

A WATERGATE WHO'S WHO



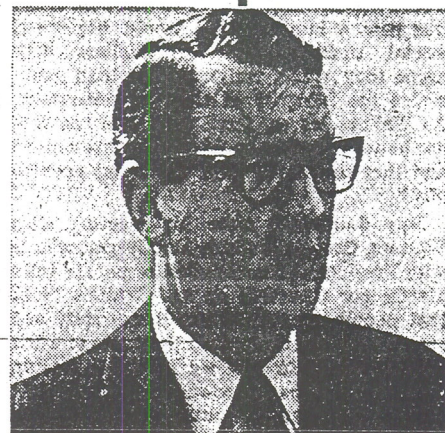
RONALD L. ZIEGLER, 33, is a protege of H. R. Haldeman, for whom he worked at the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency in Los Angeles. He is President Nixon's press secretary, and was recently given the title of assistant to the President. Ziegler has taken much of the heat from reporters over the Watergate affair and White House denials.

"This is the operative statement. The way to assess the previous comments is to assess them on the basis that they were made on the information available at the time. The President refers to the fact that there is new material; therefore, this is the operative statement. The others are inoperative."



HARRY ROBBINS HALDEMAN, 46, twenty-year advertising executive with J. Walter Thompson Co., was assistant to the President until his resignation April 30. Haldeman has been accused by Dean of participating in the cover-up of the Watergate case.

"... the meeting of June 23 with the CIA was held at the President's request in the interest of national security. I do not believe there was any intention to 'cover up' the Watergate."



HERBERT WARREN KALMBACH, 51, partner in the Los Angeles law firm of Kalmbach, De Marco, Knapp and Chillingsworth, was President Nixon's personal attorney. Kalmbach was under investigation by the Watergate grand jury on allegations of obstructing justice by providing money to be used to buy silence of the seven defendants. Kalmbach has made no public comment, but Maurice Stans, in testimony at the Senate Watergate hearings, stated that Kalmbach called him last June 29, 12 days after the Watergate break-in, and said:

"I'm here on a special mission, a White House project. I need all the cash I can get. I can't take a check. It must be in cash. This has nothing to do with the campaign. I'm asking for it on high authority. You will have to trust me that I have cleared it properly."

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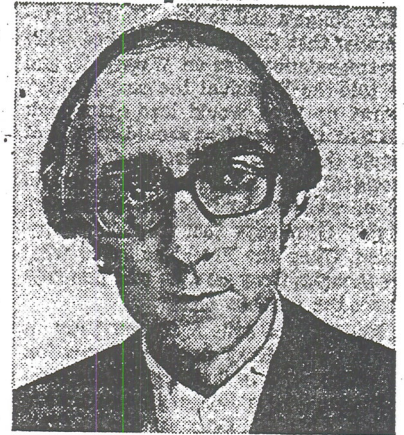
KEN W. CLAWSON, 36, joined the White House staff in 1972 as deputy director of communications after an 18-year career as a newspaperman. He has been named as a member of the "attack group" which met daily to map propaganda strategy during the reelection campaign, and as author of a spurious letter which damaged Sen. Edmund Muskie's New Hampshire primary effort by an insulting reference to "Canucks." He has denied writing the "Canuck" letter.

"I've looked into the matter very thoroughly and I am convinced that neither Mr. Colson nor anyone else at the White House had any knowledge of, or participation in, this deplorable incident at the DNC."



DWIGHT LEE CHAPIN, 32, who worked under H. R. Haldeman at the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency in Los Angeles, was appointment secretary to the President until his resignation on Feb. 28. Chapin directed political sabotage activities of Donald Segretti and requested Kalmbach to pay him. When asked if taxpayers might complain about Segretti getting a salary for the work he was doing, Chapin reportedly told a grand jury:

"That's none of their concern. This is private enterprise."



TOM CHARLES HUSTON, 31, a former national chairman of Young Americans for Freedom, joined the White House staff as a speech writer, became assistant counsel to the President and later served as White House project officer on security programs, drawing up a secret 1970 plan for domestic surveillance that included bugging and break-ins. Huston left the administration in 1971 and returned to Indianapolis, where he practices law.

"A handful of people can't frontally overthrow the government. . . . But if they can engender enough fear, they can generate an atmosphere that will bring out of the woodwork every repressive demagogue in the country. Unless this stuff was stopped, the country was going to fall into the wrong hands."



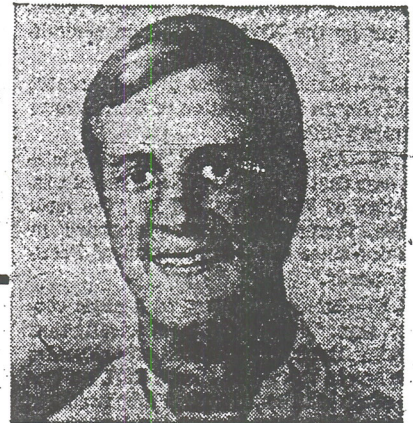
BRUCE KEHRLI, 28, a one-time administrative assistant in the West Coast office of the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency, joined the White House staff as an aide to former Thompson executive H. R. Haldeman. Now a special assistant to the President, Kehrli has been identified as the man who emptied the contents of E. Howard Hunt's White House safe two days after the Watergate break-in and turned over the contents to John Dean.

"I am not aware of any dirty tricks."



DONALD H. SEGRETTI, 31, worked briefly for the Treasury Department and served as a captain in the army Judge Advocate General's Corps. Segretti, now a California attorney, has been under Justice Department investigation for reportedly directing a campaign of political sabotage on behalf of the Republican Party during the 1972 presidential campaign, and has been indicted in Florida for distributing a phony letter on the stationery of Sen. Edmund Muskie. Segretti has not publicly commented on his involvement, but Gary Hultquist, an attorney whom Segretti tried to recruit, stated:

"(Segretti) said he was trying to develop an organization to prevent a sweep of the Democratic (state) primaries by any one candidate. He said he wanted to set up sources of information inside the Muskie and Humphrey camps."



GORDON C. STRACHAN, 29, former associate of the law firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie & Alexander, was assistant to presidential aide H. R. Haldeman until January, 1973, when he became general counsel of the United States Information Agency until his resignation on April 30. Strachan reportedly took \$350,000 from Haldeman to Frederick LaRue to pay the conspirators after their arrests. He reportedly told a grand jury:

"Whether it was proper or improper, I was asked to return the money. I returned the money, and he asked me to deliver it to him at his home and I did that."

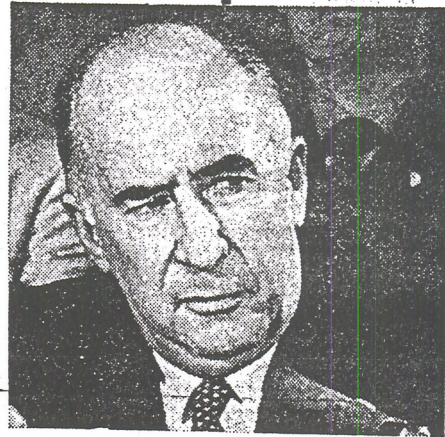
RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON, 60, President of the United States.

"I will not place the blame on subordinates—on people whose zeal exceeded their judgment, and who may have done wrong in a cause they deeply believed to be right. In any organization, the man at the top must bear the responsibility. That responsibility, therefore, belongs here, in this office. I accept it. And I pledge to you tonight, from this office, that I will do everything in my power to ensure that the guilty are brought to justice . . ."



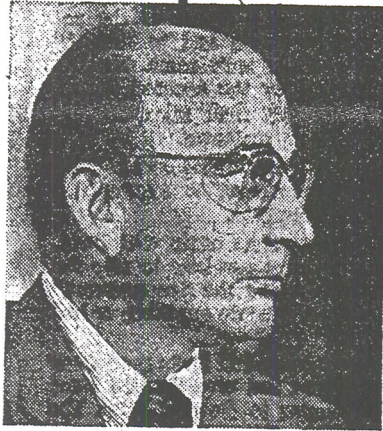
CHARLES WENDELL COLSON, 41, had been administrative aide to former Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.) and was special counsel to the President until his resignation in February to return to private law practice. Colson hired Howard Hunt as a White House consultant, but he has denied Hunt's testimony that Colson ordered him to falsify State Department documents.

"It was a mistake on my part, I now realize. But I thought the only way they could nail the President was to make the case that I had masterminded the Watergate. So I built a protective shield around myself. I wanted to be able to say I don't know the first goddam thing about it, because I thought that was the way to protect the President."



JOHN N. MITCHELL, 59, former attorney general, was campaign director of the Committee to Re-elect the President until July 1, when he returned to the New York law firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander and Mitchell. Mitchell is currently under indictment in New York for perjury, conspiracy and obstructing justice in connection with a secret \$200,000 campaign contribution from Robert Vesco, allegedly in return for promises that he would arrange meetings for Vesco with Securities and Exchange Commission officials. Mitchell has also been accused by Jeb Stuart Magruder and Charles W. Colson of having prior knowledge of the Watergate bugging.

"Let me put it this way for you, that I never approved any bugging plans during any period during the campaign."



ROBERT C. MARDIAN, 49, former assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's Internal Security Division and political coordinator for the Nixon reelection committee, reportedly directed a massive post-Watergate "housecleaning" in which the committee's finance records were destroyed.

"Anyone who says that Bob Mardian was investigating or knew about the bugging is full of it."



KENNETH REITZ, 31, partner in a Washington advertising firm, served as director of the Youth Division of the Committee to Re-elect the President and became director of the Republican National Committee's "new majority" campaign for the 1974 elections. Reitz resigned April 24 after reports that he had recruited a group of young people to spy on Democratic campaign headquarters.

"To say that I masterminded a spy ring of kids to spy on McGovern is ridiculous. It wasn't a mistake or an asset. We were trying to collect information on a radical group as to what they might do in Miami or elsewhere."



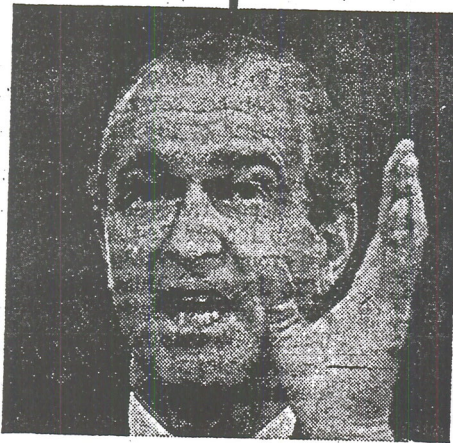
JEB STUART MAGRUDER, 38, who had California advertising and management experience, served successively as special assistant to the President, campaign chief of staff and deputy director of the Committee for the Re-election of the President. Magruder resigned from his Commerce Department job in April. Magruder has implicated both Dean and Mitchell in the bugging of the Democratic national headquarters and payoffs to buy the silence of Watergate defendants, as well as confessing his own involvement. Magruder directed some of Liddy's investigations.

"We knew it was illegal, probably inappropriate. We didn't think that probably much would come of it..."



FREDERICK LA RUE, 44, a wealthy oil man from Jackson, Miss., former White House counsel and special assistant to the director of the Nixon reelection campaign, is under federal grand jury investigation concerning receipt of \$70,000 from funds that financed the Watergate bugging and for obstructing justice in the initial Watergate probe. LaRue, with Robert Mardian, directed the destruction of records at the reelection committee offices that could have connected the committee with Watergate.

The names and faces on these two pages belong to only the most prominent of the many individuals whose careers have become entangled in the spreading scandal known collectively as Watergate. Their thumbnail biographies and their own explanations of their roles, where available, have been compiled by Bridget Gallagher, researcher on The Washington Post's national staff.



RICHARD MCGARRAH HELMS, 60, an official of the Central Intelligence Agency from its formation after World War II until his dismissal as its director last winter, is now U.S. ambassador to Iran. A week after the Watergate break-in last June, Helms was called to the White House by H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman and was asked to persuade the FBI to call off its investigation of the Mexican "laundering" of Watergate funds. Helms reportedly did not go along with the White House request, and Haldeman subsequently dealt directly with Helms' deputy, Vernon Walters.

"Giving assistance to the presidency has not been a crime until relatively recently."



JOHN WESLEY DEAN III, 34, a former House Judiciary Committee and Justice Department lawyer, was counsel to the President from 1970 until he was fired on April 30. Dean has been accused of supervising the administration effort to conceal White House involvement in the Watergate affair. He contends that he was following the President's orders, and that he was fired after he refused to sign a



LT. GEN. VERNON A. WALTERS, 56, a veteran Army intelligence officer, became deputy director of the CIA in 1972. In testimony given to the Senate Armed Services Committee, Walters revealed that White House aides last summer had sought to persuade the CIA to call off—on national security grounds—an FBI investigation into the Watergate scandal's "Mexican connection."

"I had a long association with the President and was as desirous as anyone of protecting him. I did not believe that a letter from the agency asking the FBI to lay off this investigation on spurious grounds . . . would serve the President."



G. BRADFORD COOK, 36, practiced corporate and securities law in Chicago for 10 years before joining the Securities and Exchange Commission. Cook resigned as SEC chairman in the wake of allegations that he had deleted references to a secret \$200,000 contribution to the Committee for the Re-election of the President from a commission complaint against Robert L. Vesco.

"It was a fairly good conjecture that it had been a political contribution . . . my policy judgment was that it all would have come out anyway."

statement taking sole responsibility for the cover-up. He also insists he never gave Mr. Nixon a report that the President last Aug. 29 said showed "no one in this administration, presently employed," was involved.

"The first I heard of the 'Dean report' was on the Big Two News at 6 o'clock . . . Here was the President of the United States reassuring the American people on the basis of a report that didn't exist."

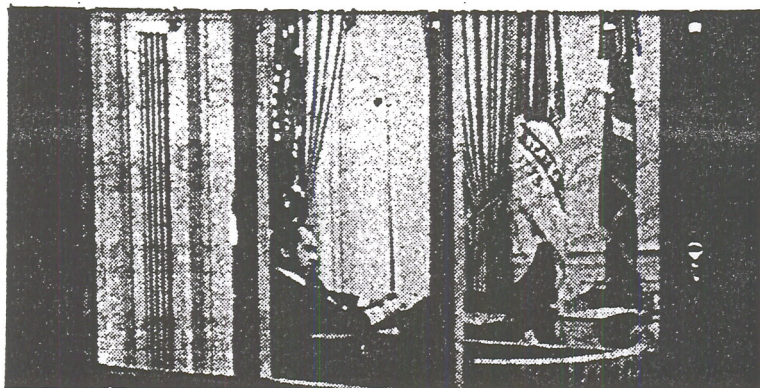


JOHN J. CAULFIELD, 41, spent 10 years on a special New York City police unit that investigates subversives and protects visiting dignitaries. After serving as adviser-consultant on security arrangements for Mr. Nixon in the 1968 campaign, Caulfield joined the White House staff and worked for Ehrlichman and then Dean. Caulfield resigned from his position as a Treasury Department law enforcement official after he was named by James McCord as the man who gave him offers of executive clemency.

"I was involved in questionable activity, but I felt that it was important for me to carry this message for the good of the President."



ROBERT L. VESCO, 36, was being investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which accused him of misappropriating \$224 million belonging to Investors Overseas Services, Ltd., when he made a secret \$200,000 contribution to the Nixon reelection committee in April, 1972. He has been indicted by a New York grand jury for attempting to obstruct the SEC investigation.



MAURICE H. STANS, 65, formerly a New York investment banker, was secretary of commerce in the first Nixon cabinet and is currently chairman of the Finance Committee to Reelect the President. Stans is under indictment in New York for perjury, conspiracy and obstructing justice in connection with a secret \$200,000 campaign contribution from financier Robert Vesco, allegedly in return for Stans' intervention in a SEC investigation of Vesco.

"Because of the complexity of the new law that became effective in the course of the campaign, and the vast amount of work that had to be done, there may have been some unintended technical violations by the Committee."



JOHN DANIEL EHRLICHMAN, 48, formerly of the Seattle law firm of Hullin, Ehrlichman, Roberts and Hodge, was assistant to the President for domestic affairs until his resignation April 30. President Nixon directed Ehrlichman to undertake the secret independent investigation of the Pentagon Papers which led to the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

"(I did) not agree with this method of investigation (and instructed them) not to do this again."



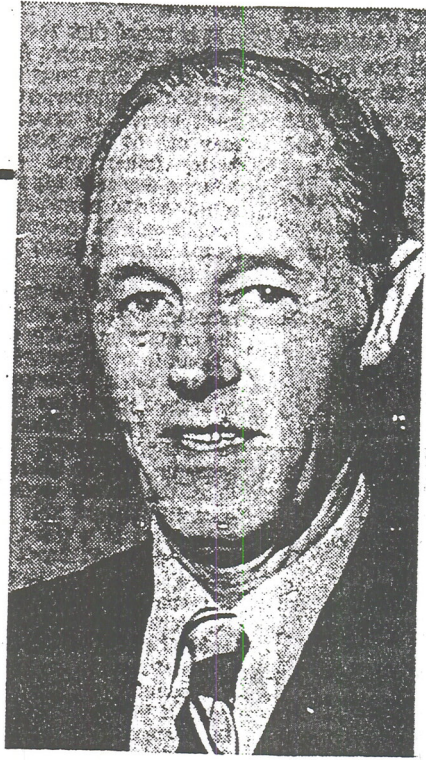
RICHARD G. KLEINDIENST, 48, an Arizona lawyer prominent in Sen. Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign, was deputy attorney general from 1969 until February, 1971, when he succeeded John Mitchell as attorney general. He resigned April 30 because of his close personal ties to persons implicated in the Watergate case.

"Fair and impartial enforcement of the law requires that a person who has not had such intimate relationships be the attorney general."



L. PATRICK GRAY III, 56, a retired navy captain who worked for Nixon when he was Vice President, served as assistant attorney general and deputy attorney general. Gray was nominated as director of the FBI but his confirmation hearings were blocked over charges that he had tried to help the White House limit the FBI's Watergate investigation, and withdrew after disclosures that he had destroyed Watergate documents given him by John Dean and Joseph Ehrlichman. Gray has been quoted as telling the President in July:

"... I feel that people on your staff are trying to mortally wound you by using the CIA and FBI, and by confusing the question of CIA interest in, or not in, people the President wishes to interview."

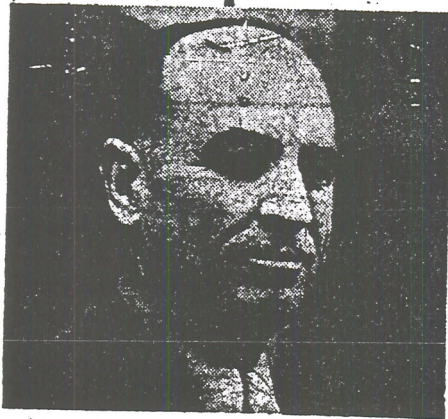


EVERETTE HOWARD HUNT JR., 51, former White House consultant, writer of spy novels and former CIA operative, pleaded guilty to charges against him in the Watergate break-in and bugging trial and faces a possible maximum sentence of 3 years and a fine of \$10,000. Hunt has also been named as one of the men who burglarized the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

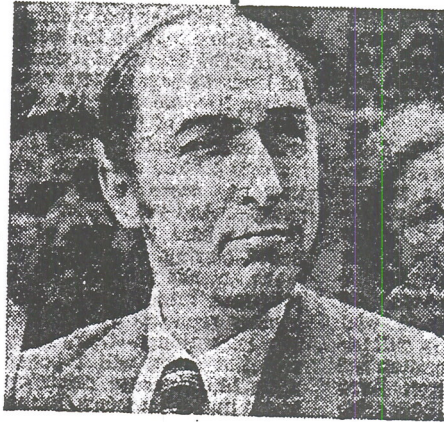
"I would simply call it an entry operation conducted under the auspices of competent authority."



GEORGE GORDON LIDDY, 42, former FBI agent, one-time GOP congressional candidate, Treasury Department official and White House assistant to John Ehrlichman, served as counsel to the Nixon re-election and finance committees from December, 1971, to June 28, 1972, when he was fired. Liddy was convicted Jan. 30 of conspiracy, burglary and illegal wiretapping, was sentenced to serve from 6 years and 8 months to a maximum of 20 years and was fined \$40,000. In April, he was given an additional sentence of up to 8 months for refusing to talk to the Watergate grand jury



JAMES WALTER McCORD JR., 54, former CIA agent, was serving as security coordinator for the Nixon Re-election committee when arrested during the Watergate break-in. He was convicted Jan. 30 on eight counts of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping. McCord told the Senate select committee that he agreed to participate in the Watergate bugging because:
"(It was) my personal opinion (that) the President of the United States had set into motion this operation."



DAVID YOUNG, 36, a lawyer, joined the White House in 1970 as an assistant on Henry Kissinger's national security staff and was detailed in 1971 to John Ehrlichman's domestic council. Young, who had worked with Egil Krogh in supervising the "plumbers" involved in the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office, was reported to have called the State Department to give clearance for Howard Hunt to see cables. Young resigned on April 30.



HUGH W. SLOAN JR., 32, who had worked for the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee and on the White House staff, resigned from his position as treasurer of the reelection finance committee. Sloan disbursed funds to the Watergate conspirators.

"There was no independent sense of morality there, I mean if you worked for someone, he was God and whatever the orders were, you did it—and there were damned few who were able to make or willing to make independent judgements."

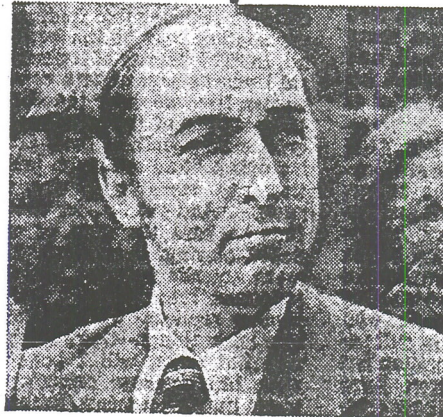


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EGIL KROGH JR., 33, worked briefly for Ehrlichman in his Seattle law firm and became his deputy at the White House. Krogh resigned May 9 from his job as under secretary of transportation after taking full responsibility for the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office by two Watergate conspirators.

"I believed that my decision was dictated inescapably by the vital, national security interest of the United States. I now see that this judgment may well have been in error, though prompted by what was then my highest sense of right."



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