

Will Ask Agent For All Data on 17 Senators

Dodd's Lawyers
Seeking to Show
Widespread Case

By ROBERT WALTERS
Star Staff Writer

The Senate Ethics Committee's investigation of misconduct charges against Sen. Thomas J. Dodd appeared today to be widening to include a probe of the support sought from at least 17 other senators by foreign business agent Julius Klein.

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett, R-Utah, committee vice-chairman, said a tentative agreement had been reached to require that Klein produce all his correspondence with the other senators when he testifies on his relationship with Dodd.

The committee so far has brought out correspondence involving six past or present members of the Senate—Everett M. Dirksen, R-Ill.; then Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn.; Wayne Morse, D-Ore.; then Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, R-Ariz.; Stuart Symington, D-Mo., and Jacob Javits, R-N.Y.

Klein's alleged efforts to influence other senators were emphasized yesterday by Dodd's attorneys, who sought to show that the Connecticut Democrat had done nothing more for Klein than congressional colleagues.

That defense was one of several used by Dodd's lawyers to counter charges that the senator misused his office by traveling to Germany in 1964 to help Klein retain several business accounts.

Agent for West Germans

Klein, a Chicago public relations man, is a registered foreign agent for West German business interests.

Klein was one of several men investigated during a 1963 Senate Foreign Relations probe of foreign agents.

Newspaper columnists Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson have charged that Dodd acted as an "errand boy" for Klein, who sought senatorial support to bolster his image among German government and industrial officials.



—Associated Press

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., relaxes with a pipe while the Senate Ethics Committee probes charges of misconduct against him.

Communications to Dodd

But two sets of documents introduced yesterday, the committee's first day of open hearings, showed that Klein claimed support from many senators other than Dodd.

The first set consisted of letters and cables from Klein to Dodd, written after the Foreign Relations Committee hearings had closed but before Dodd made his German trip.

In December, 1963, Klein wrote Dodd that "when I next see you I will show you the file of letters that I received from your colleagues. I know that you will be happy to learn that every one was similar in tone to the one that you wrote."

In the same letter, Klein said he had written to Barry Goldwater and enclosed a copy of "the letter that Barry wrote me a few weeks ago when the distortions in the press first started."

Klein added:

"Dirksen and Barry are fully posted, but what pleased me very much more was that such liberals like Hubert Humphrey, Morse and Symington spoke out in my behalf."

In January, 1964, Klein's

brother, Max, wrote Dodd to say "when Sen. Javits visited Germany about a week or ten days ago, he brought greetings to our German friends from his Republican colleague, Sen. Dirksen."

In mid-February, Dodd wrote Klein to say that it would be difficult to leave Washington that month because the civil rights bill of 1964 was pending in the Senate.

Klein said that if he had known Dodd's German trip would be delayed, "I would have asked either Sen. Humphrey or Sen. Symington to make a quick trip here on a weekend to speak on behalf of their Democratic colleagues, just as Javits did for Dirksen and other of his Republican colleagues."

As the date of Dodd's trip approached, Klein sent him a memo naming the German officials to be seen on Klein's behalf and indicating what should be said to each man.

That memo closed with a suggestion to "let Jack Javits brief you again, also Dirksen, Humphrey, Morse and Symington."

Klein suggested that when Dodd met West German Chan-

cellor Ludwig Erhard, he quote from a Humphrey letter which said:

"... Julius Klein has more friends in the Senate and the House of Representatives than any man I know. We respect his partisanship, but even more we cherish his friendship."

In a telegram to Dodd, Klein's brother, Max, said: "Your colleagues have been cooperating splendidly."

Just before Dodd embarked on his trip, Klein sent another telegram which referred to two Senate leaders by their first names only:

"I discussed with Everett the possibility of France inviting top members of Congress to the D-Day celebrations. Everett will see the President tonight and by now must have taken (the) matter up with Hubert."

The letters from which those quotes came were introduced by Benjamin R. Fern, the committee's chief counsel. Later in the day John F. Sonnett, one of four attorneys representing Dodd, introduced other correspondence.

That consisted of letters from 17 senators, all apparently solicited for support by Klein after the Foreign Relations Committee hearings.

Some senators responded with a noncommittal note, others praised Klein briefly and still others lauded him extensively and offered suggestions to resolve his problems.

Bennett then suggested that "when Klein comes before us, he be asked to bring us all of the correspondence he has had with these senators whose names have been mentioned, as well as correspondence during this period with Sen. Dodd."

Bennett later told reporters that he and Sen. John C. Stennis, the committee chairman, had tentatively agreed to require Klein to produce the documents.

In testimony yesterday, James P. Boyd Jr., Dodd's former top aide, said the senator's ostensible reason for making the German trip was "a cover-up and no more."

When he left for Europe, Dodd said he planned to interview Bogdan Stashinskiy, a Russian political informer, secret agent and assassin who defected to West Berlin in 1961.

Dodd said the trip was made for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, which he headed. The senator was accompanied by David Martin, an aide described by Boyd as Dodd's principal advisor "in the area of the cold war."

When Boyd testified he had

not known of the proposed Stashinskiy interview until "a day or two before the trip." Dodd's attorneys attempted to show that Boyd would not be expected to know the purpose of the trip because it was not in his area of expertise.

But Boyd said "the purpose that was declared to me by the senator was to help Julius Klein."

The former \$22,000-a-year aide also said "there couldn't have been a less opportune time because of the fact that the Senate was engaged in a filibuster on the civil rights legislation of 1964."

The votes of all Northern and Western senators were needed to pass the bill and "there couldn't have been a time when he (Dodd) was more needed on the floor and less needed in Europe," Boyd added.

But Dodd's attorneys introduced a letter written Tuesday by Humphrey, who was majority whip of the Senate in 1964, saying he had assured Dodd two years ago "that your brief absence would not injure our position."

Boyd also testified that Dodd "gave luncheons for people whom Klein identified as personally close to him." Boyd added:

"Klein repeatedly sent to Dodd material which he wanted him (Dodd) to incorporate in speeches, letters and messages. On some occasions, this material was incorporated verbatim. On other, parts of it were used. Other times, it was disregarded."

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DODD TRIP LINKED TO PLEA BY KLEIN

CIA

**Ex-Aide Testifies Senator
Went to Germany in '64
to Save a Contract**

By **BEN A. FRANKLIN**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 22

Senator Thomas J. Dodd was said in open testimony today to have made a trip to West Germany in 1964 under "cover" of official business to help salvage a \$150,000-a-year contract for Julius Klein, a Chicago public relations man who had pleaded for his help.

The Senate Ethics Committee was also told that Mr. Klein, a retired Army Reserve major general who is now a registered agent for West German business interests, provided Senator Dodd with virtually unlimited use of his "luxurious suite" on the 17th floor of the Essex House in New York City, a favor the Senator accepted "on an average of once or twice a month."

This testimony, on the first day of public hearings on charges of misconduct against Mr. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, came from James P. Boyd Jr., the Senator's former administrative assistant.

Mr. Boyd, 37 years old, left Senator Dodd's staff in May, 1965. He is now the Senator's chief accuser, and, by his own testimony, the leader of a group of four former staff aides in Mr. Dodd's Washington office who gave copies of thousands of documents in the Senator's files to Drew Pearson and Jack

Anderson, the Washington columnist.

Mr. Boyd testified that Mr. Dodd had left Washington at the height of the April 1964 Senate filibuster against the civil rights bill, of which he was a floor manager, because of "more than a dozen communications, repeated phone calls, and personal visits" from Mr. Klein, "all with one theme:

"That Mr. Klein had lost contracts, that he needed to be bolstered, to have his image refurbished in Germany, and that Senator Dodd should come to Germany and visit dignitaries there, telling them that General Klein was not in disfavor, that he was doing a good job for Germany and that he enjoyed great respect in the Senate."

The charges by Mr. Pearson and Mr. Anderson against Mr. Dodd, published in their syndicated column "Washington Merry-Go-Round," led to the Ethics Committee investigation. The inquiry is the first such case to come before the two-year-old committee and the first investigation of a Senator since the censure proceedings against the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, in 1954.

Today, Mr. Boyd was an unruffled witness under sharp cross-examination by John F. Sonnett, one of four lawyers for Senator Dodd in the huge, paneled hearing room of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The room, nearly the size of a half a football field, was filled with spectators.

Senator Dodd sat with crossed legs at the head of the 30-foot long witness table, glancing occasionally at his former top assistant and reflectively smoking a pipe. He said nothing today.

'Up to Senator Dodd'

It remained unclear whether Mr. Dodd would take the witness chair at some later time. He has said he is "at the call of the committee." But the committee chairman, John Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, has said repeatedly that "it is up to Senator Dodd" whether he testifies or not. The committee will not summon him.

Late in the day Mr. Sonnett introduced as an exhibit a plastic folder containing a number of letters from other Senators to Mr. Klein, all of them written after the general's appearance as a witness before the Foreign Relations Committee on May 14, 1963, during the committee's inquiry into the activities of foreign agents.

Mr. Sonnett did not read the letters but simply the names

Democrat of Tennessee; Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican of Iowa; Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota; Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington; Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York; Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of New York; Edward V. Long, Democrat of Missouri; Russell Long, Democrat of Louisiana; Thurston B. Morton, Republican of Kentucky; Wayne Morse, Democrat of Oregon; Karl E. Mundt, Republican of South Dakota; Abraham A. Ribicoff, Democrat of Connecticut; Hugh Scott, Republican of Pennsylvania; John Sparkman, Democrat of Alabama; Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, and John J. Williams, Republican of Delaware.

Regret Expressed

Mr. Sonnett described the letters as "expressing regret at any unfair treatment of General Klein in the Fulbright hearings." He did not say, however, that the letters were in response to letters from Mr. Klein bitterly complaining of the way the hearings were conducted and of some press accounts of them.

At that point Senator Wallace F. Bennett, Republican of Utah, broke in to say that Mr. Sonnett was giving an "erroneous impression" by reading off the names.

Senator Bennett told reporters that all of the letters except two were "polite acknowledgements" of Mr. Klein's letter. The exceptions, he said, were from Senators Morse and Humphrey.

Mr. Bennett said that Mr. Klein's purpose in eliciting letters from the Senators was "to build up the feeling he had universal support." He added that this was Mr. Sonnett's purpose also.

The key point in dispute today was the purpose of Senator Dodd's trip to Germany on April 6 to 12, 1964. "I thought there couldn't have been a time when he was more needed on the floor and less needed in Europe," Mr. Boyd told the committee in a soft, New England accent.

Under questioning by Benjamin R. Fern, the committee's chief counsel, he recalled a conversation with the Senator on the timing of the trip.

"He told me that he understood it was a bad time to go," Mr. Boyd testified, "but he said 'I have to go.' He said 'Julius has been pressing me and pressing me to go.' He said 'I have resisted him but he insists, and I like Julius. He is a good friend. I want to help him, and you know how he is, I will be back as quickly as I can.'"

Mr. Sonnett introduced a letter to Senator Dodd from Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, dated June 21, 1966—yesterday. It said that Mr. Humphrey recalled that in March, 1964, he had absolved Senator Dodd in advance of any threat to the pro-civil rights forces in the