

How to succeed with money, Nixon's ways, is to use none of your own.

This way you can't ~~lose~~ loose and you can get to be a millionaire, as he did.

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What we have seen in Donald's earlier dealings with Howard Hughes, where he made a loan of over \$200,000 and secured it with land worth about a quarter that amount is the greasy kid stuff of the Nixon ~~is~~ who became President. (Hughes expected that in making this poor-risk non-loan to Donald he was buying Donald's brother's good will, according to old Noah Dietrick. ~~Post 12/16/73~~) As soon as he became President Nixon bought several valuable properties without putting an ~~of~~ his own cash in one and next to none in the other. These are the famous Key Biscayne and San Clemente homes and contiguous land.

With anyone other than Nixon and particularly with a "liberal" this scandalous misconduct, this commercializing of the Presidency would have been called crooked. With Nixon it wasn't and it wasn't by any means his crookedest dealings.

In this he is different from the Nazis in Germany and the Fascisti in Italy in degree only.

Financial corruption, is not unknown in decent governments, is a pervading characteristic of all totalitarian regimes of the right.

When the partisans captured Mussolini and his mistress in northern Italy, I know from secret papers that passed through my hands ~~the~~ when I was in intelligence that they also captured several dozen pieces of luggage, including much of Mussolini's financial boodle. (The records then disappeared in the Pentagon and as though by magic major American corporations were able to buy into the more lucrative parts of Italian industry.) Goering's self-aggrandizement was an unhidden as his belly. He renamed the properties he stole after himself. Nixon's personal life-style more closely resembles Hitler's than that of royalty. His personal life and his tastes are those of the nouveau riche dictator, nor one born to ~~and raised~~ royal cloth and raised in good taste and with sensitive to what is considered cultural. He is the hamburger, the hot-dog fancier, the liker of catsup, even on his cottage cheese.

His affinity in his few friends, another faithful rendering of the paranoia in

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Hitler, is for those who remind of Goering's dictum about culture, when he heard of it he reached for his pistol. ~~Mr~~ Nixon could abide the Johnny Cash level in culture as his apparently close friendships could be restricted to the "ebozos and the Abblanalps.

With all dictatorial systems, the real financial corruption is not with the ruler, who doesn't need it, his desires being more than adequately cared for by the unconsulted tax-payers. It is for those who support him, major banking, commercial and industrial interests. It was so with Mussolini and Hitler and it was so with Nixon.

In the ake of the opening of the Watergate there was a flood of proofs of official corruptions and ~~official~~ of payoffs. Nixon didn't get all those millions, 60 admitted, for a sure-thing re-election campaign from those who were entranced by his manly beauty, his ~~charm~~ charisma, his grace or his brilliant leadership. He ~~was~~ paid off. The payoff was not limited to large sums of money. It included political support, the help of those of real power. In return, these overly-rich expected to and did get richer, their added riches a direct consequence of Nixonian acts and policy.

With the establishing of the Office of Special Prosecutor it was assured that enough to establish financial corruption would come to light. It was also a sure thing that all of it would never be exposed. However, more than enough is, in the papers, in court records and in prosecutions. There is no doubt that the basic character of the "law-and-order" Nixon administrations was an all-pervading financial corruption. Crime, as in Nazi Germany, where it became a state monopoly, was moved from the streets and the poor into the White House.

There may be and in my opinion there are more important moral and ethical crimes of the Nixon Presidency than his financial crookedness, for personal and political reasons. His policies and his bestial implementation of them in Southeast Asia, paralleled in my view only by Hitler's policies in recent history, are the ultimate in official criminality. His domestic policies and acts run these a close second.

But the financial crookedness is visible and more comprehensible. However, the media made it much less comprehensible than it could have been. In what it did not put together for popular comprehension the media hid the degree to which Nixon would commercialize

anything, like his wife and kids and their dog in his Checkers extremity, Colson expressed Nixon's own philosophy in telling the White House staff it had to do anything and everything to get Nixon re-elected. And that to this end he, Colson, would trample his own grandmother.

That Nixon would do almost anything and with almost anybody for money should have been well known to the media which avoided it all it could in all the reporting. Nixon's record in financial matter is so overly clear what could become public could almost be expected. The case of a Washington Post clipping I kept on my desk for more than a half year illustrates just how predictable this was. It is a May 26, 1973 story by Morton Mintz, a Post staff writer. The ~~point~~ point became apparent in December, when Nixon could no longer avoid making financial disclosures. When he did, the Post did not recall its own story, the same one I had laid out for expected use.

Pick up with Bobst gift to Tricia and payoff, not avuncular love

Elmer Bobst, Nixon Backer, Screened NIH Job-Seekers

5/26/73
By Morton Mintz

Washington Post Staff Writer

A close personal friend and financial backer of President Nixon says that he conducted screening interviews of candidates for two top government health posts, although he didn't interview those ultimately chosen for the jobs.

Elmer H. Bobst, sometimes referred to as the President's "honorary father," told The Washington Post that he conducted the interviews with the approval of persons "deputized by the White House" and with the knowledge of Mr. Nixon.

"I wouldn't do anything at all unless I was invited to do it," Bobst said.

"The President knows I'm interested in doing anything that's good," Bobst continued. Mr. Nixon also knows that "I seek no personal gain," advise "without prejudice," "tell the truth" and exert no "improper influence," he told a reporter.

Campaign financing records list Bobst for contributions of \$84,000 to Mr. Nixon's re-election drive. An alert and vigorous 88, he was interviewed by phone in the New York City offices of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical, in which he is the largest single stockholder.

Although his title in the company is honorary chairman, Bobst went out of his way to emphasize that he remains as active as he was when he resigned as chairman in 1967. He still heads the firm's policy committee. "My interest has not waned at all," he said.

Bobst said he interviewed Dr. Theodore Cooper, director of the National Heart and Lung Institute, as a possible successor to Dr. Robert Marston as director of the National Institutes of Health.

However, Bobst did not interview Dr. Robert S. Stone, whose appointment as director of NIH is expected to be announced momentarily. Neither did he interview Dr. John J. Burns, a pharmaceutical research executive, as has been

reported elsewhere.

Without naming anyone else, Bobst said he had interviewed a few other persons for possible consideration as director of NIH and as commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration.

The President "is holding me to a considerable extent responsible for proper development" of NIH research programs, Bobst said, noting that he has been actively involved in one health field or another for 70 years.

Bobst appeared to mean that he wants to see leadership at NIH that will control research rather than be controlled by researchers who seek financial support.

NIH should "act as a good business would act," he said.

Bobst hinted that those who authorized him to do the interviewing included Dr. Charles C. Edwards, the former FDA commissioner who is now Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Medical and Scientific Affairs.

Edwards, however, said that he "absolutely" had no role in such interviewing and that Bobst "acted on his own, so far as I know."

In any event, Bobst and Edwards agreed that the future FDA commissioner, Dr. Alexander Schmidt, has not been interviewed by Bobst. Schmidt is dean of the University of Illinois School of Medicine in Chicago. His appointment is

expected to be announced shortly.

Bobst complained that the FDA has been "quite muddled" in its handling of applications to market new medicines and releases new products too slowly.

"Those who are interested, including those responsible in the White House, are trying to change things," he added.

Bobst said he wants to see as commissioner someone who will accelerate marketing of new drugs because delays come "at a very high cost to the pharmaceutical industry, up to \$10 million" in some cases.

"There has to be greater speed, there has to be decisions made," Bobst said.

Last February, Edwards flatly rejected charges that the FDA was frustrating drug development and depriving Americans of important new safe and effective medicines available in other countries.

"We believe the benefits which accrue to our society because of our regulatory system are worth the cost and far outweigh any risks," Edwards told a hearing conducted by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.).

A top aide went on to give the Senate Monopoly Subcommittee a detailed account of Medical disasters in other countries with drugs kept off the market in the United States.

Bobst, in the interview, said his goal at the FDA and NIH is to see "competence" in leadership, rather than a continuation of "five layers of bureaucracy" permeated by persons who have an antipathy to successful businesses and who become hard to control.

However, Bobst credited Edwards with "considerable competence." He also remarked that his company grossed \$1.5 billion last year.

Dr. Cooper, of the Heart and Lung Institute, told a reporter that Bobst invited him to come to his home in Palm Beach, Fla., last January. In accepting the invitation, Cooper said, he was aware of

Bobst's close relationship with the Nixon family.

At the time, Cooper recalled, he did not consider himself a candidate for the NIH directorship. But Bobst did, as became clear during a five-hour interview, Cooper said.

The heart specialist found Bobst, who was trained as a pharmacist and who once wrote a manual for the use of injectable digitalis, "very well prepared" to discuss cardiovascular research. "He was very hospitable" and "very engaging," Cooper said.

Bobst's primary health interest is cancer research. He has been a leader of the American Cancer Society since 1945 and will be honored for his work with it on June 5, when he will receive the Sloan Award. He also is a member of the National Cancer Advisory Board, which President Nixon set up to watch his conquest-of-cancer program.