

Lawyer Says He Wouldn't Help GOP Stage Demonstration

# Lawyer Says He Wouldn't He

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and Bob Woodward

Washington Post Staff Writers

A California lawyer said yesterday that he had been asked by Donald H. Segretti, allegedly a Nixon campaign undercover operative hired by the White House, to recruit "radical, long-haired kids" to demonstrate at the Republican National Convention.

The lawyer's account is the latest indication that the Nixon campaign attempted to promote demonstrations at the GOP convention, apparently for the purpose of linking them to supporters of the Democratic presidential nominee.

Byron Beam, 33, who attended the University of Southern California and the Boalt Hall School of Law with Segretti, said he was approached about recruiting demonstrators last April.

"Segretti said he was working for either the administration or the Republican Party. I don't remember which," Beam told Washington Post special correspondent Robert Meyers in Santa Ana, Calif., adding:

"He asked me did I know of any radical, long-haired kids who might be interested in having fun at the San Diego Republican Convention . . . for some demonstrations."

Beam, who described himself as a registered Republican supporting the candidacy of Sen. George McGovern, said he then asked Segretti: "Are you in this with either Ziegler or Chapin?" referring to two other USC graduates, White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler and presidential appointments secretary Dwight L. Chapin.

Segretti, said Beam, "didn't respond directly to the question but his face lit up like a Christmas tree and he said: 'I

have substantial connections in Washington.'"

According to a Washington Post report, Segretti identified Chapin as one of his "contacts" in conducting spying and sabotage activities against the Democrats, and Time magazine has reported that Chapin told the FBI that he hired Segretti for such work.

Beam said he was told by Segretti that "he had money to pay and would pay" persons recruited to demonstrate at the GOP convention, then still scheduled to be held in San Diego. The site was later moved to Miami Beach.

Segretti, according to Beam, also spoke vaguely of other activities the recruits might be involved in and quoted Segretti as saying "they should look like radicals; it helps with long hair . . . We'll have something for them to do."

Beam, now a partner in a Santa Ana law firm, said he never followed through on Segretti's request, which he said was made during lunch at Reuben's Restaurant in Newport Beach. Segretti, he said, had called him on that April day "out of the blue." It was the first time he had heard from Segretti in eight years, Beam said.

Beam's statement is the second public representation that has been made involving the GOP convention and Segretti. According to Lawrence Young, another California attorney and friend of Segretti, E. Howard Hunt—one of the men indicted on charges of conspiring to bug the Watergate—asked Segretti to organize "an attack,"—in the name of supporters of the Democratic nominee—on the Doral Beach Hotel, headquarters of the GOP leadership during the Republican convention.

Numerous long-distance tel-

ephone calls were made from Segretti's telephone to Hunt's office, Chapin's home and the White House, according to telephone records examined by The Washington Post.

There has also been a third report of attempts by the Nixon campaign to initiate demonstrations at the GOP convention, this one by Alfred Baldwin III, the government's key witness in the upcoming Watergate trial, and a self-described participant in the bugging operation.

He said he was assigned by James W. McCord Jr., the former security coordinator of the Nixon campaign committee—also indicated in the bugging case—to infiltrate the Vietnam Veterans Against the War to learn of plans to demonstrate at the Convention and insure that any demonstrations by the VVAW would "be embarrassing" to the Democrats.

Meanwhile a report compiled by the Democratic staff of the House Banking and Currency Committee charges President's Nixon's re-election committee with additional mishandling of campaign finances.

The 90-page report released today alleges that the Nixon committee:

Had a special expense account to be used for "costs associated with tracking the progress of presidential candidates and with "truth squads," according to an internal Nixon committee document.

• Received at least \$30,000 through a Luxembourg bank in late March and early April, indicating "that other funds flowed into the committee from foreign countries"—in addition to the celebrated \$89,000 in Mexican checks involved in the Watergate case. Donations to U.S. political

campaigns by foreign national are illegal.

Handled "several millions of dollars" in campaign contributions in a way that resulted in a "bookkeeping nightmare," making it impossible to fully sort out the "inaccuracies, omissions and improper recording of receipts." In one case an \$800,000 discrepancy existed between what the committee showed in one bank account and what the bank showed.

• Developed a capability to monitor the bank deposits of Democratic senators and congressmen to detect "any illegal campaign financing that might go through personal accounts."

This last allegation, the Banking Committee report says, was given to the banking investigators in an interview with a person purported to be a long-time acquaintance of Hugh W. Sloan Jr., the former Nixon committee treasurer.

According to the Banking Committee report, the unnamed acquaintance said that in early 1971: "He (Sloan) told me that he had a call that day from someone who indicated that they could monitor the deposits of Democratic senators and congressmen . . ."

The report says that this "would indicate, rather strongly, that the surveillance activities went beyond presidential candidates and included Democratic members of Congress."

James Stoner, Sloan's attorney, yesterday issued a vehement denial.

"It's just absolutely false . . . an absolute lie," Stoner said. "We deny them (the allegations) as vociferously as possible. I'm shocked that this

See WATERGATE, A25, Col. 1

# GOP 'Demonstration' Bid Failed

**WATERGATE, From A21** scurrilous information would be dignified by a committee of Congress. That person (the unnamed acquaintance) should come forward and identify himself and not hide behind anonymity."

The Banking Committee report said that the unnamed acquaintance is someone in whom "the committee staff has the utmost confidence."

Sloan, a former White House aide, resigned as the Nixon campaign treasurer a month after the June 17 arrest of five men inside the Democrats' headquarters in the Watergate office complex.

Sources say that Sloan resigned because he was upset at what he perceived was going on at the Nixon committee.

The congressional staff re-

port was prepared with the assistance of the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, at the request of Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), the Banking Committee chairman. For nearly two months Patman has attempted unsuccessfully to launch a full-scale Watergate investigation.

In a covering letter to the report sent to all 37 members of the Banking Committee, Patman said that he will press for such an investigation and public hearings in the next Congress.

The Nixon campaign committee issued a denunciation of the Banking Committee report, calling it a "dishonest collection of innuendo and fourth-hand hearsay," a "vicious document," a "fraud" a "scurrilous political tract" and an attempt "to rescue the sink-

ing political campaign of George McGovern."

The statement, issued through a spokesman, said that the report is "an 11th-hour attempt to save Mr. Patman's candidate for President from what may be one of the worst defeats in American political history."

In addition, the statement, which does not make a rebuttal to any specific charge in the report, says that the staff work was done in "callous abuse" of Chairman Patman's power, because the full Committee had voted not to conduct a Watergate investigation.

"We call on Mr. Patman and Sen. McGovern to repudiate this report at once," the statement said.

The banking committee staff report also says that the Midwest fund-raiser for the Nixon campaign, Kenneth H.

Dahlberg, used two of the President's top aides as references in obtaining a federal bank charter which was awarded with unusual speed.

Dahlberg's reference file contains the names of Maurice H. Stans, former Secretary of Commerce and the present finance chairman of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, and Clark MacGregor, President Nixon's campaign manager, according to the report.

It also says that the comptroller of the currency, William B. Camp, who issues federal bank charters, did not release that reference file in August when he defended the granting of the charter.

Dahlberg collected the \$25,000 cash contribution in April that later was deposited in the Miami bank account of one of the five men arrested in the June 17 Watergate break-in.