

WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTION FORCE
United States Department of Justice
1425 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

*Low Cannon
For your
"Men around
Water" piece
MA*

FOR RELEASE 6:30 P.M.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1973

The Watergate Special Prosecutor's office today released a year-end report detailing the progress of its work.

It showed that 12 persons have pleaded guilty to charges stemming from the various investigations conducted by the Special Prosecutor's office. This includes four charges of conspiracies to obstruct justice, defraud the United States, distribute illegal campaign literature and conspiracy against the rights of citizens, and seven charges of making illegal campaign contributions.

Eight corporations pleaded guilty to charges of making illegal campaign contributions. One person and one corporation pleaded not guilty to similar charges, and are awaiting trial. Another individual pleaded not guilty to four counts of making false declarations before a grand jury, and is also awaiting trial.

This list does not include the seven individuals originally convicted in the June 17, 1972 Watergate break-in. The Special Prosecutor's office successfully opposed their motions for new trials and is representing the government in a series of appeals by these individuals.

The Special Prosecutor also took part in lengthy and successful litigation concerning the production of Presidential documents and recordings where executive privilege was claimed.

In a statement concerning the outlook for the coming year, Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski said:

"Although investigations in various areas within the Special Prosecutor's jurisdiction are continuing, including the review of White House files, the presentation of evidence to the Grand Juries has progressed to the point that in January and February these bodies will be prepared to consider the matter of returning indictments in a substantial number of major involvements."

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Subject

Dwight L. Chapin

John W. Dean, III

Harry Heltzer
(Chairman of the Board,
Minnesota Mining and
Manufacturing Co.)

Russell DeYoung
(Chairman of the Board
of Directors, Goodyear
Tire and Rubber Co.)



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Status

Pleaded guilty on November 30, 1973, to an information of violation of Title 18, USC, Section 241, Conspiracy against rights of citizens.

Sentencing scheduled by Judge Gerhard Gesell for approximately "six to seven weeks". Watergate Special Prosecution Force indicated it would move to dismiss original indictment.

Indicted on November 29, 1973 on four counts of violation of Title 18, USC, Section 1623, Making False Declaration Before Grand Jury or Court. Trial set for February 19, 1974.

Pleaded guilty on October 19, 1973, to an information charging one count of violation of Title 18, USC, Section 371, Conspiracy to Obstruct Justice and Defraud the United States of America. Sentencing deferred.

Pleaded guilty on October 17, 1973, to an information charging a non-willful violation of Title 18, USC, Section 610. Illegal campaign contribution. Fined \$500.

Pleaded guilty on October 17, 1973, to an information charging a non-willful violation of Title 18, USC, Section 610. Illegal campaign contribution. Fined \$1,000.

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CORPORATIONS

Subject

Status

American Airlines

Pledaded guilty on October 17, 1973, to an information charging a violation of Title 18, USC, Section 610, Illegal campaign contribution. Fined \$5,000.

✓ Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company

Pledaded guilty on October 17, 1973, to an information charging a violation of Title 18, USC, Section 610, Illegal campaign contribution. Fined \$3,000.

✓ Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

Pledaded guilty on October 17, 1973, to an information charging a violation of Title 18, USC, Section 610, Illegal campaign contribution. Fined \$5,000.

✓ First Interoceanic Corp.

An information was filed on October 19, 1973, charging a four-count violation of Title 18, USC, Section 610, Illegal campaign contribution. Corporation entered a plea of not guilty to the charge.

✓ Braniff Airways

Pledaded guilty on November 12, 1973, to an information charging a violation of Title 18, USC, Section 610, Illegal campaign contribution. Fined \$5,000.

Subject

Status

Gulf Oil Corp.

Pleaded guilty on November 13, 1973, to an information charging a violation of Title 18, USC, Section 610, Illegal campaign contribution. Fined \$5,000.

Ashland Petroleum Gabon Inc.

Pleaded guilty on November 13, 1973, to an information charging a violation of Title 18, USC, Section 610, Illegal campaign contribution. Fined \$5,000.

Phillips Petroleum Co.

Pleaded guilty on December 4, 1973, to an information charging a violation of Title 18, USC, Section 610, Illegal campaign contribution. Fined \$5,000.

Carnation Company

Pleaded guilty on December 19, 1973 to an information charging a violation of Title 18, USC, Section 610, Illegal campaign contribution. Fined \$5,000.



RELATED MATTERS

The Watergate Special Prosecution Force represented the United States in appeal and final sentencing of the original Watergate defendants.

On November 9, 1973, U.S. District Court Chief Judge John J. Sprica imposed the following sentence:

E. Howard Hunt

Sentenced to a prison term of 30 months to eight years and ordered to pay a \$10,000 fine.

James W. McCord

Sentenced to a prison term of one to five years.

Virgilio Gonzalez

Sentenced to a prison term of one to four years.

Eugenio Martinez

Sentenced to a prison term of one to four years.

Frank Sturgis

Sentenced to a prison term of one to four years.

Bernard L. Barker

Sentenced to a prison term of 18 months to six years.

G. Gordon Liddy

Sentenced to a prison term of six years and eight months to 20 years

The Watergate Special Prosecution Force has overall supervision of proceedings in the Southern District of New York involving the following:

John Mitchell

Indicted on May 10, 1973, on one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice; three counts of endeavoring to obstruct justice; five counts of perjury before Grand Jury. Trial is set for January, 1974.

Maurice Stans

Indicted on May 10, 1973, on one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice; three counts of endeavoring to obstruct justice; and six counts of perjury before a Grand Jury. Trial is set for January, 1974.

Robert Vesco

Indicted on May 10, 1973, on one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice; and three counts of endeavoring to obstruct justice. Trial is set for January, 1974.

Harry Sears

Indicted on May 10, 1973, on one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice; and three counts of endeavoring to obstruct justice. Trial is set for January, 1974.

[George Hearing, 40, of Tampa, Florida, was indicted by a U.S. District Court Grand Jury in Orlando, Fla., on May 4, 1973, on charges stemming from matters involving Donald Segretti. Hearing pleaded guilty to a charge of distributing illegal campaign literature and was sentenced to a prison term of one year.]

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WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTION FORCE
United States Department of Justice
1425 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

FOR RELEASE: May 25, 1974, 6:00 P.M. EDT

To Correspondents and Editors:

The enclosed report is sent to you in keeping with the guidelines which established this office, and which call for a public report of our activities from time to time.

May 25 is the first anniversary of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force. During that year 49 criminal cases have been presented to the courts. Thirty-six men and 13 corporations have been charged with some violation of the United States Code of Criminal Justice. The status of each of these cases is outlined here.

A major part of our work this year is not reflected at all in the numbers above. This has included some historic legal arguments over the issues of executive privilege and the court's quest for evidence, as well as the unprecedented instance of the Grand Jury report that, with Judicial approval, was forwarded to the House Judiciary Committee and is now being used by that committee in its impeachment proceedings.

James Doyle
John Barker
Public Affairs Office

Watergate Special Prosecution Force Report

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ORGANIZATION AND DECISION MAKING

"The Special Prosecutor shall have full authority to organize, select and hire his own staff of attorneys, investigators and supporting personnel...in such numbers and with such qualifications as he may reasonably require," said the Attorney General's Directive that established this office. With that guidance, the logistical cooperation of the Department of Justice and the strong support of Congress, a new government agency was created from scratch last year.

Congress approved the initial budget request with a personnel allotment of 90 persons. Beyond that, the Special Prosecutor had no clear organizational precedent or model to follow.

The agency that developed was to be relatively small, tight-knit, very independent, self-conscious of the urgency of its task and of the need for confidentiality in much of its business.

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From the beginning, the Special Prosecutor had to balance competing concerns. There was a need for deliberate and painstaking inquiry, and an equal desire for speed in concluding the work.

Several specific areas of inquiry had been spelled out beforehand, and this made it possible to form separate teams of attorney-investigators, or task forces, for the major areas. But the cases needed a coordinated effort. The Special Prosecutor could not wait for decisions and evaluations to float upward to his office, since information held by one task force could vitally affect the progress of another; legal decisions made along the way in one investigation could foreclose options for all the others.

The system that evolved called for close monitoring of the investigations of fact as they are carried out, and regular review of the developing cases by the Special Prosecutor, his deputy and his counsel. It soon became routine for the senior staff to meet in the Special Prosecutor's office each Thursday at 5 p.m., and for individual task forces to meet with the Special Prosecutor or his deputy once or twice each week, besides the daily contact between these two men and the heads of sections.

Questions of law that arise during the investigations are referred to the Counsel to the Special Prosecutor. Before presentation is made to a Grand Jury for its consideration of possible indictment, a detailed prosecution memorandum is prepared by the investigating task force. These memoranda narrate the facts of the investigation, analyze their legal context and give an opinion whether probable cause exists to believe the named individual or entity has committed a criminal violation.

The memoranda are distributed among staff members for reaction and comment. If no further need for investigation is apparent, the putative case is subjected to further analysis in a series of meetings which include the Special Prosecutor, Deputy Special Prosecutor, the Counsel to the Special Prosecutor, members of their staffs, and members of the responsible task force.

Each aspect of a possible prosecution is examined, including the wording of a draft indictment, evidence available to be presented at a trial, and legal issues to be faced both before and after trial in the event of a conviction.

In the pages following, the operations of the various sections of the Special Prosecutor's office during this first year are outlined.

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Watergate Task Force

Seven Attorneys
Four Support Staff

Investigative work of this task force resulted in the indictment of seven persons on March 1, 1974. In addition, four persons have pleaded guilty to various other charges stemming from the alleged cover-up of the June 17, 1972, break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington.

The major responsibility of the Watergate Task Force at this time is preparation for the trial of those indicted in March, presently scheduled for September 9. On April 16, the Watergate Special Prosecutor applied for a subpoena of White House tapes and documents necessary for this trial. U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica ruled on May 20 that the White House must turn over these tapes. Various pre-trial motions have been filed in the Watergate cover-up case, and oral arguments on these motions are scheduled for this summer.

A major undertaking of the past year included participation in a series of hearings before U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica, after the disclosure that two tape recordings subpoenaed by the Watergate Special Prosecutor did not exist, and a third contained a lengthy gap.

The 18-minute gap on the June 20, 1972, tape recording turned over to the Watergate Special Prosecutor by the White House has been referred to the January 7, 1974, Grand Jury by District Court Judge John J. Sirica. The Watergate Task Force is responsible for presentation of evidence and testimony on this matter.

The investigative work of this task force is nearly completed and future work will be concentrated mostly on preparation for trials.

Plumbers Task Force

Seven Attorneys
Three Support Staff

Six persons were indicted on March 7, 1974, on charges stemming from the break-in at the Los Angeles office of Dr. Lewis Fielding. Egil Krogh, Jr., pleaded guilty on November 30, 1973, to charges stemming from the Fielding break-in and was sentenced to serve six months in prison by District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell.

The Plumbers Task Force is now preparing for trial in the Fielding break-in case, presently scheduled for June 17. Pre-trial motions have been filed by defendants. Arguments were heard on these motions this week.

The Plumbers Task Force also has been investigating alleged misuse of executive power, misuse of federal agencies such as the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service among others, and violation of electronic eavesdropping laws.

Campaign Contributions Task Force

Ten Attorneys
Six Support Staff

The Campaign Contributions Task Force has been investigating possible illegalities in campaign fundraising during the 1972 Presidential election; allegations that campaign contributions were solicited or given with the intent improperly to influence some government action; possible violations of statutes prohibiting campaign contributions by corporations and government contractors and the solicitation of such contributions; and allegations concerning the Administration's decision to raise milk support prices in 1971.

To date, the Campaign Contributions Task Force has filed criminal charges against 16 individuals and 13 corporations. Eleven individuals and 11 corporations have been fined after entering guilty pleas. Three pleas of not guilty were entered. Two of these cases are pending; and one indictment was dismissed. In two cases, sentencing has been deferred.

The Campaign Contributions Task Force has recorded the first instances of successful prosecution of two long-standing criminal statutes: Chapter 18, Section 600 (Promise of Government Appointment for Political Contribution) and Chapter 18, Section 611 (Contribution by Government Contractors).

It is the task force with the largest number of criminal investigations still pending.

Dirty Tricks Task Force

Two Attorneys
One Support Staff

The major investigative work of the Dirty Tricks Task Force was completed with disposition of criminal action against Donald H. Segretti and the indictment and trial of Dwight Chapin. Segretti was sentenced to serve six months in prison after pleading guilty on October 1, 1973, to one count of conspiracy and three counts of distributing illegal campaign literature. Chapin was convicted on two counts of making a false statement before a Grand Jury on April 5, 1974. He was sentenced on May 15.

Some instances of "Dirty Tricks" remain under investigation for purposes of a final report by the Special Prosecutor.

ITT Task Force

Four Attorneys*
Two Support Staff

*Includes one attorney assigned to Dirty Tricks Task Force, but largely working with ITT Task Force.

On June 30, 1972, the Senate Judiciary Committee forwarded transcripts of the nomination hearings of Richard Kleindienst to be Attorney General to the Justice Department and requested that the testimony be studied for possible perjury by individuals during those hearings. The testimony in question related to the effort to locate the site of the 1972 Republican Convention in San Diego, the participation of ITT in that effort and the possibility of a link between those negotiations and the settlement of certain antitrust litigation then pending between ITT and the Department of Justice. On June 7, 1973, Attorney General Elliot Richardson informed Senator James O. Eastland, chairman of the committee, that, since its investigation of ITT had begun to overlap with the Watergate investigation, and, since it appeared to fall within the guidelines of the Special Prosecutor, he had referred the matter to that office.

In November, 1973 the Attorney General and the Watergate Special Prosecutor agreed that the Special Prosecutor would also undertake responsibility for investigating all present allegations of federal criminal offenses by ITT executives, including alleged misconduct in the relationship between ITT and any federal agency or official.

Investigation of the matter is still underway in this task force. One indictment, that of Howard Edwin Reinecke on three counts of perjury, has resulted from this investigation so far. On May 16, 1974, Mr. Kleindienst pleaded guilty to a charge of failing to give accurate testimony to a Senate Committee, a misdemeanor, violation of Title 2, USC, Section 192, carrying a penalty of not less than 30 days in jail nor more than a year in jail, plus a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000. He is awaiting sentencing.

Other matters are still in the investigative stage; and grand juries empanelled on August 13, 1973, and January 7, 1974, are hearing testimony presented by this task force.

Counsel to the Special Prosecutor

Seven Attorneys
Five Support Staff

The Counsel to the Special Prosecutor and his staff are responsible for all motions and legal papers filed in federal courts by the Watergate Special Prosecution Force. During the past year, there have been 54 occasions on which there have been filings of legal papers in these courts. They have included numerous filings in U.S. District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals on the July 23, 1973, subpoena issued to President Richard M. Nixon; filings and oral argument in the U.S. Court of Appeals on petitions for Writ of Mandamus by attorneys for Gordon Strachan and Harry R. Haldeman opposing transfer of Grand Jury materials to the House Judiciary Committee; replies to motions filed by defendants in pending criminal matters; and briefs filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals in the case of U.S. v. G. Gordon Liddy, et al. (the original Watergate defendants).

The office of the Counsel has overall responsibility for preparation of indictments and informations filed by the

Special Prosecutor. Thirty-five individuals and 13 corporations have been charged to date by the Watergate Special Prosecutor.

In addition to those briefs already filed, the Counsel's staff is now preparing legal briefs in response to those filed by defendants in U.S. v. Mitchell, et al.; U.S. v. Steinbrenner; and oral arguments in the appeals of the original Watergate defendants, U.S. v. Mitchell, et al., and various other pending matters.

The counsel to the Special Prosecutor has represented the United States in the trial of U.S. v. G. Gordon Liddy on May 10 and has represented the Watergate Special Prosecution Force in hearings before a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee and the House Judiciary Committee.

Other Areas of Investigation

The Special Prosecutor has assigned his deputy to take initial responsibility for investigations which do not logically fall into the areas of the five task forces. One major area of ongoing investigation and several minor areas fall into this category. The Deputy Special Prosecutor is also responsible for the initial investigation of numerous matters brought to the attention of the Special Prosecution by citizens, other agencies of the federal government, members of Congress and state and local officials before being assigned to a task force for further investigation. While many of the requests for investigation referred to the Special Prosecutor do not fall within the guidelines set by the Attorney General, some have required extensive investigation, both within the office and by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Since the establishment of the Watergate Special Prosecutor's office, some 15,000 pieces of mail and 6,000 telegrams have been received. An average of three or four substantial allegations are received each month and immediately screened to determine whether the subject matter lies within the guidelines of this office. If it does not, and if the allegation appears authentic on its face, the matter is referred to an appropriate authority such as the Department of Justice, Internal Revenue Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, etc. If the allegation lies within the mandate of the Special Prosecutor, preliminary steps are taken to determine its veracity.

After initial investigation, the matter may be transferred to one of the task forces or retained within the deputy's office. On occasion, the task forces have generated information unrelated or tangential to their work, which is also referred to the office of the Deputy Special Prosecutor for further investigation.

The Deputy Special Prosecutor is also responsible for liaison with other federal agencies, in particular the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It also serves as clearing house for correspondence and investigative reports coming into the office.

Liaison with the panel of experts investigating the tapes turned over to the Special Prosecutor under the July 23, 1973, subpoena is also delegated to the office of the Deputy Special Prosecutor. During the past few months, a representative of this office has been present, along with White House representatives, at testing sessions in various parts of the country.

Personnel

There are 79 employees of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force, including 38 full-time attorneys and two consultants.

Ten students of the Model School for the Deaf in Washington serve as messengers and aides in the offices of the Special Prosecutor. The school and the Special Prosecutor's office are participating in a joint program to provide the students job experience. The school has provided a series of classes in sign language for secretaries and others in the office in frequent contact with the students.

The Special Prosecutor's Office occupies 14,895 square feet of office space on the 8th and 9th floors of 1425 K Street, N.W.

Information Section

The Information Systems Section of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force was established to provide a centralized record system and a comprehensive information system capable of retrieving particular data from the massive volume of testimony and evidence that exists concerning matters under the office's jurisdiction. Computer assistance was dictated by the volume of material.

The Information Systems Section has a staff of nine research analysts, largely social science graduates, who summarize material for computer input. The material in the computer is used for such output as chronologies of all events, all testimony or evidence from or referring to a particular person or all testimony and evidence about a particular subject.

Computer support for the system is provided through an interagency agreement with the Library of Congress which operates similar systems (with independent computer files) for the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities and the House Judiciary Committee.

A number of precautions are taken during computer processing in order to insure the confidentiality of Grand Jury testimony and of the Special Prosecutor's investigations. Processing is performed at night with no other concurrent processing by the Library of Congress. A member of the Special Prosecutor's staff remains in the room while the computer is operated to prevent access to information by unauthorized persons. All computer tapes, discs, printing ribbons and printouts are accounted for and returned to the Special Prosecutor's staff's control at the end of processing.

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APPENDIX

Court Actions by Office of Special Prosecutor

- I. Individuals**
- II. Corporations**
- III. Appellate Actions**
- IV. Grand Jury Report**

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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF COURT ACTIONS
BY OFFICE OF WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR
JUNE 27, 1973 - May 20, 1974

I. INDIVIDUALS

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Status</u>
Frederick C. LaRue	Pleaded guilty on June 27, 1973, to an information charging violation of 18 USC Section 371, Conspiracy to Obstruct Justice. Sentencing deferred. ✓
Jeb S. Magruder	Pleaded guilty on August 16, 1973, to an information charging violation of 18 USC Section 371, Conspiracy to Obstruct Justice and Defraud the United States of America. ✓
Donald Segretti	Pleaded guilty on October 1, 1973, to an indictment charging one count of violation of 18 USC Section 371, Conspiracy; and three counts of violation of 18 USC Section 612, Distribution of Illegal Campaign Literature. Defendant was sentenced on November 5, 1973, to serve six months in prison. Released March 25, 1974. ✓
Egil Krogh, Jr.	Indicted on October 11, 1973, on two counts of violation of 18 USC Section 1623, Making False Declaration before Grand Jury or Court. Indictment dismissed, January 24, 1974. Pleaded guilty on November 30, 1973, to an information charging violation of 18 USC Section 241, Conspiracy Against Rights of Citizens. On January 24, 1974, Judge Gerhard Gesell sentenced Krogh to a prison term of two to six years. All but six months of ✓

the prison term were suspended. Sentence is being served at U.S. Bureau of Prisons camp, Allenwood, Pennsylvania.

John W. Dean III

Pleaded guilty on October 19, 1973, to an information charging one count of violation of 18 USC Section 371, Conspiracy to Obstruct Justice and Defraud the United States of America. Sentencing deferred.

Dwight L. Chapin

Indicted on November 29, 1973, on four counts of violation of 18 USC Section 1923, Making False Declaration before Grand Jury or Court. Found guilty on two counts, April 5, 1974. Sentenced May 15 to serve 10 to 30 months in prison. Conviction appealed.

Herbert L. Porter

Pleaded guilty on January 28, 1974, to an information charging a one-count violation of 18 USC Section 1001, Knowingly and Willfully Making False, Fictitious and Fraudulent Statements and Representations to Agents of the FBI. Information filed January 21, 1974. Sentenced on April 11, 1974, to a minimum of five months and maximum of 15 months in prison, all but 30 days suspended. Unsupervised probation for one year.

Jake Jacobsen

Indicted on February 21, 1974, on one count of violation of 18 USC Section 1623, Making False Declaration to Grand Jury or Court. Indictment dismissed May 3, 1974.

Herbert W. Kalmbach

Pleaded guilty on February 25, 1974, to charges of violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act (2 USC Sections 242a and 252b) and a charge of promising federal employment as reward for political activity and for support of a candidate (18 USC Section 600). Sentencing not yet scheduled.

Charles W. Colson

Indicted on March 1, 1974, on one count of conspiracy (18 USC Section 371) and one count of obstruction of justice (18 USC Section 1503). Trial set for September 9, 1974.

Indicted on March 7, 1974, on one count of conspiracy against rights of citizens (18 USC Section 241). Trial June 17, 1974.

Harry R. Haldeman

Indicted on March 1, 1974, on one count of conspiracy (18 USC Section 371), one count of obstruction of justice (18 USC Section 1503) and three counts of perjury (18 USC Section 1621). Trial set for September 9, 1974.

John Ehrlichman

Indicted on March 1, 1974, on one count of conspiracy (18 USC Section 371), one count of obstruction of justice (18 USC Section 1503), one count of making false statements to agents of the FBI (18 USC Section 1001), and two counts of making a false statement to a Grand Jury or Court (18 USC Section 1623). Trial set for September 9, 1974.

Indicted on March 7, 1974, on one count of conspiracy against rights of citizens (18 USC Section 241), one count of making a false statement to agents of the FBI (18 USC Section 1001), and three counts of making a false declaration to a Grand Jury or Court (18 USC Section 1623). Trial June 17, 1974.

John Mitchell

Indicted on March 1, 1974, on one count of conspiracy (18 USC Section 371), one count of obstruction of justice (18 USC Section 1503), two counts of making a false declaration to a Grand Jury or Court (18 USC Section 1623), one count of perjury

(18 USC Section 1621), and one count of making a false statement to an agent of the FBI (18 USC Section 1001). Trial set for September 9, 1974.

Gordon Strachan

Indicted on March 1, 1974, on one count of conspiracy (18 USC Section 371), one count of obstruction of justice (18 USC Section 1503) and one count of making a false statement to a Grand Jury or Court (18 USC Section 1623). Trial set for September 9, 1974.

Kenneth W. Parkinson

Indicted on March 1, 1974, on one count of conspiracy (18 USC Section 371) and one count of obstruction of justice (18 USC Section 1503). Trial set for September 9, 1974.

Robert C. Mardian

Indicted on March 1, 1974, on one count of conspiracy (18 USC Section 371). Trial set for September 9, 1974.

Bernard L. Barker

Indicted on March 7, 1974, on one count of conspiracy against rights of citizens (18 USC Section 241). Trial set for June 17, 1974.

Eugenio Martinez

Indicted on March 7, 1974, on one count of conspiracy against rights of citizens (18 USC Section 241). Trial set for June 17, 1974.

Felipe De Diego

Indicted on March 7, 1974, on one count of conspiracy against rights of citizens (18 USC Section 241). Indictment dismissed May 21, 1974.

G. Gordon Liddy

Indicted on March 7, 1974, on one count of conspiracy against rights of citizens (18 USC Section 241). Trial set for June 17, 1974.

	Indicted on March 7, 1974, on two counts of refusal to testify or produce papers before either House of Congress. Found guilty on both counts May 10, 1974. Sentenced to six months on each count, sentences to run concurrently. Sentences suspended.
Howard Edwin Reinecke	Indicted April 3, 1974, on three counts of perjury (18 USC Section 1621). Arraigned April 10, 1974. Trial set for July 15, 1974.
Richard G. Kleindienst	Pleaded guilty on May 16, 1974, to an information charging violation of 18 USC Section 192. Sentencing deferred pending filing of probation reports.
George M. Steinbrenner	Indicted April 5, 1974, on one count of conspiracy (18 USC Section 371); five counts willful violation of 18 USC Section 610, illegal campaign contribution; two counts, aiding and abetting an individual to make a false statement to agents of the FBI (18 USC Section 1001); four counts obstruction of justice (18 USC Section 1503) and two counts obstruction of a criminal investigation (18 USC Section 1510).
Harry Heltzer (Chairman of the Board, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.)	Pleaded guilty on October 17, 1973, to an information charging a non-willful violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. Fined \$500.
Russell DeYoung (Chairman of the Board, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.)	Pleaded guilty on October 17, 1973, to an information charging a non-willful violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. Fined \$1,000.
Dwayne O. Andreas (Chairman of the Board, First Inter-oceanic Corporation)	An information was filed on October 19, 1973, in Minneapolis, charging four counts of non-willful violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. A plea of not guilty

was entered on behalf of Mr. Andreas. Trial scheduled for July 8, 1974.

Harding L. Lawrence
(Chairman of the
Board, Braniff
Airways)

Pleaded guilty on November 12, 1973, to an information charging a non-willful violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. Fined \$1,000.

Claude C. Wild Jr.
(former Vice President,
Gulf Oil Corp.)

Pleaded guilty on November 13, 1973, to an information charging a non-willful violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. Fined \$1,000.

Orin E. Atkins
(Chairman of the
Board, Ashland Oil
Inc.)

Pleaded no contest on November 13, 1973, to an information charging a non-willful violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. Fined \$1,000.

William W. Keeler
(Chairman of the
Board, Phillips
Petroleum Co.)

Pleaded guilty on December 4, 1973, to an information charging a non-willful violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. Fined \$1,000.

H. Everett Olson
(Chairman of the
Board, Carnation
Company)

Pleaded guilty on December 19, 1973, to an information charging a non-willful violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. Fined \$1,000.

Ray Dubrowin
(Vice President,
Diamond International
Corp.)

Pleaded guilty on March 7, 1974, to an information charging a non-willful violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. Fined \$1,000.

John H. Melcher Jr.
(Executive Vice
President, Counsel,
American Ship-
building Co.)

Pleaded guilty on April 11, 1974, to a charge of being an accessory after the fact to a violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. (18 USC Sections 3 and 610). Sentencing deferred.

Thomas V. Jones
(Chairman of the
Board, Northrop
Corporation)

Pleaded guilty on May 1, 1974,
to an information charging vio-
lation of 18 USC Sections 2 and
611, aiding and abetting firm to
commit violation of statute pro-
hibiting campaign contributions
by government contractors. Fined
\$5,000.

James Allen
(Vice President,
Northrop Corpora-
tion)

Pleaded guilty on May 1, 1974,
to an information charging vio-
lation of 18 USC Section 610,
Illegal Campaign Contribution.
Fined \$1,000.

Robert L. Allison

Pleaded guilty on May 17, 1974,
to a non-willful violation of 18
USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign
Contribution. One month unsuper-
vised probation and suspended
\$1,000 fine.

II. CORPORATIONS

American Airlines

Pleaded guilty on October 17,
1973, to an information charging
a violation of 18 USC Section
610, Illegal Campaign Contribu-
tion. Fined \$5,000.

Minnesota Mining and
Manufacturing Co.

Pleaded guilty on October 17,
1973, to an information charging
violation of 18 USC Section 610,
Illegal Campaign Contribution.
Fined \$3,000.

Goodyear Tire and
Rubber Company

Pleaded guilty on October 17,
1973, to an information charging
violation of 18 USC Section 610,
Illegal Campaign Contribution.
Fined \$5,000.

First Interoceanic
Corp.

An information was filed on
October 19, 1973, in Minneapolis,
charging a four-count violation
of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal
Campaign Contribution. Corpora-
tion entered a plea of not guilty
to charge. Trial scheduled for
July 8.

Braniff Airways	Pleaded guilty on November 12, 1973, to an information charging violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. Fined \$5,000.
Gulf Oil Corp.	Pleaded guilty on November 13, 1973, to an information charging a violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. Fined \$5,000.
Ashland Petroleum Gabon Inc.	Pleaded guilty on November 13, 1973, to an information charging a violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. Fined \$5,000.
Phillips Petroleum Co.	Pleaded guilty on December 4, 1973, to an information charging a violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. Fined \$5,000.
Carnation Company	Pleaded guilty on December 19, 1973, to an information charging violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. Fined \$5,000.
Diamond International Corporation	Pleaded guilty on March 7, 1974, to an information charging violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution. Fined \$5,000.
American Shipbuilding Company	Indicted April 5, 1974, on one count conspiracy (18 USC Section 371) and one count violation of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal Campaign Contribution.
Northrop Corporation	Pleaded guilty on May 1, 1974, to a charge of violation of 18 USC Section 611, Illegal Campaign Contribution by Government Contractor. Fined \$5,000.

Lehigh Valley Coopera-
tive Farmers

Pleaded guilty on May 6, 1974, to
an information charging violation
of 18 USC Section 610, Illegal
Campaign Contribution. Fined
\$5,000.

III. APPELLATE MATTERS UNDER THE
JURISDICTION OF THE SPECIAL
PROSECUTOR

The Special Prosecutor's Office has represented the
United States in the following matters before the U.S.
Court of Appeals:

Nixon v. Sirica [73-1962]
U.S. v. Sirica [73-1967]
IN RE: Grand Jury Proceedings [73-1989]

These matters refer to the Writ of Mandamus filed
with the U.S. Court of Appeals by the White House
following Judge John J. Sirica's decision on August
29, 1973 ordering the President to turn over sub-
poenaed tapes to the Special Prosecutor. Petitions
denied October 12, 1973.

Haldeman v. Sirica [74-1364]
Strachan v. Sirica [74-1368]

A petition for a Writ of Mandamus was filed by
attorneys for Haldeman and Strachan after March
18, 1974, decision by Judge Sirica to permit trans-
fer of Grand Jury report to House Judiciary Commit-
tee investigation of impeachment of President
Nixon. Petition denied March 21, 1974.

U.S. v. Liddy et al.
James W. McCord Jr. [73-2252]
G. Gordon Liddy [73-1565]
E. Howard Hunt Jr. [73-2199]

Bernard L. Barker [73-2080]
Eugenio R. Martinez [73-2081]
Frank A. Sturgis [73-2082]
Virgilio Gonzalez [73-2083]

Appeals of original Watergate defendants. Oral arguments scheduled for June 14, 1974.

IV. GRAND JURY REPORT

A unique problem faced by the Special Prosecutor this year was how to discharge his duty toward the courts in maintaining the secrecy of Grand Jury proceedings while cooperating to the fullest extent possible with the House Judiciary Committee.

On March 1, 1974, concurrent with its indictment of seven defendants, the Watergate Grand Jury presented to Judge Sirica a briefcase containing material which it considered pertinent to the impeachment inquiry being conducted by the House Judiciary Committee. The Grand Jury requested that the material be turned over to the House Judiciary Committee for that purpose.

The U.S. District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals approved this course of action on March 6 and March 21 respectively, and on March 25 the briefcase was handed over to John Doar, Special Counsel to the House Judiciary Committee heading the impeachment inquiry staff.