

Campaign Against 'Radicals'

Other Break-Ins Reported

Washington

Senate investigators have been told by high administration officials that government operatives committed burglaries in connection with the prosecution of the Berrigan cases and anti-war cases in Detroit, Chicago and Seattle, Newsweek magazine reported in its issue on the newsstands today.

The Washington Post could not confirm yesterday that there were administration-sponsored burglaries in connection with those specific cases, but one Senate source said:

"The (Senate Watergate) committee has evidence of other burglaries, several of them, and the evidence is convincing . . . we know who participated and who directed them."

Newsweek also reported that:

• The FBI is investigating allegations that administration operatives broke into the Brookings Institution, a liberal-leading Washington think-tank, to look for information on former National Security Council staff member Morton Halperin, who worked at Brookings after leaving the council in late 1969. (Time magazine, in its issue out today, said the burglary apparently was never carried out.)

• Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy told Assistant Attorney General Robert

C. Mardian after the Watergate arrests that the burglary of the office of the psychiatrist of Daniel Ellsberg had the "express approval" of President Nixon. Mardian, former head of the Justice Department's internal security division, told this to Senate investigators.

• Mardian told Senate investigators that Liddy said he "whisked ITT lobbyist Dita Beard out of Washington to a Denver hospital" during the early 1972 controversy over Mrs. Beard's memo, which linked ITT's offer to help underwrite the Republican National Convention in San Diego to a favorable settlement of a Justice Department anti-trust action pending against ITT.

• Special prosecutor Archibald Cox plans to remove the three assistant U.S. attorneys—Earl Silbert, Seymour Glanzer and Donald Campbell—who have been handling the case for the last year "after a respectable grace period." Cox had planned all along to do this, Newsweek reported, but the move was made easier by a story in the Washington Post last week that the prosecutors felt it would be helpful if the President himself went before the grand jury.

• Mardian told Senate investigators that President Nixon personally ordered him to take charge of the logs of 17 wiretaps that had been authorized by Mr. Nixon and cleared in part by

national security adviser Henry Kissinger to plug security leaks between 1969 and 1971. The Washington Post has confirmed this information through its own sources.

Sources told both Newsweek and the Post that Mardian told the investigators he learned in the summer of 1971 that William C. Sullivan, then assistant director of the FBI, was holding the wiretap logs.

Newsweek said Mardian told investigators that Mr. Nixon "told me that the logs affected the most delicate decisions he was making and his ability to function was imperiled by news leaks of the contents involved."

Mardian said the President gave him direct orders to take charge of the logs, Newsweek reported, and on August 1 he picked them up from Sullivan. Later, he turned them over to the White House, where they ended up in the safe of John D. Ehrlichman, then the President's top domestic aide.

Although it has been previously reported that Senate investigators and federal prosecutors have been looking into the possibility that there were other burglaries committed by the Watergate conspirators or other administration groups, the Newsweek report was the first to state flatly that specific break-ins were actually com-

mitted by administration operatives.

The specific cases all involved leftist or anti-war activists of the past few years.

In Seattle, seven persons were charged with conspiracy to damage federal property during a February 1970, demonstration at the Federal Courthouse there. The Chicago Weatherpeople case involved indictments against 35 persons charged in connection with the "days of rage," four days of battles between police and demonstrators in October 1969, in Chicago.

In Detroit, 13 persons were accused of plotting a bombing terror campaign at a Flint, Mich. meeting in 1970.

The Berrigan case involved charges that Rev. Philip Berrigan and six other anti-war activists conspired to kidnap Kissinger in August 1970. They were all acquitted of kidnap charges.

Newsweek did not specify when and where the burglaries occurred, but said that high administration officials said these were part of "illicit methods — including burglary, and wiretaps" — that were "widely used to try to stop domestic leaks, to monitor the domestic left and gather information for the prosecution of cases against radicals."

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