1974

July 11, 1974

University of Michigan Law School

Follow this and additional works at: http://repository.law.umich.edu/res_gestae

Part of the Legal Education Commons

Recommended Citation
http://repository.law.umich.edu/res_gestae/1093

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Law School History and Publications at University of Michigan Law School Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Res Gestae by an authorized administrator of University of Michigan Law School Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact mlawrepository@umich.edu.
NOTICES

Res Gestae will begin a "want ads" section in its next issue. Included will be a "roommate service," as well as "articles for sale," and other typical sections. This service will be free. However, due to time limitations the following criteria are necessitated:

- The service is limited to members of the law school community and their families ONLY.
- There is a twenty-five word limitation.
- The ads must be typed on elite-style type in no greater than a forty space margin.
- Ads should be turned in at the R.G. office (102a Legal Research) and must include the name and telephone number where the person placing the ad may be reached.

There will be a short women law students meeting on Friday, July 12, at noon in the women's lounge to distribute the "women's pages" (A Guide To services in A2).

UCC

The Uniform Commercial Code, which sets forth uniform rules for sales, credit and other commercial transactions in many states, will be outlined by leading specialists at a seminar sponsored by the Institute of Continuing Legal Education (ICLE).

Titled "An Introduction to the Uniform Commercial Code," the program will be presented July 25-26 at the Hotel St. Regis, 3071 West Grand Blvd., Detroit. ICLE is a joint unit of The University of Michigan and Wayne State University law schools and the state bar of Michigan.

Each article of the code will be outlined, including provisions for sales, bulk transfers, documents of title, letters of credit, bank deposits, investments securities and secured transactions.

BOOKS

IN DEFENSE OF YOUTH, by W. Vaughn Stapleton and Lee E. Teitelbaum, is a 243-page study of the role of counsel in American juvenile courts, analyzing a major research effort to probe the effect of defense counsel performance on the conduct and outcome of delinquency cases. $10. Russell Sage Foundation, 230 Park Ave., New York 10017.

The following publications are available from the Circulation Department, American Bar Center. Specify the publication number on the envelope containing your order.

LAW SCHOOLS and BAR ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS is the 1973-74 review of legal education in the United States, published by the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar. The 60-page pamphlet explains the ABA program of law school approval, lists the bar admission requirements of each state and presents extensive tables showing statistical breakdowns on all approved schools. Free. (#6091).

PROFESSIONALIZING LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING: THE FEDERAL EXPERIENCE is an 897 page hardbound volume on means of improving the drafting of legislation by the executive branch and improvements of drafting standards, organizational reformation of the drafting function, the value of a centralized office of legislative counsel, safeguards needed to foster good legislative drafting and more. Edited by Prof. Reed Dickerson, contributors include Sir Noel Hutton, Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), Harold Leventhal and Prof. Charles B. Nutting. $795. (#6000).

A PUBLISHER'S MEMO

By special arrangement with the Harvard University Press, Bantam Books will publish in August an amplified mass market paperback edition of IMPEACHMENT: THE CONSTITUTIONAL (See BOOKS page two)
PROBLEMS by Raoul Berger ($2.95), the country's leading legal authority on impeachment and executive privilege.

New to the Bantam edition is a special preface by Berger on "High Crimes and Misdemeanor," plus an epilogue in which Berger analyzes the President's defense strategy. The latter was published earlier this year in The Yale Law Journal.

Hailed by The New York Times as "the best book we have on the historical origins and meanings of the constitution provision," the Berger IMPEACHMENT book is regarded as the one book essential to understanding the crucial issue now before the House Judiciary Committee. The author, Charles Warren Senior Fellow in American Legal History at the Harvard Law School, explores the tremendous power of impeachment, lodged in the Congress. He digs into historical sources to arrive at the meaning of "high crimes and misdemeanors," and sheds new light on whether impeachment is limited to indictable crimes, plus many other legal considerations.


(Please note, this review was provided by the publisher)

THE COURT vs THE PRESIDENT: ROUND ONE

If Richard Nixon is subpoenaed to testify in the Watergate investigations, the court will be following a precedent set in 1807 by Chief Justice Marshall. The story of the nation's first major confrontation between a president and the Supreme Court is revealed in an important new biography, JOHN MARSHALL: A Life In Law by Leonard Baker.

Marshall's dilemma and his historic decision to allow a subpoena for Thomas Jefferson during the Aaron Burr treason trial are vividly recreated by Baker. He also covers the colorful impeachment trial of Samuel Chase, another landmark case with relevance of today's events.

The career of the man who shaped an ineffectual court into an arm of government equal to the Congress and the Presidency is traced from Marshall's
Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, when five agents of President Nixon's campaign were arrested at the Democratic National Committee's Watergate headquarters on June 17, 1972, White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler labeled the incident "a third-rate burglary." The Watergate break-in has since called "the opening act of one of America's greatest tragedies."

Watergate has mushroomed into a political scandal of unprecedented dimensions, with allegations, indictments, and events coming in rapid, bewildering succession. As Congress and the country debate the role of President Nixon, it is important to clarify our perception of the Watergate kaleidoscope.

From this chronology there emerges a clear picture of the Nixon administration showing flagrant and systematic violation of constitutional rights, subversion of the electoral process through illegal fund raising and campaign sabotage activities, abuse of the Federal bureaucratic machinery and willful obstruction of justice.

The chronology shows that Nixon illegibilities began in 1969, for almost as soon as he became President, Richard Nixon began secret bombing of Cambodia and authorized illegal wiretaps on 17 reporters and Government officials. It also shows consistent White House efforts to block or impede the course of the Watergate investigation.

Yet despite Nixon's efforts to prevent full disclosure of the facts, the Watergate "bombshell" has continued. Now almost 2 years after the discovery of the Watergate break-in, we know that in undermining public faith in the integrity of our leaders and governmental institutions, President Nixon and his administration have delivered the most sinister attack on American democracy in our Nation's history.
nancial chairman of CREEP and immediately begins stepped-up fund-raising efforts.

February 29: Columnist Jack Anderson breaks story of favorable assessment of the ITT antitrust case to Nixon campaign contribution and implicating Mitchell and Kleindienst in the cover-up.

March: White House aideide Charles Colson writes memo to Haldeman warning of evidence that "directly involve" the President in the ITT scandal.

March 1: Mitchell resigns as attorney general of CREEP.

March 29, 30: Mitchell, Mitchell's aide Fred LaRue and Magruder meet in Key Biscayne. Picking up third plan for illegal entry into and wiretapping of the D.N.C.'s Watergate headquarters is approved. According to President, Robert Allen contributes $100,000 to Nixon's campaign, and the E.P.A. subsequently abandons a pollution case against Gulf's principal subsidiary.

April 6: Hugh Sloan, CREEP finance committee treasurer, receives the Allen contribution after it has been "launched" in Mexico and gives some of this money to Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy.

April 7: News disclosures that Nixon has approved secret financial reporting of campaign contributions takes effect. CREEP has collected $19.9 million in campaign contributions since the Supreme Court's ruling in Buckley v. Valeo.

April 27: First Watergate break-in and wire-tapping of the D.N.C.'s headquarters takes place undetected. Magruder, according to his own testimony, begins giving Mitchell with copies of information obtained from the wiretaps.

John Dean's memo confirms Richard G. Kleindienst as attorney general.

June 17: Second Watergate break-in occurs; five of the Nixon's men are arrested by the Washington, D.C. police.

June 19: Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler labels Watergate break-in "a third-grade burglary."

June 20: Nixon, Haldeman and Ehrlichman, according to the Haldeman memo, meet to plan a cover-up to divert attention from Watergate. During a telephone conversation with Nixon, Mitchell, according to his own testimony, tells the President that only the five men arrested at Watergate were involved.

June 22: Referring to the Watergate break-in, Nixon says the White House has had "no involvement whatever" in the matter.

June 26: Acting White House aides Haldeman and Ehrlichman meet with C.I.A. officials Heims and Walters to discuss limits on the Watergate investigation.

June 28: Acting F.B.I. head L. Patrick Gray III, at a meeting with Dean and Ehrlichman, is given a "blue各样" of Watergate developments which Dean labels "political dynamite" and says "should never see the light of day."

June 29: Attorney General Herbert Brownell begins funneling secret payments to Watergate conspirators.

July 1: John Mitchell resigns as Nixon's campaign manager after Martha Mitchell demands publicly that he leave politics and "all those dirty things that go on."

July 15: John Dean is called to express concern over the interference of White House aides in the F.B.I.'s Watergate investigation, stating, "People on your staff are trying to foist this dirty work on you." Nixon tells Gray to press ahead with the investigation.

August 26: G.A.O. begins investigation of CREEP finances after the Washington Post reports that a $25,000 Nixon campaign contribution was deposited in the bank account of one of the men arrested at Watergate.


August 27: CREEP Finance Chairman Mark Haldeman announces the G.O.'s report.

August 28: Attorney General Kleindienst announces the F.B.I.'s investigation of Watergate will be the "most extensive, thorough and comprehensive" investigation since Kennedy's assassination.

August 29: Nixon claims all those currently employed at the White House have been cleared of complicity in Watergate by an investigation by John Dean.

August 30: The Washington Post reports that Nixon will not comply with a Democratic suggestion that a special, nonpartisan prosecutor instead of a Justice Department attorney be assigned to the Watergate case.

September 15: Grand jury indicts James W. McCord Jr., Frank A. Sturgis, Eugenio Martinez, Virgilio Gonzales, E. Howard Hunt, and Gordon Liddy for their involvement in the Watergate break-in at a meeting in the Oval Office, Nixon, Haldeman, and Dean discuss Watergate and related matters. The President, according to Dean, commits Dean to go to the White House and says that he is pleased the Watergate case has "stopped with Liddy."

October 11: CREEP dismisses Washington Post report of a widespread Republican network of espionage and sabotage directed against Democrats as "a collection of absurdities."

October 22: Citing Justice Department files, Time magazine reports that Donald Segretti was hired by White House aide Dwight Chapin and Gordon Strachan and was paid $1,000 in cash as a Nixon fund-raising revealer Kalmback to sabotage the campaign of Nixon's Democratic rivals.

November 18: Nixon is re-elected President in a landslide victory.

December: Gray destroys Hunt documents received June 28, 1972.

1973

January 8: Trial of Watergate defendants Barker, Sturgis, Martinez, Gonzales, McCord, Hunt and Liddy begins, with Judge John Sirica presiding.

January 11: Defendant E. Howard Hunt pleads guilty.

January 15: Defendants Barker, Sturgis, Martinez and Gonzales also plead guilty.

January 26: CREEP finance committee is fined $50,000 and ordered to pay $10,000 in costs of failing to report to the G.A.O. cash sums given to Liddy by treasurer Hugh Sloan.

January 30: Liddy and McCord are convicted for illegal activities in connection with the Watergate break-in.

February 7: Senate Watergate Committee is established by a unanimous vote of the Senate.

February 27, 28: President Nixon evinces complete awareness of the Watergate cover-up and reassures John Dean that he has no legal problems, according to testimony by Dean.

February 28: Senate hearings on L. Patrick Gray for confirmation as permanent F.B.I. director begin. Testimony is made about CREEP officials' efforts to impede the F.B.I.'s Watergate investigation.

March 3: Attorney General Kleindienst testifies he was not pressured to drop the ITT antitrust case.

March 9: John Dean, according to testimony by Dean, says he has approved executive clemency for Hunt and that there will be "no problem" raising $1 million to silence Watergate witnesses.

March 17: John Nixon learns of the Ellsberg break-in but does not immediately disclose this to Judge Matt Byrne, who is presiding at the Ellsberg trial.

March 21: According to his own account, President Nixon states that the Watergate cover-up, "personally assume(s) responsibility for conducting intensive new inquiries into the Watergate break-in leads and conducting the investigations to report directly to him."

March 23: The New York Times publishes a letter received from McCord which charges that perjury was committed at the Watergate trial and that defamants were pressured to plead guilty.

March 26: McCord tells Senate investigators that John Dean and Jeb Magruder had advance knowledge of the Watergate break-in.

April 5: Gray's nomination as F.B.I. director is withdrawn, and Nixon and Ehrlichman meet with Judge Byrne to sound him out for the Gray post.

April 14: Ehrlichman, according to his own account, gives Nixon a complete report on the Watergate special prosecutor.

April 15: Dean, according to his own testimony, tells Nixon he has gone to the U.S. attorney office to report the Watergate cover-up. Nixon, according to Dean, says he had been "joking" when he approved raising $1 million to silence Watergate witnesses. Dean has "foolish" to have discussed executive clemency with White House counsel Charles Colson.

April 17: Nixon announces there have been "major new developments in the case. After ten months of assailing Watergate news stories for being "one long lie," Nixon now claims the Watergate news stories are "inoperative."

April 24: White House denies that Watergate defendants were offered executive clemency to plead guilty and remain silent.

May 4: Former campaign treasurer of CREEP, leaves the Department of Commerce, thereby becoming the first Nixon Administration official to resign over the Watergate affair.

May 27: Gray resigns as acting director of the F.B.I. after being implicated in the Watergate investigations.


April 30: Nixon announces the resignations of four of his closest aides: H. R. Haldeman, White House chief of staff, John Ehrlichman, chief domestic adviser; John Dean, and Attorney General Richard Kleindienst. The President nominates Elliot Richardson as attorney general, giving him full charge of the Administration's Watergate investigation and authority to appoint a special Watergate prosecutor. As full responsibility for Watergate, Nixon pledges that Justice will be pursued "fairly, fully and impartially, no matter who is involved."

May 6: Plumbers' head Ed Kogho resigns as deputy secretary of transportation, Nixon pledges Attorney General designate Richardson and the special prosecutor "will have the full cooperation of the executive branch in investigating the Watergate case."

May 10: Former Nixon cabinet officers Mitchell and Stanis attend a session with the Vesco contribution for which they allegedly promised to intervene on behalf of Vesco in a stock fraud case. Dean denies involvement. Nixon denies he was asked to write the so-called "Dean Report" referred to by Nixon on August 29, 1972.

May 18: Press Secretary Ziegler confirms a New York Times report that a C.I.A. agent paid out a $10,000 bribe to White House, without authorization, to assist in the Watergate cover-up. Dean denies involvement and has been asked to write the so-called "Dean Report.""Report" referred to by Nixon on August 29, 1972.

May 25: Judge Byrne declares a "mistrial" due to government misconduct in the Pentagon Papers case and dismisses all charges against Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo. June 16: Deputy C.I.A. Director Lt. Vernon Walters says White House pressure was put on the C.I.A. to assist in the Watergate cover-up. Dean denies involvement but has been asked to write the so-called "Dean Report."

June 29: Former C.I.A. Director Richard Helms resigns, saying he is under "personal and political circumstances" that would prevent him from testifying fully and frankly.

July 11: Judge Byrne declares a "mistrial" due to government misconduct in the Pentagon Papers case and dismisses all charges against Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo.

August 29, 1972: Statement not from a briefing by Dean as originally maintained. Former C.I.A. Director Richard Helms resigns from his post, saying he is "deeply disturbed" by the "incredible" odyssey of the Watergate case.
May 23: Elliot Richardson is confirmed as attorney general after a long Senate deadlock over the powers of the special prosecutor.

June 14: Former CREP Deputy Director Magnette resigns after approving the Watergate break-in and later participated in the cover-up.

July 28: Senate Watergate Committee publishes list of 216 Americans on the White House phone list.

July 6: American Airlines official admits to having donated $55,000 in corporate funds to the Nixon campaign after solicitation by Herbert Kalbfleisch. Subsequently, other corporations admit illegal contributions.

July 10: In testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee, John Mitchell denies having approved the Watergate break-in, but acknowledges his role in the cover-up.

July 15: New York Times reports that, according to their attorney, Watergate defendant John Dean pleads not guilty to charges of perjury and obstruction of justice.

July 16: Surprise witness Alexander Butterfield, a former White House aide, discloses the existence of Oval Office tapes.

July 17: Senate Watergate Committee requests White House tapes. Former White House Counsel John Dean's attorney predicts the tapes will corroborate his client's assertions about Nixon's awareness of the Watergate cover-up.

July 18: Special Prosecutor Cox asks for the tapes.

July 20: In a speech to the White House staff, Nixon says, "Let others swallow in Watergate, we are going to do our job."

July 23: Declaring "executive privilege," Nixon releases the White House tapes. Senate Watergate Committee decides to subpoena the tapes, and Cox announces his request for a week's subpoena.

July 24: Ehrlichman, in testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee, cites "national security" as justification for White House silence on the Watergate break-in.

July 25: Ehrlichman defends the Nixon campaign practice of spying on opposition candidates, saying that the President was not fully briefed on Watergate until April 14, 1973.

July 30: Haldeman testifies that he and Nixon are innocent of wrongdoing in the Watergate affair, claiming they were "misled" by Dean.


August 2: Vice President Spiro Agnew is informed he is under federal investigation on charges of bribery, extortion and tax fraud.

August 6: Former F.B.I. head Patrick Gray testifies he received no orders after March 21, 1973, to report the progress of the F.B.I.'s Watergate investigation directly to the President.

August 14: In response to a federal prosecutor's request for his personal records, Vice President Agnew declines, "I have nothing to hide."

August 15: In an address to the nation, President Nixon again denies personal complicity in the cover-up. Citing the need for confidentiality of presidential conversations and documents, Nixon says he will not turn over White House tapes to either the Senate Watergate Committee or the special prosecutor's office.

August 19: Nixon declares at a press conference, "We must move on from Watergate to the business of the people."

August 29: Judge Sirica issues court order for Nixon tapes.

September 4: Krogh, Young, Liddy and Ehrlichman are indicted in connection with the Plumbers' break-in at the office of Ehrlichman's predecessor.

October 1: Donald Segretti pleads guilty to having engaged in illegal campaign activities.

October 10: Vice President Agnew resigns after pleading no contest to income tax evasion.

October 12: Court of Appeals upholds Judge Sirica's order for White House tapes.

October 15: The expenditure of $10 million in public funds on Nixon's private residences raises "serious questions."

October 19: Seeking resolution of the tapes controversy, the White House makes the "Stennis Bill" (D-Miss.) available to the White House tapes. Nixon's new Attorney General Cox rejects the offer. John Dean pleads guilty to obstruction of justice in the Watergate cover-up, but he hopes that others involved will also come forward and accept responsibility for their complicity.

October 23: Yielding to public pressure, Nixon agrees to hand over the tapes.

October 30: House Judiciary Committee begins its impeachment inquiry.

October 31: Nixon's lawyers report to Judge Sirica that White House tapes of key presidential conversations on June 20, 1972 conversation with Mitchell and his April 15, 1973 conversation with Dean do not exist. Former Attorney General Ellsberg denies for the first time he was pressured by Nixon to drop the ITT case.

November 1: Leon Jaworski is named as special prosecutor to replace Cox.

November 13: White House aide Stephen Bull testifies about the missing tapes on September 29, 1973—a month before the White House announced their disappearance.

November 14: The firing of Cox is ruled illegal by U.S. District Court Judge Gerard Gesell.

November 17: In response to newsmen's questions about his personal finances, Nixon declares at Disney World, "I am not a crook."

November 20: Former White House "Operation Order," Nixon assures Republican governors there will be no more "bombshells."

November 28: Judge Sirica grants a gap of 18½ minutes in tape of crucial June 20, 1972 conversation between Nixon and Haldeman.

November 29: Former White House counsel John Dean implicates President Nixon. Dean says she may have caused the tape gap by inadvertently leaving her foot on the controls.

November 30: Panel of experts approved by the White House and the court begins examining the tape with the missing segment. Former Plumbers' head Krogh pleads guilty to federal charges in connection with the Ellsberg break-in.

December 6: Congress confirms Gerald Ford as Vice President.

December 8: Nixon releases his tax returns for the year 1969-72. Questions immediately arise concerning, among other things, the validity of a $45,000 deduction taken for the donation of personal papers to the National Archives.

1974

January 15: Electronics specialists appointed by the court conclude the 18½ minute tape could not have been caused accidentally in the manner suggested by Representative Mary Woods.

January 18: Judge Sirica recommends a grand jury investigation to determine whether indictment should be brought for criminal actions in the tape mystery.

January 30: In his state of the Union message, Nixon declares, "One year of Watergate is enough."

February 14: Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski sends subpoena to the House to comply with his request for tapes and documents relating to his investigation.

February 28: House Judiciary Committee concludes that a President can be impeached for serious offenses against the public interest without proof of criminal misconduct.

February 25: Nixon declares at a press conference: "I do not expect to be impeached."

March 1: Watergate grand jury gives Judge Sirica a sealed report believed to deal with Nixon's involvement in the Watergate cover-up.


March 6: Nixon once again insists that he never approved any money for the cover-up. But he concedes that the tape of his March 21, 1973 meeting with Dean and Haldeman might lead to different conclusions.

March 12: Press Secretary Ziegler suggests the President will not supply the House Judiciary Committee with additional tapes until it defines an impeachable offense.

March 18: Judge Sirica rules that the Watergate grand jury secret report should be turned over to the House Judiciary Committee.

March 19: Sen. James L. Buckley (Conn., R) becomes the first Republican in Congress to call on Nixon to resign because of the Watergate scandal.

March 21: A House Government Operations Subcommittee reports that over the past five years $17 million in government funds have been spent on Nixon's San Clemente and Key Biscayne homes.

March 31: Federal Judge John Sirica gives the House impeachment inquiry the sealed report and the locked briefcase of evidence entrusted to him by the Watergate grand jury.

April 3: The staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation finds that $576,000, including interest, on back taxes for 1969-1971 was due for improper deductions and failure to pay capital gains taxes; Nixon agrees to pay $456,767 plus interest. The department reports Service was due was, Lt. Gov. Richard Blount of California is indicted for allegedly funneling $45,000 to a Senate Committee about the 1972 pledge of money for the 1972 Republican National Convention.

April 5: Dwight Chapin, President Nixon's former appointments secretary, is convicted of two counts of perjury concerning his connection with political saboteur Donald Segretti.

April 11: The Judiciary Committee votes 33-6 to subpoena tapes and records of more than 40 presidential conversations.

April 28: John Mitchell and Maurice Stans resign from the President's inner circle after charges relating to the Veasey campaign contribution.

April 29: President Nixon agrees to turn over to the House Judiciary Committee edited transcripts of subpoenaed Watergate tape recordings "blandishes and all."

May 1: The Judiciary Committee votes 26-18 to reject the President's refusal to have his special counsel resigned Watergate tapes transcribed rather than copies of the original tapes.