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New 'Beard Memos' Cited

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In a bizarre turn of events, three interoffice memos purportedly written by Mrs. Davis Beard, an International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. lobbyist, on the subject of ITT's connection with this year's Republican National Convention.

syndicated newspaper columnist Jack Anderson says he has the authentic memo. ITT distributed late yesterday afternoon what it described as the "genuine" memo. But Mrs. Beard's former secretary says neither of those matches the content of the memo she recalls typing last year.

By early this morning, an ITT spokesman said the company was deferring to the secretary's memory and acknowl-

edging that a third memo apparently is involved in the growing controversy.

But there's a problem with that: ITT says the third memo cannot be found.

Anderson's document is a June 25, 1971, memo Mrs. Beard is said to have written to William R. Merriam, ITT vice president in charge of the corporation's Washington office.

A Link

That memo, written on the stationery used by the ITT Washington office, links the Justice Department's decision last year to abandon prosecution of three antitrust cases against ITT with a concurrent corporation decision to contribute up to \$400,000 to the 1972 GOP convention in San Diego.

Publication of quotations from that document on Feb. 29

touched off a continuing dispute which led to a three-week-long inquiry on the part of the Senate Judiciary Committee and to the indefinite postponement of Senate action on President Nixon's nomination of Deputy Atty. Gen. Richard G. Kleindienst to be attorney general.

Mrs. Beard, hospitalized in Denver while recovering from a heart ailment, last Friday issued a statement through her attorney in which she disavowed the Anderson memo and described it as a "fraud," a "hoax," and a "forgery."

Her disavowal came almost three weeks after publication of the document by Anderson

and only a week after Mrs. Beard issued a statement through her attorney which did not renounce the memo but disavowed some of its implications.

Yesterday afternoon and evening, ITT distributed to the Judiciary Committee, and to newsmen here a packet of materials — a press release, three affidavits and a copy of a previously unpublished memo attributed to Mrs. Beard — designed to further discredit Anderson's memo.

The press release described those materials as "independent new evidence indicating that the so-called Beard memo-

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dum of Anderson was a fraud." The company statement also referred three times to the newly disclosed Beard memo as the "genuine" one.

"The various affidavits also contain important other evidence indicating that the Anderson memorandum is false," the press release added.

However, two of those three affidavits contained evidence which appeared to challenge the authenticity of the company's "genuine" memo.

That memo, like Anderson's document, was dated June 25, 1971, written on ITT Washington office letterhead and said to have been sent from Mrs. Beard to Merriam. But unlike Anderson's memo, the ITT-disclosed document appeared to be principally a description of Mrs. Beard's responsibilities as ITT's lobbyist.

The one-page memo released by ITT contained no mention of the then-pending antitrust litigation and only one reference to the company's involvement in planning for the GOP convention:

"The negotiations for the '72 convention being held on ITT properties in San Diego have been wholly my (Mrs. Beard's) responsibility. If this possibility becomes fact, it obviously means unbuyable publicity for ITT."

Secretary's Statement

One of the sworn statements distributed by the company was from Mrs. Susan Lichtman, who said that she worked in ITT's Washington office from May 24 through about July 14 last year. "My principal responsibility," her affidavit said, "was to provide secretarial assistance to Mrs. Beard."

Mrs. Lichtman, now living in Toronto, said: "I do recall typing, during my employment, a memorandum having to do with the San Diego Convention." Her affidavit continued:



—United Press International

California Secretary of State Edmund G. Brown Jr. announces the filing of a suit in Los Angeles charging that the controversial ITT contribution to the Republican National Convention violates federal law. He is seeking an injunction to block it.



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"I have carefully ~~revised~~ and re-examined the ~~original~~ copy of a memorandum dated June 26, 1971, and do not recognize it (Anderson's version of the memo) as a memorandum which I typed . . . I am sure that had I typed (it), I would have remembered the sentences which I have bracketed and initialed, because of the implications contained in them."

Mrs. Lichtman said she could "definitely recall typing a memorandum containing some of the passages" in three paragraphs of Anderson's memo, but she also insisted that the document she typed did not contain the two most incriminating portions of Anderson's memo.

One of those passages said ITT's "noble commitment" of Republican convention support "has gone a long way toward our negotiations on the mergers eventually coming out as Hal (ITT President Harold S. Geneen) wants them."

The other passage Mrs. Lichtman could not recall typing said that if the convention pledge "gets too much publicity, you can be sure our negotiations with Justice will wind up shot down. (Then Atty. Gen. John N.) Mitchell is definitely helping us, but cannot let it be known."

Remembers Sentence

Among portions of the memo which Mrs. Lichtman said she did remember typing was a sentence which said: "Other than permitting John Mitchell, Ed Reinecke, Bob Haldeman and Nixon (besides Wilson, of course), no one has to know from whom that \$400,000 commitment had come."

Reinecke is lieutenant governor of California, Haldeman is one of Nixon's principal aides and Wilson is Rep. Bob Wilson, R-Calif., whose House district includes San Diego.

In telephone interviews with newsmen and Senate aides, Mrs. Lichtman said she recalled typing that sentence "in general" although "not word for word."

Similarly, Mrs. Lichtman remembered typing a sentence which read: "John Mitchell has certainly kept it (the convention negotiations) on the higher level only, we should be able to do the same."

Mitchell, in testimony before the Judiciary Committee earlier this month, denied having any advance knowledge of convention arrangements or ITT's promise of substantial financial support.

Because Mrs. Lichtman's sworn statement confirmed the authenticity of more than half of the text of Anderson's memo and made no references to the ITT-distributed memo described by the company as the "genuine" one, an ITT spokesman reluctantly retracted the "genuine" claim.

"The memo that she recalls writing we do not have," said Bernard Goodrich, an ITT public relations official based in Washington. Asked if that meant the company still was missing the "real" memo written by Mrs. Beard, he replied: "We certainly are."

The second affidavit released by the company was that of Russell J. Tagliareni, an ITT security officer who said he met with Mrs. Lichtman on March 2 to discuss her part in the preparation of the documents. "I made no deals or promises of consideration of any kind," Tagliareni said. "She gave me her statement as to the facts voluntarily."

Tagliareni quoted Mrs. Lichtman as saying she "would have reacted" to the incriminating passages linking the antitrust litigation with the convention financing "because of the moral implications involved."

The third affidavit released by ITT was that of Merriam, who said that "within the past two days we have discovered" the new memo. ITT officials earlier told the Senate committee that many of the documents in the company's Washington office had been mechanically shredded, but Goodrich said the new memo was "found in a New York file."

Brown Sues

In related developments in the ITT controversy:

● Edmund G. Brown Jr., California's secretary of state, filed a civil suit in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles alleging that the ITT was violating the federal Corrupt Practices Act by making a contribution to the Republican convention.

● Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, who solicited Mrs. Beard's disavowal of the Anderson memo last Friday, said he would not vouch for the accuracy of the lobbyist's renunciation. "I don't know whether Mrs. Beard's testimony will stand up to cross-examination," Scott said.

● In documents filed with the Senate committee, the Van Nuys, Calif., law firm representing Mrs. Beard disclosed that ITT is paying her legal fees. The law firm said, however, that it was acting "solely as her independent counsel without any direction from ITT whatsoever."

● Anderson, who gave the original copy of his Beard memo to the Senate Committee, accused the committee of committing an "extreme impropriety" by turning over that document to the Justice Department, which the newsman said "can hardly be considered a neutral party in this matter."

The original Beard memo was turned over to Justice so that it can be subjected to FBI analysis for authenticity, according to John H. Holloman, staff director of the Judiciary Committee.

Anderson asked that the Judiciary Committee impound

the document immediately, especially, he said, in view of the fact that its authenticity has now been challenged.

● Anderson published a column he said was based on "secret (ITT) documents which escaped shredding."

Anderson said that the documents show the company "maneuvered at the highest level to stop the 1970 election of leftist Chilean President Salvador Allende."

The documents reveal, he said, that ITT had regular dealings with the Central Intelligence Agency and "at one point considered triggering a military coup to head off Allende's election."

ITT officials and William V. Broe, then director of the CIA's Latin American division, "were plotting together to create economic chaos in Chile, hoping this would cause the Chilean army to pull a coup that would block Allende from coming to power," according to Anderson.

Details of the plot were outlined, he said, in a confidential Telex message, dated Sept. 29, 1970, to ITT President Geneen from Edward J. Gerrity, an ITT senior vice president.

ITT director John McCone, former head of the CIA, also played a role in the plan, Anderson said, and received a progress report in a confidential memo from Merriam on Oct. 9, 1970.

Distinctions Cited

Nixon also reiterated his opposition to legalizing marijuana, although he drew a distinction between the traffic in it and what he called "hard drugs" such as heroin.

He also stressed the distinction between drug users, who should be treated with sympathy and compassion and given treatment aimed at rehabilitation, he said, and those who profit from drug traffic.

At Kennedy Airport, Nixon inspected customs procedures in checking the baggage of incoming air travelers. Earlier he conferred with federal, state and city officials on other phases of law enforcement. He was briefed on a program setting up 12 special narcotics courts in New York City under a \$7.5 million federal grant.

Assistance Promised

He promised that money will be available to the extent that it can help in meeting the problem of dangerous drugs.

The bill he signs into law today sets up on a permanent basis the special action office for drug abuse prevention which has been operating since last June 17 under an executive order. Dr. Jerome Jaffe heads the office.

After his return to Washington in mid-afternoon yesterday, Nixon met with his cabinet committee on international narcotics control, reviewing the campaign for international cooperation to shut off the supply of heroin and other dangerous drugs to this country.