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**JURY IS SELECTED  
AND SEQUESTERED  
IN MITCHELL CASE**

Way Cleared for Series of  
Indictments Today in the  
Watergate Scandals

**CAPITAL'S MOOD IS GRIM**

Jaworski Refuses Comment  
on TV Report That 41  
Are to Be Named

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL

A jury of eight men and four women was selected and sequestered yesterday for the trial of John N. Mitchell and Maurice H. Stans, clearing the way for what is expected to be a series of major indictments today in Watergate-related scandals.

The indictments have been held up pending isolation of the jurors to avoid prejudicing them in the historic trial of the former Attorney General and the former Secretary of Commerce.

The two former Cabinet officers in the Nixon Administration are charged with conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury in an alleged scheme to quash a Federal investigation of Robert L. Vesco, the fugitive financier, in exchange for a secret \$200,000 contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

**Mood in the Capital**

In Washington, the special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, declined to comment yesterday on a report by C.B.S. News that a total of 41 defendants and co-conspirators would be named in the indictments.

As speculation in the capital mounted, one former White House aide said the mood was "like walking through a mine field."

The C.B.S. report said that while none of the Watergate grand juries would indict Mr. Nixon, "a strong statement dealing with the President involvement in Watergate" will be presented to Federal District Judge John J. Sirica.

The coming indictments are certain to focus on the June 17,

1972, break-in at the Democratic National headquarters in its office and apartment complex, who ordered the abortive burglary, and who knew about it and sought to cover it up afterward.

In addition, indictments are expected to deal with other areas that—political sabotage.

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illegal election campaign contributions, the spy unit known as the "plumbers" and alleged influence-peddling involving the White House and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Some of those already indicted for aspects of the Watergate affair may be indicted again for other alleged crimes. So far, a total of 31 individuals have gone to court in one capacity or another in the sweeping case.

Mr. Jaworski said in an interview this week that he believed his office now knew the whole story of the Watergate scandal and was set to proceed with the indictments.

The jury selected to decide the guilt or innocence of Mr. Mitchell, once the nation's chief law-enforcement official, and Mr. Stans, financial mastermind of the President's 1968 and 1972 campaigns, represented a broad range of Americans.

Of the eight men, two are blacks and one is Latin American. One of the men and one of the women are single; the rest are married and have children. There is a Western Union messenger, a janitor, a subway conductor, a retiree, a highway engineer and a juror whose husband was sentenced for a crime 18 years ago.

The ages ranged from just over 20 to the 60's.

Six alternate jurors were also selected to be available in case any of the 12 fall ill or are forced to drop out for other reasons.

Of the six alternates, five are men. The six included an overseas investment banker, a divorced secretary and a landscape gardener.

As soon as the panel was selected, capping a tedious eight days of private interrogation by the judge and challenges in open court yesterday, the jurors and the alternates were led off by a cadre of United States marshals who will keep them sequestered for the duration of the trial, which may last five or six weeks.

First the jurors were taken to lunch at an undisclosed restaurant, then they were escorted to their homes to pick up their personal belongings. Afterwards, they were taken to dinner and installed in an undisclosed hotel.

In stressing the hardships of the sequestration, Judge Lee P. Gagliardi of Federal District



Sybil Kucharski, jury foreman, in June, 1971.

Court indicated that they would not be permitted to meet with their families until the end of the trial.

After the jury left, Government and defense attorneys parried as one of Mr. Stans's lawyers, John Facciola, argued a motion before Judge Gagliardi seeking to dismiss the allegation that Mr. Vesco's \$200,000 contribution had been illegally accepted.

Mr. Facciola argued that under a 1925 law, Mr. Vesco's "promise" to contribute the money before a campaign reporting law went into effect April 7, 1972, actually constituted the contribution, even though the money may not have been physically handed over until several days later.