

Panel Told General Asked Gun Receipts' Destruction

Chicago Official Testifies

By ROBERT M. SMITH
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WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—The Chicago police superintendent told a Senate inquiry today that he was asked "on at least two occasions" by the Army's former Provost Marshal General to destroy receipts that the general had signed for some 400 weapons.

James B. Conlisk Jr., the police official, also told the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations that "the guns were given to General [Carl C.] Turner as a custodian for the United States Army — they were not . . . for his personal use."

Major General Turner, the former provost marshal general and former chief United States marshal, sat at the witness table, about eight feet away from Mr. Conlisk — to whom he has frequently referred as his friend "Jim"—and contradicted his testimony.

"I will not characterize on Superintendent Conlisk's testimony," the slight, bald general said in an Oklahoma country accent. "The only thing I can say is that it was highly inaccurate."

The general stated flatly that he had said, "These guns are for me," not for the Army.

General Turner said that when he went to Mr. Conlisk's office and told him the guns

Continued on Page 26, Column 6

Companion story by Martin Waldron, "Arms Linked to 'Agency'", pasted separately and filed CIA, II.

Story concerns five-ton cache of war supplies seized June 69 on farm of Earl V. Redick Sr., Fayetteville, N.C., which included 23 guns traced to General Turner.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

were for his personal use, the superintendent said he understood that, but that the general should sign the receipts anyway because, "This is the way we clear our records."

The receipts that the general signed on four occasions said that he was accepting the weapons for Army "training purposes."

After Mr. Conlisk had read his statement to the Senators and answered their questions softly and deliberately, the general offered his rebuttal.

When he had finished—raising his voice and thumping the witness table so hard that the glass ashtray in front of him rattled—he declared, "That is the truth. I say it before this committee, and may God be my judge—that is the truth."

In the hearings, the general has been accused of receiving 397 weapons from the Chicago Police Department for Army use and keeping them for himself.

General Turner has said he received the Chicago police weapons—as well as 96 others from the Kansas City police—but said both departments understood the guns were for his own use.

Admits Selling Some

The Kansas City police chief, Clarence M. Kelly, has not yet testified. He has said publicly, however, that the weapons were turned over to the general "for Army use"—for training and exhibition.

The general has acknowledged that he sold some of the weapons he got from the Chi-

cago police—as well as dismantling some for parts, destroying some and turning some over to the Army.

General Turner retired from the Army Oct. 31, 1968. He was appointed chief United States marshal by the Nixon Administration last March 5, and resigned from that post Sept. 2.

He has told the subcommittee that he resigned after he had told Richard M. Kleindienst, the Deputy Attorney General, that he might be called to testify in the current inquiry and Mr. Kleindienst had told him, "It's going to be really sticky."

The general has also been accused during the hearings of "whitewashing" criminal investigations that allegedly involve the first Sergeant Major of the Army, William O. Wooldridge. The Senators have not yet questioned General Turner about those allegations.

For the last two weeks, the subcommittee has been looking into alleged widespread crime and mismanagement in the operation of Army service clubs as well as into some of General Turner's activities. It has heard testimony that a group of sergeants—allegedly headed by Sergeant Major Wooldridge—stole \$5,000 to \$7,000 a week from slot machines in service clubs in West Germany.

Money Allegedly Stolen

Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff, Connecticut Democrat who is acting chairman of the subcommittee, has alleged that the group of sergeants used the stolen money to set up Mare-dem Ltd., which did business with service clubs in Vietnam. Two of the Mare-dem share-

holders were custodians for service clubs that did business with the concern.

Sergeant Major Wooldridge—and three other sergeants whose names have repeatedly come up in the hearings—have said that they are guilty of no wrongdoing.

A Pentagon spokesman said at a news briefing today that "certain investigative materials" regarding General Turner's "alleged involvement in certain weapons transactions" were turned over to the Justice Department Sept. 27.

Mr. Conlisk also told the subcommittee that he did not know that General Turner had retired from the Army when the general received the last batch of weapons from the Chicago police in November, 1968.

'I Have Retired'

General Turner said this was untrue.

"I said, 'Jim, I have retired, these are like the others—these are not for the Army,'" the general testified.

Mr. Conlisk sat quietly with his hands folded on the table in front of him.

"General Turner and I did not have any such conversation . . . that he was no longer in the Army," he repeated.

The general said he was also unable to recall what police officer had given him the weapons, what time of day it was, what kinds of guns were involved or what ultimately happened to all the weapons.

However, he said he did remember telling Mr. Conlisk that he had retired and Mr. Conlisk's instructing an officer to give him the weapons "personally."

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Associated Press

CONTRADICTING TESTIMONY: Maj. Gen. Carl C. Turner, at right, replying to charge by James B. Conslik Jr., left, Chicago Police Superintendent, at Senate hearing that

about 400 weapons were given to the general for official Army use. Between the two men are Walter Bonner, left, and Edmund C. O'Connell, attorneys for General Turner.