

NYTimes OCT 11 1973
A Chronology on the Agnew Resignation

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Following is a chronology of events leading to Vice President Agnew's resignation:

February, 1973—Mr. Agnew, through what he later called "rumors in the cocktail circuit," first became aware of an investigation into certain of his affairs by a Federal grand jury in Baltimore.

Early April—Mr. Agnew retained counsel and informed President Nixon of the investigation.

Aug. 2—Mr. Agnew received a letter from the prosecutor informing him of the investigation and asking for documents. Mr. Agnew informed the President of the letter.

Aug. 6—Mr. Agnew met with Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and informed the press of investigation.

Aug. 7—Mr. Agnew met with the President.

Aug. 8—Mr. Agnew, in a news conference, denounced charges against him that had appeared in the press, and said he would not resign.

Would Open Records

Aug. 14—Mr. Agnew announced he would open his records to the United States Attorney and answer questions.

Aug. 18—Mr. Agnew complained of "leaks" to the press.

Aug. 21—Mr. Agnew, in a news conference, denounced Justice Department leaks.

Aug. 22—The President supported Mr. Agnew without commenting on specific charges and called for an end to leaks to the press.

Aug. 23 — Attorney General

Richardson announced an investigation of the leaks.

Sept. 1—Mr. Agnew met with the President for two hours.

Sept. 5—Mr. Nixon expressed confidence in Mr. Agnew's integrity "during the period that he has served as Vice President."

Sept. 14—News reports said Mr. Richardson had decided to send evidence against Mr. Agnew to the grand jury.

Sept. 18—News reports said Mr. Agnew was considering resigning.

Sept. 19—Mr. Agnew denied he was considering resigning.

Sept. 21—Mr. Agnew met with Mr. Nixon for more than an hour.

Plea Bargaining Reported

Sept. 22—Plea bargaining between Mr. Agnew's lawyers and the Justice Department was reported in the press.

Sept. 23—News reports said Mr. Agnew was setting up a defense fund.

Sept. 25—Mr. Agnew met with the President. The White House said Mr. Nixon did not ask for Mr. Agnew's resignation. In a letter to House Speaker Carl Albert, Mr. Agnew called for an investigation of the charges against him by the House of Representatives. Mr. Richardson announced the failure of plea-bargaining negotiations.

Sept. 26—Mr. Albert announced that the House would take no action on Mr. Agnew's request for an investigation.

Sept. 27—The Federal grand jury began to hear evidence against Mr. Agnew in Baltimore.

Sept. 28—Mr. Agnew filed suit

to halt the grand jury investigation on the ground that the Constitution prohibits criminal proceedings against a sitting Vice President.

Accuses Petersen

Sept. 29—Mr. Agnew said in a speech in Los Angeles that he was innocent of the charges against him and vowed that he would not resign even if indicted. He accused Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen and the Justice Department in general of leaks to the press.

Oct. 1—Attorney General Richardson denied that Mr. Petersen was the source of leaks.

Oct. 3—Federal District Judge Walter E. Hoffman granted Mr. Agnew's attorneys authority to conduct an investigation of Justice Department leaks, including power of subpoena. The President supported Mr. Agnew's refusal to resign if indicted.

Oct. 5—The Justice Department, in a 5,000-word memorandum, argued that a sitting Vice President could be indicted, but offered to give the House of Representatives a chance to impeach him first. The memorandum also said that the statute of limitations on some of the matters under investigation would expire this Oct. 26. Mr. Agnew's lawyers served subpoenas on reporters and news organizations.

Oct. 8—Reporters asked for a delay in responding to the subpoenas. Judge Hoffman rejected the request.