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President Nixon's personal attorney and his White House appointments secretary arranged for the payment of more than \$30,000 in campaign funds to Donald H. Segretti, an alleged political saboteur, according to FBI records.

This FBI information about Herbert W. Kalmbach, the President's personal attorney, and presidential appointments secretary Dwight L. Chapin was supplied yesterday to the Senate Judiciary Committee by acting FBI director L. Patrick Gray III during his confirmation hearings.

In a written statement, supplied to the Senate committee, Gray said: "Mr. Kalmbach said that in either August or September, 1971, he was contacted by Mr. Dwight Chapin and was informed that (Army) Capt. Donald H. Segretti was about to get out of the military service and that he may be of service to the Republican Party."

Gray's statement provides the first official confirmation that Kalmbach and Chapin—two persons close to President Nixon—were involved in a well-financed political operation with Segretti, now an attorney in California.

The Washington Post last Oct. 10 quoted Federal law enforcement sources as saying that Segretti was one of more than 50 undercover agents who conducted a campaign of political spying and sabotage against Democratic presidential candidates. Five days later, The Post identified Chapin as a Washington contact for Segretti's clandestine activities. A day after that the newspaper quoted investigators as saying that the FBI had "determined that Kalmbach himself either authorized or actually made payments" to Segretti.

Following publication of that information, The Post was criticized on Oct. 16 by spokesmen for the White House, the President's re-election committee and the Republican National Committee—all of whom accused the newspaper of reporting "innuendo," "hearsay" and "third-hand information."

According to the written material supplied yesterday to the Senate by Gray, Kalmbach "said he merely acted as a disbursing agent for Segretti's salary and expenses and he has no idea how Segretti received his instructions or whom he reported to. . . . He said he had no knowledge of what Segretti was doing to justify these expenses or to earn his salary."

Gray's written statements came as answers to questions asked earlier in the confirmation hearings.

In another written answer supplied yesterday, Gray said that an FBI check of telephone records showed that Segretti was in touch with the published telephone number of the White House, Chapin's residence and the home and office of Watergate bugging conspirator E. Howard Hunt Jr., who was at the time a White House consultant.

In response to Chapin's request, Kalmbach, an attorney with offices in Newport Beach, Calif., "did contact Segretti and

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*James W. McCord Jr., convicted in the Watergate trial, posted \$100,000 bond and was released from jail yesterday.*

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agreed that Segretti would be paid \$16,000 per year plus expenses and he paid Segretti somewhere between \$30,000 and \$40,000 between Sept. 1, 1971, and March 15, 1972," Gray said.

Kalmbach "was asked how much was in the fund he used to pay Segretti and he did not answer this question," Gray said.

Kalmbach was a deputy manager of the President's re-election finance committee at the time he made the disbursements to Segretti. Kalmbach has been one of the President's chief fund-raisers for years, second only to former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, according to Republican sources.

Federal sources told The Post last fall that Kalmbach was one of five persons who controlled disbursements from a cash fund kept in Stans' safe at re-election headquarters here. At least \$235,000 of this cash was paid to Watergate bugging conspirator G. Gordon Liddy while he was finance counsel to the Nixon re-election committee.

Liddy, Hunt and five other men were either convicted or pleaded guilty at the Watergate bugging trial in January. The seven are awaiting sentencing, which is expected to be imposed this month.

Gray's statements on Kalmbach, Chapin and Segretti were on two typewritten pages, along with a page dealing with telephone records. In the statement, Gray said that Kalmbach "stated he was ac-

quainted with Liddy but had only limited contact with Liddy. Such contacts took place in connection with Liddy's work as legal counsel to the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President." Kalmbach also said that he had no knowledge of the Watergate bugging.

In a written answer on Segretti's telephone calls, Gray said records show that during the 10-month period from August, 1971, to June, 1972, about 700 long distance calls were changed to Segretti. Gray said earlier in the hearings that not all these calls were checked by the FBI.

At least 12 persons have told various newspapers that they were either approached by Segretti to do political spying or were actually hired and paid small amounts of money by Segretti to spy or conduct disruptive activities against the Democrats. \*

In its first story mentioning Chapin, Oct. 15, The Post quoted at length from several interviews with Lawrence Young, a friend of Segretti and fellow California attorney. Young said Segretti had told him that White House appointments secretary Chapin and Watergate bugging conspirator Hunt were his two Washington contacts for his spying and sabotage activities.

Young also reported that Segretti told him that:

• On Aug. 19, two days before the Republican National Convention, Segretti went to Miami Beach, where presidential aides showed him copies of two interviews he had with

the FBI, including one that was not yet 24 hours old.

The aides briefed him on what to say when testifying the following Tuesday before the federal grand jury investigating the Watergate bugging in Washington.

Democratic senators on the Judiciary Committee have tried during Gray's confirmation hearings to determine if these allegations are correct. Gray said that he gave FBI reports of Segretti's interviews to John W. Dean III, the President's counsel, who conducted an internal White House investigation of the Watergate.

Gray said that after he heard the story about Segretti allegedly seeing his FBI reports, he called Dean and, using "obscenities," asked if Dean had given the reports to Segretti.

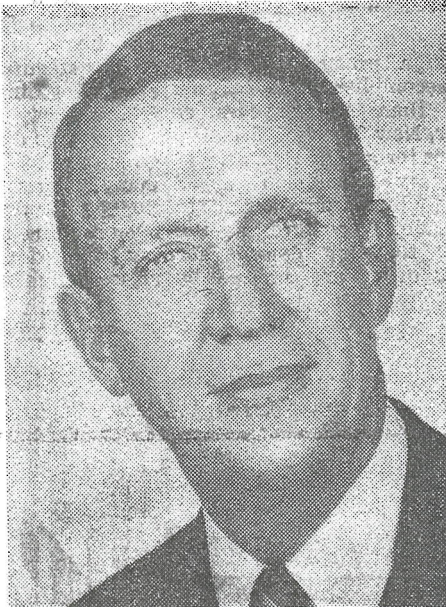
Dean denied that he had given the reports to Segretti, Gray said, so he dropped the subject and did not ask Dean if he knew how the reports might have gone to Miami Beach, if, in fact, they did.

Democratic senators have criticized Gray for not pursuing the subject. Gray said that he knew one part in the allegation was untrue, namely, that Segretti had been interviewed in August. Gray said that Segretti was only interviewed by the FBI in June and that a grand jury subpoena was served on him in August.

Gray also said that FBI agents interviewed Chapin this week on Monday and asked if he had given FBI reports to Segretti. Chapin denied giving the reports to Segretti or seeing Segretti in Miami Beach during the Republican convention, Gray said.

At the White House yesterday, press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said that since Dean would be the only person in a position to supply the FBI reports to Segretti, that he would deny that any other White House aide furnished any FBI material to Segretti.

\* See coverage of Republican convention, filed Nix Ad 22 Aug72, et seq.



Kalmbach: 'just a disbursing agent'



**Segretti: linked to Nixon staff**



**Chapin: reported Segretti available**