

Watergate: A Legacy

Irene M. Lewis

October 10, 2024

Living Democracy Symposium

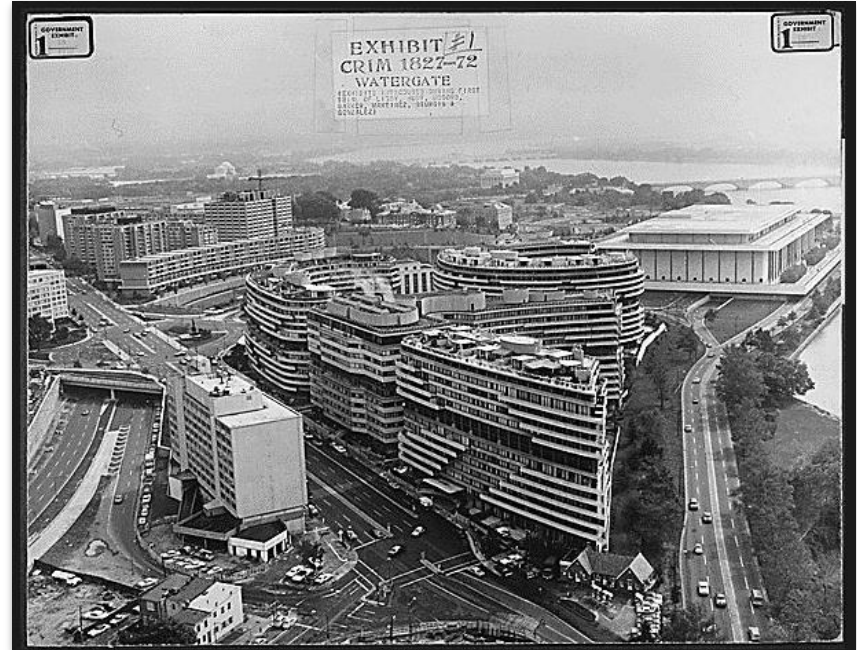


Exhibit photo of the Watergate office complex in Washington, D.C. used in the trial of G. Gordon Liddy, 1973, from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), NAID: 304965.

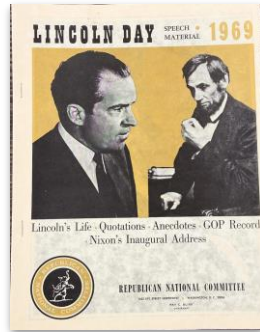
The Turbulent Climate



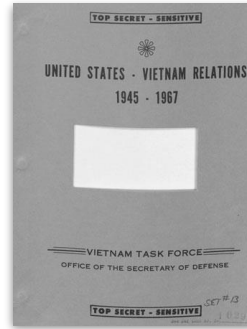
Vietnam War
(1955-1975)

Group of armed National Guardsmen in front of McKeldin Library during Vietnam War protest, circa 1969-1972, University of Maryland Libraries

Nixon's Inaugural Address



Leak of Pentagon Papers

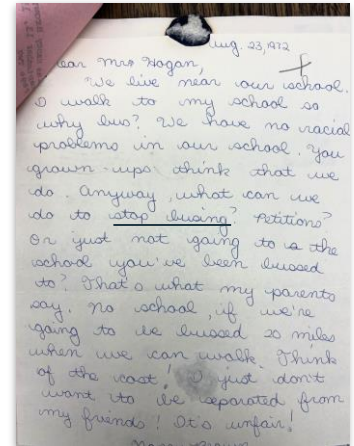


(image from the Richard Nixon Foundation)

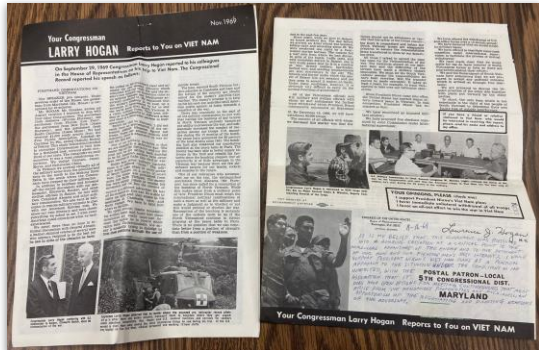


Vice President Richard Nixon with Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. on June 13, 1957. (Henry Griffin/AP), Richard Nixon Foundation

Civil Rights
Movement



Letter about school desegregation



500,000 Americans in Vietnam

Democrats controlled Congress

89th	1965-1967	Lyndon B. Johnson	295	140	68	32
90th	1967-1969	Lyndon B. Johnson	247	187	64	36
91st	1969-1971	Richard Nixon	243	192	58	42
92nd	1971-1973	Richard Nixon	255	180	54	44
93rd	1973-1975	Nixon/Ford	242	192	56	42
94th	1975-1977	Gerald R. Ford	291	144	61	37

Charles Apple, "In Control", The Spokesman Review, accessed October 6, 2024 from <https://www.spokesman.com/stories/2020/jun/25/control-house-and-senate-1900/>

Watergate Break-In

- 1972 Presidential Campaign
 - Committee to Re-elect the President (CRP), derisively known as CREEP
- On June 17, 1972, break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate Office Building in Washington, D.C.
 - Team leaders: G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt
- Investigation
 - Items found during arrest: housebreaking and wiretapping devices, rolls of cash and an address book
- Question: Who ordered the break-in and did President Nixon know about the plan?



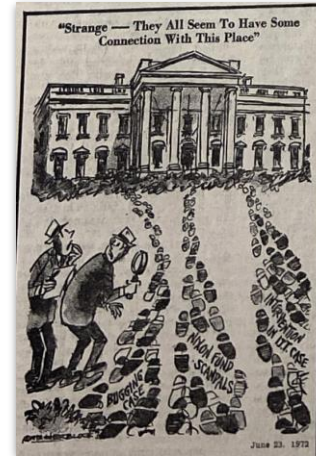
Watergate Burglars - from left to right: James W. McCord, Virgilio R. Gonzales, Frank Sturgis, Eugenio R. Martinez, and Bernard L. Barker, image from the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum website

ADDRESSES		ADDRESSES	
Name	Jan Gonzalez	Name	MRS. HASTINGS
Street	Casa - 226 5751	Street	
City	Wash - 534-7315	City	
Phone	866-4967	Phone	642-5996
Name	Pablo Gomez	Name	HH 327-0355
Street	1050 SW 99 Place	Street	WH-202-456-2282
City	Miami Fla 33166	City Home:	301-299-7366
Phone	223 2447	Phone	
Name	Anthony Emerig	Name	11120 River Road
Street	1635-8641	Street	Potomac Md. 20854
City	620-747-7468	City	Robert R Mullen 260
Phone		Phone	1700 Pennsylvania
Name	Edith Robinson	Name	Dist. N.W. Washing
Street	2758 W Blake Apt 3	Street	5th D.C. 20006
City	649-4400	City	293-2746
Phone	443-0484	Phone	276
Name	Diana 642-5089	Name	Henry Leman
Street	Billardo Restaurant	Street	891 1133
City		City	861 0130
Phone	643-9048	Phone	C9D 6-17-72

Address Book of Watergate Burglar Bernard Barker, Discovered in a Room at the Watergate Hotel, June 18, 1972, National Archives and Record Administration, NAID: [304966](#)

White House Involvement

- March 23, 1973 James McCord's Letter to U. S. District Court Judge John Sirica
 - Perjury and political pressure
- January 8, 1973 Watergate Trials begin
 - The Watergate scandal resulted in 69 individuals being charged and 48 being found guilty
- Many Nixon Administration officials involved:
 - John Mitchell, Attorney General, later Chairman of CRP
 - H. R. Haldeman, Chief of Staff
 - John Ehrlichman, Chief Domestic Advisor
 - John Dean, White House Counsel
 - Alexander Butterfield, Deputy Chief of Staff



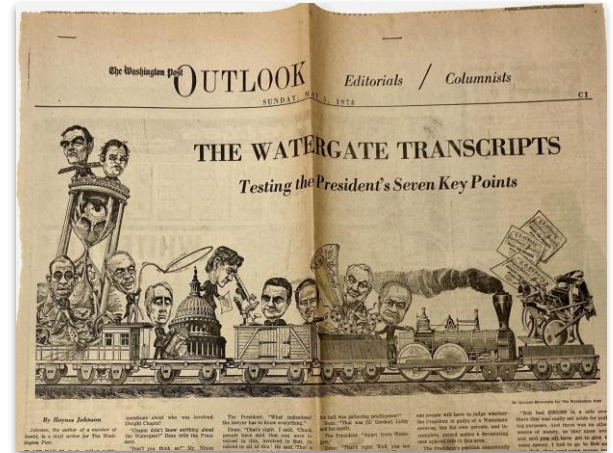
Political cartoon by Herbert Block, "Herblock," *Washington Post*, "Nixon Years," August 9, 1974



Senate Watergate Committee

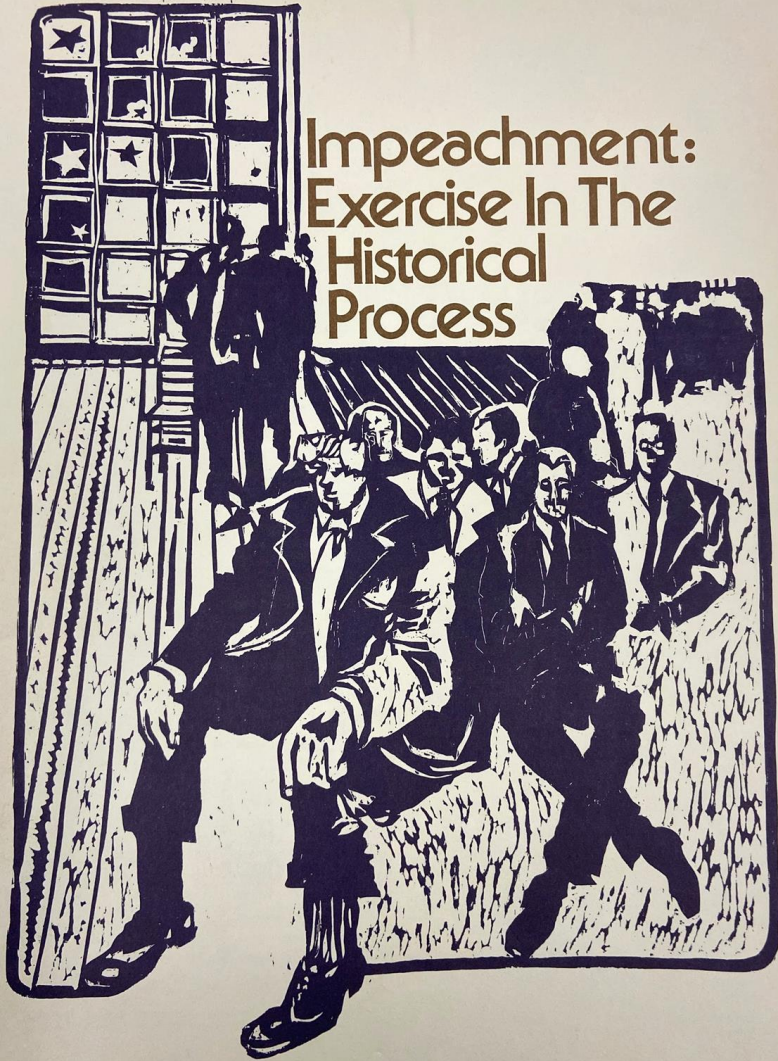
Official name: Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities

- Senate Resolution 60 established the Watergate Committee on February 7, 1973
 - Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr (D-NC), Chairman
- April 30, 1973 - Nixon's 1st primetime address stating his innocence
- July 13, 1973 - Alexander Butterfield reveals the existence of a recording system in the White House
- Archibald Cox, Jr., Justice Department Special Prosecutor
 - Subpoenas for the tapes
 - October 29, 1973 - "Saturday Night Massacre"
 - Replaced by Leon Jaworski
- President Nixon and "Executive Privilege"

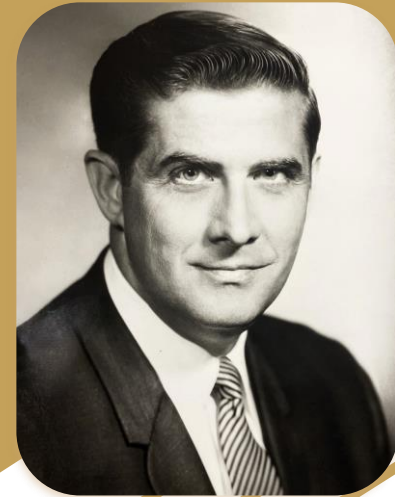


John Dean's third day of testimony at the Watergate hearings in 1973 taken by George Tames, *The New York Times*, accessed September 26, 2024 from <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/17/us/watergate-jan>

Impeachment:
Exercise In The
Historical
Process



Impeachment and
Representative Lawrence
Joseph Hogan, Sr.



House Judiciary Committee

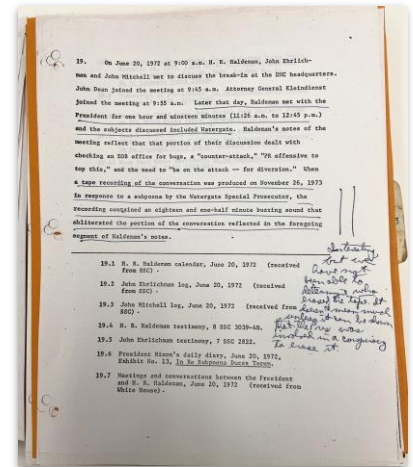
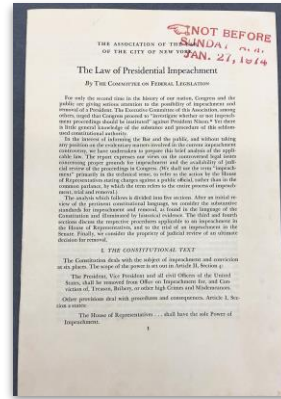


- House Resolution No. 803 (February 4, 1974)
 - Authorized the Judiciary Committee to fully investigate President Richard Nixon on whether there were sufficient grounds for impeachment
- 21 Democrats and 17 Republicans
 - Peter W. Rodino (D-NJ) - Chairman
 - Edward Hutchinson - minority ranking member (R-MI)
 - Lawrence Joseph Hogan, Sr. (R-MD)
- Independent lead Special Counsel - John Doar



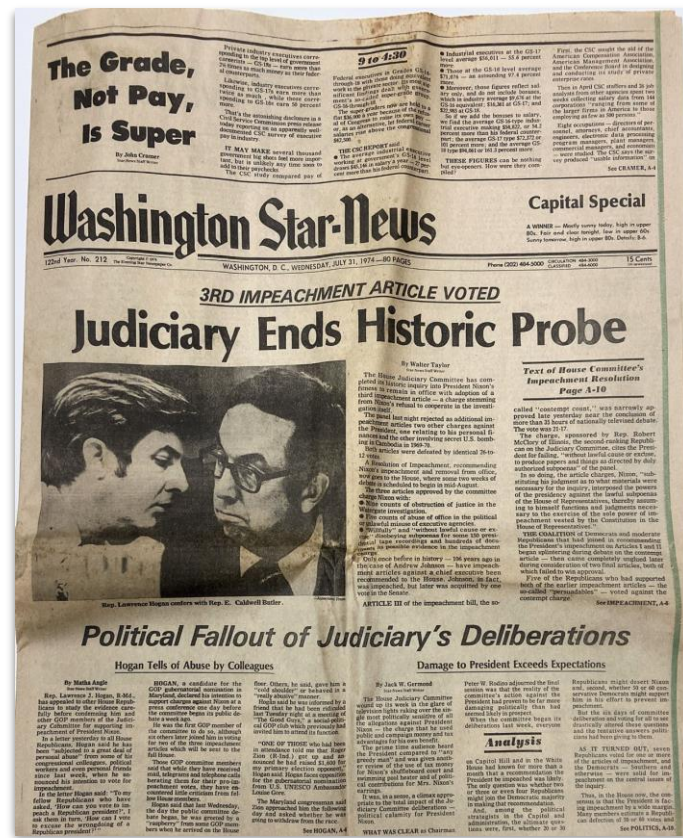
Judiciary Committee's Responsibilities

- Determine whether grounds exist for impeachment of President Nixon
 - U.S. Constitution: Article II, Section 4
 - "The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on **Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.**"
 - "Historical Precedent"
 - Define impeachable offense
- Investigate allegations (over 15)
- Recommend or reject impeachment to the House
 - Need majority vote of the House
- Does not assign guilt - only the Senate determines guilty sentence
 - Needs two-thirds majority of the Senate
- Impeachment hearings began on May 9, 1974
- *United States v. Nixon*, July 24, 1974



Articles of Impeachment

- House Judiciary Committee adopted three articles of impeachment against President Nixon:
 - Article I - Obstruction of Justice
 - Impeding the investigation into the Watergate break-in
 - Article II - Abuse of Power
 - Obtaining confidential information from the IRS and misuse of Federal Agencies
 - Article III - Contempt of Congress
 - Failure to obey subpoenas to hand over the original tapes
- Judiciary Committee's work finished July 30, 1974



The Grade, Not Pay, is Super
By John Coover

Washington Star-News
WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1974 — 60 PAGES
3RD IMPEACHMENT ARTICLE VOTED
Judiciary Ends Historic Probe



Rep. Lawrence Hogan confers with Rep. E. Cabell Butler.

Political Fallout of Judiciary's Deliberations
Hogan Tells of Abuse by Colleagues
Damage to President Exceeds Expectations

By Mark Anglin
Rep. Lawrence J. Hogan, R-Md., has reported to other House Republicans that he has been ordered to testify before committee hearings and other GOP members of the Judiciary Committee and the House of Representatives.

BIDGAN, a candidate for the GOP gubernatorial nomination in Maryland, declined his summons to appear before the House of Representatives committee on July 29. The committee began its public hearings last week, and Hogan's refusal to appear has been widely reported.

ONE OF THOSE who has been subpoenaed to testify before the House of Representatives committee on July 29, Hogan has refused to appear. He is a member of the House of Representatives and a member of the House of Representatives.

By Jack W. Germond
The House Judiciary Committee today voted to pass a resolution of censure against President Nixon. The charge that he used public funds to pay for his private expenses was passed by a 27-16 vote.

Analysis
Sen. Capitol Hill and in the White House had been for some time. The House of Representatives had been for some time. The House of Representatives had been for some time.

AS IT TURNED OUT, seven Republicans voted for the passage of the articles of impeachment, and the Democratic majority voted against it. The House of Representatives had been for some time.

9 to 4:30
Federal industry executives convened a dinner on the last of government operations — C-50s — in the city of Washington.

Industrial executives at the C-50
The C-50 committee of the House of Representatives has passed a resolution of censure against President Nixon. The charge that he used public funds to pay for his private expenses was passed by a 27-16 vote.

Capital Special
A WINNER — Nearly every body high in power has one thing in common: they are all in power. Many are high in power. Many are high in power.

Text of House Committee's Impeachment Resolution Page A-10
The House of Representatives has passed a resolution of censure against President Nixon. The charge that he used public funds to pay for his private expenses was passed by a 27-16 vote.

By Walter Taylor
The House Judiciary Committee has completed its historic mission and has passed a third impeachment article — a charge of obstruction of justice — against President Nixon. The charge that he used public funds to pay for his private expenses was passed by a 27-16 vote.

ARTICLE III of the impeachment bill, the so-called "obstruction" — voted against the contempt charge.

Lawrence J. Hogan, Sr.'s Vote

- July 23, 1974 "Why I Will Vote for Impeachment"
 - "I have come to the conclusion that Richard M. Nixon has, beyond a reasonable doubt, committed impeachable offenses which, in my judgment, are of sufficient magnitude that he should be removed from office."



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DZBvnpMmio&authuser=1>

Los Angeles Times 2*

ARTICLE I
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
71st CONGRESS 2d Session

ROLL CALL

DATE: JULY 28, 1974

H. R. _____

COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE	Aye	No	Pa
MR. DONOHUE	✓		
MR. BROOKS	✓		
MR. KASTENMEIER	✓		
MR. EDWARDS	✓		
MR. HUNGATE	✓		
MR. CONYERS	✓		
MR. ELBERG	✓		
MR. WALDIE	✓		
MR. FLOWERS	✓		
MR. MANN	✓		
MR. SARRANTS	✓		
MR. SEIBERLING	✓		
MR. DANIELSON	✓		
MR. DRINAN	✓		
MR. RANGEL	✓		
MR. JORDAN	✓		
MR. THORNTON	✓		
MR. HOLTZMAN	✓		
MR. OWENS	✓		
MR. MEZVINSKY	✓		
MR. HUTCHINSON	✓		
MR. MCCLORY	✓		
MR. SMITH	✓		
MR. SANDMAN	✓		
MR. RAHLSBACK	✓		
MR. WIGGINS	✓		
MR. DENNIS	✓		
MR. FISH	✓		
MR. MAYNE	✓		
MR. HOGAN	✓		
MR. BUTLER	✓		
MR. COHEN	✓		
MR. LOTT	✓		
MR. FROELICH	✓		
MR. GOODHEAD	✓		
MR. MARAZITI	✓		
MR. LATTA	✓		
MR. ROHNSO, Chairman	✓		
Total	21	0	0

Los Angeles Times 2*

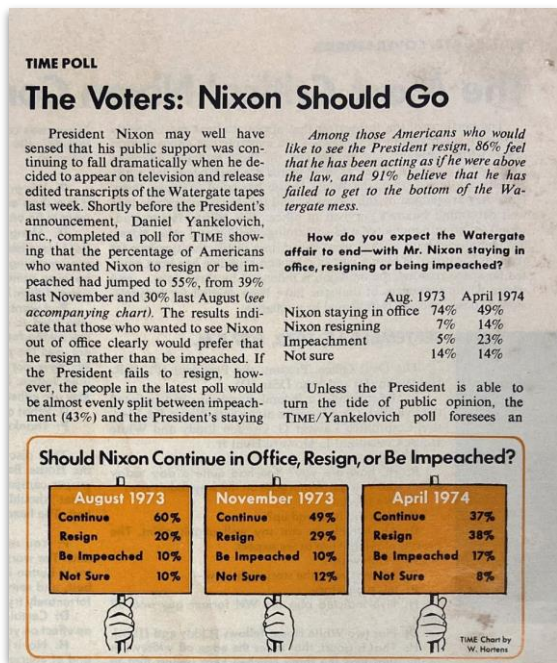
Los Angeles Evening and Sunday

HERALD EXAMINER

'You, Too, Brutus?' by Karl Hubenthal

THE VOTE—Photo of clerk's tally sheet shows how Judiciary Committee members voted on impeachment. "Aye" votes are in left column, "Nay" in right. Democrats are listed first, then Republicans, beginning with Rep. Hutchinson.

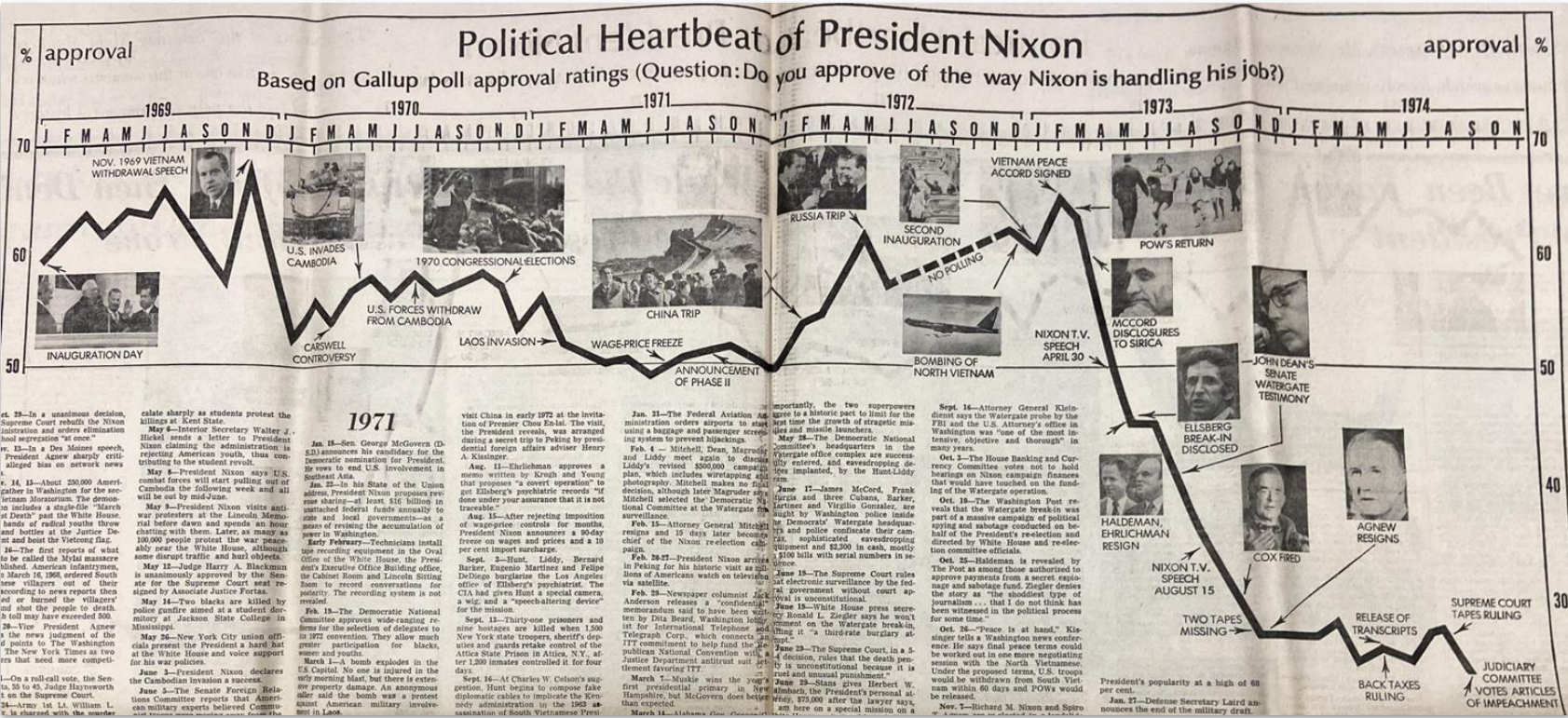
Polarizing Responses to Impeachment



Time Magazine, May 13, 1974

- Between 1969-1973 Nixon's approval was over 50%
 - American withdrawal from Vietnam and the Vietnam Peace Accord
 - Improved foreign relations with China and Russia
 - Title IX of the Education Amendments
 - 26th Amendment lowering voting age to 18
 - Creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Nixon won his 1972 re-election with a 68% approval rating
- Nixon's approval ratings declined as the investigations and trials continued:
 - May 1973 Televised Watergate hearings begins
 - 71% people watched the hearings
 - October 1973 "Saturday Night Massacre"
 - November 1973 "I'm not a crook" speech
 - May 1974 Judiciary Committee evidentiary hearings
 - August 1974 "Smoking Gun" tape

Polarizing Responses to Impeachment



13—In a unanimous decision, Supreme Court rebuffs the Nixon administration and orders elimination of "secret president" rule.

14—In a 5-4 decision, Supreme Court rebuffs the Nixon administration and orders elimination of "secret president" rule.

15—President Nixon sharply criticized his own network news coverage.

16—About 200,000 Americans gathered in Washington for the Vietnam Memorial. The memorial is dedicated to the "March of Death" and the White House hands of radical youths throw and bottles at the Justice Dept. and beat the Vietnam flag.

17—The first reports of what is called the My Lai massacre bleed American industry.

18—A 1968, ordered South Vietnamese villagers out of their homes and burned the villagers' homes.

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

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

21—President Nixon declares the Cambodian invasion a success.

22—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reports that there is no military experts believed Communist in Laos.

23—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 relieving the accumulation of years in Washington.

24—Technicians install a recording system 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.

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

26—A bomb explodes in the U.S. Capitol. No one is injured in the bombing, but there is extensive property damage. An anonymous note said the bomb was a protest against American military involvement in Laos.

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 relieving the accumulation of years in Washington.

Early February—Technicians install a recording system 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. 13—The Democratic National Committee approve wide-ranging reforms for the selection of delegates to its 1972 convention. They allow much greater participation for blacks, women and youth.

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

Jan. 21—The Federal Aviation Administration orders airports to start using a baggage and passenger screening system to prevent hijackings.

Feb. 4—Mitchell, Dean, Marjorie and Liddy meet again to discuss Liddy's revised \$200,000 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 surveillance.

Feb. 13—Attorney General Mitchell resigns and 13 days later, becomes chief of the Nixon reelection campaign.

Feb. 24—President Nixon arrives in Beijing for his historic visit as president of the United States.

Feb. 28—Newspaper columnist Jack Anderson releases a "confidential" memorandum said to have been written by Dick Beard, Washington lobbyist for International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., which connects a \$17 million 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 11—Alabama Gov. George Wallace

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

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

June 17—James McCord, Frank J. Bunker James, Charles W. Baker, and Virginia Gossett, are caught by Washington police inside the Democratic Watergate headquarters and police confiscate their cameras, sophisticated eavesdropping equipment and \$2,500 in cash, mostly in \$100 bills with serial numbers in sequence.

June 18—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 at best."

June 23—The Supreme Court in a 5-4 decision, rules that the death penalty is unconstitutional because it is used in an unconstitutional manner and is unusual punishment.

June 23—State gives Herbert W. Almbach, the President's personal attorney, \$75,000 after the lawyer says he has a special mission on a

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. 1—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. 18—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 reelection and directed by White House and reelection committee officials.

The Post is 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, Defense Secretary Laird announce the end of the military draft.

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

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

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

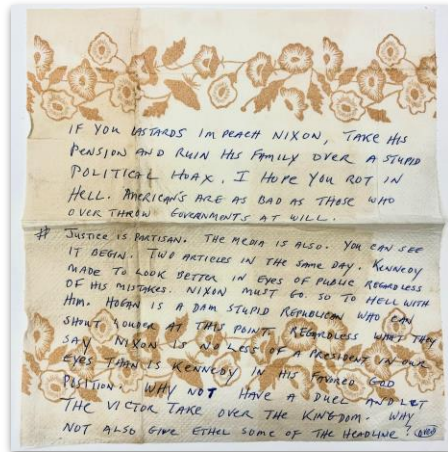
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Pro-Nixon and Anti-Impeachment

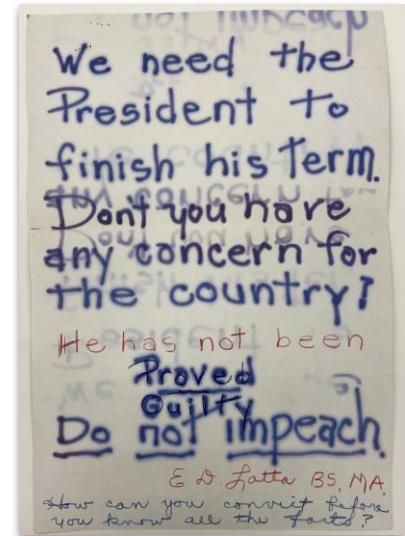
- People still believing in Nixon and against Hogan's decision to vote for impeachment
 - Letters expressed: anger, confusion, disappointment, frustration, etc.



Letter written on a napkin

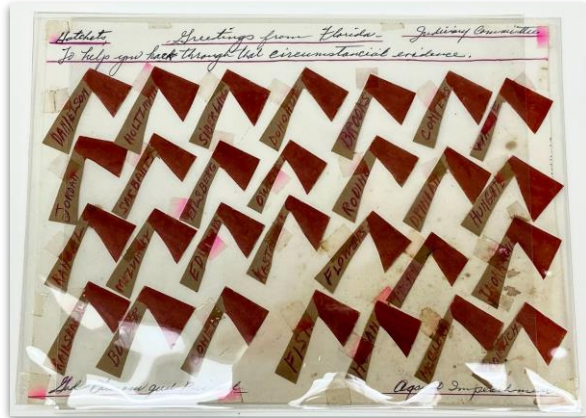


Many letters with political cartoons



Letters stating the lack of evidence

Pro-Nixon and Anti-Hogan



Names of Judiciary Members on hatchets: "To help you hack through the circumstantial evidence."

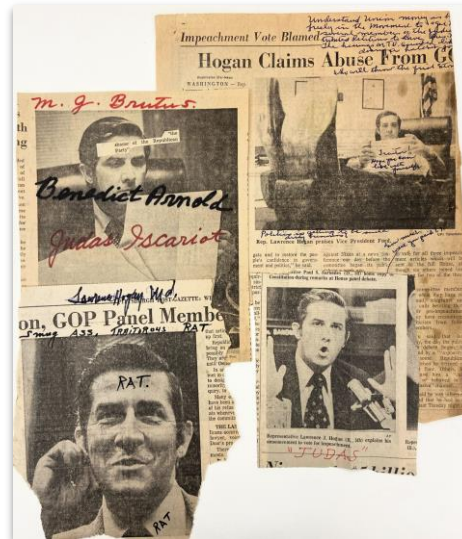
1- I WILL PRAY
THAT GOD WILL
HELP OUR PRESIDENT,
18yr. OLD
DEMOCRAT
Peter Rowan

2- SAD-SAD IS THE MAN
WHO WILL DESTROY
ANOTHER FOR PROFIT.
WHO PAID YOU
TO DESTROY THE ONLY
PRESIDENT WHO SAVED
YOUTH FROM ARMY
DUTY.
You SHOULD BE
IMPEACHED.

NEWLY SELF-APPOINTED - SANK

LAWRENCE?! (opinions only ^{you} concerned Dem. citizens)

Dear Mr. Turcoat SHAME ON YOU. SHAME on your vendetta committee. Nobody but nobody cares for a "turcoat". Nobody but nobody cares for a "Judas" like J. Dean & Lowell. You just evidently gave Mandel re-election on a "silver platter". This Shameful political vendetta by this committee is no doubt the Most Shameful in the history of the House as old Saint (holier than thou) ~~xxx~~ Sam & his "TV Soap Opera" kangaroo court trial committee has turned out to be for the senate. JESUS said, "He who is without SIN let HIM cast the first stone" YOU cast a great big one today. He also said "ALL have SINNED and come short of the Glory of God" and that includes Nixon, all mankind including Saint Peter II, Saint Sam, and YOU, all of us. He also said "Vengeance is mine"...your shameful committee is xxx sure out for vengeance by crucifixion of our good President. He also said "Judge NOT that you shall not be judged". Ask white to let you read the front page article 7/23/74 El Paso Times which shows that St. Peter II (evidently) is not perfect & is not a saint but has Sinned like Nixon & the rest of us.



2 August 1974

Dear Congressman Hogan -
I remember when I cast a vote for Richard Nixon and another for you as being the two I was sure about after listening and reading. When I received a birthday card in May, I thought how nice it must be for older people or those alone that your office does that. I found your impeachment stand hard to accept. your press conference riveting, but when you began to create a letter, I know you want outrage in the Post. Mandel suddenly looks great and strong indeed. I know of no one who continues to support you. Maybe you can write your memoirs - "The Conscience of Impeachment." The Post will give it rave reviews. Sincerely, Anne Barr

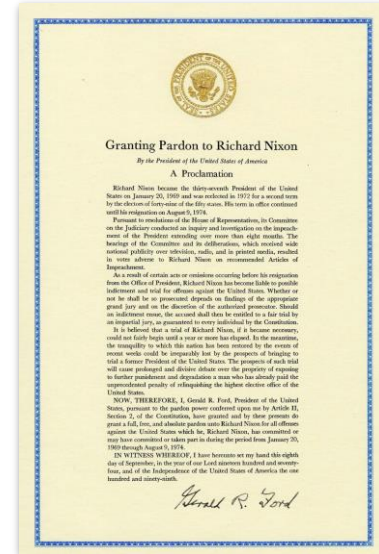
DEAR SELF-RIGHTEOUS MR. HOGAN
METHINKS YOU'RE A HYPOCRITE
YOU CAUSE ME TO TOSS MY COOKIES
AND GIVE ME A PAIN WHERE I SIT.

L.J.H.

Resignation, Pardon, and Responses

- President Richard M. Nixon resigns August 8, 1974
 - “Smoking Gun” tape released August 5, 1974
 - Revealed Nixon’s involvement in the scandal
- Congress dropped the impeachment proceedings
- Vice President Gerald R. Ford becomes President
- September 8, 1974 President Ford pardons Richard Nixon
 - Reasoning: to not prolong the scandal and all the negative feelings, that the country need to turn their attention to other concerns, compassion for Nixon and his family
 - Pardon = admission of guilt
- Negative responses from officials and the public
 - Accusations a “secret deal” between Nixon and Ford
 - Questions of President's pardoning power
 - Subverting justice, setting a precedent for future crimes
 - Approval rating dropped from 71 percent to 50

Dear Mr. Hogan, Sept 10, 1974
Please continue the impeachment proceedings against Richard Nixon. Without ~~the~~ establishment of the truth who will be able to vote in good conscience? What can now be said about equal justice? We want an end to the corruption, and we want a Vice President who is not controlled by Standard Oil, and Chase Bank.
Chad Ant



Document from the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library and Museum

The Legacy: Political and Cultural Inheritances

Politics

- Attempts at Reforms
 - Amendment to the Federal Election Campaign Act
 - Revised Freedom of Information Act
 - 1976 Government Sunshine Act
 - Con: Slower government, legislations didn't last
 - Questions about oversight and unbridled power of executive agencies (e.g. FBI, CIA)
- Creation of Office of Government Ethics
- Comparisons with subsequent impeachment cases
 - Bill Clinton (1998)- Clinton-Lewinsky scandal
 - Donald Trump (2019 and 2021)- government interference in 2020 election and January 6 U.S. Capitol attack
- Symbol and Ideology
 - Discourse on Presidential power, the abuse of power, and accountability
 - Growth of the conservative movement and ideologies

Culture

- Increased cynicism and skepticism for politics and government
- Watergate synonymous for political scandal and corruption
 - “-gate” suffix to indicate scandal: Donutgate, Bananagate, Pizzagate, etc.
- Growth of media power and changes in journalism
- Numerous articles, books, and shows
 - *Blind Ambition*, John Dean (1976)
 - *King Richard*, Michael Dobbs (2021)
 - All the President's Men (1976)
 - Dick (1999)

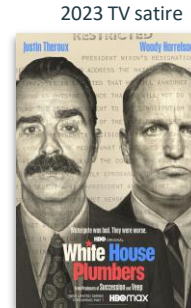


Image from IMDB



Image from Goodreads.com

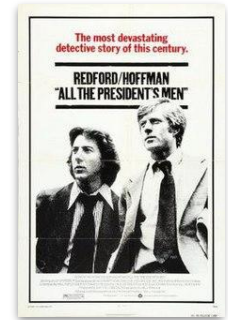


Image from Wikipedia

Lawrence Joseph Hogan, Sr. papers



- ❖ 206 boxes (307.92 linear ft) covering Hogan's major careers in Congress (1969-1975) and as Prince George's County Executive, (1978-1982)
 - Includes Watergate materials
- ❖ 10 months to review, inventory, rearrange, rehouse, and describe the collection
 - More than 5,000 folders
- ❖ Materials: correspondence, newspaper clippings, legislation, reports, memorabilia, photographs, audio records, and more!



In middle: Reagan and Hogan



Lawrence Joseph Hogan, Sr. papers - Resources

- University of Maryland Archival Collections website

<https://archives.lib.umd.edu/>

- [0256-MDHC Lawrence Joseph Hogan, Sr. papers finding aid](#)

- Special Collections and University Archives (SCUA) blog posts

<https://hornbakelibrary.wordpress.com/>

- [Introduction to the Lawrence Joseph Hogan, Sr. papers](#)
- [Processing the Hogan papers – The Beginning](#)
- [Processing the Hogan papers - Watergate and Impeachment](#)
- [Processing the Hogan papers - The Work](#)
- [Final Thoughts on Processing the Hogan papers](#)

The screenshot shows the University of Maryland Archival Collections website. The header includes the University of Maryland Libraries logo and the text "Archival Collections". A navigation bar contains links for Home, Libraries, Collections, Digital Materials, and Help. A search bar is located on the right. Below the navigation bar, the page title is "Lawrence Joseph Hogan, Sr. papers" with a sub-label "Collection 0256-MDHC". There are icons for Citation and Print. A breadcrumb trail shows "Special Collections and University Archives" and "Lawrence Joseph Hogan, Sr. papers". Below this are tabs for "Collection Overview", "Finding Aid View", and "Box List". The main content area contains a paragraph about Lawrence Joseph Hogan, Sr., a "Dates" section with a bullet point for "1949-2014", and a "Use and Access to Collection" section. A sidebar on the right has a "Search Within Collection" box and a "Navigate the Collection" section with a list of sub-collections.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES Archival Collections

Home Libraries Collections Digital Materials Help

Use the right side menu to identify relevant boxes and place requests.

Lawrence Joseph Hogan, Sr. papers
Collection 0256-MDHC

Special Collections and University Archives | Lawrence Joseph Hogan, Sr. papers

Collection Overview Finding Aid View Box List

Lawrence Joseph Hogan was a former Maryland Congressman for the 8th District (1969-1975) in the House of Representatives and Prince George's County Executive (1976-1982). Hogan served on the House Judiciary Committee (1971-1974), which investigated the Watergate break-in and led the impeachment proceedings against President Richard Nixon from 1973 to 1974. Subjects covered include the Maryland state legislature, Prince George's County, and his work related to various Congressional committees including the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the Health, Education, and Welfare Committee.

The collection materials date from 1940s to 2014 and include correspondence, memos, newspaper clippings, legislation, press releases, reports, memorabilia, photographs, phonograph samples, a CD, audio cassette tapes, videocassette tapes, film reels, audio reels, IBM magnetic tape and microfilm reels.

See less

Dates

- 1949-2014
- Majority of material found within 1969-1982

Use and Access to Collection

This collection is open to the public and must be used in the Special Collections reading room. Researchers must register and agree to copyright and privacy laws before using this collection.

This collection contains restricted material, please check the series and folder listings for additional information. Materials of a sensitive nature, such as those containing personally identifiable information, are restricted for 75 years from the date of creation.

See more >

Conditions Governing Use

Photocopies or digital surrogates may be provided in accordance with Special Collections and University Archives duplication policy. Copyright resides with the creators of the documents or their heirs unless otherwise specified. It is the researcher's responsibility to secure permission to publish materials from the appropriate copyright holder.

Archival materials may contain materials with sensitive or confidential information that is protected under...

See more >

Extent

308.3 Linear Feet (198 record boxes, 8 flat oversize boxes, 9 oversize map folders)

Expand All

Additional Description

Search Within Collection

From year To year

Search

Navigate the Collection

- Lawrence Joseph Hogan, Sr. papers
- + Independent Consulting, 1959-200...
- + University of Maryland, 1954-1968
- + Campaigns, 1962-1983
- + House of Representatives, 1966-19...
- + House Judiciary Committee, 1971-2...
- + Prince George's County Executive, ...
- + Personal Papers, 1940-2012

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Thanks for Listening!

Contact information:

ilewis13@terpmail.umd.edu

Letters against impeachment
and Rep. Hogan