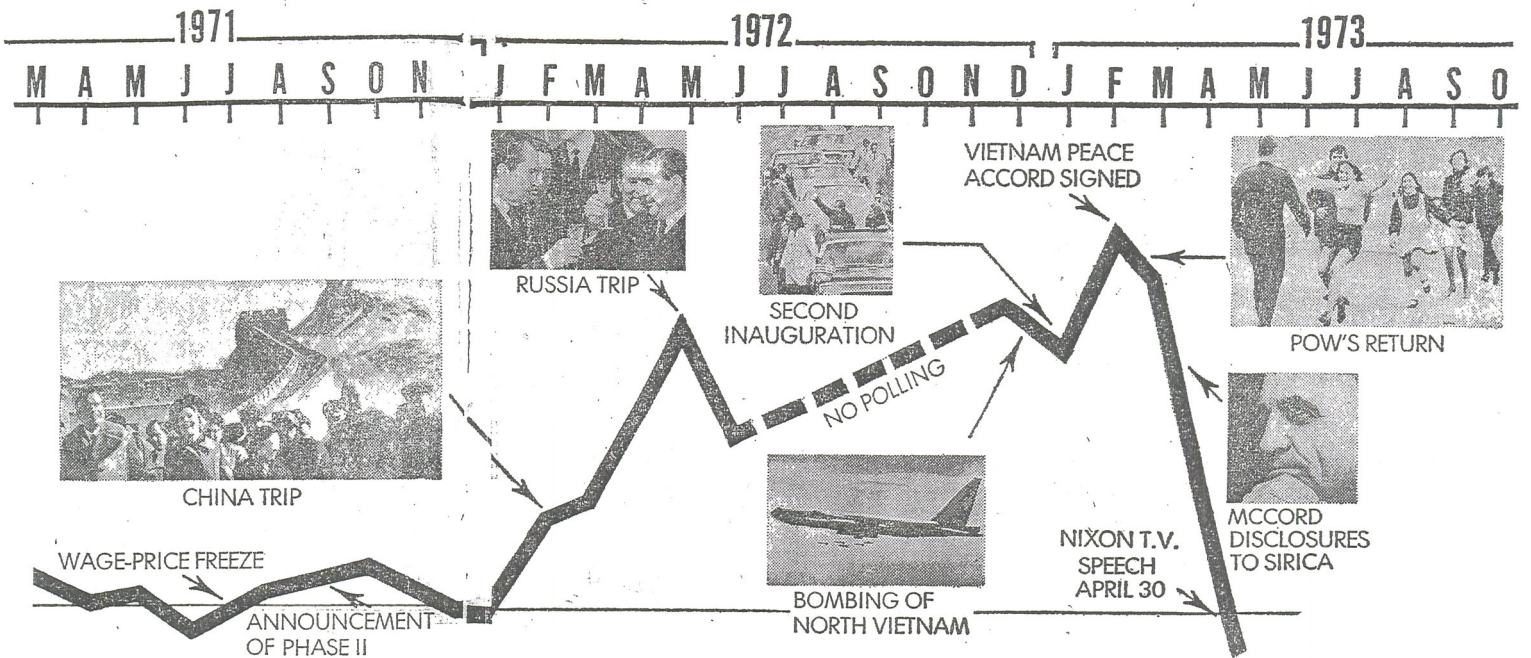


Heartbeat of President Nixon

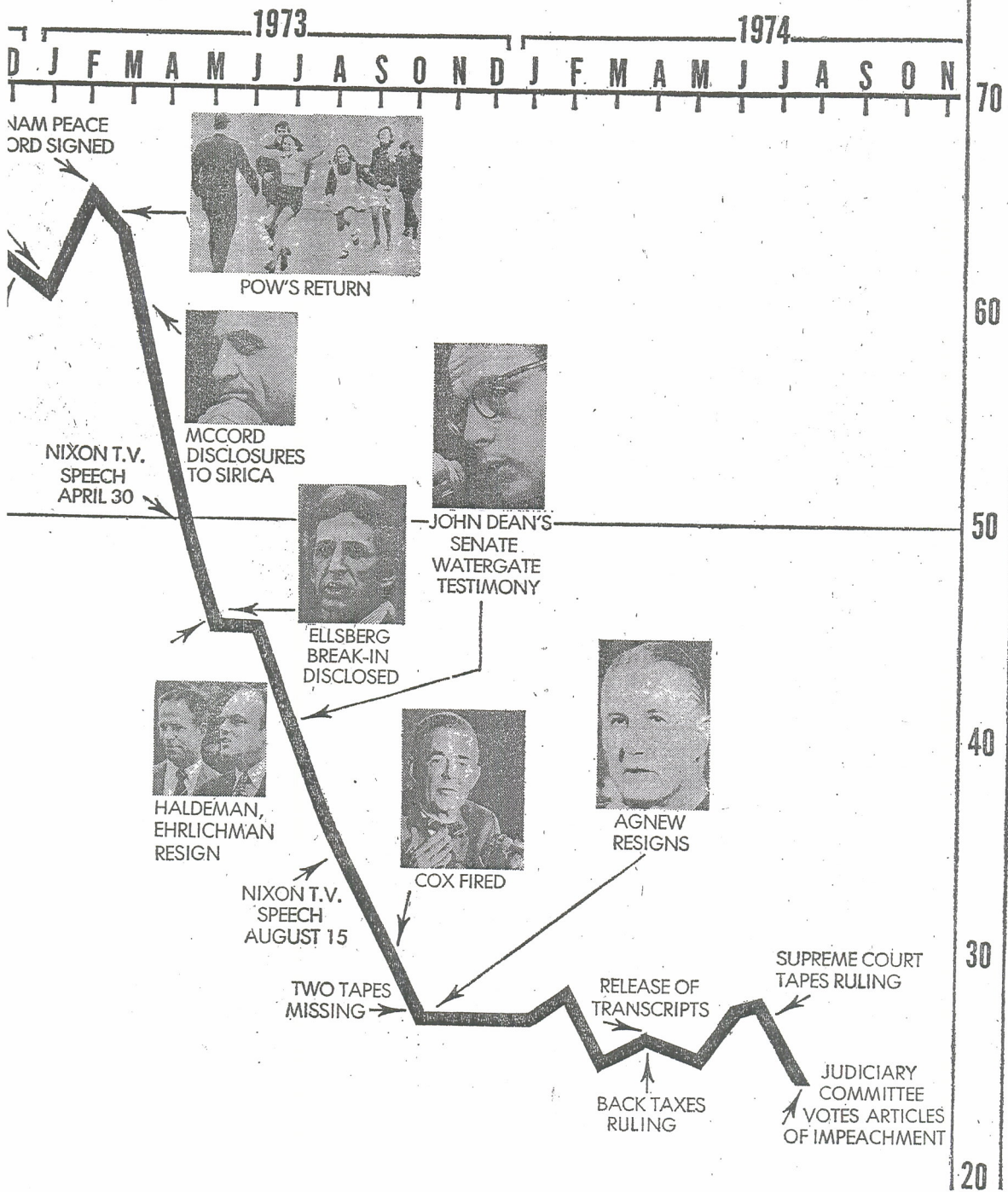
ratings (Question: Do you approve of the way Nixon is handling his



Nixon

(How do you think Nixon is handling his job?)

approval %



By Kenneth Bredemeier

Following is a chronology of the presidency of Richard M. Nixon and important events during those years.

1969

Jan. 20—Richard M. Nixon is inaugurated the nation's 37th President as 100,000 people jam Washington's streets to celebrate, or in the case of Vietnam war protesters, pitch objects and shout obscenities at the new Chief Executive.

Jan. 21—The nation's new Attorney General, John N. Mitchell, assures Americans of "vigorous" law enforcement.

March—The United States begins 14 months of secret bombings of Cambodia, officially recognized as a neutral country.

March 28—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, the 34th President of the United States dies after a long illness.

April 3—The Vietnam war death toll reaches 33,641—a dozen more than the Korean War—making Vietnam the third costliest foreign war in U.S. history.

April 7—The Supreme Court rules unanimously that laws prohibiting reading or looking at obscene material in one's home are unconstitutional.

April 17—Sirhan Sirhan is convicted of first-degree murder in the killing of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

May 1—The Senate and House push investigations into campus disturbances, while Attorney General Mitchell urges educators to arrest and prosecute campus demonstrators to "end minority tyranny" and Assistant Attorney General William H. Rehnquist attacks "the new barbarians" on campuses.

May 5—Life magazine reveals that Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas for 11 months held a \$20,000 fee from the family foundation of Louis E. Wolfson, but returned the money after Wolfson was indicted (and later jailed) for selling unregistered securities.

May 15—Supreme Court Justice Fortas resigns.

May 21—Warren Earl Burger, a judge on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia is nominated by President Nixon to succeed Earl Warren as chief justice of the United States.

June 8—President Nixon and President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam meet at Midway in the Pacific to discuss the war. President Nixon then announces that 25,000 American troops will be withdrawn from the war by the end of August, the first U.S. reduction in combat forces.

June 9—Interest on prime-rate bank loans, the rate banks charge their most credit-worthy customers, increases to a new record high 8½ per cent.

June 13—The Department of Justice reveals in federal court in Chicago that it has wiretapped antiwar activists without court approval and the government claims it has a legal right to eavesdrop on any domestic group "which seeks to attack and subvert the government by unlawful means."

July 16—Apollo 11 blasts off from Cape Kennedy with astronauts Neil A. Armstrong, Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. and Michael Collins aboard.

July 18—Mary Jo Kopechne, a 28 year-old Washington secretary, is killed when a car in which she is riding and driven by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) plunges off a bridge into a pond on Chappaquiddick Island,

off Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Kennedy does not report the accident till the next morning.

July 20—As millions watch on television around the world, Neil Armstrong takes man's first step on the moon, proclaiming: "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

July 21—The Nixon administration lifts various travel and trade restrictions to ease relations with the People's Republic of China.

July 25—Kennedy appears on national television and terms "indefensible" his failure to report immediately the accident in which Miss Kopechne was killed. Saying he is considering resigning his Senate seat, he asks for the "the advice and opinion" of Massachusetts residents. He pleads guilty to a state charge that he left the scene of the accident and receives a two-month suspended sentence.

July 25—In Guam, President Nixon enunciates the Nixon Doctrine: Asian security must be borne by Asians.

July 30—Kennedy says he will retain his Senate seat after receiving tremendous vote of confidence from the people of Massachusetts.

Aug. 2—Several hundred thousand flag-waving Romanians give President Nixon an enthusiastic welcome in Bucharest. He is the first American President to visit a Communist country in 24 years.

Aug. 8—President Nixon calls for a sweeping revision of the nation's welfare system—the family assistance plan—that would more than double the number of people eligible for government assistance.

Aug. 9—Five persons, including movie actress Sharon Tate, are discovered brutally murdered in a posh section of Los Angeles.

Aug. 10—Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, charges that C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo, a friend of President Nixon's was handed several "special favors" by the Small Business Administration, including an \$80,000 loan approved despite the objections of the agency's staff.

Aug. 16—About 300,000 people, most of them college-aged sons and daughters of middle America, flock to the four-day Woodstock Music Festival, which comes to symbolize the youthful counterculture. Massive traffic jams are created and there are shortages of food, water and medical supplies.

Aug. 18—President Nixon nominates Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., the conservative chief judge of the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, to replace Fortas.

Oct. 15—Millions of Americans demonstrate against the war on Vietnam Moratorium Day. Speeches, prayer vigils, candlelight parades and some violence mark the day.

Oct. 19—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, in a sharp attack on antiwar demonstrators, says the Vietnam Moratorium Day was "encouraged by an effete corps of impudent snobs who characterize themselves as intellectuals."

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Oct. 29—In a unanimous decision, the Supreme Court rebuffs the Nixon administration and orders elimination of school segregation "at once."

Nov. 13—In a Des Moines speech, Vice President Agnew sharply criticizes alleged bias on network news shows.

Nov. 14, 15—About 250,000 Americans gather in Washington for the second Vietnam Moratorium. The demonstration includes a single-file "March Against Death" past the White House. Small bands of radical youths throw rocks and bottles at the Justice Department and hoist the Vietcong flag.

Nov. 16—The first reports of what comes to be called the Mylai massacre are published. American infantrymen, early on March 16, 1968, ordered South Vietnamese villagers out of their homes, according to news reports then dynamited or burned the villagers' homes and shot the people to death. The death toll may have exceeded 500.

Nov. 20—Vice President Agnew questions the news judgment of the press and points to The Washington Post and The New York Times as two newspapers that need more competition.

Nov. 21—On a roll-call vote, the Senate rejects, 55 to 45, Judge Haynsworth for a seat on the Supreme Court.

Nov. 24—Army 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. is charged with the murder of 109 men, women and children in the Mylai incident, and he will face a general court-martial, the Army announces.

Dec. 1—The Selective Service System stages its first draft lottery since 1942.

Dec. 15—President Nixon announces another 50,000-man U.S. troop cut in Vietnam says that "if Hanoi is willing to talk seriously, they will find us flexible and forthcoming."

1970

Jan. 1—President Nixon signs a bill creating the Council on Environmental Quality and promises to fight pollution so that "the decade of the '70s will be known as the time when this country regained a productive harmony between man and nature."

Jan. 5—Joseph A. (Jock) Yablonski, defeated as a reform candidate for the presidency of the United Mine Workers in December, and his wife and daughter are found dead in their Clarksville, Pa., home. Police say they were murdered several days before.

Jan. 19—Inflation in 1969 was 6.1 per cent, the highest since 1951.

Jan. 19—His nomination of Clement Haynsworth rejected, President Nixon nominates Judge G. Harrold Carswell of Florida, a member of the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, to fill the Supreme Court vacancy left by the resignation of Justice Fortas.

Feb. 2—President Nixon proposes the nation's first \$200 billion budget.

Feb. 6—Unemployment, the Labor Department reports, is 3.9 per cent.

March 5—Presidential adviser Daniel Patrick Moynihan espouses a policy of "benign neglect" toward Negroes and a group of civil rights leaders claims it is "a calculated, aggressive and systematic" administration effort to "wipe out" civil rights advances.

March 6—Explosions and fire demolish a Greenwich Village town house in New York City, killing three, whom police say are young revolutionaries who manufactured bombs. One dead woman is said to be a member of the radical Weathermen faction of the Students for a Democratic Society.

March 10—An explosion in a car near the Bel Air, Md., courthouse where black militant H. Rap Brown is to be tried on arson and incitement to riot charges kills two men. Maryland state police say the two men were carrying an explosive device in the car.

March 16—The State Department says Americans can travel to the People's Republic of China for "any legitimate purpose."

April 8—The Senate rejects Judge Carswell, 51 to 45, for a seat on the Supreme Court, the second defeat of a Nixon high court nominee.

April 21—Millions of Americans observe Earth Day, focusing new attention on the planet's pollution problems.

April 30—In another televised address on the war, President Nixon an-

nounces he has sent American troops into a section of Cambodia in hopes of destroying North Vietnamese "headquarters" and "sanctuaries."

May 4—National Guard gunfire kills four students at Kent State University in Ohio after campus protest over the Cambodian invasion.

May 5—Campus demonstrations es-

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calate sharply as students protest the killings at Kent State.

May 6—Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel sends a letter to President Nixon claiming the administration is rejecting American youth, thus contributing to the student revolt.

May 8—President Nixon says U.S. combat forces will start pulling out of Cambodia the following week and all will be out by mid-June.

May 9—President Nixon visits anti-war protesters at the Lincoln Memorial before dawn and spends an hour chatting with them. Later, as many as 100,000 people protest the war peacefully near the White House, although some disrupt traffic and hurl objects.

May 12—Judge Harry A. Blackmun is unanimously approved by the Senate for the Supreme Court seat resigned by Associate Justice Fortas.

May 14—Two blacks are killed by police gunfire aimed at a student dormitory at Jackson State College in Mississippi.

May 26—New York City union officials present the President a hard hat at the White House and voice support for his war policies.

June 3—President Nixon declares the Cambodian invasion a success.

June 5—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reports that American military experts believed Communist troops were moving away from the South Vietnamese border before U.S. combat forces invaded Cambodia.

June 5—At a secret White House meeting, President Nixon orders an interagency committee to make plans for stepped-up domestic intelligence.

June 22—President Nixon signs legislation lowering the voting age to 18.

June 25—The interagency committee on domestic intelligence secretly recommends a plan drawn by White House aide Tom Charles Huston which entails surreptitious entry and other activities it says are "clearly illegal."

July 23—President Nixon approves the interagency committee's plans for "clearly illegal" covert activities.

July 28—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover protests the July 23 Nixon decision and the President rescinds his approval of the committee's plans.

Aug. 7—Israeli-Arab fighting halts as American-sanctioned 90-day cease-fire takes effect, but Arab guerrilla representatives say they will try to wreck it.

Aug. 12—The President signs postal reform legislation that creates the independent U.S. Postal Service.

Aug. 26—American women celebrate the 50th anniversary of women's suffrage, part of a new focus on emerging women's liberation from traditional family-oriented roles.

Sept. 6—Four jetliners are hijacked by Arab commandos and three of them are flown to Arab nations in the Middle East. The fourth plane lands in London after security agents kill one hijacker and wound another.

Oct. 12—President Nixon vetoes legislation that would have limited radio and television spending by political candidates in 1972.

October—President Nixon and Vice President Agnew campaign extensively for various House and Senate candidates. Agnew is the Republicans' cutting edge and he denounces the "radical liberal" members of the Sen-

ate up for re-election.

Nov. 3—The election results are mixed. The GOP gains two Senate seats, but loses nine in the House and 11 governorships. The President claims an "ideological" majority in the Senate, although the Democrats still maintain a numerical majority.

Nov. 9—Former French President Charles de Gaulle dies at age 79, the last survivor of World War II Allied leaders.

Nov. 23—Defense Secretary Laird reveals unsuccessful raid on POW camp near Hanoi—an attempt to free U.S. prisoners but the raiders found the camp deserted.

Nov. 21—Hanoi reports "wave after wave" of American bombers have attacked North Vietnam.

Nov. 25—President Nixon asks and gets the resignation of Interior Secretary Hickel, a frequent critic of the administration.

Nov. 27—FBI chief Hoover charges two Roman Catholic war protesters, the Revs. Daniel J. and Philip F. Berrigan, with plotting to kidnap a government official as a hostage to gain the release of political prisoners and an end to the Indochina bombing.

Dec. 4—The November unemployment rate is 5.8 per cent, the Labor Department says, the highest in 7½ years.

Dec. 14—President Nixon names former Texas Gov. John B. Connally, a Democrat, Treasury Secretary.

1971

Jan. 18—Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.) announces his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President. He vows to end U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia.

Jan. 22—In his State of the Union address, President Nixon proposes revenue sharing—at least \$16 billion in unattached federal funds annually to state and local governments—as a means of revising the accumulation of power in Washington.

Early February—Technicians install tape recording equipment in the Oval Office of the White House, the President's Executive Office Building office, the Cabinet Room and Lincoln Sitting Room to record conversations for posterity. The recording system is not revealed.

Feb. 19—The Democratic National Committee approves wide-ranging reforms for the selection of delegates to its 1972 convention. They allow much greater participation for blacks, women and youths.

March 1—A bomb explodes in the U.S. Capitol. No one is injured in the early morning blast, but there is extensive property damage. An anonymous caller said the bomb was a protest against American military involvement in Laos.

March 23—President Nixon raises milk price supports, reportedly after key dairy industry officials restate their promise to raise \$2 million for his 1972 re-election campaign.

March 29—An Army court-martial finds Lt. Calley guilty of the premeditated murder of at least 22 South Vietnamese civilians at Mylai. Two days later he is sentenced to life imprisonment.

April 7—President Nixon announces that another 100,000 American combat troops will be removed from South Vietnam by Dec. 1, which would leave 184,000 there.

April 9—A U.S. Ping-Pong team enters the People's Republic of China for a series of exhibition matches. It is the first official group of Americans to visit Mainland China in nearly two decades.

April 14—President Nixon removes

the 20-year ban on American trade with the People's Republic of China.

May 3—Antiwar protesters disrupt traffic and engage in widespread civil disobedience. District of Columbia police arrest 7,000 in one day and 5,000 more the next two days.

May 9—West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Austria announce the upward revaluation, or "float," of their currencies against the fixed value of the dollar. The move is seen as promoting more flexible exchange rates in the world's monetary system.

June 1—President Nixon defends the mass arrests of war protesters in Washington and rejects claims that police abused constitutional rights of the demonstrators.

June 11—Attorney General Mitchell defends wiretapping of "dangerous" radicals without court approval, claiming that domestic revolutionaries are as serious as "any threat from abroad."

June 13—The New York Times starts publication of the highly classified Pentagon papers, a government history of American involvement in Vietnam. Within the week, President Nixon authorizes establishment of a "special investigations unit," later known as the "plumbers," to "stop security leaks and to investigate other sensitive security matters." John D. Ehrlichman, the President's chief domestic adviser, is appointed to supervise the operation, with Egil Krogh, an Ehrlichman deputy, in direct charge. David Young, E. Howard Hunt Jr. and G. Gordon Liddy are also members of the unit. H.R. (Bob) Haldeman, the White House chief of staff, and presidential counsel John W. Dean III are among a select few who know about formation of the "plumbers."

June 28—Daniel Ellsberg, a Defense Department official in the Johnson years, admits he leaked the Pentagon papers to the press. A federal grand jury indicts him on a charge of stealing the documents.

June 30—After a month of drama in lower courts, the Supreme Court rules, 6 to 3, that The New York Times and The Washington Post are free to publish articles based on the Pentagon papers because the government has not proved national security was endangered.

June 30—The 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, giving persons between 18 and 21 the right to vote in all elections, takes effect.

July 15—In a surprise announcement, President Nixon says he will

visit China in early 1972 at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai. The visit, the President reveals, was arranged during a secret trip to Peking by presidential foreign affairs adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

Aug. 11—Ehrlichman approves a memo written by Krogh and Young that proposes "a covert operation" to get Ellsberg's psychiatric records "if done under your assurance that it is not traceable."

Aug. 15—After rejecting imposition of wage-price controls for months, President Nixon announces a 90-day freeze on wages and prices and a 10 per cent import surcharge.

Sept. 3—Hunt, Liddy, Bernard Barker, Eugenio Martinez and Felipe DeDiego burglarize the Los Angeles office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist. The CIA had given Hunt a special camera, a wig, and a "speech-altering device" for the mission.

Sept. 13—Thirty-one prisoners and nine hostages are killed when 1,500 New York state troopers, sheriff's deputies and guards retake control of the Attica State Prison in Attica, N.Y., after 1,200 inmates controlled it for four days.

Sept. 16—At Charles W. Colson's suggestion, Hunt begins to compose fake

diplomatic cables to implicate the Kennedy administration in the 1963 assassination of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem.

Sept. 17—Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black retires for health reasons after 34 years on the high court. He dies a week later.

Sept. 23—Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan retires after 16 years, thus giving President Nixon the chance to appoint two new justices at the same time.

Oct. 7—President Nixon unveils details of his Phase II anti-inflation program. He establishes a Price Commission and a Pay Board to regulate prices and wages.

Oct. 12—The President says he will visit Moscow in May, 1972, three months after his trip to Peking.

Oct. 21—President Nixon nominates two judicial conservatives to the Supreme Court—Richmond, Va., attorney Lewis F. Powell Jr. and Assistant U.S. Attorney General William F. Rehnquist.

Oct. 25—The U. N. General Assembly seats the People's Republic of China and expels nationalist China over the protests of the United States.

Dec. 3—India and Pakistan wage war, largely in East Pakistan. India recognizes the rebel Bangladesh government and after 15 days of fighting, East Pakistani forces surrender. The United States charges that India was largely responsible for the war.

Dec. 6—Lewis F. Powell Jr. is confirmed by the Senate as an associate Supreme Court justice.

Dec. 10—William F. Rehnquist is confirmed by the Senate for a seat on the Supreme Court.

Dec. 18—President Nixon announces that the Group of 10 major industrial nations has agreed on an 8.57 per cent devaluation of the dollar against gold.

Dec. 20—President Nixon terminates the 10 per cent import surcharge.

Dec. 26-30—U.S. fighter planes bomb North Vietnam in the heaviest air raids since the November, 1968, bombing halt by President Johnson.

1972

Jan. 1—Formal repatriation of Bengali natives begins and estimated 1 million refugees return from India to Bangladesh following the Pakistani surrender.

Jan. 4—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine announces his candidacy for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination and he is presumed by political writers to be the front-runner.

Jan. 7—Richard M. Nixon formally says he will run for a second term as President.

Jan. 20—The McGraw-Hill Book Co. and Life magazine say they are suspending publication of the purported Clifford Irving biography of Howard Hughes pending a probe of a Swiss bank account into which their money for the industrialist was deposited.

Jan. 27—Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans resigns and becomes the chief fund-raiser for the President's re-election campaign.

Jan. 27—At a meeting in Mitchell's office attended by Mitchell, Dean and Jeb Stuart Magruder, Liddy describes a \$1 million plan, which Mitchell later says included "mugging squads, kidnaping teams, prostitutes to compromise the opposition and electronic surveillance." Liddy is instructed to devise a more "realistic" plan.

Jan. 31—The Federal Aviation Administration orders airports to start using a baggage and passenger screening system to prevent hijackings.

Feb. 4—Mitchell, Dean, Magruder and Liddy meet again to discuss Liddy's revised \$500,000 campaign plan, which includes wiretapping and photography. Mitchell makes no final decision, although later Magruder says Mitchell selected the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate for surveillance.

Feb. 15—Attorney General Mitchell resigns and 15 days later becomes chief of the Nixon re-election campaign.

Feb. 20-27—President Nixon arrives in Peking for his historic visit as millions of Americans watch on television via satellite.

Feb. 29—Newspaper columnist Jack Anderson releases a "confidential" memorandum said to have been written by Dita Beard, Washington lobbyist for International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., which connects an ITT commitment to help fund the Republican National Convention with a Justice Department antitrust suit settlement favoring ITT.

March 7—Muskie wins the year's first presidential primary in New Hampshire, but McGovern does better than expected.

March 14—Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace wins a big victory in the Florida primary, besting Minnesota Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Washington Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Muskie, New York Mayor John V. Lindsay and McGovern.

March 22-23—Four of the labor representatives on the President's new Pay Board quit and charge that the administration is guilty of "flagrant favoritism to big business and the banks."

March 30—At a Key Biscayne, Fla., meeting, Mitchell, Magruder and Frederick C. LaRue, a Mitchell campaign aide, listen to Liddy's third campaign proposal. Magruder later says Mitchell approved spending \$250,000 for it, but Mitchell says he did not.

April 4—Four bank drafts totaling \$89,000 are issued by a Mexico City bank. The money came from Texas contributors to the Nixon campaign, and the donation was moved through Mexico to avoid disclosure.

April 6—A Harrisburg, Pa., federal court jury convicts the Rev. Philip Berrigan of attempting to smuggle a letter out of prison, but the jury is deadlocked on other charges of conspiracy in connection with an alleged plot to kidnap presidential adviser Kissinger.

April 7—The new federal campaign contribution reporting law takes effect, but millions of dollars in secret donations to the President's re-election campaign have been collected before this date.

April 10—International financier Robert L. Vesco, who is under investigation by a New York grand jury in connection with Securities and Exchange Commission fraud, gives chief Nixon fund-raiser Stans a \$200,000 cash campaign donation.

April 16—American war planes raid Haiphong and Hanoi, two cities the United States has not attacked since 1968.

April 19—A \$25,000 check and the \$89,000 in Mexican bank drafts are deposited in the Miami bank account of Bernard L. Barker's firm. He later withdraws the money in \$100 bills and it is used in the Watergate operation.

April 27—Muskie, defeated in presidential primary elections in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts during the week, withdraws as an active presidential candidate.

May 2—J. Edgar Hoover, for 48 years the FBI's director, dies.

May 3—President Nixon designates

L. Patrick Gray III, an assistant attorney general, as the acting FBI director.

May 9—President Nixon announces that the United States has mined the North Vietnam harbors of Haiphong and six other ports. Hundreds of U.S. bombers continue their massive raids over North Vietnam.

May 15—Gov. Wallace, campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination in Laurel, Md., is shot and paralyzed from the waist down, and three others are injured. A Milwaukee man, Arthur H. Bremer, is charged with the assault.

May 22-29—President Nixon arrives in Moscow, becoming the first U.S. President to visit the Soviet Union. During his week-long visit, the President confers at length with Communist Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev and other Soviet officials. The two countries sign several agreements, pledging cooperation in the fields of health, the environment, science and space. **More**

importantly, the two superpowers agree to a historic pact to limit for the first time the growth of strategic missiles and missile launchers.

May 28—The Democratic National Committee's headquarters in the Watergate office complex are successfully entered, and eavesdropping devices implanted, by the Hunt-Liddy team.

June 17—James McCord, Frank Jurgis and three Cubans, Barker, Martinez and Virgilio Gonzalez, are caught by Washington police inside the Democrats' Watergate headquarters and police confiscate their cameras, sophisticated eavesdropping equipment and \$2,300 in cash, mostly \$100 bills with serial numbers in sequence.

June 19—The Supreme Court rules that electronic surveillance by the federal government without court approval is unconstitutional.

June 19—White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler says he won't comment on the Watergate break-in, calling it "a third-rate burglary attempt."

June 29—The Supreme Court, in a 5-4 decision, rules that the death penalty is unconstitutional because it is "cruel and unusual punishment."

June 29—Stans gives Herbert W. Klumbach, the President's personal attorney, \$75,000 after the lawyer says, "I am here on a special mission on a White House project and I need all the cash I can get." It is the first of about \$80,000 paid to buy the silence of the Watergate conspirators.

July 1—Mitchell quits as the President's campaign manager, citing personal reasons.

July 6—Sloan, after agreeing to lie about the amount of money disbursed to Liddy, says he will not commit perjury.

July 6—Gray talks with the President and tells him that "people on your staff are trying to wound you by using the CIA and FBI and by confusing the question of CIA interest in, or not in, people the FBI wishes to investigate." Gray says Mr. Nixon tells him, "It, you just continue to conduct your aggressive and thorough investigation."

July 12—McGovern wins the Democratic presidential nomination.

July 13—McGovern picks Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri as his vice-presidential running mate.

July 25—Eagleton reveals that from 1947 to 1966 he underwent psychiatric treatment including electric shock treatment for "depression." McGovern declares he will keep Eagleton as his running mate.

July 31—Eagleton quits as the Democratic vice-presidential nominee at McGovern's request.

Ag. 5—McGovern picks a new vice

presidential running mate, former Peace Corps director R. Sargent Shriver.

Aug. 15—The Soviet Union, according to Jewish sources, has started charging exit fees of \$5,000 to \$25,000 for educated Jews who wish to emigrate to Israel.

Aug. 22—President Nixon is renominated by the Republican National Convention.

Aug. 26—The 20th Olympic Summer Games open in Munich.

Aug. 26—The General Accounting Office, Congress' fiscal watchdog, reports "apparent violations" of the Federal Election Campaign Act by the Nixon re-election committee.

Aug. 29—President Nixon says Dean has conducted a thorough investigation of the Watergate break-in and "I can state categorically that his investigation indicates that no one in the White House staff, no one in this administration, presently employed was involved in this very bizarre incident. What really hurts is if you try to cover it up." Dean later testifies that he had not heard of his investigation until the President's statement.

Sept. 5—Eight Arab commandos raid the dormitory of the Israeli team at the Olympic Games and capture 11 hostages. As the world watches on television, tense negotiations proceed throughout the day. Finally, the commandos arrange to be transported with their hostages to an airport outside Munich where they are promised an airplane to fly out of the country. In an ensuing airport gun battle with West German police, all of the hostages, five of the eight commandos and one policeman are killed.

Sept. 8—Israeli jets stage a massive attack on 10 guerrilla bases deep inside Syria and Lebanon in retaliation for the Munich assault.

Sept. 15—Liddy, Hunt and the five men caught inside the Watergate on June 17 are indicted by a federal grand jury.

Sept. 16—Attorney General Kleindienst says the Watergate probe by the FBI and the U.S. Attorney's office in Washington was "one of the most intensive, objective and thorough" in many years.

Oct. 3—The House Banking and Currency Committee votes not to hold hearings on Nixon campaign finances that would have touched on the funding of the Watergate operation.

Oct. 10—The Washington Post reveals that the Watergate break-in was part of a massive campaign of political spying and sabotage conducted on behalf of the President's re-election and directed by White House and re-election committee officials.

Oct. 25—Haldeman is revealed by The Post as among those authorized to approve payments from a secret espionage and sabotage fund. Ziegler denies the story as "the shoddiest type of journalism . . . that I do not think has been witnessed in the political process for some time."

Oct. 26—"Peace is at hand," Kissinger tells a Washington news conference. He says final peace terms could be worked out in one more negotiating session with the North Vietnamese. Under the proposed terms, U.S. troops would be withdrawn from South Vietnam within 60 days and POWs would be released.

Nov. 7—Richard M. Nixon and Spiro T. Agnew are re-elected in a landslide with 61 per cent of the popular vote. They win in every state except Massachusetts.

Nov. 14—For the first time in history the Dow-Jones industrial index of 30 blue-chip stocks closes over 1,000.

Dec. 16—Kissinger says Hanoi has stopped bargaining in "good faith and good will."

Dec. 18—President Nixon orders

large-scale bombing of the Hanoi-Hai-phong area and the attacks level wide areas of the two cities.

Late December—Gray, he later says, burns the Hunt documents along with the Christmas trash.

Dec. 28—Harry Truman, the 33d President of the United States, dies at 88.

Dec. 29—Life magazine ceases publication.

Dec. 30—The President ends the massive bombing of North Vietnam with the announcement that peace talks will resume on Jan. 8. U.S. losses during the bombing have been heavy, both in aircraft and in men.

1973

Jan. 3—Hunt reiterates his demands for more money and executive clemency, Dean later testifies.

Jan. 11—President Nixon ends all mandatory wage and price controls.

Jan. 11—Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.) agrees to lead a Senate investigation of Watergate.

Jan. 11—Hunt pleads guilty to six charges against him in the Watergate case. Four other defendants—Barker, Martinez, Gonzalez and Frank Sturgis—follow suit four days later. And on Jan. 30, Liddy and McCord are convicted.

Jan. 12—John J. Caulfield, a White House aide and security operative, meets McCord on the George Washington Parkway in Virginia and offers him executive clemency "from the highest level of the White House." McCord refuses.

Jan. 16—"Are you being paid by anybody for anything?" Judge John J. Sirica asks the Watergate defendants. "No," they reply in unison.

Jan. 14—Caulfield and McCord meet again and McCord later says Caulfield tells him: "The President's ability to govern is at stake. Another Teapot Dome scandal is possible and the government may fall."

Jan. 20—President Nixon is inaugurated for a second term and he says "we stand on the threshold of a new era of peace."

Jan. 22—The Supreme Court overrules state abortion restrictions during the first three months of pregnancy and says during the next six months the state may "regulate the abortion procedure in ways that are reasonably related to maternal health."

Jan. 23—Lyndon B. Johnson, the nation's 36th President, dies at 64.

Jan. 23—President Nixon announces that the Vietnam war, the nation's longest and most divisive, is to end on Jan. 28. The peace agreement, hammered out in further Paris negotiations between Kissinger and North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho, calls for withdrawal of the last 23,700 American troops in Vietnam and return of U.S. prisoners of war within 60 days.

Jan. 26-28—A Gallup Poll puts the

President's popularity at a high of 68 per cent.

Jan. 27—Defense Secretary Laird announces the end of the military draft.

Feb. 2—Judge Sirica says that he is "not satisfied" that the whole Watergate story has been revealed.

Feb. 7—The Senate votes, 70 to 0, to establish a committee with four Democrats and three Republicans to investigate Watergate and other 1972 campaign abuses.

Feb. 12—Operation Homecoming begins: The first 142 American POWs are released and they and other POWs come home to joyous reunions with their families.

Feb. 12—The United States, for the second time in 14 months, devalues the dollar against most major world currencies, this time by 10 per cent.

Feb. 27—Members of the militant American Indian Movement seize the trading post and church at historic Wounded Knee on the Oglala Sioux reservation in South Dakota.

March 7—At his confirmation hearings to be FBI director, Gray discloses he has given Dean 82 FBI reports.

March 9—Ehrlichman says the President will veto appropriations bills and if Congress overrides the vetoes, Mr. Nixon will impound the funds.

March 19—McCord writes Judge Sirica a letter charging that perjury was committed at the Watergate trial, that defendants were pressured to plead guilty and keep quiet, that higher-ups were involved, and that "several members of my family have expressed fear for my life if I disclose knowledge of the facts of this matter."

March 21—President Nixon, he says later, learns of "serious charges which came to my attention," and he begins "intensive new inquiries into this whole matter."

March 21—Within hours of the White House meeting, arrangements are made to pay Hunt \$75,000.

March 23—Judge Sirica makes McCord's letter public and gives four of the Watergate defendants provisional sentences in an effort to encourage them to talk to the grand jury.

March 30—The White House offers to let administration staff testify in closed session before the Senate Watergate committee. Ervin later calls such an offer "executive poppycock" and says Nixon staff members are not "nobility and royalty."

April 5—Gray's nomination as FBI director is withdrawn.

April 5—In San Clemente, Ehrlichman discusses the directorship of the FBI with the federal judge in the current Ellsberg case, W. Matt Byrne Jr.

April 7—Judge Byrne rejects the FBI directorship.

April 12—Magruder confesses his perjury to the prosecutors.

April 17—President Nixon says that a new "intensive" investigation has produced "major developments" and "real progress . . . in finding the truth" about Watergate.

April 17—Presidential press secretary Ziegler says all previous statements about Watergate are "inoperative."

April 27—Judge Byrne discloses a Justice Department memorandum on the break-in at Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office.

April 30—President Nixon accepts the resignations of Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Kleindienst and fires Dean. Mr. Nixon accepts responsibility for Watergate.

May 7—The new Attorney General,

Elliot L. Richardson, promises to appoint a special prosecutor in the growing Watergate scandal and give him "all the independence, authority and staff support" he needs.

May 10—Mitchell and Stans are indicted by a federal grand jury in New York on perjury and conspiracy charges in connection with the \$200,000 campaign contribution of financier Robert L. Vesco.

May 11—Judge Byrne dismisses all charges in the Pentagon papers case against Daniel Ellsberg. The judge cites government misconduct as the reason.

May 11—West Germany and East Germany establish formal relations.

May 17—The televised Senate Watergate hearings begin.

May 18—Archibald Cox, former solicitor general of the United States, is named by Richardson as the Watergate special prosecutor.

June 21—The Supreme Court, in a

series of 5-to-4 votes on obscenity cases, says states can ban books, magazines, movies and plays which are offensive to local standards even if they are acceptable in other parts of the country.

July 12—President Nixon is hospitalized with viral pneumonia.

July 16—White House aide Alexander Butterfield reveals the White House tape-recording system.

July 17—The Senate approves the controversial Alaska oil pipeline after Vice President Agnew votes in favor of blocking further court challenges to the project by environmentalists and thus breaks a 48-48 deadlock.

July 25—The President says he will not release White House tapes to Cox because it would jeopardize the "independence of the three branches of government."

July 31—Rep. Robert F. Drinan (D-Mass.) is the first member of Congress to introduce an impeachment resolution against President Nixon.

Aug. 22—President Nixon names Henry A. Kissinger, for 4½ years his top national security adviser and foreign affairs specialist, to be Secretary of State, replacing William P. Rogers, who resigns.

Aug. 22—President Nixon, in his first press conference in five months, declares Watergate "water under the bridge." He says he accepts all the blame for the White House climate which led to the break-in and cover-up.

Sept. 4—Ehrlichman, Krogh, David Young and G. Gordon Liddy are indicted by a California grand jury in Los Angeles in connection with the break-in at Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office.

Sept. 6—Former United Mine Workers president Boyle is arrested and charged with the 1969 murder of his one-time opponent for the union presidency, Joseph A. (Jock) Yablonski.

Sept. 11—A four-man military junta overthrows Marxist Chilean President Salvador Allende in a violent coup. Santiago police say Allende committed suicide rather than surrender to the new regime.

Oct. 6—A major Mideast war erupts with the Israelis fighting Arabs on two fronts—the Egyptians along the Suez Canal and the Syrians on the Golan Heights. In 16 days of fighting, both

the Israelis and Arabs suffer major losses of weapons, planes and troops.

Oct. 10—In a dramatic appearance in federal court in Baltimore, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew pleads no contest to a charge of income tax evasion, climaxing a lengthy investigation into kickbacks he allegedly accepted from contractors while he was Baltimore County executive, governor of Maryland and Vice President. He is fined \$10,000 and placed on three years' probation. Just before the court session, he resigns.

Oct. 12—President Nixon, in a White House ceremony, nominates House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan to be Vice President.

Oct. 17—The oil-producing Arab nations impose an embargo on further shipment of oil to the United States in an effort to get the United States to change its pro-Israeli foreign policy.

Oct. 20—Cox, in a televised press conference, defends his decision not to compromise with the President on the tapes issue and emphasizes that he will not resign. A few hours later, Nixon press secretary Ziegler announces the firing of Cox and abolition of the special prosecutor's office, the resignation of Richardson and the firing of Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus for their refusal to fire Cox. The episode comes to be known as the "Saturday Night Massacre."

Oct. 23—The White House says it will release the tapes Cox sought.

Oct. 30—The House Judiciary Committee starts consideration of possible impeachment procedures.

Oct. 31—The White House says that two of the nine tape recordings scheduled for submission to Judge Sirica do not exist.

Nov. 1—Sen. William B. Saxbe (R-Ohio) becomes President Nixon's fourth Attorney General, and Houston lawyer Leon Jaworski is appointed as the new special prosecutor.

Nov. 3—The Gallup Poll records President Nixon's lowest approval rating to date—27 per cent.

Nov. 7—In a wide-ranging talk on the energy crisis, President Nixon calls for a return to daylight savings time on a year-round basis, reduced fuel oil allocations, widespread establishment of car pools and 50-mile-per-hour speed limits. He also asks Congress to relax environmental standards when necessary to meet the shortage of oil caused by the Arabs' oil embargo.

Nov. 14—White House attorneys learn there is an 18½-minute gap in the June 20, 1972, tape of a Haldeman-Nixon meeting and it is revealed publicly a week later.

Nov. 17-20—President Nixon, in a series of appearances in the South, seeks public support for his embattled presidency. At one point, he says: "People have got to know whether or not their President is a crook. Well, I'm not a crook."

Nov. 26—President Nixon's secretary, Rose Mary Woods, says she may have accidentally erased five minutes of the 18½ minutes.

Nov. 27—Gerald R. Ford is confirmed by the Senate as Vice President.

Dec. 8—President Nixon reveals his

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personal finances. He has become a millionaire during his term in office and paid less than \$1,000 in taxes in both 1970 and 1971.

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Jan. 15—A panel of technical experts determines that the 18½-minute gap in the June 20 tape is the result of five separate, manual erasures.

Feb. 4—President Nixon proposes the nation's first \$300 billion budget—\$304.4 billion for fiscal year 1975.

Feb. 5—Patricia Hearst, of Hearst newspaper family, is kidnaped by the Symbionese Liberation Army in Berkeley.

Feb. 6—The House votes 410 to 4 to proceed with the impeachment probe and to give the House Judiciary Committee broad subpoena powers.

February—Lines at gasoline stations through much of the nation grow rapidly. Some motorists wait hours to buy a few gallons of gas.

March 1—Seven key former Nixon administration and campaign officials—Mitchell, Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Strachan, Robert Mardian, Kenneth Parkinson and Colson—are indicted by a grand jury for allegedly conspiring to cover up the Watergate burglary.

March 7—Ehrlichman, Colson and five others are indicted by a federal grand jury in the break-in at Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office.

April 3—The Internal Revenue Service says Mr. Nixon owes \$432,787 in back taxes and interest penalties totaling another \$33,000. The assessment is made largely because the IRS finds that the President's deduction for donation of his vice presidential papers was made after the date such contributions were prohibited. Mr. Nixon says he will pay the entire sum.

April 28—Mitchell and Stans are acquitted of all charges against them in the Vesco case.

April 30—The White House releases 1,239 pages of edited transcripts and they reveal brutally frank White House discussions on Watergate and administration and political personalities.

May 21—The Maryland Court of Appeals bars former Vice President Agnew from the practice of law, calling him "morally obtuse."

May 7—The President's chief defense lawyer, James D. St. Clair, says no more White House Watergate conversations will be turned over to either the special prosecutor or the House Judiciary Committee.

May 9—The House Judiciary Committee begins formal hearings on the possible impeachment of President Nixon.

May 16—Richard G. Kleindienst becomes the first of the nation's 68 attorneys general to plead guilty to a criminal offense, that he refused to testify accurately during his Senate confirmation hearing. He later was sentenced to a month in jail and fined \$100, but both were suspended.

May 21—Jeb Stuart Magruder, once the deputy director of President Nixon's re-election campaign, is sentenced to a prison term of 10 months to four years for his part in the Watergate cover-up.

May 24—Watergate Special Prosecutor Jaworski appeals directly to the Supreme Court to decide whether the President can withhold evidence in the criminal cases of his former aides. The Supreme Court a week later agrees to hear the case, by passing the U.S. Court of Appeals.

June 3—Former presidential aide Charles W. Colson pleads guilty to obstructing justice for devising a White House scheme to influence the outcome of Daniel Ellsberg's Pentagon Papers trial by defaming Ellsberg and destroying his public image.

June 14—President Nixon, on a trip to the Mideast, gives Egypt nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and later does the same for Israel.

June 21—Former White House aide Charles W. Colson is sentenced to one to three years imprisonment and fined \$5,000 for obstructing justice in the prosecution of Pentagon Papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg.

June 28—President Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, at a summit meeting in Moscow, agree to a further limitation of defensive anti-ballistic missiles in their two countries.

July 9—Earl Warren, the retired chief justice of the Supreme Court, dies at 83.

July 12—John D. Ehrlichman, once the No. 2 man on President Nixon's White House staff, is convicted of perjury and violating the civil rights of Ellsberg's psychiatrist in connection with the break-in at the doctor's office.

July 24—The Supreme Court, ruling unanimously that President Nixon has no right to withhold evidence in criminal proceedings, orders him to turn over 64 White House tapes of Watergate discussions, 63 of them between the President and key aides. The President agrees to turn over the tapes.

July 24—After 10 weeks of evidence gathering, the House Judiciary Committee begins debate on articles of impeachment against Richard Nixon.

July 27—The Judiciary committee, on a 27-to-11 vote, recommends that President Nixon be impeached because his actions formed a "course of conduct or plan" to obstruct the investigation of the Watergate break-in and to

cover up other unlawful activities. Two days later the committee votes 28 to 10 for a second article of impeachment, alleging the President's repeated misuse of his power to violate the constitutional rights of American citizens.

Aug. 5 — President Nixon releases three more transcripts of critical conversations with H. R. Haldeman on June 23, 1972 and concedes he had withheld the knowledge from his lawyer and the impeachment inquiry. The material shows he approved the cover-up only six days after the Watergate break-in. The disclosures shatter his support in House and Senate and virtually assure he cannot remain in office.

Aug. 8 — In a televised address to the nation, Richard Milhous Nixon, the 37th President, becomes the first Chief Executive to resign.

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