

Break-Ins, Bugging Said to Fit Rejected Spy Plan

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Published reports, trial records and allegations by persons who believe they were the targets of government spying indicate that domestic intelligence activities, of the kind President Nixon says he approved and then abandoned in July, 1970, have been used against radical groups since that time.

Break-ins and electronic surveillance involving radicals, antiwar activists and foreign diplomats, and infiltration of New Left organizations such as the Weathermen and Black Panthers—all were key elements in the White House-proposed spy plan.

Mr. Nixon said in his May 22 Watergate statement that he approved the plan, but it never became operative because of objections from then-FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Mr. Nixon's approval came despite warnings from Tom Charles Huston, in background memos on the plan, that the break-in part of the plan was "clearly illegal." Huston headed the White House's domestic intelligence planning at the time.

Many radical and antiwar activists, who were to be the chief targets of the plan, said last week that there was no question in their minds that this plan or a similar plan was implemented and that widespread spying

and harassment were undertaken against them in a highly successful effort to disrupt the New Left.

The administration has denied that the spy plan ever went into effect.

To one degree or another, the public record of trials involving radicals and antiwar activists contains instances in which government or quasigovernmental agents have used break-ins, electronic surveillance and infiltration as spying methods since July, 1970.

In addition to the public record, Senate investigators and federal grand juries are looking into other instances in which break-ins were perpetrated against activists and diplomats, by per-

sons who may not have been ordinary burglars.

In many of these instances, proof is lacking that the government or private agents working for government officials were involved. In others, the proof is on the public record.

Starting with the case from which many of the current revelations and allegations concerning domestic spying flow, here is a partial list of cases that fit the guidelines for the plan the President says was rejected in 1970:

- The most famous break-in of 1972, or perhaps any other year—the Watergate. One break-in occurred Memorial Day weekend, 1972. Electronic bugging devices were placed on two telephones

at Democratic National Committee headquarters. Documents were photographed.

- The second, and decisive, break-in at the Watergate occurred June 17. Arrests were made and five men pleaded guilty and two others were convicted of the affair, which since has ballooned into the political scandal of the century because of charges that the operation was directed from the White House.

- The break-in at the office of the psychiatrist of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg on Sept. 3, 1971. One of the burglars has since said that documents were photographed there. Ellsberg, accused of stealing the Pentagon Papers, succeeded

ed in having the charges against him dismissed after the break-in was disclosed at his trial in May. This break-in was directed by some of the same men who directed the Watergate operation.

- A break-in at the Chilean Embassy here on the weekend of May 13-14, 1972. Valuable office equipment and cash were left untouched. Burglars

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Herbert W. Kalmbach, the President's former personal attorney, reportedly has agreed to testify that John Ehrlichman directed him to raise money to pay for the Watergate conspirators' silence. Details, Page A7.

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