

Wx Post

Who's Who in Watergate:

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The unfolding story of the Watergate affair, which initially involved little-known individuals, has now reached into the uppermost reaches of the Nixon administration.

The following glossary of names, along with the accompanying diagram, sketches the principals involved in recent developments and their relationship to each other.

President Richard M. NIXON—The most important question, as yet unanswered, in the Watergate affair is how much, if anything, the President knew about the bugging of the Watergate, other acts of election campaign espionage and sabotage, and the effort to cover up the scandal—before his announcement April 17 that his own inquiry, begun March 21, had turned up "major developments" in the case.

According to highly reliable sources in the executive branch, the President was told as early as last December that former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and White House counsel John W. Dean III were probably deeply involved in both the illegal electronic surveillance and the coverup.

Charles W. Colson, among other White House staff members, was reliably reported to have told the President that persons in his administration were obstructing justice and that action should be taken. Colson has denied giving Mr. Nixon any such warning, and Gerald Warren, deputy presidential press secretary, said the White House would have no comment on the reports.

The President is officially reported by the White House to be conducting his own independent investigation into the affair. Mr. Nixon also has had at least two meetings with John J. Wilson, the lawyer recently retained by top White House aides H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman.

John N. MITCHELL—Attorney General from 1969 until he resigned in March, 1972, to become the President's campaign manager, Mitchell was Mr. Nixon's law partner for two years, his 1968 presidential campaign manager and his closest adviser for some time before and after the 1968 election.

Mitchell resigned as manager of the President's 1972 campaign on July 1, 1972, citing personal reasons after his wife, Martha, publicly demanded that he quit. Subsequently, it was reported that Mitchell was one of a handful of top campaign and administration officials with access to a secret fund used to finance the Watergate and other espionage and sabotage activities.

Before the election, Mitchell repeatedly denied having any knowledge of the Watergate bugging. On April 20, 1973, after testifying before the federal grand jury here, Mitchell conceded that he had attended meetings where the bugging was discussed but insisted "I never approved any such plans."

However, Mitchell's deputy at the Committee for the Re-election of the President, Jeb Stuart Magruder, reportedly has told federal prosecutors that Mitchell and White House counsel Dean approved the bugging and later approved the payment of funds to the

men indicted for the Watergate conspiracy in an effort to buy their silence.

H.R. (Bob) HALDEMAN—President Nixon's White House chief of staff and, until the recent flood of Watergate revelations, the man to see for anyone who wanted to see or communicate with the President. Haldeman was considered generally to be the most powerful man on the White House staff and competed with Mitchell for power both within the administration and in political campaign matters.

Associates of White House Counsel Dean have said that he will testify under oath before the grand jury that Haldeman and other high White House officials actively participated in a cover-up to hide the involvement of presidential aides in the bugging. Haldeman has denied the charge.

The grand jury reportedly has already been told that the President's reelection committee, on Haldeman's orders, transferred \$350,000 to the White House before April 7, 1972, when a new campaign finance law became effective.

The grand jury was told that Haldeman ordered the money given to a reelection committee official, Fred LaRue, who, sources close to the investigation have reported, paid large sums of money—"hush money"—to the Watergate conspirators to pay for their silence.

In the wake of recent revelations, Haldeman's White House influence reportedly has been drastically reduced, and there have been recurrent rumors within the White House staff that his resignation was imminent.

John D. EHRLICHMAN—Assistant to the President for domestic affairs, Ehrlichman remained relatively untouched by recent Watergate Affair revelations until it was disclosed April 26 that Acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray III, after meeting with Ehrlichman and White House counsel Dean, had destroyed documents taken from the White House office of Watergate conspiracy E. Howard Hunt Jr.

Ehrlichman said in a statement that he was present at a meeting with Gray and Dean at which the documents were discussed and turned over to Gray, "but neither then, nor at any other time, did I give Mr. Gray any request, suggestion or instruction regarding what should be done with the contents."

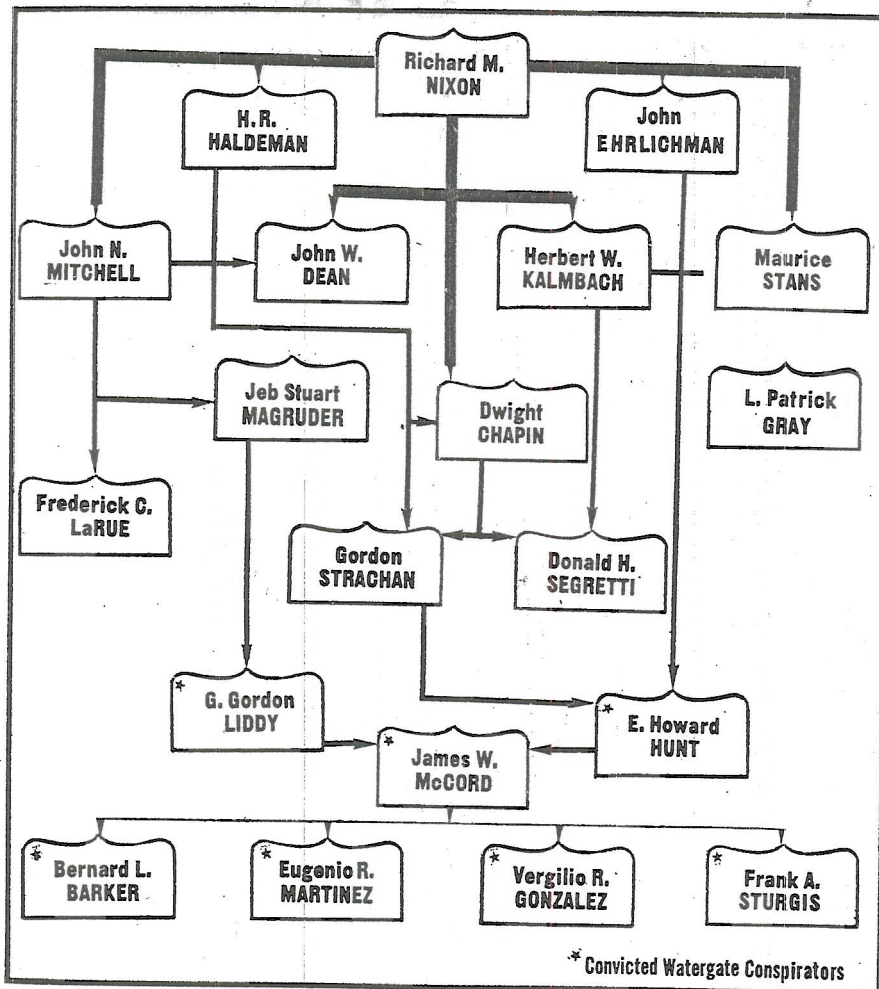
An associate of Dean's says that Dean was at the meeting but that "it was John Ehrlichman who ordered Gray to destroy the documents."

Herbert W. KALMBACH—President Nixon's personal lawyer, Kalmbach had control over a \$500,000 account that was used to finance the political campaign sabotage activities of Donald H. Segretti.

Kalmbach has testified before the grand jury investigating the Watergate affair, according to reliable sources.

Kalmbach is being investigated by the jury on possible charges involving obstruction of justice by providing some of the money used by others to buy the silence of the convicted Watergate con-

Names Include



By Joseph Mastrangelo—The Washington Post

Chart shows relationship of those mentioned in Watergate Affair.

spirators, according to government sources.

Maurice STANS—Former Secretary of Commerce, Stans resigned to become finance director of President Nixon's re-election committee.

Stans kept between \$350,000 and \$700,000 from campaign contributions in cash in his office safe. According to testimony at the Watergate burglary trial, convicted Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy was given \$235,000 from these funds. This money was used, among other things, to finance the break-in and bugging of the Democratic National committee.

The money came in cash campaign contributions from a variety of sources from Texas oil executive Robert H. Allen, who routed the money through Mexico, and \$200,000 from international financier Robert L. Vesco, under investigation by a federal grand jury in New York in connection with a Securities and Exchange Commission fraud inquiry. The Committee for the Re-election of the President says that both the Allen and Vesco contributions were returned.

John W. DEAN—Initially a remote figure in the Watergate affair, Dean has become a focal point in the recently renewed investigation. According to reports of what former deputy

Nixon campaign manager Magruder has told federal prosecutors, Dean, along with Mitchell, helped plan and approved the Watergate bugging operation.

Magruder also has reportedly told prosecutors that Dean and Mitchell later arranged to buy the silence of the Watergate conspirators.

Former Acting FBI Director Gray has told a senate committee that he turned FBI Watergate investigation reports over to Dean.

Last week, it was learned that Dean was present at the meeting with Ehrlichman and Gray, after which Gray destroyed documents from E. Howard Hunt Jr.'s White House office. At the meeting, Dean told Gray that the documents should "never see the light of day," according to FBI and other sources.

Dean has also reportedly told the President that Dean, Haldeman and Ehrlichman would have to tell all they knew about the Watergate bugging case and face the possibility of going to jail "to save the presidency." On April 6, Dean reportedly told federal prosecutors all he knew about the bugging and subsequent cover-up, but he has not yet testified before the grand jury.

Dean left the Justice Department in 1970 to become White House counsel with the strong backing of Mitchell. As

Top Nixon Aides

White House counsel, handling legal problems for the President, Dean worked closely with Haldeman.

L. Patrick GRAY III—Until his resignation Friday, the acting director of the FBI, Gray supervised the FBI investigation into the Watergate affair. Impeccable sources close to him have confirmed and Gray has not denied reports that he destroyed documents belonging to Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt Jr. after a meeting with White House aides Ehrlichman and Dean.

Gray is reported by an associate to be "just sick about all this" and anxious to appear before the grand jury.

Jeb Stuart MAGRUDER—A former merchandising executive in the cosmetics business, Magruder worked under Haldeman on the White House staff, which he left in May, 1971, to establish the President's re-election committee. Magruder ran the committee until Mitchell became its director in March, 1972. Magruder stayed on as Mitchell's deputy.

At the Watergate trial, Magruder testified that he hired Watergate conspirator Liddy on Dean's recommendation to handle committee legal problems. Magruder denied under oath, however, that he knew about or approved the Watergate bugging operation.

Associates of Magruder say that he has since told federal prosecutors that Mitchell and Dean both gave Magruder approval to conduct the bugging. Mitchell, who admits he heard a discussion of bugging but insists he refused to approve it, told the grand jury that he believes Magruder went over his head to unnamed White House officials for approval of the Watergate operation, according to a Mitchell associate.

Frederick C. LaRUE—One of Mitchell's most intimate assistants and a former White House aide, LaRue has been described by federal investigators as being one of the re-election committee officials who directed a "housecleaning" to destroy committee documents following the June 17 Watergate arrests. LaRue also was involved in paying the Watergate conspirators money to keep them silent, according to reliable sources.

Dwight CHAPIN—Now an airline executive, Chapin was appointments secretary to the President and his chief advance man for important trips, including the visit to China in 1972. A University of Southern California graduate, Chapin, with Haldeman aide Gordon Strachan, recruited Donald Segretti, a college classmate of both, for political sabotage activities during the 1972 campaign. Chapin left the White House staff after the 1972 election.

Gordon STRACHAN—A former White House aide on Haldeman's staff and now general counsel for the United States Information Agency, Strachan (pronounced Strawn) helped recruit Segretti. Strachan also reportedly took \$350,000 from Haldeman to

LaRue to pay the conspirators after their arrests.

Donald H. SEGRETTI—A college classmate of Chapin and Strachan, Segretti was paid at least \$30,000 by Nixon lawyer Kalmbach to conduct political sabotage. Segretti reported directly to Chapin and also communicated with convicted Watergate conspirator Hunt.

G. Gordon LIDDY—Described by the prosecution during the Watergate trial as the brains and boss of the Watergate bugging operation, Liddy now emerges more clearly as the field commander in an extensive espionage bureaucracy.

Liddy is a former Treasury Department official, White House aide and ex-FBI agent who was hired, according to Magruder, to handle legal problems for the re-election committee. Magruder testified at the trial that he also authorized Liddy to spend \$250,000 to gather intelligence on demonstrations threatening security at the 1972 Republican convention and at appearances of speakers on behalf of the President during the 1972 spring primaries.

The latest revelation about Liddy is that he and his friend and fellow Watergate conspirator Hunt allegedly broke into the office of the psychiatrist for Daniel Ellsberg in order to obtain files. Ellsberg is standing trial in connection with the disclosure of the Pentagon Papers.

E. Howard HUNT Jr.—A former CIA agent and ex-White House aide, Hunt was brought into the White House by Ehrlichman and special counsel Charles W. Colson, purportedly to work on declassifying the Pentagon Papers. Hunt was used reportedly for a variety of missions, including gathering political intelligence that could be used against Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

According to convicted Watergate conspirator James W. McCord Jr., Hunt and Hunt's late wife, Dorothy, made vague offers of money and executive clemency to the Watergate conspirators to remain silent. Hunt's wife was killed in a Chicago plane crash Nov. 30. She was carrying \$10,000 in \$100 bills at the time.

James W. McCord Jr.—Former security director for the President's re-election committee, McCord maintained his silence until March 21, when he delivered a letter to Chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica offering to tell what he knew about the Watergate affair. McCord's revelations to Senate investigators and the grand jury have played a major role in breaking open the conspiracy.

McCord was arrested inside the Democratic Party's Watergate headquarters in the early morning hours of June 17 along with four men from Miami who had been recruited by Hunt—Bernard L. Barker, Eugenio R. Martinez, Virgilio R. Gonzales and Frank A. Sturgis. The men from Miami all pleaded guilty to all charges against them.

—LAWRENCE MEYER