

Cast of Characters in

H. R. (Harry Robbins) Haldeman, 46, immediate past chief of staff in the White House, is under investigation by the federal grand jury in Washington. The jurors are trying to find out whether he figured in a conspiracy to cover up the Watergate wiretapping. Haldeman, a longtime associate of President Nixon, controlled a \$350,000 cash fund established from contributions to the President's re-election campaign.

John D. Ehrlichman, 48, who resigned with H.R. Haldeman April 30, was the feared and sometimes heated sentry at the door to President Nixon's Oval Office. He was the President's adviser on domestic affairs. Ehrlichman has kept mum about the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office, an act allegedly committed by White House employees. He resigned after allegations that he approved destruction of records in the White House safe of Watergate burglar E. Howard Hunt. He is being investigated by the grand jury.

John N. Mitchell, 59, former attorney general and briefly the manager of President Nixon's re-election campaign, has been indicted by a New York federal grand jury. He is accused of perjury and of conspiracy to obstruct a federal investigation into the affairs of financier Robert L. Vesco. He recently acknowledged that he had heard Republican plans to bug Democratic National Headquarters at Watergate, but contended he had always vetoed the plans. He quit unexpectedly as Nixon's campaign manager two weeks after the Watergate burglars were arrested.

John W. Dean III, 35, fired as White House counsel by President Nixon for unstated reasons April 30, says he will not be made a scapegoat and has expressed fears for his life. The President had previously said he had "absolute, total confidence" in Dean, who was called John Mitchell's "fair haired boy" in the White House when Mitchell was attorney general. Dean reportedly alleges that Haldeman and Ehrlichman played roles in orders to cover up the Watergate bugging operation.

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Watergate Scandal

Maurice H. Stans, 65, former secretary of commerce, has been indicted with John Mitchell in the New York grand jury investigation of financier Robert L. Vesco, who made a secret \$200,000 cash contribution to the Nixon re-election campaign. Stans, who served as finance chairman of 1972 Nixon campaign, allegedly kept \$700,000 to \$1 million in cash in his office safe. Vesco's cash was returned after newspapers disclosed the transaction. Stans has denied knowledge of espionage and sabotage committed by Nixon campaign workers.

Acting FBI Director L.

Patrick Gray admitted Feb. 28 that he "reluctantly" made the Watergate files of his agency available to the White House while H.R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman were still serving as President Nixon's top aides. He later admitted that John Dean was present when FBI agents questioned White House employees about Watergate. On April 27 Gray admitted that he had personally destroyed some White House Watergate files without reading them. He then resigned as acting FBI director.

Richard G. Kleindienst, 49, resigned as attorney general April 30, citing as his reason close "personal and professional" ties to suspects in the Watergate investigation. He called the original government inquiry into the scandal the "most exhaustive in history" despite later disclosures that Watergate links to the White House and the President's re-election committee had been overlooked.

Ronald L. Ziegler, 33, President Nixon's press secretary since 1969, has taken much of the heat from reporters over the Watergate affair. For 10 months he denied Watergate news stories as "fiction." By April 30 his credibility had been badly damaged. On that day, he publicly apologized to the Washington Post, whose reporters were the most persistent in uncovering the scandal. Ziegler was a protege of H.R. Haldeman, for whom he worked at the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency before he went to the White House on Haldeman's recommendation.

Robert Mardian, 49, is former director of the Justice Department's internal security division and later political co-ordinator for the Committee for the Re-election of the President. One of those ordered to destroy files at committee offices, he has refused to answer FBI questions concerning the files. He is said to have known of phone

taps of at least two reporters during the White House investigation of the Pentagon Papers case.

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Jeb Stuart Magruder, 38, onetime White House aide to H. R. Haldeman, served as deputy director of the Committee for Re-Election of the President. He is suspected of having taken part in Watergate bugging plans and of having tailored testimony to cover up committee links to the Watergate spy squad. Named planning director for the Commerce Department after the Presidential election, he became the first Nixon administration official to resign over the Watergate affair. He has charged that John N. Mitchell gave the go-ahead for the break-in.

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Herbert W. Kalmbach, 51, a lawyer who once served as President Nixon's personal attorney in California, has acknowledged paying up to \$40,000 from a secret fund to Donald Segretti, accused of faking a letter designed to embarrass Sen. Edmund Muskie and mailed to Democratic voters in Florida preceding that state's 1972 presidential primary. Kalmbach is accused of raising funds to finance political espionage. He was empowered by the Nixon committee to spend at least \$300,000 for "security" purposes.

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Egil (Bud) Krogh Jr., 33, who took a sudden leave and then resigned as undersecretary of transportation, takes full blame for the White House-inspired break-in of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office. The burglary occurred during 1971 White House investigation aimed at finding out who leaked Pentagon Papers to the press. He has denied under oath that he had any knowledge of the Watergate wire-tapping. The Justice Department is investigating him for possible perjury.

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Charles W. Colson, 41, former White House special counsel, acknowledges writing pro-Nixon advertising whose publication was paid for with secret cash from the Committee for the Re-

Election of the President — an apparent violation of campaign spending laws. Colson hired E. Howard Hunt, former CIA agent and convicted Watergate wire-tapper, to work with him in the White House.

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Dwight Chapin, 32, sartorially elegant executive of United Air Lines, once served as President Nixon's pointments secretary. He vouched for Donald Segretti, a former classmate widely accused of having played the role of a super-saboteur against the Democratic Party while on the payroll of President Nixon's re-election committee. He served in the White House under the jurisdiction of H.R. Haldeman.

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Gordon G. Strachan, 29, former counsel of the United States Information Agency, resigned after disclosures of his testimony before the federal grand jury in Washington. He told the jury he had delivered \$35,000 in cash from President Nixon's campaign fund to Frederick La Rue of Mississippi after the November election. The question arose as to whether the money was used to buy silence from the Watergate Seven.

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Ken Clawson, former Washington Post reporter, later became deputy director of White House communications. Accused of writing the "Canuck" letter that embarrassed Democratic Senator Edmund Muskie in the primary in New Hampshire, home of many French Canadians who dislike the term.

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E. Howard Hunt Jr., 54, a former CIA agent, pleaded guilty to all charges against him as one of the Watergate break-in defendants. He was sentenced "provisionally" to 40 years in prison by Federal Judge John J. Sirica. Hunt had served as a White House assistant to his friend, Charles W. Colson, one of President Nixon's chief aides. Hunt's wife died Dec. 8, 1972, in a plane crash in Chicago. Authorities examining the wreckage found \$10,000 in \$100 bills in her

purse. Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy have been named as the burglars of the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

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G. Gordon Liddy, 42, a former FBI agent, was caught at Watergate with the break-in group. He received a sentence of from 6½ to 20 years and later refused to testify before the federal grand jury. He practiced law in his father's New York firm, ran for Congress as a law-and-order candidate and became a special assistant in the Treasury Department in 1969. He lost that job in 1971 after he delivered an unauthorized speech on gun control. He joined John D. Ehrlichman's White House staff group in June, 1971 and left that post the following December to become general counsel for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

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James W. McCord Jr., 53, also arrested with the Watergate break-in team, was serving at the time as security co-ordinator for the Nixon re-election committee. He was fired the next day. He had worked as an agent for both the CIA and the FBI before his retirement in 1971. He began to talk as Federal Judge John Sirica was about to sentence him following his conviction on eight counts of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping.

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Hugh W. Sloan Jr., 32, left a White House job to become treasurer of the Committee for Re-Election of the President in 1972. He has admitted he handed over \$200,000 to G. Gordon Liddy, mastermind and leader of the Watergate bugging operation. He claims he did not know how the money was to be spent. He is reported to have once transferred \$350,000 in campaign funds to H. R. Haldeman at the White House.

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Kenneth Rietz, 31, in charge of Nixon Campaign Youth Division last year, recently quit suddenly as director of the 1974 Congressional Campaign for the Republican National Commit-

tee. He has acknowledged hiring a college-age spy to infiltrate radical groups during the 1972 presidential campaign.

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Frederick C. La Rue, 44, Mississippi millionaire, is said to have taken \$350,000 in Nixon campaign contributions from former White House aide Gordon Strachan after November's presidential election. The sum consisted of \$20, \$50 and \$100 bills. La Rue's use of the funds has not been established. He is said to have attended at least one meeting at which Watergate bugging plans were discussed — with John N. Mitchell, John Dean, Jeb Stuart Magruder and G. Gordon Liddy present. He reportedly received \$350,000 from H. R. Halde- man to pay off the Water- gate wiretappers.

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Herbert L. Porter, 33,

former White House aide, is accused of mishandling Nixon campaign funds to organize and pay for "spontaneous" support for candidate Nixon without revealing source of the money.

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Robert C. Olde Jr. left a consulting job in the Department of Agriculture after the General Accounting Office leveled charges of irregularities in the handling of campaign money at the Committee for Re-Election of the President. He had served as scheduling director for the committee.

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John J. Sirica, 69, chief judge for the U.S. District Court for Washington, D.C., listened to testimony during the three-week trial of Liddy and McCord and, according to friends, was shocked. He had warned the prosecution beforehand not to limit the case, as it subsequently tried to do, to the men under indictment but to find out "who hired them? who started this?" When the government didn't, he said so. Then, when McCord sent him a memorandum that al-

leged a government cover-up, he immediately made it public. Sirica, an Eisenhower appointee known in Washington legal circles as "Hanging John," is generally considered chiefly responsible for the new Watergate revelations.

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Robert Woodward, 31, investigative reporter for the Washington Post, was relatively inexperienced (less than two years as a newsman) when assigned to the Watergate story last year. With reporter Carl Bernstein, won special apology from White House press aide Ron Ziegler (who accused the Post of "shabby journalism" earlier). Their coverage won the Post the Pulitzer Prize this month.

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Carl Bernstein, 30, writer-reporter for the Washington Post since 1966, teamed with Woodward (see above) on Watergate story. Developed the "Florida connection" between a campaign contribution that found its way to Watergate suspects and broke the story wide open.