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Cash in Capital Raid Traced to Mexico
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MEXICO CITY, July 30—The money found in the possession of five suspects in last month's break-in at the offices of the Democratic National Committee in Washington has been traced to four bank drafts totaling \$89,000 issued here in the name of a prominent Mexican lawyer.

The lawyer is Manuel Ogarrio Daguerre, 68 years old and semi-retired, who has specialized in representing corpora-

tions under Mexico's strict and complex labor laws. His clients have included a number of large American businesses.

The four bank drafts bearing Mr. Ogarrio's name were deposited in a Miami bank in the account of Bernard L. Barker, a former employe of the Central Intelligence Agency, who is believed to have been the leader of the break-in.

Mr. Ogarrio, however, has denied that he received, endorsed or passed on the four

drafts issued to him, and has denied that he knows Bernard L. Barker.

When Mr. Barker and four accomplices were arrested inside the Democratic headquarters on June 17 they had in their possession electronic bugging devices, photographic copying equipment and a substantial sum of money that included 53 \$100 bills.

Through the serial numbers, Federal investigators identified the \$100 bills as part of \$89,000 withdrawn from the Miami bank in early May by Mr. Barker.

Bank records made available to The New York Times by sources close to the investigation show that Mr. Barker withdrew the \$89,000 in two stages.

He first obtained \$33,000 on May 2. That transaction was based on a check, dated the previous day, that he wrote to himself and endorsed.

Mr. Barker, who is a real

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estate agent in Miami, withdrew \$56,000 on May 8. The second step involved a check dated, perhaps mistakenly, on April 7 and again written by the accused burglar to himself.

Both checks were drawn on a "trust account" in the Republic National Bank of Miami that Mr. Barker has established in the name of his small agency, Barker Associates Inc., of 2301 Northwest 7th Street.

Deposited in April

The ledger sheets for the account show that the \$89,000 was deposited on April 20 in the form of four drafts on Banco Internacional, S.A., one of the five largest commercial banks in Mexico City.

These instruments, in the amounts of \$15,000, \$18,000, \$24,000, and \$32,000, were written on Banco Internacional dollar accounts in four leading American banks. Each of the four was issued at the Mexican bank's central office and dated April 4.

It required eight days for at least two of the checks to clear. The money thus was withdrawn by Mr. Barker only four days in one instance and eight days in the other after it actually became available to him.

The four Banco Internacional drafts were issued to Manuel Ogarrio, and each bears the typewritten endorsement "Manuel Ogarrio D." on the reverse side. There are also written signatures on the back of each check, but they are illegible.

Mr. Ogarrio is said to speak virtually no English and to be in "delicate" health. He replied to questions, if at all, through his 28-year-old son and U.S.-

educated law partner, Alejandro Ogarrio.

The younger Mr. Ogarrio attended St. John's University in Collegeville, Minn., and received a master of laws degree from Harvard in 1968. His statements on behalf of his father and himself consisted almost entirely of denials.

Neither he nor his father have ever seen the four Banco Internacional drafts, he said, and none of the signatures resemble his father's. He declined to make available a sample of his father's signature.

The younger Mr. Ogarrio acknowledged that it was his father's name on the checks and remarked that its presence there "worries me." He said he knew no other Manuel Ogarrio who could be the person involved.

A series of eight digits is written on each check in such a way as to suggest an account number. The younger lawyer denied that it was his or his father's or that he recognized it at all.

Until March, the father and son occupied offices on the 18th floor of a modern office building at 156 Paseo de la Reforma, where the Banco Internacional maintains a branch and administrative headquarters.

Denies Account There

But Alejandro Ogarrio denied that either he or his father ever had an account in the bank. He also denied that either of them ever represented the institution in legal matters.

At one point, a spokesman for Mr. Barker said the four checks were involved in a real estate transaction in which the Miami businessman had been active for a group of Chilean investors.

The group could not be identified, the spokesman said,

for fear of political reprisals in Chile. The real estate deal, involving condominium apartments in Florida, finally fell through, the spokesman for Mr. Barker said.

Alejandro Ogarrio denied, however, that either he or his father had ever acted on behalf of any Chilean nationals in an American real estate transaction or, for that matter, in anything else.

He denied knowing or dealing with E. Howard Hunt Jr., a White House consultant in 1971 and in at least the early months of 1972, who has been linked in several ways with Mr. Barker.

Once Based in Mexico

Mr. Hunt, whose home and office telephones were called repeatedly in the months before the break-in from numbers assigned to Mr. Barker, is a former C.I.A. agent who was based here from 1950 to 1953.

Alejandro Ogarrio similarly denied any knowledge of G. Gordon Liddy, a lawyer for the financial arm of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, who has also been linked to the June 17 raid incident.

Mr. Liddy was dismissed on June 28, the Nixon organization said, for refusing to answer questions concerning the break-in put to him by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He has declined any comment.

At the committee, Mr. Liddy was understood to have been involved in setting up units to receive contributions in support of Mr. Nixon's re-election. The process has been complicated by a stricter disclosure law that took effect April 7.

The appearance in the case of the finance lawyer and the Banco Internacional drafts has fed speculation in Washington that the Republicans, in an effort to assure anonymity to contributors, had established a conduit for money through Mexico.

Alejandro Ogarrio said he was in the United States throughout the 1968 political campaign. While he said he had followed events at that time, he denied that he had worked for any of the candidates.

The F.B.I., which has conducted an apparently limited inquiry through the embassy here, is understood to have failed to trace the funds prior to the issuance of the four checks. The agency is thus uncertain about a motive for the raid.