

Gene Valdes; Raul Godoy, alias V. R. Gonzales. All but McCord were from Miami and all of them were reported to have had links at one time or another with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

McCord, who had retired from the CIA in 1970 after 19 years with the agency, currently was employed as a security agent by both the Republican National Committee and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

Barker, apparently the leader of the raid, reportedly played some role for the CIA in the abortive invasion of Cuba in 1961 and had met in Miami in early June with E. Howard Hunt, the CIA official in charge of the invasion. Hunt recently was a consultant to Charles W. Colson, special counsel to President Nixon and other high White House officials. The White House confirmed this June 19 and said Hunt had ended his consulting work March 29.

Nixon's campaign manager, John N. Mitchell, said June 18 that none of those involved in the raid were "operating either on our behalf or with our consent." O'Brien called June 18 for an FBI investigation. A full-scale investigation by the FBI was announced by the Justice Department June 19.

At a news conference June 20, O'Brien called the raid a "blatant act of political espionage" and announced the party was filing a \$1 million civil lawsuit against the Committee to Re-Elect the President and the raiders on charges of invasion of privacy and violation of civil rights of the Democrats.

Citing the "potential involvement" of Colson, O'Brien said there was "a developing clear line to the White House."

Mitchell responded later June 20 with a statement deploring the raid and denouncing the Democratic lawsuit as "demagoguery" by O'Brien. White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said June 20 Colson had "assured me that he has in no way been involved in this matter."

Kennedy rules out second spot. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy declared in a statement June 21 that "there are no circumstances under which I would accept a nomination for any national office this year." The statement was issued in response to a move to launch a campaign to draft him for vice president on the 1972 Democratic ticket. Kennedy himself had roused speculation about such a move by telling a Boston newsmen it "really would make a difference" in his thinking about a place on the ticket if he thought it might be crucial to a Democratic victory.

In several other interviews following that disclosure, Kennedy said he would give consideration to the theoretical question of a vice presidential campaign if it were deemed vital to the party. But when it was reported that New York City Councilman Matthew J. Troy Jr., a McGovern supporter and long-time Kennedy associate, planned to launch the Kennedy for vice president

effort, Kennedy reiterated his renunciation of a presidential-ticket bid in 1972. [See p. 36A2]

Sen. Smith turns back challenger. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R, Me.), 74, won renomination to a fifth term in a primary election June 19. After spending less than \$10,000 on weekend campaigning, preferring to "let my record speak for itself," Mrs. Smith won twice as many votes as her first primary challenger in 18 years, millionaire businessman Robert A. G. Monks, 38, who expended about \$200,000 in a computerized drive stressing the need for more vigorous representation to combat Maine's problems, especially high unemployment.

The Democratic senatorial nomination was won by Rep. William D. Hathaway, 48.

Bullet removed from Wallace's spine. Gov. George C. Wallace (D, Ala.) underwent surgery June 18 for the removal of a bullet from his spinal column. There was no immediate effect on the partial paralysis affecting Wallace since the assassination attempt May 15. [See p. 363D2] Surgeons reported after the operation that the spinal cord had not been severed and appeared normal.

The doctors said Wallace had "less than a 50-50 chance" of regaining full use of his paralyzed lower extremities but a 90% chance of ambulating within 6-18 months with mechanical aids, such as crutches and braces.

Campaign rivals continue to visit-- Wallace was visited at the Silver Spring, Md. hospital by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D, Me.) May 28, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D, Mass.) May 29, Rep. Shirley Chisholm (D, N.Y.) June 8 and Sen. George S. McGovern (D, S.D.) June 10. [See p. 383A2]

Complaint on 'impeach Nixon' ad. The citizens lobby Common Cause filed a formal complaint June 19 against the New York Times and a committee that placed an ad in the Times calling for impeachment of President Nixon. [See p. 445C2]

The complaint, filed with the clerk of the House and the Controller General, cited as violations of campaign-fund disclosure legislation the Times' failure to identify those financing such ads and the committee's failure to register as a supporter of Congressional candidates although the ad pledged support to House candidates who would vote for impeachment.

## The Administration

News conference. President Nixon held an impromptu news conference in his office June 22. The session was not televised and the questioning generally was limited to domestic issues since foreign issues tended to dominate the conferences, the President noted, and he intended to hold another conference the following week on foreign affairs. It was the first Presidential press conference in three months. [See p. 229E1]

Among his comments [for the President's press conference remarks on the Higher Education Act and busing of school children, see p. 467B3, on rising food prices, see p. 465A3]:

Arms accords, weapon development-- The President said Defense Secretary Laird was correct in his position that the security of the country would be "seriously" jeopardized if Congress approved the arms limitation agreements, or SALT agreements, with the Soviet Union and rejected the Administration's requested program for offensive weapons not controlled by the pacts. [See p. 464F1]

However, what he as President was recommending was that the arms agreements be approved on their own merits. He said he would not have signed them unless he believed that, "standing alone," they were in the country's interest.

Then, Nixon said, Congress should approve the Administration's offensive weapons program because of two overriding concerns:

(1) If the SALT agreements were in force and the U.S. did not undertake a weapons program, the Soviet Union within a short time would "be substantially ahead" of the U.S. A U.S. in "a definitely second position, an inferior position to the Soviet Union overall in its defense programs," would be an invitation "for more potential aggression in the world," particularly in the Middle East.

(2) The current arms accords were "only the first step;" "the biggest step" remained to gain permanent curbs on offensive weapons in more categories. If the U.S. did not have "ongoing" weapons programs there would be "no chance" that the Soviet Union would negotiate a further arms curb; it would have "no incentive" to limit its programs. "Had we not had an ABM program in being, there would be no SALT agreement today because there would be no incentive for the Soviet Union to stop us from doing something that we were doing and, thereby, agree to stop something they were doing."

"To achieve our goal of an offensive limitations curb, covering all types of nuclear weapons, . . . it is essential for the United States to have an ongoing, offensive program."

Raid on Democratic headquarters-- The raid, Nixon said, "has no place whatever in our electoral process or in our governmental process. . . . The White House has had no involvement whatever in this particular incident." [See p. 462F3]

Welfare bill--The Administration, he said, preferred the "middle position" on the welfare legislation, a bill that provided welfare "for those who need it" and incentives "that will move people from welfare rolls to jobs and . . . at a cost we can afford." [See p. 446C3]

Supreme Court decision--There was no need, the President said, for legisla-