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Jaworski Lists Items In Cover-up

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Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski charged yesterday that the Watergate cover-up was designed to conceal a broad range of "illegal and improper activities" including the government's wiretapping of newsmen and administration officials.

Jaworski said there were at least seven other projects — in addition to the bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters here — that the Watergate conspirators were trying to hide in blocking the original investigation of the scandal.

Ticking them off in a bill of particulars that he filed yesterday with U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica, Jaworski said the secret that prompted the cover-up conspiracy included:

- A proposed break-in at the Brookings Institution.
- The Ellsberg burglary, for which former White House adviser John D. Ehrlichman is now standing trial on conspiracy charges.
- The fabrication of cables dealing with "the relationship between the governments of the United States and South Vietnam" during the Kennedy administration.
- Political espionage, intelligence gathering and "dirty tricks" during the 1972 presidential campaign.
- Violations of campaign financing laws.
- Other plans to engage in "unlawful entries and in electronic and other unlawful forms of surveillance."
- Electronic surveillance of newsmen and government officials.

In listing these activities in addition to the June 17, 1972, Watergate break-in and bugging itself, Jaworski appeared to be laying the groundwork for a prolonged trial that could touch on virtually every alleged misdeed that has been

traced to the White House since then.

In the indictment it returned March 1, the Watergate grand jury had alleged that the conspiracy was aimed at concealing the identities of those involved not only in the Watergate case but also "other illegal and improper activities."

Lawyers for the six former White House and Nixon campaign aides facing trial had demanded an explanation of just what those other activities were.

Several of the projects that Jaworski listed reportedly involved former White House special counsel Charles W. Colson, who recently pleaded guilty to obstructing justice by circulating derogatory information about Pentagon Papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg and has agreed to cooperate with Watergate prosecutors. It was Colson who allegedly proposed a 1971 break-in at the Brookings Institution, where Morton Halperin, an associate of Ellsberg, had an office.

Halperin was also among the 13 administration officials and four newsmen whose phones were tapped between 1969 and 1971, all purportedly in a White House effort to track down leaks of sensitive information.

The fabricated cables, which sought to implicate President Kennedy in the 1963 assassination of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem, were the work of Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt Jr. Hunt has testified that he discussed the counterfeit cables with Colson.

The six defendants in the cover-up case are former White House aides H. R. (Bob) Haldeman, Gordon Strachan and Ehrlichman; former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, former Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mar-dian, and Kenneth W. Parkinson, an attorney for the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

Watergate prosecutors have also named President Nixon and 18 others as unindicted co-conspirators in the scandal, although they have yet to be formally identified in court pleadings.