

DEAN IMPLICATES 4 OF 5 DEFENDANTS IN COVER-UP TRIAL

He Testifies on Haldeman,
Ehrlichman, Mitchell and
Mardian on Watergate

ON STAND FOR 3½ HOURS

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Former Counsel Says That
One Nixon Aide Told Him
to Destroy Evidence
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WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—
John W. Dean 3d led off the
Government's case in the Wa-
tergate cover-up trial today
with three and a half hours of
testimony in which he impli-
cated four of the five defend-
ants in the cover-up.

Mr. Dean, once counsel to
Richard M. Nixon in the White
House and now a Federal
prison inmate because of his
own role in the Watergate scan-
dal, testified that John D. Ehr-
lichman had told him to destroy
evidence.

He said also that he had
been informed by an aide to
H. R. Haldeman and that Mr.
Haldeman had also ordered the
destruction of evidence.

He told the jury that John N.
Mitchell, a third defendant, and
Robert C. Mardian, a fourth,
had taken part in devising a
story that could explain away
the transfer of \$200,000 in
campaign funds to one of the
Watergate burglars.

Many Objections Made

Mr. Dean, sitting with his
shoulders hunched and his face
somber, told the jury much
more — especially about Mr.
Ehrlichman, former chief do-
mestic adviser to Mr. Nixon,
who, among other things, he
said, had ordered him to put
pressure on the deputy director
of the Central Intelligence
Agency to help the original
Watergate burglars.

Mr. Dean gave his testimony
in response to questions by
James F. Neal, the assistant
special prosecutor in charge of
the case. He gave it over re-
peated objections by defense
counsel, nearly all of which
were overruled by Judge John
J. Sirica, sometimes after angry
squabbles between the prosecu-
tion and the defense.

Most of what Mr. Dean told
the jury today, in his flat and
sometimes tired-sounding voice,
was what he had told the Sen-
ate Watergate Committee and
the committee's national tele-
vision audience in the hearings
in the summer of 1973. Many

of his phrases and even sen-
tences were verbatim repeti-
tions of his earlier testimony.

Mr. Dean's testimony, com-
bined with Mr. Nixon's White
House tape recordings, is the
basis of the prosecution's case
against the five former White

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House and Nixon campaign
aides on trial.

Mr. Dean testified for the
most part only about the early
stages of the alleged conspir-
acy. By the time he stepped
down from the stand, however,
he had supplied much evidence
in support of a number of ele-
ments of the Government's
basic charge—that the defend-
ants had conspired to use such
means as perjury and destruc-
tion of evidence to obstruct the
investigation of the Watergate
break-in and to conceal the
facts surrounding the break-in.

80-Minute Statement

Mr. Dean's appearance came
after an 80-minute opening
statement in behalf of another
defendant, Kenneth W. Parkin-
son, in which Mr. Parkinson's
attorney sought to implicate
Mr. Mitchell in the cover-up,
and after an unsuccessful at-
tempt by Mr. Mitchell, follow-
ing the Parkinson opening, to
have his case severed.

Mr. Parkinson was hired as a
lawyer for the Committee for
the re-election of

the President to
handle the lawsuit
that the Democratic
National Committee
was bringing as a
result of the break-
in at the Democratic
Committee's head-
quarters in the
Watergate complex on
June 17, 1972.

Mr. Parkinson's
attorney, Jacob A.
Stein, told the jury
that Mr. Mitchell
had repeatedly



United Press International
Maureen Dean, wife of John W. Dean 3d, arriving at
the Watergate cover-up trial in Washington yesterday.

told Mr. Parkinson that there
was no connection between the
committee and the break-in,
and that Mr. Parkinson should
ignore stories to the contrary,
even from the committee's de-
puty director, Jeb Stuart Ma-
gruder.

Mr. Mitchell's attorney, Wil-

liam C. Hudley, complained to
Judge Sirica that the Parkinson
opening made it "very obvious"
that there would be "at the
very least, antagonistic de-
fenses" from Mr. Mitchell's co-
defendants. He said that Mr.
Mitchell should be tried sepa-
rately.

Judge Sirica rejected the request and then also rejected a similar one by Frank Strickler, an attorney for Mr. Haldeman, that Mr. Haldeman be severed from the case.

The prosecution disclosed today in a paper filed with the court that it intended to offer a tape recording in which Mr. Haldeman quotes Mr. Dean as telling Mr. Nixon that Mr. Parkinson and two other lawyers knew the facts behind the Watergate break-in but were "solid."

The tape is of a conversation between Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Nixon on April 25, 1973, in which Mr. Haldeman was reporting to Mr. Nixon on a review that he had made for the President of Watergate-related tapes.

Mr. Parkinson has asked the court to delete all references to him on tape-recorded conversations that the Government plans to introduce at the trial. He offered a number of reasons, including the alleged lack of relevance of the references.

The Government, in its legal papers today, argued against deleting the references to Mr. Parkinson, saying that even though the lawyers was not a participant in the conversations, the tapes did provide some evidence against him.

In other developments at the trial, Judge Sirica indicated that he was considering appointing a panel of three doctors to go to California and

examine Mr. Nixon to see if he was healthy enough to appear as a witness. The judge asked the lawyers in the case to consider who would pay for the doctors, noting that it had cost the court a lot to pay for the panel of technical experts used in the "Rose Mary Woods matter"—the 18½ minute gap in one of the Watergate tapes.

Two Subpoenas at Issue

Mr. Nixon has been subpoenaed by both the prosecution and Mr. Ehrlichman to appear as a witness. The former President has asked the court to quash the subpoenas because of his health and executive privilege. Judge Sirica will hold a hearing on the matter late tomorrow.

M. Ehrlichman's attorneys, Andrew C. Hall and William S. Frates, and the special prosecution filed written arguments this afternoon urging that the subpoenas not be quashed.

Mr. Ehrlichman's attorneys, who contended yesterday that Mr. Nixon had deceived and misled him, said that they needed Mr. Nixon to testify among other things about Mr. Ehrlichman's alleged recommendations to him throughout the cover-up affair that the truth be disclosed.

The prosecution, which for its part wants Mr. Nixon's testimony to establish the admissibility of the tapes, said that his motions to quash the subpoenas did not make a "compelling" showing.

It also told the court that it "does not object" to appointment by the court of doctors to examine Mr. Nixon. The prosecution does not "question the integrity" of the doctor who is attending Mr. Nixon and who supplied an affidavit as part of the motion to quash, the legal papers said, but at the same time the court "cannot ignore" the fact that the doctor, John C. Lundgren, has attended Mr. Nixon for more than 20 years.

Mr. Dean pleaded guilty last October to a single count of conspiracy in the Watergate affair. Judge Sirica sentenced him several months ago to a term of one to four years in prison, and Mr. Dean began serving his term in September.

Several of the defense counsel, particularly Mr. Frates, stressed in their opening statements that Government witnesses such as Mr. Dean were confessed felons, implying that their testimony was thus not to be believed.

Mr. Neal handled the problem by confronting it directly. His first question to Mr. Dean this morning was whether the witness was indeed John Dean. In his second question, he asked him to give his present occupation.

"I'm presently serving a prison term at Fort Holabird," in Maryland, Mr. Dean replied.

For what crime? the prosecutor asked.

"Conspiracy to obstruct justice," came the reply.