UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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IN RE: POSSIBLE VIO

OF 18 USC 2511 and 2512

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Grand Jury Room No. 3
United States District Courthouse
3rd & Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

February 5, 1974

The testimony of HENRY E. PETERSEN was presented to a full quorum of the Grand Jury.

BEFORE:

RICHARD BEN-VENISTE, ESQ. Assistant Special Prosecutor U. S. Department of Justice

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR., ESQ. Assistant Special Prosecutor U. S. Department of Justice

JILL VOLNER
Assistant Special Prosecutor
U. S. Department of Justice

ELIZABETH ANN TIPTON 11225 Dewey Court Kensington, Maryland 20795 (301) 946-4436

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ELIZABETH ANN TIPTON 11225 Dewey Court Kensington, Maryland 20795 (301) 946-4436 could not, in substance, bring himself to put it on paper because it would be a confession of Dean's own improper or illegal activities.

Was it your impression, or did the President indicate, that Dean had not, at the time that the President asked Dean to prepare such a report, provided information which would be incriminatory of Dean?

A Well, I suppose I better give you -- I think that might be a fair inference but the President said, "Dean came in and told me all about these things. My goodness, that was the first time I heard. I sent him up to Camp David and told him, 'Sit down and write this out.' He came back and hadn't done it." Conclusion -- which was the President's -- "I suppose he was too involved to be able to do it."

"And, at that point, I asked Ehrlichman to sit down and get me the facts."

So there are two inferences. One that Dean was distraught and, two, that he was involved, and three, the President, now, couldn't rely on him because the President thought he was involved, in any event -- that's a possible third inference.

Q Now, do you recall discussing with the President, at some time -- strike that.

I think you have testified earlier that the President, at some time, indicated to you that Dean had been

ELIZABETH ANN TIPTON 11225 Dewey Court Kensington, Maryland 20795 (301) 945-4436 promised immunity and that you had some discussion with the President about it. When did that take place?

A That took place in the telephone call on April 18th from Camp David and he was very upset and there were two -- well, it kind of upset me, too, because one, the only implications you could draw from that very forceful comment and conversation by the President was that, one, I did not know what in the hell was going on or, two, that I deliberately concealed information from him, neither of which made me feel very jolly.

And I undertook to check with Silbert & Company and Silbert checked with Silbert checked with Charlie Shaffer Dean's lawyer, in order to make certain because the President -- this was important, not only because of what the President thought of me, which probably is of the least importance, but because of a major concern that if Dean was telling the President he was immunized, somehow or other we and the prosecution had goofed, and goofed badly.

Q Was this a conversation in which the President, after you said Dean did not have immunity, said, "I have it on tape. Do you want to hear it?"

A That's right. That's right. That's correct. That was in a subsequent telephone call when I reported back to him.

Q Was there any indication that the President had

reviewed this tape?

A No. He said -- I told him and he said, almost as by way of explanation or almost apology for the strength of his statement, "Well, I have it on tape if you want to hear it." And I said, "No, I don't want to hear it. I take your word for it." But I didn't want to hear it because I didn't want to hear anything that came from John Dean other than we were getting from John himself.

But, in any event, you know, the other factor was, it's very awkward to say, "All right, Mr. President, I don't believe you. Let me hear the tape." And I didn't want to indulge that either.

Q Now, when was the first time there was ever any mention between -- in a conversation between yourself and the President of money paid to the Watergate defendants in a surreptitious manner, the source of which was either the Committee to Re-elect the President or the White House?

A My guess is -- and I can't specifically remember, first of all, but my guess is that we mentioned that money in connection with Erhlichman's knowledge of the cover-up on April 15th but, in any event, it was sometime during that week.

But I think that was one of the items, April 15th or April 16th, that we had with respect to Ehrlichman. One of the few, at that point.

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ELIZABETH ANN TIPTON 11225 Dewey Court Kensington, Maryland 20795 (301) 946-4436 might be raised among the Cuban organizations in Florida -passed through them, or what have you, I don't know -- but
only in that sense.

I suppose I implied that it would be campaign funds that were be moving through front organizations in order to conceal their origins, but I can't attribute that statement to anyone.

Q Well, is it your recollection that the President implied, in this conversation, that it was from Dean that he first learned that such surreptitious payments were being made to the defendants?

A That's right. Yes.

Q Did the President indicate that he had spoken to various advisers concerning the question of the involvement of Haldeman and Ehrlichman and the related question as to whether to call for their resignations?

A Yes. Sometime early in that week -- well, this certainly was not April 15th, so it had to be the 16th. I don't believe I saw him on the 17th and 18th, and I did see him on the 19th, to my recollection.

So either on the 16th or 19th, he had indicated that he had discussed with Secretary of State Bill Rogers, who was a former prosecutor in New York, my conversation of the 15th with the President.

Q Did he mention anyone else?

ELIZABETH ANN TIPTON 11225 Dewey Court Kensington, Maryland 20795 (301) 946-4436 A Discussing it with any other adviser?

Q Well, specifically, with Mr. Wilson or Mr. Strickler?

A No. He asked me did I know Wilson and Strickler and I indicated yes, that I did know them. I thought highly of them as lawyers. But my recollection is it was after they were retained and I gathered, from the President's comment, that he was present at the time when Wilson -- whether Strickler was present or not -- had debriefed Ehrlichman and Haldeman under, I gather, rather rigorous-style cross-examination.

Q And at least Mr. Wilson -- whether Haldeman and Ehrlichman were present at the time, you got the impression from the President that Mr. Wilson had communicated the information he had learned to the President?

A Well, I don't know. I assumed that, but I can't say the President told me that. But it was clear, one, from the President's comments that he had talked to Wilson. It was my inference that he had been present when Wilson questioned those people.

But the same inference -- that inference doesn't necessarily hold. It may have been that Wilson was questioning the President, you know. I don't know.

In any event, there was a conversation with Wilson.

Q This was in the context, though, of the President relating to you what he had attempted to do to learn the facts?

ELIZABETH ANN TIPTON 11225 Dewey Court Kensington, Maryland 20795 (301) 946-4436 A That it was necessary for him to learn all of the facts with respect to this matter so the President, or Head of State, would be able to take whatever action was appropriate.

Q Now, going back to the time when the President spoke to you, on the 18th, about whether or not Dean had been granted immunity. Aside from the President's constenstion about not having been informed of a decision which he thought had been made and carried out, did he indicate anything about the substance of the question of immunity to Dean?

A I'm not sure what you mean by "substance" in that context.

Q That is the pros and cons of giving Dean immunity as opposed to his disappointment about not being advised.

A No. There were those conversations but not at the time of that telephone call where he raised the question.

Q Well, when you called him back and informed him that someone was mistaken and no such agreement had been arrived at, did he, at that time, reiterate his position or his various feelings on immunity?

A No. At that time, we were three days beyond our earlier discussion with respect to immunity and I think that we pretty much had a meeting of the minds that this was a sober decision and I had to make it and I would take all of these factors into consideration.

ELIZABETH ANN TIPTON 11225 Dewey Court Kensington, Maryland 20795 (301) 946-4436 So there was no further discussion, at that point, other than to say that my inquiry had confirmed through Charles (Jaffa) that we were in a negotiating posture. No immunity, either formal or informal, had been accorded and, indeed, that no stopple had been created insofar as grants of immunity was concerned.

Q Did the President ever indicate to you, or discuss with you, the question of immunity for Ehrlichman or Haldeman and, specifically, the question of national security matters that either of the two might have been involved in which may have appeared to entail some criminal activity?

A No. No.

Q Back to that day on --

A That would have been preposterous. I was in no mood to hear anybody discuss -- it's hard to second guess yourself and look back, or project what you might have done, but that's one of the things that I think would have caused me to get up and leave.

Q Did the President ever indicate to you what he felt the so-called Hunt blackmail to entail on the blackmail side rather than on the money side? That is, on the information side that Hunt would divulge, if he were not paid?

A Well, the implication is that Hunt would tell all, but whether that all would be correct or incorrect, there was never any basis to ascertain or confirm.

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ELIZABETH ANN TIPTON 11225 Dewey Court Kensington, Maryland 20795 (301) 946-4436 Q I take it you never did have a substantive discussion about what it was Hunt could reveal?

A No.

Q Did there come a time when the President requested that you put in writing the substance of the investigation up to any particular point?

A Well, there were two occasions. First, on April
15th, after we gave him the oral statement, he asked me to
put that in writing so that he would be certain of it. That,
I did. That very brief statement has previously been made
available to you.

At or about that time, maybe later in the week, he asked for a full exposition. Having got into it this far, he felt he needed all the information, and I said I would undertake to to try to do that.

I did go through the information but it was determined that anything above and beyond that which I'd already given him was Grand Jury matter and, therefore, was not to be divulged.

On that score, I should say that that came up, as I recall, in the April 15th meeting, if I'm not mistaken. It was the President -- in the course of the President asking to be kept informed of these things, that he pointed out that he didn't expect to get Grand Jury information and we, of course, agreed to that. Which I thought was fortunate

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don't mind saying.

Q Now, aside from a detailed written report, did you provide all information to him, from time to time, about the

A From time to time, but it was very general, in the two weeks. For example, when he called about the immunity thing, he said, "Well, what else is new?" And I told him about the John Dean statement with respect to the Fielding break-in.

because I'm not all certain that as President he's not en-

titled to Grand Jury information from Government attorneys,

dent and told him that you could not provide him a more de-

was no discussion, argument, rancour, indignation, anything

else -- and I gave him that "no" with some trepidation, I

progress of the investigation or the possibility of --

That's correct, I did, and he accepted that.

In any event, I take it you got back to the Presi-

if it's distributed in the course of their duties.

On another occasion, Ittold him about the conflict between Strachan and Magruder and we were trying to resolve it and, if Strachan developed into a witness, then we would have a prima facie case against Haldeman.

But it was in the context of what I describe as ultimate rather than evidentiary fact.

Q Was there some discussion about the scheduling of

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ELIZABETH ANN TIPTON 11225 Dewey Court Kensington, Maryland 20795 (301) 946-4436 of witnesses before the Grand Jury?

A Well, there was some discussion about the need for, you know -- "Hurry up and get this over with." "Yes. We'll make haste as reasonably as we can." But not specific witnesses, as I recall -- who was coming in, when, you know.

Well, you know, I hesitate over that one. If I would tell him something about Strachan, he might say, "Well, you've got to get this tied down. You've got to do this."

In that sort of context.

Q In substance, in discussing Mr. Strachan and his potentiality as a witness, did you advise the President that if Mr. Strachan came around and told the truth that he would probably be able to provide evidence of criminal activity, linking Mr. Haldeman to those crimes?

A No question about that. I mean, I made it pretty clear, "Well, you have a reservation about Dean. Okay. But then there's Magruder and, if Strachan comes through, Haldeman's dead." You know, that was --

Q When do you recall that this took place?

A I think this started around September -- whatever that month was.

Q April?

A April 15th.

Q Do you recall having a telephone conversation with the President on the evening of April 15th?

Q But, in any event, during the course of the April discussions, or shortly thereafter, there was no such suggestion?

A No, never. Absolutely not. Oh, well -- you know, absolutely not, absolutely not, as far as I was concerned, but there were statements, during the course of the President's conversations with me, "Now, you'll have to serve as White House counsel," or, "You're the adviser to the President now," which I, frankly, thought was a little heavy handed.

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ELIZABETH ANN TIPTON 11225 Dewey Court Kensington, Maryland 20795 (301) 946-4436 Q Did that have any meaning of any substance or procedural import?

A I thought it was shear unadulterated flattery is what I thought it was, but it was not in any context of promise, formal assignment, leaving my duties.

Q There were no strings attached, I take it, in terms of communication of information or anything along those lines?

A Well, I don't think so, but I don't know what you mean by strings attached in terms of communications. "You tell me this; I'll give you that," no.

Q In terms of your being a White House counsel, if that were the case -- and, of course, we're kind of talking hyperthetically through all of this, since you said it didn't make much difference to you what he said, because you regarded it as flattery, but was there any concept of confidentiality of communication or of a knowledge that you had obtained from some source?

A You mean, "You and I stick together, buddy. I'll make a big man of you"? No. Uh-uh.

Q No. I wasn't implying that. I was implying the possibility that, if you were counsel to the President and had learned certain information, there might be an attorney-client privilege to which would not maintain just wearing your Department of Justice hat. I take it there was no such discussion?

A No, no. Indeed, I never thought of myself as anything other than Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice who was trying to advise the President of information I thought he should probably be advised of, so that he could take the necessary action to protect the Presidency of the United States.

Q Was there ever a discussion about convening a new Grand Jury to present this information to, as opposed to this Grand Jury before which you are now appearing?

A Not to my knowledge, no.

THE FOREMAN: I just want to extend something, in:Mr. Ben-Veniste's investigation.

Your testimony is that you were never approached, directly or indirectly, by intimation, that, in view of your understanding of the investigation or possession of a great deal of factual information, as far as this investigation was concerned, that you should, in a sense, not necessarily switch sides, but work more in conjunction with the plans of the President's lawyers rather than the Department of Justice?

THE WITNESS: No, there was not. But, you know, this debate goes on and it's a very, very difficult debate. The Department of Justice, as an institution, you know, has a duty, an obligation and responsibility of representing the Presidency.

And the Presidency is something, obviously, larger

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than the encumbent. And it seems to me that we debate this a least weekly even now.

The question of the subpoens on the President, for example, out of the local case. The White House wanted us to represent them. The Criminal Division, the Associated Genera Office, they didn't care who, and we had to decline. And yet, in declining, we had to recognize that we do have an obligation to represent the Presidency.

So the middle ground that we arrived at is that if there's an adverse decision, we will appear amicus in the Appellant Court but we will not represent the White House as a party to the proceedings.

So, too, with respect to the decisions on the subpoenaes by the Ervin Committee. The request was made that
Bourke appear on the five tapes of conversations in the
District Court and, Bourke being the Solicitor General, we
refused, again, on the same ground. But we might, later,
have to file brief amicus again to represent the Presidency
with respect to the 500 or so documents subpoenaed by the
Ervin Committee -- the same debate, the same resolution.

These are terrible questions. We do represent the legal office for the President and the Government of the United States.

THE FOREMAN: My question was less towards the Department of Justice Criminal Division or you, as Assistant

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ELIZABETH ANN TIPTON 11225 Dewey Court Kensington, Maryland 20795 (301) 946-4436 Attorney General, than Henry Petersen as a lawyer who knows.

THE WITNESS: Would quit and represent them? No.

Indeed, I couldn't do that. That's a clear professional conflict of interest. They may not recognize it, but there are a lot of things they apparently don't recognize.

THE FOREMAN: I was asking for your reaction. My question was asking if the subject had ever been broached to you by anyone.

THE WITNESS: No. The only offer -- that's not correct. The only statement that was ever mentioned or made by the President, which I felt was indiscreet and I mention it only in -- I'm not sure that it's really germain -- I think was on one of the occasions he asked me would I like to be Director of the FBI, and then he went on and talked for about fifteen minutes and I indicated that that was not one of my ambitions.

If I became Director of the FBI, that was fine; if I didn't, that was fine, too; and that's the way we left it.

But that having come subsequent to the disclosures with respect to Judge Matt Burn, I thought it was an indiscreet thing to say.

But I have to say that he was quick to say, "I'm not offering you the job."

BY MR. BEN-VENISTE:

Q When was this?

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN RE: POSSIBLE VIOLATIONS

18 USC 2511 and 18 USC 2512

United States District Courthouse 3rd & Constitution Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.

August 23, 1973

The testimony of HENRY E. PETERSEN was taken in the presence of a full quorum of the Grand Jury.

BEFORE:

RICHARD BEN-VENISTE, ESQ.
Assistant Special Prosecutor
United States Department of Justice

EPORTING CO., IMP Tusetts Avenue, M.D., (1) D.C., 20002

. . .

HOGVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 that business about Dean coming to him. But in relation to his disappointment in Dean, and Dean's having kept him posted on this, and this came at or about the March 21st thing.

I gathered from the President's conversation -- I hate to talk about the President when you're talking about your own impressions of what he said or did. But I gathered this was the precipitating thing that brought John Dean into him.

His orders to John Dean were to go up to Camp David and write this whole thing out. He said, "Tell me what it's all about", and this was his discomfort about being informed of this, and not knowing it beforehand.

I gathered it was this fact, this demand, this million dollars, or whatever it was that was requested, that triggered Dean's concern.

Q Did there come a time when you discussed with the President the subject of immunity for Mr. Dean?

A Yes. Those discussions began on April 15th. The President really didn't have any clear understanding of immunity, so we had to tell him basically what the law was and how the statute was written and in whom the authority was vested, and his concern was, one -- I suppose it was a concern for image. He didn't want it to appear that high echelon officials in the White House were being immunized. He was afraid that would look like a cover-up, particularly if it was done by

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HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 other relatively high Administration officials, and I indicated that I shared that concern. I certainly had no desire to immunize principals.

That was a factor that we would have to take into consideration, but we might very well have to immunize John Dean, and if so, then I reserved the right to do it, and it was my responsibility and there was no way he could relieve me of it.

We discussed that back and forth for about two or three days. We finally reached the agreement that those were factors I should take into consideration, but the judgment was mine.

Q Excuse me, Mr. Petersen. What was his initial reaction to the question of immunity?

A Well, he was concerned that Dean was falsely accusing others to exculpate himself. That was one concern. The other concern was the public imagery involved.

- Q The others were Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman?
- A That's right.
- Q And Mr. Nixon voiced his concern that Mr. Dean might be doing that, and in that context indicated that he did not want Dean immunized?

A That's right. Well, that he did not want Dean immunized — it never got that strong because I put it to him rather boldly. "There's not any way", said I, "that you can take this

responsibility from me. No matter what you say or do, I'm the only one who can make the decision. I'm the only one that's going to be held responsible and it's not going to serve me to say that you said do this or do that. I'm going to have to decide it on the merits as best I see it."

He finally agreed to that.

Q And on the 18th did you have a discussion with respect to immunity?

A Yes. I received a telephone call from the President and he was rather angry. He said, in effect, "You told me that Dean wasn't immunized and now I know that he is, and I know that he is because he told me."

I said, "Well, that simply isn't so." I guess that Presidents don't like you to say that it simply isn't so. The conversation got nasty and it made me uneasy.

I said, "Well, I'll double check on it, but I know that it isn't so."

I got in touch with Earl Silbert and I said, "Earl, this is what he says. He says that he has it on tape and he offered to let me listen to it and I told him I didn't want to listen to it."

Q You left that part out of the conversation. I'm sorry,
Mr. Petersen. The President indicated that he had it on tape?

A Well, he said, "I know it's so." I said that I thought that was wrong, and he said, "Well, I have it on tape.

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320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 Do you want to hear it?" I said, "No, I'll accept your word for it. If you tell me that's what Dean said, I'll accept it, but I think that's wrong. I don't see that he has any reason—he has not been immunized, and I'm the one that has to exercise the authority and I know I haven't exercised it, but I will check."

I asked Mr. Silbert to get in touch with Charlie Schaffer, and Earl called me back later in the evening and said, "Mr. Schaffer confirmed our understanding was correct, that we were simply negotiating for immunity and no immunity has been conferred either formally or informally."

I called the President back and told him that, and that seemed to reassure him. It certainly reassured me. At least he didn't think that I was misleading him, and I guess that was my real concern at that point.

He said, "What else is new?" I said, "I got this report that Liddy and Hunt burglarized Fielding's office."

- Q Can I interrupt you for a second with that? Is this the first that you had ever heard in this investigation of the President or his agents tape recording any conversations?
 - A. Yes, but it didn't surprise me.
 - Q I'm sorry. Go on.
- A With respect to the second part of this conversation.

 I would be surprised to learn that a chief of state did not record conversations and I assumed when I spoke with him that

HOOVER REPORTING CO., INC. 320 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202) 546-6666 our conversations were being recorded.

In any event, he said, "What else is new?", and then
I dropped the next bombshell. It was that Dean had informed
Silbert that Liddy and Hunt and company had burglarized Dr.
Fielding's office who was Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

The President said, "I know about that. That's a national security matter. Your mandate is Watergate. You stay out of that."

I said, "Well, I have caused a check to be made, and we don't have any information of that nature in the case." I said, "Do you know where there is such information?", and he said no.

He said, "There's nothing you have to do." Then I got off the phone.

I called Mr. Silbert and told him what the President had said. I guess he was kind of upset about it. He just kind of grunted or groaned. I said, "Well, Earl, that's it."

Then I called Mr. Maroney and told him to -- Mr.

Maroney is the Deputy Assistant Attorney General who has the

Internal Security Section which had the Ellsberg case under
his jurisdiction.

Without referring to the President, I told him to forget about it, that it was easier handled — because Maroney had previously recommended that it was not necessary to make a disclosure of the facts to the trial court on what he