

has fostered dangerous conflicts around the Mediterranean. It also contributes to the unsettling or further aggravation of the situation in Central Europe. We cannot fully comprehend the disastrous consequences which continued migration, forced upon millions and millions, would exercise over national and international conditions.

Certainly the refugee problem is only one of many pressing problems of our times. But it is a most important one. It is a common cause for all mankind as it deeply affects our basic principles of democracy, of law and justice, of economics, of the protection of racial and other minorities, of our civilization as a whole, of Christianity and of international cooperation.

### Our Objective

To stress the full impact of these common causes will be the particular aim of this Bulletin. The American Committee for Christian German Refugees hesitated for a long time before deciding to publish it. The very limited financial means of the committee have to be used exclusively to serve the evergrowing needs for direct financial assistance. Fortunately, however, ways were found to keep the expenses of the publication extremely low, while at the same time it is hoped that the publication might not only result in some contributions, making its continuation possible, but, above all, might help considerably the general cause of the refugees.

During the last few months, the American interest in the refugee problem has undoubtedly been growing. However, it should not be overlooked that such enlarged interest is mainly confined to a few sections of the country. The geason is that the amount of information given by the leading metropolitan papers of the country cannot be equalled in the rural papers which in most parts of the country are the only ones available to the average citizen and which, concerning the refugee situation, deal almost exclusively with news and not with its general causes and consequences. Therefore, many people still believe that the refugee problem is merely a matter of charity or predominantly a Jewish problem. Often this settles the matter for them.

This may change when the manifold strong and promising efforts, which have been started on the part of many Christian churches, become gradually effective. Surely, genial easy optimism in these tragic hours of history is, however, no longer justifiable. The Christian churches throughout the whole world have proved not strong enough to prevent the present world-wide moral decline. Therefore, in order to influence the refugee problem decisively, they need and should have every support, not only from within their organizations but also from without. The task is to supplement, widen and reinforce the work of the churches by including also unchurched individuals and non-denominational organizations.

The Bulletin would be pleased to put itself at the disposal of newspapers and news agencies for such information as it is able to give concerning the refugee problem and related matters, to radio stations and to lecture groups, to individuals and to organizations, to parishes, to universities and colleges, always in an effort to further both the cause of the refugees and the common cause of democratic institutions.

### The Wagner-Rogers Bill-What It Means

#### By FRANK RITCHIE

The proposal of the Bill is to grant authority to admit 10,000 German children under fourteen years of age in excess of the present quota, during each of the years 1939 and 1940.

A catastrophe has occurred. Unlike earthquakes or tidal-waves, which have commanded our help abroad so often, it threatens living death to thousands of children. There are in Germany over 100,000 children under the age of fourteen who are in desperate straits.

Other countries have already taken steps to help them. Five thousand children have been admitted to Britain, fifteen hundred to Holland. Belgium, France and Switzerland have acted likewise.

There would be no wholesale selection of children. The Friends and other American agencies have offered their services to the American consulates. None will come here save those who are good material for American citizenship. Fixed limitations are provided by our laws as to the physically and mentally unfit. We will apply not merely those minimum tests, but investigate every other ascertainable phase of the lives of the children.

It is, of course, not our thought to deprive families of their children. Only in cases where families have been broken up, or where the parents plead to have the children come, will our efforts be extended. Those pleas, uttered in terror and amid tears, ring in our ears.

A fundamental of the plan is placement in private homes, selected before the children are brought over. After arrival small groups of children will be kept at temporary shelters at ports of entry before being placed throughout the country. They will remain under the care of social agencies of their own faiths even after placement.

There is every likelihood that most of the children can be placed in excellent free homes. Thousands of offers have already been received without solicitation from over forty states, and from Jewish, Protestant, and Catholic homes. To the extent that free homes are not available, it is proposed to place the children in carefully selected paid foster homes. A few children who would work out their problems better in a group situation, will be so handled, either in schools or other institutions.

The Non-Sectarian Committee for German Refugee Children will be responsible for the transportation costs and for the cost of maintaining those children who are ultimately placed in boarding homes.

When age-old standards have been called into question, it is the children who still represent human hope. We reaffirm our faith in the future so long as we are willing to assume responsibility for the children of our time.

It is especially appropriate that the United States should play its part in this work. It was here that public education was first viewed as a public necessity and that principles of toleration were early adopted as the law of the land. We should live out, in kindness and generosity, the principles which we have always regarded as basic to our society.

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#### Some Observations

American: In these columns an American speaks to his countrymen. He is fully convinced that lending help to refugees from Germany fundamentally means living up to the best American traditions, to the solemn message of George Washington "to render this country more and more a safe, propitious asylum for the unfortunate of other countries." It involves the American answer to Thomas Jefferson's rhetorical question: "Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe?" We have to be grateful that in this country the matter thus far has not been turned into a partisan matter; quite to the contrary, in his appeals for help the President is always joined by his predecessor in office who has never ceased to plead for the refugees of all countries.

German: In these columns speaks also a German. To him National-Socialism and Germany are not the same. He might refer to testimony given before the Senate Immigration Committee by prominent and competent Americans who just returned home after prolonged stays in Germany. They all testified that the majority of the German nation deplore the atrocities committed in their country and feel ashamed of them. As the party in power and its leader approve of them and consequently nothing was heard of any legal steps taken against any of those who participated, it remains necessary to emphasize again and again that the German nation has not deteriorated into a nation of window-smashers and destroyers of houses dedicated to prayer. Nevertheless, there still are people who would like to have you believe that persons who for conscientious reasons want to help the unfortunate victims of Hitlerism should be regarded as anti-German. In reality, the contrary would be correct; they should be regarded as pro-German as they do not identify the character of Hitlerism with the character of one of the greatest nations of Europe.

More and more this is realized also by German-Americans. Once, influenced by absolutely honest considerations, they were afraid that descriptions of the lamentable sufferings of the refugees could do harm to the reputation of Germany herself. Now they know that this would not be the fault of devilish anti-German hatred which, of course, should be repudiated wherever it is met, but the inevitable result of facts which cannot be concealed without impairing a just cause. They refuse to be used for the benefit of party purposes of pseudo-German character instead of for enduring ideals.

The American Press The most reliable information about National-Socialism and about the problems which it presents, including the refugee problem, is not gathered from casual visitors who

after a few days or weeks in Germany return home as "political observers." This type could be comparable to those European visitors who come to New York and Chicago to see friends and relatives and rapidly develop into self-styled experts of the whole American situation. The most trustworthy information can be secured from the leading American newspapers. Many of their representatives have lived in Germany for decades, have married German women, send their children to German schools, have to get information from German governmental offices and want to stay in a country of which they can speak with authority. In news given by them from Berlin, Vienna, Munich, they will never tell lies and never exaggerate to the disadvantage of National-Socialism. They know and you should realize that otherwise they would be immediately expelled.

Landon
Alfred M.
Said before the Methodist Uniting Conference in Kansas City on May 3rd: "There must be but one objective in view in any effort for world peace. That objective must be justice for all nations and all peoples. No conference for peace can be successful if it is approached from a prejudicial point of view." Indeed, justice must be universal and not only unilateral. He who wants to have justice for himself has to give justice to others. Therefore, every international settlement in the interest of peace and justice would have to include a solution of the problem of the existing refugees as well as a guarantes that no additional millions of peaceful men, women and children are expelled from their homelands for racial, political or religious reasons. Justice which is not universal is nothing but support to power politics in disguise.

#### Facts and Conclusions

#### 130,000 and 30 men women and children

The number of refugees from Germany including Austria, Czechoslovakia and the Memel territory who can enter the United States is limited by the immigration quota, prescribed by law, to 30,630 capita.

This means, on the basis of spopulation of 130 millions, that an immigration of about 30,000 people would amount to adding 30 persons to a population sector of 130,000 or one to every 4,333 of the population.

The story about refugees displacing job-holders.

Great Britain: The British Home Secretary stated in the House of Commons last December that 11,000 refugees had been settled in Great Britain, and as a result about 15,000 workers had been employed who would not otherwise have been employed.

Holland: A Dutch Commission for Economic Advice to German Emigrants reported that the number of workers in Holland who had been brought into employment by the direct economic activity of the refugees was approximately the same as the number of refugees who had come into Holland. The report also pointed out that, for the most part, new industries established by German industrialists produced articles hitherto imported.

United States: Bernard W. Levmore—economist, writer, former editor of THE MINES REGISTER in the May issue of THE ANNALS, published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science and showing in 24 articles by outstanding authorities, the causes, facts, administrative and economic difficulties, human adjustments, efforts at solution, of forced migration, writes:

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At this moment whole Austrian and Czech industries are being dispossessed. Their former managers and owners are available practically for the asking. They have already added to American productivity by bringing invaluable fur and other processes here... The makers of surgical and optical instruments, which formerly were imported, are now being employed in this technical work almost as soon as they arrive. No native worker is displaced. Specialized technical workers and skilled mechanics trained in Europe's most prized industries are now knocking at America's doors, asking for the opportunity to contribute to American Prosperity. Germany's noted tool and dye makers bring to America their superior techniques ... Skilled workers and manufacturers of ... fine instruments who have been driven from their former homes are now being sought by investors here who are ready to set American dollars and people to work... A former German citizen is now employing more than three-hundred American workers in three factories, producing a match-lighting novelty... There is a constantly mounting number of individuals who bring valuable foreign markets to American industries ... A former German exporter of men's wear to Latin American markets now has a factory in a southern key city where he employs American Labor to supply the same articles to the South American market."

(Copies may be secured from the American Committee at the reduced rate of 60c, plus postage.)

R. H. Macy and Co. Department Store issued the following statement: "The plain fact is that none of our employees has been displaced by a refugee." Similar statements have been made by all other leading department stores of New York and neighborhood.

It is not true that the United States has an "increased number of immigrants." On the contrary, according to law 153,000 persons from all nations would be permitted to immigrate yearly, among them 83,754 persons from Great Britain and Ireland. There is, however, not the slightest prospect that the number of immigrants will exceed 75,000, a figure furthermore reduced by simultaneous emigration. (See "Those German Refugees" by Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, May issue of "CURRENT HISTORY"; reprints may be obtained from the American Committee, 100 copies for \$2.50).

### How To Help

1) Set up a local, community-wide German Refugee Committee with the assistance of your own and other organizations after having found out that no other similar organization with which you could cooperate already exists in your community. 2) Relocating an individual refugee or a refugee family is one of the most important pieces of help. Create a group of men and women who would assume responsibility for resettling a Christian German refugee. Write to our Resettlement Division! Financial responsibilities are very limited. 3) Try to raise funds to help the work of the American Committee. Every contribution will be most welcome. 4) For detailed information about "How to Help," write to the American Committee for Christian German Refugees.

### Notes

The next copy of Common Cause will be published October 1st.

The American Committee will be able to supply the names of speakers in cooperation with other organ-Those wishing speakers should write for izations. particulars.

Checks should be made payable to Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., Treasurer, The American Committee for Christion German Refugees, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

### American Committee For Christian German Refugees

NATIONAL OFFICE 287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Thomas Mann, Honorary Chairman George Rublee, Honorary Chairman James M. Speers, Chairman Michael Francis Doyle, Vice-Chairman Henry Smith Leiper, Secretary Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., Treasurer Frank Ritchie, Executive Director

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION 287 Fourth Avenue, New York Ernst W. Meyer, Executive Secretary

PERSONAL SERVICE DIVISION 165 West 46th Street, New York Evelyn Hersey, Executive Secretary Anne Wiggin, Associate Exec. Sec'y BESETTLEMENT DIVISION
165 West 46th Street, New York
Martha Peacock, Executive Secretary

WOMEN'S DIVISION WOMEN'S DIVISION
287 Fourth Avenue, New York
Mrs. James Roosevelt,
Honorary Chairman
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GREATER NEW YORK AREA 287 Fourth Avenue, New York Harry Woodburn Chase, Chairman Henry Israel, Executive Secretary

MID-WEST COMMITTEE
622 Chicago Temple Building,
Chicago, Dilnois
Homer J. Buckley, Chairman
Charles E. Bradley, Vice-Chairman
Arlan W. Converse, Treasurer
Robert Kelsey Veryard, Exec. Secy.

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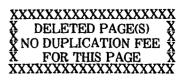






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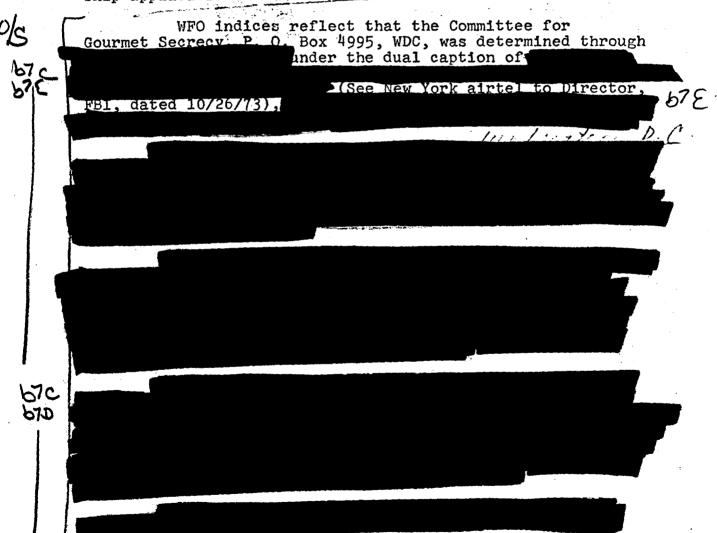


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on the other." Common Cause has successfully lobbied for congressional support for the 18 year old vote amendment, for controls on campaign spending, for procedural reforms in Congress and against federal funds for the supersonic transport. Common Cause lobbied unsuccessfully for an end to the war in Vietnam amendment, equal rights for women and for more welfare reforms.

Common Cause solicits membership through the mail by means of a form letter inviting membership with this organization by submitting a check for \$15.00 for a membership application.









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#### TRUE COPY

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I. Washington, D.C.

Honorable Mr. Hoover

Feb. 24th, 1971.

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Pardon me, please, for boldly writing to you, but I have received, this month, the letter I here inclose for your inspection, from Common Cause, P.O. Box 220, Washington, D. C. 20044. and, or, John W. Gardner, 2100 M Street N. W. Washington, D. C. 20037 (This on outer envelope).

To me it appears these 200,000 letters 'of this' are sent out to bleed the public for some 'Secret fund' raise. Please note the card Common Cause, membership application, --down in the right hand lower corner it states "\$2.00 of this is allocated to the cost of news letter subscription (10 issues per year)". I ask, for what does he want the remainder of the \$15.00 for, (namely \$13.00 per subscriber?)

I find Mr. Gardner, aspires to be a prsidential candidate in 1972. May God protect us from his type of 'brains' ever leading our nation. Please note the folder 'a Political Renaissance? There in he states, he, John Gardener, was secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under President Johnson. He should have asked Johnson to stop the war! I am an old lady, a North Dakota Homestead child, born in 1891; summer.

So, please excuse penmanship. This letter vexed me so! My Norwegian blood seems near to boil----. 'Please excuse the expression!'

If this inclosed is 'all wrong' as I see it, May our dear Lord help you get things right.' If they do not like this land, (our Nation) then they should be loaded up and shipped out to the land that suits them, giving them free tickets (and be it good riddance).

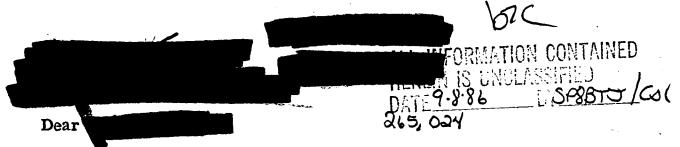
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Very sincerely yours,

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March 4, 1971



Your letter, with enclosures, was received on

March 1st and while I can understand the concern which prompted you to write, as a strictly investigative agency of the Federal Government, the FBI neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I cannot comment on the organization about which you port were wrote.

MAILED 11 1MAR4 - 1971

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Her enclosures were advertisements for an organization named Common Cause. John W. Gardner, the chairman of this organization, is the former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and former chairman of the Urban Coalition. Based on the information in correspondent's enclosures, this organization is to be set up as a citizens' lobbying group with the aim of revitalizing politics and government by the use of citizen action to influence Congress. The enclosures were detached in Correspondence and Tours since they have been brought to the Bureau's attention in connection with similar inquiries from other individuals.

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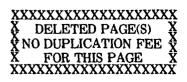






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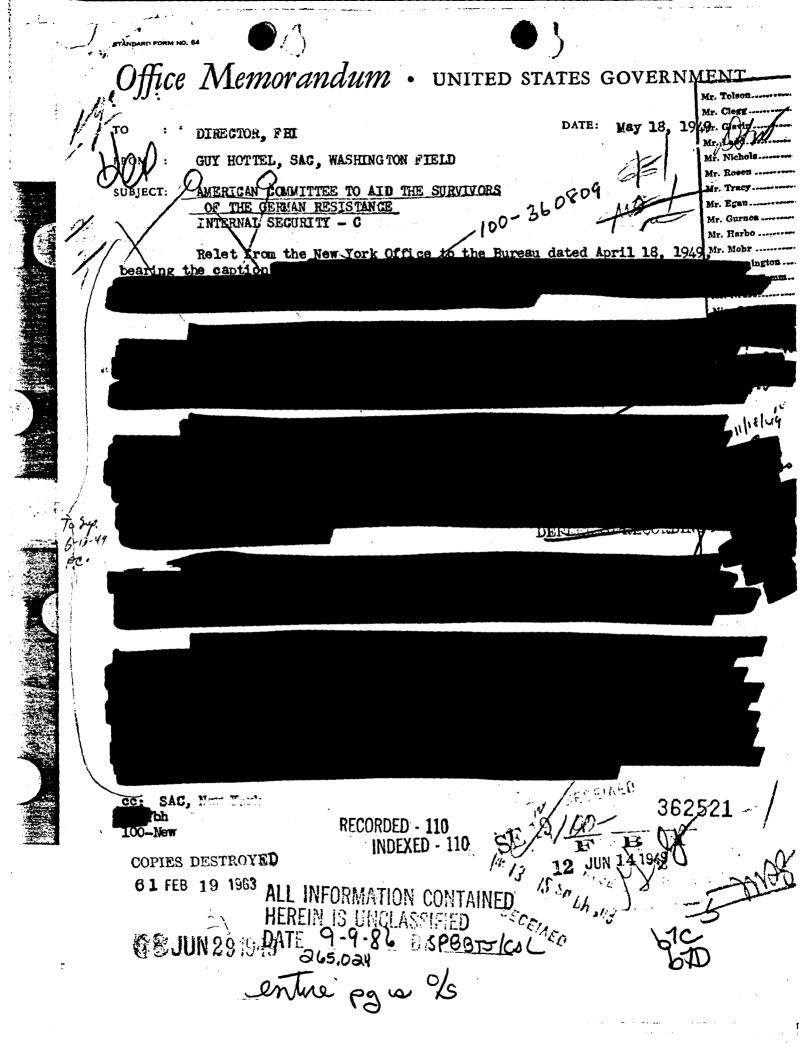








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LETTER TO DIRECTOR, FRI
RE: AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID THE SURVIVORS OF THE GERMAN RESISTANCE

The indices of this Office were checked but no information was found concerning the committee, Information concerning other individuals mentioned in the material sent to the Bureau and this Office by the New York Office is set out as follows:

A case entitled Unknown Subjects; Loss or Theft of Property of Theft from Interstate Shipment, reflects that that investigation was based on a letter dated December 10, 1948, from

The report of Special Agent dated January 26, 1949, at Washington. D.C. in this Theft from Interstate Shipment Case reflects that

In the report of Special Agent dated March 11, 1942, at New York City, in the case entitled "League for Mutual Aid, Internal Security - C," one

In the report of Special Agent in the case entitled "The Union for Democratic Action; Internal Security - C,"

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6/27/73

To: SAC, WFO

PEFSONAL ATTENTION

From: Acting Director, FBI

TRACING OF FUNDS.

FINANCE COMMITTEE TO REELECT THE PRESIDENT MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING (ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION)

ReButelcal to WFO 6/26/73 and 6/27/73. Enclosed for WFO is one copy of a motion filed in U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia in Civil Action No. 1780-72.

On 6/26/73, Mr. Thomas F. McBride, Staff Assistant of Special Prosecutor Archivald Cox, advised that Common Cause represented by Mitchell Rogovin has a civil suit pending against the Finance Committee to Reelect the President (FCRP) before U. S. District Judge Joseph C. Waddy in U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The campaign contribution records of FCRP from 1/1/71 to 4/7/72, are in the possession of the Clerk of the U. S. District Court. Mr. McBride filed the enclosed motion before the Court to permit the Office of the Special Prosecutor and/or Agents of the FBI, acting under the direction of the Special Prosecutor, (a) to inspect and copy the records of organizations soliciting funds for Richard M. Nixon from 1/1/71 to 4/7/72, and (b) to inspect and copy depositions and documents taken or to be taken. On 6/22/73, U. S. District Judge Waddy granted the motion.

Mr. McBride requested that the FBI arrange to immediately prepare an inventory of campaign contribution records in the possession of the Court. Mr. McBride will inspect these records personally on 6/28/73, and based on his review will request subsequent investigation

6/28/73. and hased on his review will request subsequent investigation. Mr. Callaha Mr. Clevel and Enclosure Mr Conred Mr. Gebbardt 16 JUN 27 1973 Mr. Jenkina JUN 2 7 1973 Mr. Marshall JJD:cjm (5) Mr. Miller, E.S. SEE NOTE PAGE TWO Mr. Soyars . Mr. Thompson Mr. Walters Tele, Roon Mr. Baise Mr. Barnes Mr. Bowers Mr. Herington Mr. Conmy TELETYPE UNIT

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Airtel to SAC, WFO

WFO should assign two Special Agent Accountants to begin the desired inventory of records on 6/27/73. Upon receipt of additional requested investigation from the Office of the Special Prosecutor, WFO will be advised.

NOTE: Above instructions telephonically furnished to ASAC Bill D. Williams, WFO, by Section Chief Richard E. Long on 6/26/73, and reconfirmed to SAC John J. McDermott by Inspector Richard Gallagher on 6/27/73.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMMON CAUSE, et. al.,

Plaintiffs,

Civil Action, No. 1780-72

FINANCE COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT THE PRESIDENT, et. al.,

Defendants

### MOTION

ARCHIBALD COX, Special Prosecutor, pursuant to the responsibilities delegated to him by Order of the Attorney General No. 517-73 and with the consent of the parties, moves for leave to permit ARCHIBALD COX or any authorized Assistant Special Prosecutor of the Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force or agents of the FBI acting under the direction of the Special Prosecutor.

- (a) to inspect and copy the records of organizations soliciting funds for Richard M. Nixon from January 1, 1971 to April 7, 1972 delivered and to be delivered to the Clerk of this Court, pursuant to the order of this Court entered on November 1, 1972, which records may be important to the fulfillment of the Special Prosecutor's responsibilities;
- (b) to inspect and copy the depositions and documents taken and to be taken herein, pursuant to the order of this Court entered on October 17, 1972, as modified by orders of this Court entered on April 18, 1973, April 30, 1973, and May 16, 1973, whether said depositions

and documents or any part of them are sealed or unsealed under prior orders of this Court, which depositions and documents may be important to the carrying out of the Special Prosecutor's responsibilities.

Archibald Cox 1425 K Street Washington, D. C.

Dated:\_\_\_\_

### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing motion has been personnaly served on Mitchell Rogovin, Arnold & Porter, 1229 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, Attorney for Plaintiffs; Kenneth Wells Parkinson, Jackson, Gray & Laskey, 1828 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, Attorney for Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President, Victory '72 Dinner Committee, Media Committee to Re-Elect the President, Television Committee to Re-Elect the President, Radio Committee to Re-Elect the President; Daniel Webster Coon, 1425 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20005, Attorney for The Finance Committee for the Re-Election of the President; and Leon T. Knauer, 1735 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., Attorney for Maurice Stans. This \_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_, 1973.

Archibald Cox
Special Prosecutor
1425 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMMON CAUSE, et. al., )
Plaintiff, )

Civil Action No. 1780-72

FINANCE COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT THE PRESIDENT, et. al.,

v.

Defendants

### STIPULATION

- 1. ARCHIBALD COX, Special Prosecutor, or any authorized Assistant Special Prosecutor of the Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force, in pursuance of the responsibilities delegated to him by Order of the Attorney General No. 517-73, may inspect and copy
- (a) The records of organizations soliciting funds for Richard M. Nixon from January 1, 1971 to April 7, 1972 delivered and to be delivered to the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, pursuant to the order of said Court entered on November 1, 1972;
- (b) The depositions and documents taken and to be taken, pursuant to the order of this United States
  District Court for the District of Columbia entered on
  October 17, 1972, as modified by orders of said Court
  entered on April 18, 1973, April 30, 1973, and May 16, 1973,
  whether said depositions are sealed or unsealed under prior
  orders of this Court.
- 2. Neither the parties, the deponents, their counsel, nor the Special Prosecutor or his agents shall disclose, publicize, or publicly comment upon any of the testimony given or documents produced subject to the seal of the Court.

23

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The aforegoing signatures, except that of Archibald Cox, have been affixed hereto by Roger M. Witten, Assistant Special Prosecutor, for Archibald Cox, Special Prosecutor, with the consent given today of each of the signatories. Kenneth Wells Parkinson affixed his own signature.

### IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMMON CAUSE, et. al.,

Plaintiffs

V.

Civil Action No. 1780-72

FINANCE COMMITTEE TO
RE-ELECT THE PRESIDENT,
et. al.,

### CONSENT ORDER

Defendants

Upon the motion of ARCHIBALD COX, Special Prosecutor, and the consent of the parties herein, pursuant to Rule 29 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, it is by the Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1973,

ORDERED, that said motion be, and it is hereby, granted, and that with respect to records of organizations soliciting funds for Richard M. Nixon from January 1, 1971 to April 7, 1972 delivered and to be delivered to the Clerk of this Court, pursuant to the order of this Court entered on November 1, 1972, the Clerk of the Court be and hereby is ordered and directed to maintain, safeguard, and secure said records in a room under his control which shall be locked at all times except as shall hereinafter be provided:

(a) That at a suitable, convenient, and expeditious time to be determined by the Clerk, the Clerk shall permit ARCHIBALD COX or any authorized Assistant Special Prosecutor of the Office of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force, or agents of the FBI acting under the direction of the

Special Prosecutor, to inspect and copy said records for use by ARCHIBALD COX and his delegates in the duties assigned to him pursuant to Order of the Attorney General No. 517-73.

(b) All rights which the defendants, plaintiffs, and the Finance Committee For the Re-Election of The President may have in and to the records, documents, communications and other writings which by this order have been impounded with the Clerk of the Court be and they are hereby preserved.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that with respect to depositions and documents, taken and to be taken herein, pursuant to the order of this Court entered on October 17, 1972, as modified by orders of this Court entered on April 18, 1973, April 30, 1973, and May 16, 1973,

- (a) That the parties, the deponents, their counsel, and the Clerk of this Court, be and hereby are ordered and directed to permit ARCHIBALD COX or any authorized Assistant Special Prosecutor of the Office of Watergate Prosecution Force or agents of the FBI acting under the direction of the Special Prosecutor, to inspect and copy said depositions and documents, whether sealed or unsealed under prior orders of this Court, for use by ARCHIBALD COX and his delegates in the duties assigned to him pursuant to Order of the Attorney General No. 517-73.
- (b) That neither the parties, the deponents, their counsel, nor the Special Prosecutor or his agents shall directly, publicly, or publicly comment upon any of the testimony given or documents produced subject to the

seal of the Court, except in compliance with the preceding paragraphs of this ORDER, until further order of the Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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