



HUGH SLOAN JR.
Ex-campaign treasurer

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**Watergate--
The Secret
Sources**

Chicago

Washington Post reporter Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein said their major sources on their investigation of the 1972 Watergate burglary and coverup included Hugh W. Sloan Jr., a former Treasurer of the Committee to Re-Elect the President' an unnamed executive branch male employee whom they called "Deep Throat," FBI agents and a female bookkeeper who worked for campaign finance chairman Maurice Stans.

The Washington Post was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for public service in 1973 for its Watergate investigation and Bernstein and Woodward did the bulk of the Post's investigative reporting on Watergate.

The reporters made their statements in articles in the May and June issues of Playboy, published in Chicago. These articles are excerpted from their forthcoming book, "All the Presi-

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dent's Men," to be published June 18.

The authors said that Sloan, previously not identified as a source by the Washington Post, had now agreed to allow the use of his name. Sloan helped the reporters understand the roles of U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell and White House staff chief H.R. Haldeman in the distribution of Republican campaign funds, the reporter said.

Sloan was a witness in the original Watergate breakin trial and testified before the Senate Watergate committee. He has not been indicted in any subsequent investigation.

The authors describe many conversations with "Deep Throat" a friend of Woodward's who held an "extremely sensitive" executive branch job and who had access to information from the White House, the FBI, the Justice Department and from the committee to re-elect the president. "Deep Throat" was useful, not so much in providing new information, but in confirming or denying leads that the reporters had obtained elsewhere.

To avoid electronic bugging and telephone tapping, Woodward and "Deep Throat" would meet at about 2 a.m. in an underground Washington parking garage.

If Woodward wanted the conversation with his source, he would signal by moving a flower pot with a red flag in it to the back of his apartment balcony. If "Deep Throat" wanted to see Woodward, he would write the time of the meeting on a lower corner of page 20 of a copy of the New York Times which was delivered o Woodward's apartment each morning. Woodward did not know how "Deep Throat" got to his paper.

The authors say the information that "Deep Throat" provided to Woodward proved reliable. Among the statements attributed to "Deep Throat" are:

President Nixon went on a "a rampage about news

leaks on Watergate. He's told the appropriate people, "Go to any length' to stop them." The source said the President had suggested the approximately 5 million left over from the 1972 campaign "might as well be used to take the Washington Post down a notch."

The source said "Nixon was wild, shouting and hollering that "we can't have it and we're going to stop it. I don't care how much it costs." "

"Deep Throat" indicated that the subpoenas from the campaign committee served on several members of the Washington Post Corp., including Bernstein and Woodward, were a result of the President's statements.

Although "Deep Throat" was very reluctant to talk about the role of H. R. Haldeman, in one of their

underground garage meetings in October, 1972, "Deep Throat" moved closer to Woodward and whispered, "from top to bottom, this whole business is a Haldeman operation. He ran the money; insulated himself through those functionaries around him." Woodward believed that even the audacious "Deep Throat" was scared of Haldeman's "frightening power."

Both Sloan and "Deep Throat" were of great importance to Woodward and Bernstein in establishing that Haldeman, in addition to John Mitchell, Maurice Stans, Jeb Magruder and California attorney Herbert Kalmbach, were the five men who had authorized expenditures from a secret campaign fund held in Stans' office.

In their articles, the authors expressed surprise at the shallowness of much of the FBI investigation concerning Watergate. They say that the FBI did not bother to check out the names in the address books of those arrested in the Watergate burglary.

In the beginning, on June 17, 1972, Woodward and Bernstein dreaded being assigned to work together on the Watergate burglary.

"Oh God, not Bernstein." Woodward thought... Bernstein looked, to Wood-

ward, like one of those counter-culture journalists he despised."

At the beginning, Bernstein regarded Woodward "as a Prima Donna who played heavily at office politics. Bernstein thought his rapid rise at the Post had had less to do with his ability than with his establishment credentials: Yale, Navy officers corps... but Bernstein guessed that Woodward probably didn't have the street savvy a good investigative reporter needed. And he knew that Woodward couldn't write very well."

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