consultant.

Colson, according to the sources, taped the conversation with Hunt to protect his own interests and has supplied the recording to investigators. One source described the conversation as follows: "Hunt was very upset and threatened to talk, making it clear in some strong, if not wild language that he had better get more attention."

Later, at least two other threats by Hunt were conveyed to high White House officials, one of them by Bittman, who visited with Colson in the White House in December, according to investigators.

As previously reported, former White House counsel Dean told investigators that Bittman approached Colson in December to say that "something had to be done" to avoid a long jail term for Hunt.

Colson then passed the request along to Dean and John D. Ehrlichman, then the President's top domestic adviser, who answered, "I'll check," according to accounts of Dean's allegations.

Ehrlichman then walked into the president's Oval Office and returned with what he said was a promise of executive clemency for Hunt, according to Dean's version of events.

Ehrlichman instructed Colson to tell Bittman that "everything is ok" but not to be too specific in relaying the clemency offer, according to this account, which has been provided to the Washington Post by two sources and was initially reported in Newsweek magazine last month.

Bittman has declined to comment on the matter.

Hunt's final demand to the White House came on March 16, according to investigators, one week before he and his co-conspirators were to be sentenced.

"His wife was dead and he was going to jail. There was no one to take care of his children," one source said, and again Hunt asked for more money—\$130,000, according to several sources.

The demand, calling for \$70,000 for personal expenses and \$60,000 for legal fees, was conveyed to White House counsel Dean, according to investigative sources.

Dean "hit the ceiling" upon receiving the message, in the words of one source, and refused to provide the funds, according to several sources.

"It was the beginning of the end," said one source. "By then the cover-up was falling apart."

Hunt's wife, Dorothy, was killed in a Chicago plane crash in December, and Hunt pleaded guilty to all charges against him at the Watergate trial in January. He is serving a 35-year provisional jail sentence.