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**Calls to G.O.P. Unit Linked  
To Raid on the Democrats**

**15 Phone Talks to Campaign Committee  
Are Traced to Home and Office of  
Ex-C.I.A. Man Arrested in Incident**

By WALTER RUGABER  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 24—At least 15 calls to President Nixon's campaign organization were placed from telephones in the home and office of a man said to have led the break-in at the offices of the Democratic National Committee on June 17.

Records of the calls, made available by sources involved in the investigation of the break-in, suggest more direct and extensive links between the incident, apparently conducted in an effort to place electronic eavesdropping devices, and the Committee for the Re-election of the President than previously reported.

Telephone conversations were conducted, as early as March 15, in calls placed from the home and office of Bernard L. Barker, a former employe of the Central Intelligence Agency who was arrested in the break-in to numbers of the committee.

More than half the calls went to an unlisted number in the offices of the committee's lawyers. One of the lawyers, G. Gordon Liddy, was quietly dismissed last month for refusing to answer questions by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and he declined to discuss the matter further with a reporter.

Another committee lawyer, Glenn J. Sedam Jr., who is now general counsel to the Nixon committee, said he had shared the telephone with Mr. Liddy

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but had never talked with Mr. Barker.

The other calls, including one placed from Mr. Barker's home in Miami the day before the incident, went to a number that has since been disconnected. Calls to it now are referred to a number in the committee's finance office.

Another of the men arrested inside the Democratic offices, James W. McCord Jr., was later identified as the salaried "se-

curity coordinator" for the committee. He was immediately dismissed.

Mr. Barker was previously reported to have been the leader of the team that was found in the party offices at Washington's Watergate complex with copying cameras and electronic bugging equipment in its possession.

But aside from his connection with Mr. McCord, who had also worked for the C.I.A., Mr. Barker was not known to have had any direct contact with Mr. Nixon's political organization.

The telephone traffic between his Miami home and office and the committee, however, included nine calls to the legal offices and six to the disconnected number form which callers are now directed to the finance office.

The F.B.I., which is conducting a broad investigation of the break-in, is known to have made inquiries concerning the committee's attorneys. One of them, G. Gordon Liddy, was interviewed within 10 days of the raid.

Mr. Liddy was dismissed on June 28 by John N. Mitchell, who was then director of the re-election committee. A spokesman for the organization con-

firmed Mr. Liddy's refusal to answer F.B.I. questions.

Mr. Mitchell himself resigned on July 1 after his wife insisted upon his departure from politics. He has persistently denied that the committee had any responsibility for the break-in.

Mr. Liddy, reached by telephone today at his home in suburban Oxon Hill, Md., continued to say that he would have no conversation with the press on any subject at all.

Mr. Sedam confirmed in an interview today that he and Mr. Liddy had shared the telephone Mr. Barker called.

That number, 333-6575, remains connected in the committee's headquarters at 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. It is a private, outside line used in addition to switchboard extensions.

Mr. Sedam said that he and Mr. Liddy began to work in nearby eighth-floor offices toward the end of January. At

that time, Mr. Sedam said Mr. Liddy was general counsel and he was his assistant.

**Little Work Recalled**

But Mr. Sedam, who said he was planning political rallies in New Hampshire and Florida at the time, indicated that he did little work for Mr. Liddy and that they did not share the same secretary.

On March 27 — Mr. Sedam confirmed the date by looking in a diary — Mr. Liddy was assigned as counsel to the finance arm of the committee and Mr. Sedam was promoted to general counsel.

Mr. Liddy moved to new offices at committee headquarters, Mr. Sedam said. He indicated that the vacated room was then used, apparently irregularly, by others working on Mr. Nixon's behalf.

Since the lawyers used the same outside lines and the same extensions before March 27, Mr. Sedam said they would occasionally answer each other calls. But he said he never identified any of Mr. Liddy's callers.

Mr. Sedam said he was unable to explain three calls placed from Mr. Barker's telephones in Miami to the legal office number after Mr. Liddy's departure. They occurred on April 10, April 27 and May 1.

"You've got me a little shook up if that's true," the 35-year-old lawyer said. "He [Mr. Barker] sure wasn't calling me, I can guarantee you that."

In fact, Mr. Sedam declared, he never spoke with Mr. Barker and had never heard of the accused burglar prior to the time of the break-in. He said others involved had been similarly unknown to him.

Mr. Sedam, who had been eager to work in this year's campaign, left the Washington law firm of Steptoe & Johnson first to become an assistant to Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican national chairman.

He has now moved from the eighth floor to a new office on the fourth. But the 333-6575 number that was called from Miami was answered today as the "general counsel's office."

Sources close to the investigation reported that no evidence indicated any involvement in the break-in by Mr. Sedam and that he had not been interviewed by the F.B.I.

The lawyer confirmed that Federal investigators had not approached him, but he reported that they had questioned a number of people he had called long distance recently.

These people informed him of the F.B.I. interest, Mr. Sedam said in the interview, but he reported that he had been baffled by their inquiries until the calls from Mr. Barker to light

today.

Government sources close to the investigation said that while they had made some progress, no motive for the break-in on the Democrats had been established. But there appeared to be a significant shift in their assessment.

Previously, these sources tended in private to discourage any speculation that Republican officials aside from Mr. McCord would be publicly implicated in the case.

Today, however, an informant put it somewhat differently. He said Federal investigators were satisfied thus far that no one in authority at the committee had ordered the break-in, appearing to leave open the question of foreknowledge.

A spokesman for the committee was asked today to trace

the history of the telephone number that has been disconnected since the raid, 333-0362. The information was not immediately obtained.

The records showed that calls to the disconnected telephone began April 10. Calls were also placed on May 8, twice on May 17, on June 1 and on June 16.

After March 15, the legal offices were called on March 16, March 20, March 22, March 23, March 24, April 10, April 27 and finally on May 1.

Thus, both offices were called on April 10, the day calls to the disconnected number started, and the legal office was telephoned twice more while the calls to the disconnected number continued.