

# 28 Individuals Plus 10 Firms,

THE WASHINGTON POST Saturday, March 2, 1974 A 15

## Officers Charged So Far

By Richard M. Cohen  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The investigations into the Watergate burglary and a host of other alleged illegal activities, many growing directly out of the 1972 election campaign, has resulted thus far in charges being brought against 28 persons once associated with the White House or the President Nixon's re-election campaign.

Of these, 15 have pleaded guilty to or been convicted of crimes ranging from felonies such as obstruction of justice to misdemeanors such as campaign law violations. Ten have served some time in jail.

In addition to the individual charges, 10 corporations or their officers—or both—have been accused of making illegal campaign contributions, nine to the Nixon campaign. All but one corporation have been fined. The other has pleaded innocent and its chairman has asked for a trial.

At the moment, six persons are in jail for Watergate-related crimes—three two perpetrators of campaign "dirty tricks" and one former White House aide who worked as a so-called "plumber"

The first to make court appearances were the seven original conspirators, then still largely little-known men. They were E. Howard Hunt, Jr., G. Gordon Liddy, James W. McCord Jr., Bernard L. Barker, Eugenio R. Martinez, Virgilio R. Gonzalez and Frank A. Sturgis. Five pleaded guilty during the trial, and Liddy and McCord were convicted by the jury.

Three of the seven are currently in jail. Liddy is confined at Terminal Island in California awaiting trial

on charges relating to the break-in of the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Gonzalez and Martinez are serving prison terms and scheduled for parole March 7. The others have been freed on bail pending appeals.

Four more men—all of them former Nixon administration officials—were later charged by the special Watergate prosecutor in connection with the cover-up of the Watergate break-in. They are:

- Frederick C. LaRue, 44, an aide to John Mitchell when Mitchell was Mr. Nixon's campaign director. LaRue pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to ob-

struct justice and is free, with his sentencing deferred until the conclusion of future Watergate trials.

- John W. Dean III, 35, President Nixon's discharged White House counsel and present-day nemesis. Dean testified before the Senate Watergate committee that he had the impression Mr. Nixon was aware of the Watergate cover-up by Sept. 15, 1972. He admitted his own role in the cover-up and implicated others, including John W. Mitchell, John Ehrlichman and H.R. Halderman. He pleaded guilty Oct. 19, 1973 to one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice and defraud the United States. He is free pending sentencing.

- Jeb S. Magruder, 39, the former deputy director of

Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign who admitted that he participated in planning the Watergate break-in, encouraged others to perjure themselves during the subsequent cover-up, and implicated other Nixon administration and campaign officials in both of these activities. He pleaded guilty last August to one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice and defraud the United States. He, too, is free and his sentencing has been deferred.

- Herbert L. (Bart) Porter, 35, the former scheduling director of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President who admitted he lied to both the FBI and the grand jury when asked about the purpose of the money given Liddy before

the Watergate break-in. He pleaded guilty Jan. 28 to a charge of lying to FBI agents. His sentence has been deferred pending a probation report.

Three other individuals—one of them the appointments secretary for the President—were implicated in what became known as the campaign "dirty tricks" aspect of the Watergate investigations. They are:

- Dwight Chapin, 33, the President's former appointments secretary was indicted Nov. 29, 1973 on four counts of perjury. He pleaded innocent Dec. 7, 1973 and his trial is scheduled for April 1.

- Donald H. Segretti, 32, a California lawyer with a youthful smile who alleg-



edly reported to Chapin and who pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months in prison for his role in distributing illegal campaign material. An earlier indictment in Orlando, Fla., to which Segretti has pleaded not guilty, was dropped. He has been in a California prison since Nov. 12, 1973.

Six other men, including two former cabinet officials and Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer, have been charged with violations in connection with raising or distributing campaign funds. They are:

- Herbert W. Kalmbach, 52, Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer and an important fundraiser. He pleaded guilty to one federal campaign violation in connection with a

hidden fund-raising campaign that took in \$3.9 million for GOP congressional candidates in 1970 and a lesser charge of offering an ambassadorial post in exchange for a contribution. He is free pending a sentencing report to the court.

- Jake Jacobsen, 54, a former White House aide to Lyndon Johnson who was indicted last month of one count of making a false statement to a federal grand jury here investigating possible violations in connection with a Nixon administration decision to raise milk price supports. The supports were raised at nearly the same time as, a large contribution was made by milk producers.

- John N. Mitchell, 60, the

former U.S. Attorney General and director of Mr. Nixon's 1968 and 1972 presidential campaigns, was charged in New York of conspiring to obstruct justice in accepting a \$200,000 campaign contribution from financier Robert L. Vesco in exchange for blocking a federal investigation of Vesco's business. In addition, Mitchell was charged with five counts of perjury before the grand jury there. That trial began this week.

- Maurice Satns, 60, the Nixon's administration's former Commerce Secretary and finance director of the President's 1972 campaign. He, too, was charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice and perjury in connection with the Vesco case.

- Robert Vesco, 37, was indicted in the same case for conspiring to obstruct justice and attempting to obstruct justice. He is a fugitive living in the Bahamas, where the government has refused requests for his extradition.

- Harry L. Sears, 53, the former GOP leader of the New Jersey state senate and director of the state's presidential re-election campaign, was indicted on obstruction of justice charges in the Vesco case.

Eight corporations and their officers have pleaded guilty to charges of making illegal contributions to the 1972 Nixon campaign. They are:

- Harry Heltzer of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., who was fined \$500. The corporation was fined \$4,000.

- Russel DeYoung of Good year who was fined \$1,000 and his firm \$5,000.

- Harding L. Lawrence of Braniff Airways who was fined \$1,000 and his firm \$5,000.

- Claude C. Wild Jr. of Gulf Oil who was fined \$1,000 and his corporation \$5,000.

- Orin E. Atkins of Ashland Petroleum Gabon Inc. The firm was fined \$5,000; Atkins, \$1,000.

- William W. Keeler of Phillips Petroleum Co., who was fined \$1,000 and his firm \$5,000.

- H. Everett Olson of Carnation Co., who was fined \$1,000 and his firm \$5,000.

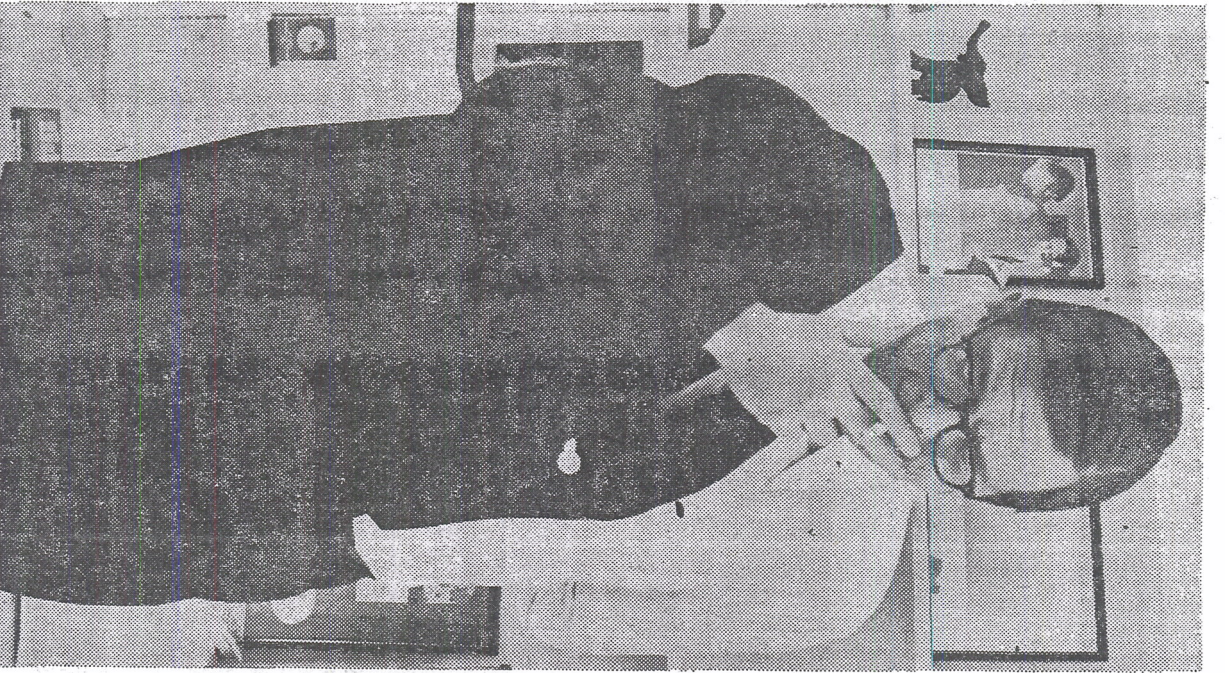
- American Airlines, fined \$5,000.

First InterOceanic Corp. and its chairman, Dwayne O. Andreas, each pleaded not guilty to charges they made illegal campaign contributions. The trial date has not been set.

John L. Loeb, a senior partner in the New York investment firm of Loeb, Rhoades & Co., was fined \$3,000 for "persuading" employees to contribute to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's presidential campaign and then reimbursing them. Loeb had pleaded no contest to the charges.

In yesterday's indictment, seven more names were added to the list of persons charged with Watergate related crimes. Five of them — H. R. Halderman, Charles W. Colson, Gordon Strachan, Robert Mardian and Kenneth Parkinson — had not previously been charged.





Charles Colson, former special counsel to the President, puts on his jacket to face photographers, after being indicted for conspiracy and obstruction of justice.

By Arthur Ellis—The Washington Post