



BARKER



DEAN



HEARING



KALMBACH



LARUE



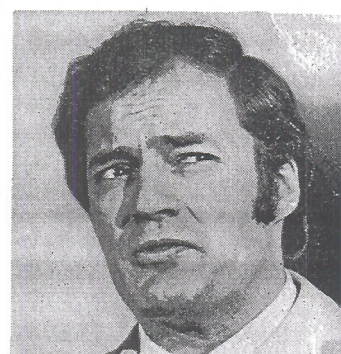
CHAPIN



GONZALEZ



HUNT



KROGH

The Other Nixon Watergate Men

Criminal activity relating to the Watergate scandal reaches beyond the seven Nixon aides indicted last week. It embraces accusations involving illegal campaign contributions by Financier Robert L. Vesco and perjury charges against Milk-Industry Lobbyist Jake Jacobsen. In addition, nine corporations have been fined for making illegal campaign donations. But most damaging for the President is the large number of his aides and agents who have already been to

court. Before the latest indictments, 18 men with connections to the White House or the Committee for the Re-Election of the President had been indicted or convicted or had pleaded guilty to criminal charges. The gallery:

BERNARD BARKER, 56, one of the four Cuban refugees charged in the original Watergate break-in. *Pleaded guilty to burglary, conspiracy, illegal wiretapping and eavesdropping; released after twelve months in prison pending appeal.*

DWIGHT L. CHAPIN, 33, former appointments secretary to Nixon. *Indicted on four counts of perjury concerning the activities of Dirty-Tricks Specialist Donald Segretti; awaiting trial.*

JOHN W. DEAN, 35, former chief White House counsel. *Pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy in the Watergate cover-up; sentencing deferred.*

VIRGILIO GONZALEZ, 47, another of the Cubans. *Pleaded guilty to burglary, conspiracy, illegal wiretapping and eavesdropping; now serving a one-to-four-year sentence.*

GEORGE HEARING, 40, Florida accountant who aided Segretti. *Pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy; released after serving seven months in prison.*

E. HOWARD HUNT, 55, onetime CIA operative and White House consultant. *Pleaded guilty to leading the Watergate break-in; released after serving nearly a year in prison pending appeal.*

man approved the use of part of a fund of approximately \$350,000, then under Haldeman's control, for the defendants.

Early December. Strachan met with LaRue at LaRue's apartment in Washington and delivered approximately \$50,000 in cash to him.

Early December. LaRue arranged for the delivery of about \$40,000 in cash to Bittman, Hunt's attorney.

Jan. 3, 1973. Colson met with Ehrlichman and Dean at the White House and discussed the need to assure Hunt how long he would have to spend in jail if he were convicted. (This was the indictment's oblique way of saying that the talk centered on getting Executive clemency for Hunt. Dean testified that Colson told him that just after the meeting he had asked Nixon about clemency. On the next day, according to Dean, Ehrlichman gave Colson assurance that clemency could be promised to Hunt.)

Early January. Haldeman had a conversation with Dean in which Haldeman approved the use of the balance

of his \$350,000 cash fund for additional payments to the defendants.

Early January. Strachan met again with LaRue at LaRue's apartment and gave him about \$300,000 in cash.

March 21. LaRue arranged to deliver about \$75,000 in cash to Bittman.

March 22. Ehrlichman had a conversation with Egil Krogh Jr., one of the White House plumbers, now imprisoned for his role in the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Ehrlichman assured Krogh that Hunt would not reveal certain matters. (One matter presumably was the burglary of the psychiatrist's office. This statement in the indictment seems to signal that Krogh will be a witness against Ehrlichman.)

The False Statements

The multiple accusations of lying to official investigative bodies is described in even fuller detail in the indictment, though the evidence leading the grand jury to believe that the statements were

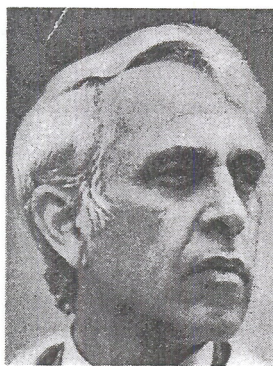
false is tantalizingly omitted. Several allegations of falsehood are charged even when a defendant testified that he could not recall an alleged act. Such accusations are difficult to sustain without documentary evidence or corroboration by several witnesses, and they are certain to be vigorously attacked by defense attorneys.

John Mitchell was accused of lying as early as June 1972, when he told the original Watergate grand jury that he had known nothing about any scheme to spy illegally on Democratic candidates or the Democratic Party. At that time he also denied knowing anything about Liddy's political intelligence proposals, though he later publicly admitted attending three meetings at which Liddy's plans had been presented to him. The indictment claims that Mitchell also lied to the grand jury in denying that LaRue had ever told him that Liddy had confessed his role in the break-in.

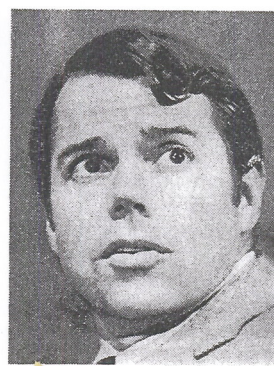
The nation's former chief law en-



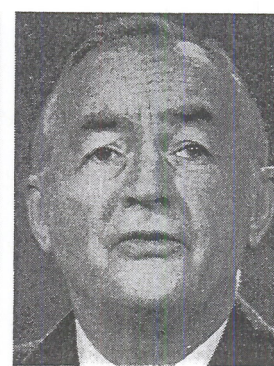
LIDDY



MARTINEZ



PORTER



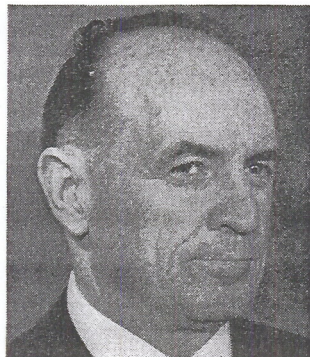
STANS



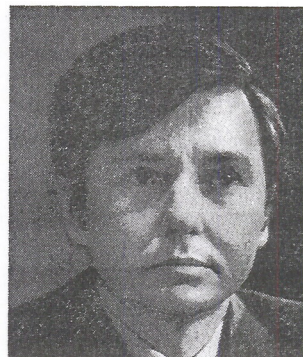
YOUNG



MAGRUDER



MCCORD



SEGRETTI



STURGIS

HERBERT W. KALMBACH, 52, one of Nixon's personal attorneys. *Pleaded guilty* to violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act and to an illegal offer of an ambassadorship in exchange for campaign contributions; as yet unsentenced.

EGIL KROGH JR., 34, former White House aide to John Ehrlichman. *Pleaded guilty* to involvement in the Ellsberg break-in; now serving six months.

FREDERICK LARUE, 44, former White House assistant and C.R.P. aide. *Pleaded guilty* to conspiracy in the cover-up; sentencing deferred.

G. GORDON LIDDY, 43, former FBI agent and onetime aide to Ehrlichman. *Convicted* of conspiracy, burglary and illegal wiretapping at Watergate; now

serving a sentence of up to 20 years. **JEB STUART MAGRUDER**, 39, former aide to H.R. Haldeman and C.R.P. deputy director. *Pleaded guilty* to conspiracy in the cover-up; sentencing deferred.

EUGENIO MARTINEZ, 51, another of the Cubans. *Pleaded guilty* to burglary, conspiracy, illegal wiretapping and eavesdropping; now serving a sentence of up to four years.

JAMES W. MCCORD JR., 49, former CIA agent and C.R.P. security coordinator. *Convicted* of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping at Watergate; free on bail pending appeal.

HERBERT L. PORTER, 35, former White House aide and C.R.P. officer. *Pleaded guilty* to lying to the FBI about the cover-

up of the break-in; sentencing deferred. **DONALD SEGRETTI**, 32, lawyer and political saboteur. *Pleaded guilty* to conspiracy in illegal campaign activities; now serving a six-month sentence.

MAURICE H. STANS, 65, former Secretary of Commerce and C.R.P. finance-committee chairman. *Indicted* for perjury and obstruction of justice in seeking campaign donations; now on trial.

FRANK STURGIS, 49, another of the Cubans. *Convicted* of burglary, conspiracy and violation of federal wiretapping laws; released after twelve months in prison pending appeal.

DAVID R. YOUNG JR., 37, co-director with Krogh of the plumbers. *Indicted* in the Ellsberg break-in; awaiting trial.

forcement official was charged, too, with lying to Senator Sam Ervin's Watergate committee in his public testimony last July. The indictment contends that he falsely denied having even heard about the existence of the Gemstone wiretap transcripts when it was suggested on June 19, 1972, that they be destroyed. He said, moreover, that "to the best of my recollection" the destruction of documents was not even discussed at a meeting he attended on that date—a statement that the indictment also charges was false. Another part of the indictment charges that it was Mitchell who suggested the destruction.

Haldeman, too, is accused of perjury in his Senate testimony. He denied having been aware that money formerly under his control and later paid to the Watergate defendants was meant as blackmail or hush money. He testified that at the key March 21 meeting attended by Dean (and Nixon, though the indictment does not say so), he did not believe that Dean had made any

reference to Jeb Magruder's having committed perjury. Both statements, the indictment says, were untrue.

Ehrlichman's untruthfulness surfaced, according to the indictment, before both the grand jury and FBI agents. The indictment cited Ehrlichman's claim to FBI agents last July 21 that he knew nothing about the Watergate break-in beyond what he had read in newspapers. Also noted were a series of answers that he gave the grand jury last May, in which he could not recall when he first learned that Liddy might have been involved in the break-in. The questions seemed to show that investigators have proof that Dean had told Ehrlichman of Liddy's involvement shortly after the Watergate arrests. Ehrlichman was also accused of lying in his conversation with Kalmbach about raising money for the defendants. He spoke falsely, claims the indictment, when he said he could not recall giving Kalmbach approval to use money for that purpose.

The clearest indication of how active the grand jury was in the questioning of witnesses came in the charge that Gordon Strachan had responded falsely in a grand-jury appearance in June of 1972. He was pressed closely by Foreman Pregelj and an unnamed juror about his admitted delivery of the \$350,000 in cash to LaRue. Strachan contended that he gave the money, which had been controlled by Haldeman, to LaRue only for him to return it to the Nixon reelection committee. But jurors wanted to know why he carried it in a briefcase at night to the apartment of LaRue instead of taking it to committee headquarters near the White House in the daytime.

The indictment contends that statements by Strachan that he did not recall who told him to give the money to LaRue were false. The implication was that the grand jury believes that Strachan was protecting someone—probably Haldeman—who knew that the money was to be sent to LaRue for