

# Other Cases Remain Open In Related Investigations

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The verdict in the Watergate cover-up trial was the climax, but not the end, of the investigations and prosecutions being conducted by the Watergate special prosecutor.

Although the cases being prepared for trial or still under investigation fall short of the drama and impact of the Watergate cover-up, a number of significant matters and individuals still are being scrutinized.

These investigations, which fall into five broad areas, represent the winding down of the most far-reaching scandal in American history. The areas include campaign financing, tampering with and destroying evidence, abuse of power, Richard M. Nixon's taxes and International Telephone and Telegraph's dealings with the Nixon administration.

Among those indicted but not yet tried are former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, indicted on charges of bribery and perjury; former White House aide Gordon Strachan, charged with conspiracy, obstruction of justice and making false statements in connection with the Watergate cover-up; and Jack Chestnut, a campaign aide to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) during his 1970 campaign, charged with accepting an illegal campaign contribution from milk producers.

Both the Connally and Chestnut indictments are part of the unfinished business stemming from the special prosecutor's investigation of contributions from milk producers to the re-election campaign of Nixon and others. The 1972 presidential campaign of Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) is another activity under investigation by the special pro-

secutor as an outgrowth of contributions by milk producers.

Another investigation that remains open involves an illegal campaign contribution from oilman Armand Hammer to the Nixon campaign in 1972. Former Montana Gov. Tim Babcock pleaded guilty on Dec. 10 to a misdemeanor charge of aiding and abetting Hammer in the contribution. Sources in the special prosecutor's office have confirmed that Hammer is the subject of a continuing investigation.

Additionally, Nixon's friend, C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo, still is under investigation in connection with \$100,000 in campaign contributions he received from billionaire Howard R. Hughes.

Maurice H. Stans, Nixon's chief fund-raiser in 1972, also is being investigated by the special prosecutor along with the Committee for the Re-election of the President

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in connection with campaign financing.

The special prosecutor also is still investigating the erasure of 18 minutes from a June 20, 1972, conversation between Nixon and his White House chief of staff, H.R. (Bob) Haldeman. The conversation, which came only three days after the Watergate break-in, included a discussion of the Watergate investigation, according to Haldeman's notes of the meeting.

The tape investigation is part of a broader investigation by the special prosecutor to determine whether charges should be brought against persons other than Nixon, who is protected from prosecution by Presi-

dent Ford's pardon of him last September.

In addition to investigating possible obstructions of justice in connection with the tapes, the special prosecutor must also determine if federal laws involving obstruction of Congress were violated by the deletion and alteration of transcripts turned over to the House Judiciary Committee by the White House.

Although President Ford's pardon also protected him from prosecution from any possible tax violations, the special prosecutor still is investigating the back-dating of a deed in 1970 in order to secure a tax break for Nixon's donation of vice presidential papers.

Edward L. Morgan, a former White House aide and Treasury Department offi-

cial, already has pleaded guilty to his role in falsifying the deed and was sentenced to four months in prison. The investigation of Nixon's taxes continues, with indications that others besides Morgan were involved.

The disclosure by former White House counsel John W. Dean III that an "enemies list" was compiled by Nixon aides and that attempts were made to use the Internal Revenue Service to punish those on the list prompted the special prosecutor to investigate alleged abuses of power in the Nixon administration.

In addition to examining the alleged misuse of the IRS, illegal wiretaps and improper use of other government agencies also are being investigated.

This investigation includes an examination of the Nixon administration's "responsiveness program," an attempt during the 1972 re-election campaign to use the federal bureaucracy to aid Nixon's re-election.

Finally, the special prosecutor still is investigating a variety of governmental actions involving ITT, includ-

ing an IRS ruling in 1969 that permitted ITT to acquire the Hartford Fire Insurance Co.—the largest merger in American history.

Also being examined are a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation and the circumstances under which files were transferred from the SEC to the Justice Department.