

Checked to show any...

April 27, 1973 - B

P—OK. Take a hard line. Gergen to Woodward. Anything on that they better watch their damned cotton picking faces. Because boy, if there's one thing in this case as Henry will tell you, since March 21st when I had that conversation with Dean, I have broken my ass to try to get the facts of this case. Right? Tried to get that damn Liddy to talk. We tried to get—finally got Gray to refresh his memory. (unintelligible)

752

P—I'd call Daniels. Hersh told Bitman who told O'Brien that Dean had testified that there was a new—that the President was involved, right?

783

RZ—Not testified, but told the prosecutor or something.

P—Told the prosecutor that the President was involved, right?

Let me ask Henry a question: You have Titus and those saying Dean, neither Dean or his lawyers, have said anything of that sort except this one thing.

HP—They said, "tying in the President" not in the Watergate but in other areas and the prosecutor said, "Stop! We don't want to get in this. We don't want to discuss this."

P—(unintelligible)

HP—What I think is its bombast, its negotiation—it's ah—

P—Again make it clear that Henry's made his check.

RZ—Just to put this into prospective. This is not, as I sense it, about to break in the papers. This is just rumor type.

P—Well, kill it. Kill it hard.

RZ—OK, sir. (Ziegler leaves)

784

April 14, 1973 - C

P—Now wait a minute. I am not adverse to it. My feeling frankly is this: that you know I was just thinking tonight as I was making up my notes for this little talk,

421

you know, what the hell, it is a little melodramatic, but it is totally true that what happens in this office in these next four years will probably determine whether there is a chance and it's never been done, that you could have some sort of an uneasy peace for the next 25 years.

E—Uh, huh.

P—And that's my—whatever legacy we have, hell, it isn't going to be in getting a cesspool for Winnetka, it is going to be there.

E—Yep, yep.

P—And I just feel that I have to be in a position to be clean and to be forthcoming, etc. That is why I think that on the—

E—I totally agree with that.

P—Committee, out, etc. etc.

E—I totally agree with that.

422

I don't have enough time to do my job

April 16, 1973 - E

P—Just give it to the wires. Say gentlemen you wonder what the President has been doing?—where is he today?—he's in the EOB. But I want them to know that since the 21st I've been working my tail off, which I have,—I—I'm so sick of this thing.—I want to get it done with and over, and I don't want to hear about it again. Well I'll hear about it a lot, but I've got to run the country too. (Ziegler leaves)

573

April 16, 1973 - G

Everyone needs help. None of us can really help another I really believe.

D—That's right. All I am trying to think is how we can get you out from under.

P—That's right. I tried to talk today about social issues, etcetera, and everyone is just interested in the Watergate issue. My days are too short—

605

April 17, 1973 - B

E— Let me speak to this. I have pretty much unplugged myself of my day-to-day stuff, because with this kind of stuff going on you just can't think about anything else.

P—Of course, it's been a little hard for me to also.

631

Nixon's victory speech, 11/8/72:

And now that the election is over, it is time to get on with the great tasks that lie before us.

Nixon at Republican fund-raising dinner, May 9, 1973:

We are not going to allow this deplorable incident to deter or detract us from going ahead and achieving the great goals the overwhelming number of Americans elected us to achieve in 1972.

We will respond to go forward now and achieve it. I can assure you that we will do that. We're going to make the next four years better than the last four years.

Nixon statement of April 30, 1973:

Since March, when I first learned that the Watergate affair might in fact be far more serious than I had been led to believe, it has claimed far too much of my own time and attention.

Whatever may now transpire in the case...I must now turn my full attention once again to the larger duties of this office. I owe it to this great office that I hold, and I owe it to you—to our country....

There is vital work to be done right here in America—to ensure prosperity, and that means a good job for everyone who wants to work, to control inflation, that I know worries every housewife, everyone who tries to balance the family budget in America, to set in motion new and better ways of ensuring progress toward a better life for all Americans.

Nixon TV and Radio address of August 15, 1973:

After 12 weeks and 2 millions words of televised testimony, we have reached a point at which a continued, backward-looking obsession with Watergate is causing this Nation to neglect matters of far greater importance to all of the American people.

We must not stay so mired in Watergate that we fail to respond to challenges of surpassing importance to America and the world....

The time has come to turn Watergate over to the courts, where the questions of guilt or innocence belong. The time has come for the rest of us to get on with the urgent business of our nation....

This Administration was elected to control inflation—to reduce the power and size of Government—to cut the cost of Government so that you can cut the cost of living....

from Nixon press conference of August 22, 1973:

The point that I make now is that we are proceeding as best we know how to get all those guilty brought to justice in Watergate, but now we must move ~~XXX~~ on from Watergate to the business of the people, and the business of the people is continuing with initiatives we began in the first Administration.

from remarks to 200 White House staff members on July 20, 1973:

Any suggestion that this President is ~~XXXX~~...ever going to leave this office until he continues to do the job and finishes the job he was elected to do, anyone who suggests that, that is just plain poppycock....

There are these and other great causes that we were elected overwhelmingly to carry forward in November of 1972. And what we were elected to do, we are going to do, and let

others wallow in Watergate, we are going to do our job.

from the State of the Union Message, Jan. 30, 1974:

I believe the time has come to bring that investigation and other investigations on this matter to an end. One year of Watergate is enough. And the time has come... for all of us to join together in devoting our full energies to these great issues I have discussed tonight.

from Nixon question-answer session in Houston, March 19, 1974:

Believe me, dragging out Watergate drags down America, and I want to bring it to a conclusion as quickly as we can.

* * * * *

I am not obsessed by how the press reports me. I am going to do my job and I am not going to be diverted by any criticism from the press, fair or unfair, from doing what I think I was elected to do, and that is to bring peace abroad, and I trust prosperity without war and without inflation at home.

from Nixon TV and Radio Address of April 29, 1974:

And here at home, there is vital work to be done in moving to control inflation, to develop our energy resources, to strengthen our economy so that Americans can enjoy what they have not had since 1956: full prosperity without war and without inflation.

Every day absorbed by Watergate is a day lost from the work that must be done -- by your President and by your Congress -- work that must be done in dealing with the great problems that affect your prosperity, affect your security, that could affect your lives.

White House Staff

Nixon's Is Record in Size

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Staff Writer

11/7/73

The White House staff has rather grown like Topsy. It has grown in every administration.

—President Nixon, Nov. 27 speech at Camp David.

But with the inauguration of Richard M. Nixon in 1969... the addition of staff quite suddenly and without apparent reason skyrocketed beyond all previously known limits.

—Rep. Morris K. Udall, April 24 report.

The White House staff and its surrounding bureaucracy has grown to an unprecedented size and scope during the first four years of the Nixon administration.

In his reorganization message of 1970 the President used the word "mushroomed" to describe the expansion of the Executive Office of the President during the past three decades. That mushrooming has proliferated ever since, with these results:

Since Mr. Nixon took office, the cost of operating the Executive Office of the President has risen from \$31 million to \$71 million. The

size of the Executive Office has more than doubled, to 4,216 persons. The White House staff has increased from 250 to 510 persons plus an uncounted number of other persons detailed there from various agencies.

It is the contrast between this growth and the President's announced plans for federal fiscal austerity that prompted Mr. Nixon's Camp David comment about Topsy-like growth.

"I felt from the beginning that it was important that the White House establish the example for the government in terms of cutting down on personnel, doing a better job with fewer people," the President said at Camp David. "Consequently, while there will be cuts in personnel across the government, throughout the departments, the biggest cuts will be made in the White House staff itself."

The staff cutback announcements are scheduled within the next week to 10 days, domestic affairs adviser John D. Ehrlichman

See STAFF, A14, Col. 1

Washington POST, January 7, 1973—juxtapose with Aug. 15, 1973 quote ~~XXX~~ that "I was elected to cut size and cost of gov't"

New York Times, April 22, 1973

juxtapose with 4/30/73 quote on "I must turn my attention toward inflation" →

Inflation

The Worst Month Since '51

WASHINGTON—During March, Government reports disclosed last week, American consumers experienced the worst rate of inflation in nearly a quarter century—a major worsening of an illness that had shown distinct improvement in 1971 and 1972.

But at the same time, as other reports revealed, the boom in the economy—a major cause of the rising prices—produced some good news too. First the bad news, most of it signaled in advance by earlier statistics:

• Dominated once again by food prices, the Consumer Price Index rose by eight-tenths of 1 per cent in March, bringing the annual inflation rate for the first quarter to 8.8 per cent—the highest since the Korean War in 1951. Food prices alone rose in the first quarter at the extraordinary

annual rate of 30 per cent. President Nixon's goal is an inflation rate for consumer prices as a whole of only 2.5 per cent by the end of the year, though he had set no specific goal for the first quarter.

• Another measure of inflation—the price index for the Gross National Product—rose at a 6 per cent annual rate in the first quarter, double last year's inflation.

While the shift to the less mandatory Phase 3 system of price and wage controls undoubtedly played a part in the sudden jump in the inflation rate, the underlying cause seems to be the boom, which has now brought the nation's output close to its capacity, of plant if not of labor.

But if booms are inflationary, they also have their benefits:

• Consumer incomes on an annual basis crossed the trillion-dollar mark in March for the first time, up an enormous \$90-billion, 10 per cent, from a year earlier. People clearly have the money to pay the higher prices, and retail sales in the first quarter run about 18 per cent ahead of last year.

• The G.N.P. report showed that the nation's output, after adjusting for higher prices, showed "real" growth at a rate of 8 per cent in the first quarter, the same as in the fourth

From the Washington POST:

Inflation Underestimated, U.S. Admits

Profits Rise \$11.6 Billion

5/11/73

By James L. Rowe Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

Corporate profits jumped \$11.6 billion in the first quarter of this year and the Commerce Department said yesterday it had underestimated the rate of price increases during the same three months by 10 per cent.

The news is expected to cause further political problems for the administration's Phase III of economic controls. The period of skyrocketing inflation and rising corporate profits corresponds to the transition from Phase II mandatory controls to the current "self-administered" price controls.

The Commerce Department said before-tax profits of corporations increased \$11.6 billion in the first quarter, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$113.1 billion. The profits boost trails only slightly the record increase of \$11.7 billion recorded in the first quarter of 1971 as the nation was recovering from a recession.

The figures are likely to

give further ammunition to union leaders who are negotiating major contracts this year, including electrical and rubber workers and the Teamsters.

While corporate profits more than doubled in the first quarter from the \$5.8 billion increase recorded in the final three months of last year, consumer purchasing power—as measured by real spendable earnings—fell and was no higher than a year ago.

The real spendable earnings index computed by the Department of Labor adjusts money incomes for rising prices and increased taxes.

The Commerce Department said that prices rose even faster in the first quarter than

its preliminary report issued last month indicated. A technical index known as the GNP deflator—generally considered by economists to be the broadest and best measure of price performance in the economy—showed that inflation shot up from an annual rate of 2.8 per cent in the last three months of 1972 to 6.6 per cent in the first three months of 1973.

The 6.6 per cent annual rate is far from the administration's announced goal of slowing price increases in the economy to 2.5 per cent by the end of the year. Administration officials still contend that they will achieve the 2.5 per cent rate by the end of the

See ECONOMY, A9, Col. 1

May 18, 1973

**Prices
Up 2%
In May**

**Nixon Said
Eying Steps to
Cool Economy**

6/8/73
By Peter Millius
Washington Post Staff Writer

Wholesale prices leaped ahead another 2 per cent in May, the Labor Department said yesterday, and President Nixon was reported to be sifting through a list of new alternatives for slowing down and cooling off the economy.

In the Senate Democrats

June 8, 1973

**Prime Rate
Hits Record;
Output Drops**

7/25/73
By James L. Rowe Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

A number of the nation's largest banks yesterday increased their prime lending rate to 8.75 per cent, the highest that key interest charge has ever been.

In other economic developments, the Labor Department reported that output per man-hour declined slightly in the second three months of the year, while the Commerce Department reported a 1.9 per cent increase in its leading indicators index. Steady increases in this index are supposed to portend upturns in business activity while de-

July 28, 1973

Cost of Living Climbs Again; Profits Rise

Buying Power Food and Fuel

By Peter Millus ^{3/22/74}
Washington Post Staff Writer

By Lawrence Feinberg
Washington Post Staff Writer

The cost of living sped ahead still another 1.3 per cent last month while the purchasing power of an average hour's labor continued to decline, the Labor Department said yesterday.

The Commerce Department, meanwhile, reported that after-tax corporate

Spurred by soaring fuel and food prices, the cost of living in the Washington area rose by 3.3 per cent from November to February, the steepest price increase here for any three-month period in 27 years.

Compared to a year ago, the consumer price index,

Washington Post, March 22, 1974

Economy Picture Worsens

Revised Data Shows Sharp Output Drop

By James L. Rowe Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

The nation's output of goods and services fell even more sharply and prices rose even more rapidly in the first three months of 1974 than was initially reported, the government said yesterday.

Inflation Rate Is Highest In 25 Years

^{4/20/74}

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Staff Writer

The worst inflation rate in nearly a quarter of a century continued to plague the nation in March, when the consumer price index rose another 1.1 per cent, equivalent to an annual rate of 13.2 per cent.

It was the second consecutive day of bad economic news, the government having reported a recession-like drop in the Gross National Product Thursday by 5.8 per cent.

The combined squeeze of higher prices and sluggish production has government officials worried, but the current posture of the Nixon administration, fearful of worsening the inflation rate, is to try to ride out the storm without stimulative measures.

The March result compared with a 1.3 per cent increase in February and 1 per cent for

Post, April 20, 1974

Post, May 18, 1974 (juxtapose this one after the 4/29/74 quote, the two above should go before 4/29)

CHAPTER 2

NIXON AS A HUMAN BEING

NIXON THE PROMISE

From interview with Mike Wallace on C.B.S. IN Oct. 1968:

I think I will conduct the Presidency in a way that I will command the respect of the American people....Some public men are destined to be loved, and other public men are destined to be disliked, but the most important thing about a public man is not whether he's loved or disliked, but whether he's respected. So I hope to restore respect to the Presidency at all levels of my conduct.

(Quoted in NEW YORK TIMES, 8/23/72)

from Nixon press conference of September 5, 1973:

But as we move in those [foreign policy] areas and as we move on the domestic front, the people will be concerned with what the President does, and I think that will restore the confidence.

from Nixon press conference of October 26, 1973:

Now we come to a new special prosecutor. We will cooperate with him. And I do not anticipate that we will come to the time when he would consider it necessary to take the President to court. I think our cooperation will be adequate.

Some Bad Predictions

April 12, 1973

This thing is just one of those side issues and a month later everybody looks back and wonders what all the shooting was about. OK, John. Good night. Get a good night's sleep. And don't bug anybody without asking me? OK? Yeah. Thank you."

B-11

April 16, 1973 - D

H—I said, we are all steeped in this, but look at the newspaper. Where is the Watergate today?

P—Well in the country it is not that big. It is just a little bit in the evening news and it should be handled as a news story. I am not going to go on and say, look, we are in a hell of a shape. It will be a big news story, it will be a big story for a couple or three weeks. Let's face it,—

H—Yep, that's right.

P—But it is not going to be at the moment. We are going to have one hell of a time.

538

April 17, 1973 - B

H—You know where the Watergate story is in the Washington Post today? Page 19.

E—(unintelligible)

P—I know. I know. And it'll be page 19 five months from now if we handle it right.

652

to go with NIXON the WARRIOR

from SIX CRISES:

When a man has been through even a minor crisis, he learns not to worry when his muscles tense up, his breathing comes faster, his nerves tingle, his stomach churns, his temper becomes short, his nights are sleepless. He recognizes such symptoms as the natural and healthy signs that his system is keyed up for battle. Far from worrying when this happens, he should worry when it does not.

from interview with A.P.'s Saul Pett, 1 / /74:

I believe in the battle, whether it's the battle of a campaign or the battle of this office, which is a continuing battle. It's always there wherever I go. I, perhaps, carry it more than others because that's my way."

GAMES, BATTLES—-for NIXON THE WARRIOR

From Nixon Victory speech, 11/8/72:

The important thing in our process, however, is to play the game. And in the great game of life, and particularly the game of politics, what is important is that on either side more Americans voted this year than ever before.

And the fact that you won or you lost must not keep you from keeping in the great game of politics in the years ahead....

Sept 15, 1972

D—On this case. There is some bitterness between the Finance Committee and the Political Committee—they feel they are taking all the heat and all the people upstairs are bad people—not being recognized.

P—We are all in it together. This is a war. We take a few shots and it will be over. We will give them a few shots and it will be over. Don't worry. I wouldn't want to be on the other side right now. Would you?

B-63

Feb 28, 1973

P—... all this business is a battle and they [Congress] are going to wage the battle.

B-91

April 14, 1973 - G

P—But when you are in a battle, if you are going to fight a battle, you are going to fight it to the finish.

425

April 17, 1973 - G

E—Now I have no illusions about this process, when you give it the test of credibility. Everybody gets

730

used up. There is nothing left so you just have to expect that that's the end of the ball game.

P—Well, it is for this time, but now and then you have one fight and win the battle.

731

Famous Lost Words on Corruption

"This administration has proved that it is utterly incapable of cleaning out the corruption which has completely eroded it and re-establishing the confidence and faith of the people in the morality and honesty of their government employes. The investigations which have been conducted to date . . . have only scratched the surface. For every case which is exposed, there are ten which are successfully covered up and even then this administration will go down in history as the 'scandal-a-day administration.'

"IT IS TYPICAL of the moral standards of the administration that when they are caught red-handed with pay-off money in their bank accounts the best defense they can give is that they won the money in a poker game, a crap game, or by hitting the daily double.

"A new class of royalty has been created in the United States and its princes of privileges and pay-offs

include the racketeers who get concessions on their income tax cases, the insiders who get favorite treatment on government contracts, the influence peddlers with keys to the White House, the government employes who uses his position to feather his nest.

The great tragedy, however, is not that corruption exists but that it is defended and condoned by the President and other high administration officials. We have had corruption defended by those in high places.

"If they won't recognize or admit that corruption exists, how can we expect them to clean it up?"

—Nov. 13, 1951

Sen. Richard Nixon in his denunciation of the Truman Administration at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

PROMISE OF NO POLICE STATE

ONE FINAL POINT You talk about police state. Let me tell you what happens when you go to what is really a police state:

You can't talk in your bedroom. You can't talk in your sitting room. You don't talk on the telephone. You don't talk in the bath-

room. As a matter of fact, you hear about going out and talking in the garden. Yes, I have walked many times through gardens in various places where I had to talk about something confidential, and you can't talk even in front of a shrub. That is the way it works.

What I am simply saying is this, my friends: There are police states. We don't want that to happen to America. But America is not a police state, and as long as I am in office, we are going to be sure that not the FBI or any other organization engages in any activity except where the national interests or the protection of innocent people requires it, and then it will be as limited as it can possibly be. That is what we are going to do.

—Interview at the convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Washington, April 16, 1971

Radio speech of Sept. 19, 1968:

It's time once again we had an open administration—open to ideas from the people and open in its communication with the people—an administration of open doors, open eyes and open minds....

This involves surrounding the President with men of stature, including young men, and giving them responsibilities commensurate with that stature. It requires a Cabinet made up of the ablest men in America, leaders in their own right and not merely by virtue of appointment—men who will command the public's respect and the President's attention by the power of their intellect and the force of their ideas....

Officials of a new administration will not have to check their consciences at the door, or leave their powers of independent judgement at home.

(Quoted by David Broder in
Phila. INQUIRER, 5/8/73)

RESTORING MORAL AUTHORITY

Theodore Roosevelt called the presidency "a bully pulpit." Franklin Roosevelt called it pre-eminently "a place of moral leadership." And surely one of a President's greatest resources is the moral authority of his office. It's time we restored that authority—and time we used it once again, to its fullest potential—to rally the people, to define those moral imperatives which are the cement of a civilized society, to point the ways in which the energies of the people can be enlisted to serve the ideals of the people.

What has to be done, has to be done by President and people together, or it won't be done at all.

—Radio speech, Sept. 19, 1938

INTEGRITY OF WHITE HOUSE MUST BE REAL

from Nixon Statement of April 30, 1973:

We must maintain the integrity of the White House, and that integrity must be real, not transparent. There can be no whitewash at the White House.

RESTORING RESPECT FOR LAW

IT IS TIME for some honest talk about the problem of order in the United States.

Let us always respect our courts and those who serve on them. But let us also recognize that some of our courts in their decisions have gone too far in weakening the peace forces as against the criminal forces and we must act to restore that balance...

If we are to restore order and respect for law in this country there is one place to begin. We are going to have a new attorney general of the United States.

I pledge to you that our attorney general will be directed to launch a war against organized crime in this nation.

I pledge to you that the next attorney general of the United States will be an active

belligerent against the loan sharks and the numbers racketeers who rob the urban poor.

I pledge to you that the next attorney general will open a new front against the filth peddlers and the narcotics peddlers who are corrupting the lives of our children.

Let this message come through clear from what I say tonight—time is running out for the merchants of crime and corruption in American society...

Government can pass laws. But respect for law can come only from people who take the law into their hearts and minds—and not into their hands.

—Acceptance speech, Republican National Convention, Miami Beach, Aug. 8, 1968

THE PEOPLE of this country want an end to government that acts out of spirit of

neutrality or beneficence of indulgence toward criminals. They want government that will get itself up as an irreconcilable enemy of crime, a government that will wield its full powers to guarantee that for the criminals that torment the innocent, society's retribution will be ample and swift and sure.

The idea in a free society is that the chief deterrent to crime lies in the respect for law, in the respect for legitimate authority, in the respect for the rights of others that is the standard moral code of every citizen.

—Submitted to Republican National Convention Committee on Resolutions, July 31, 1968

EVERYONE MUST OBEY THE LAW

BUT OUR FOUNDING Fathers had the genius to set up a system, a system of government in which there was provided a

peaceful means to change those laws that we don't like. Now, that's worked very well in this country for 190 years, and I believe that any system of government that provides a method for peaceful change, there is no cause that justifies breaking the law or engaging in violence.

I take that position because if you accept the proposition that each individual is going to determine what law is right and what law is wrong, that might be very well for a professor, it might be very well for a highly intelligent individual, maybe a minister, who can make these value judgments. But if you are going to say to the great mass of American people, "You only have to obey the laws that you agree with and you have a right to disobey the laws you don't agree with," you have anarchy in this country.

—Regional television broadcast,
WHDH-TV, Boston, Oct. 18, 1963

THE GENIUS of our system, the life force of the American way, is our ability to hold fast to the rules that we know to be right and to change the rules that we know to be wrong. In that regard, we would all do well to remember our constitutional roles: For the legislatures, to set forth the rules; for the judiciary, to interpret them; for the executive, to carry them out.

—National Conference of the Judiciary,
Williamsburg, Va., March 11, 1971

LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY TO OBEY LAW

Nixon press conference, 6/22/72:

When we talk about the spirit of the law and the letter of the law, my evaluation is that it is the responsibility of all, a high moral responsibility to obey the law and to obey it totally.

(from transcript in NYTimes, 6/23/72)

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

from 1968 campaign speech:

We must reestablish again the principle that men are accountable for what they do, that criminals are responsible for their crimes.

(Quoted in news analysis in Phila.
EVENING BULLETIN, 5/13/73)

ONE OF THE OPERATIVE principles of a free society is that men are accountable for what they do. No criminal can justify his crimes on the basis of some real or imagined grievance against his society. And our sympathy for the plight or the past of a criminal cannot justify turning him loose to prey again upon innocent people.

In the preamble of the Constitution of the United States, this country set it as a goal to "establish justice" in these states. Just as justice dictates that innocent men go free, it also means that guilty men pay the penalty for their crimes. It is that second part of justice to which the nation must begin to address itself in earnest.

—Statement, New York, May 8, 1968

Expletives Deleted

April 15, 1973- A

P—Got to have somebody over here to do—the
(expletive removed) thing—what the (expletive re-
moved) do you do?

465

From televised debate with John Kennedy, Oct. 13, 1960:

It makes you realize that whoever is President is going to be a man that all the children of America will either look up to or will look down to. And I can only say that I'm very proud that President Eisenhower restored dignity and decency and, frankly, good language to the conduct of the presidency of the United States. And I only hope that should I win this election, that I could [see] to it that whenever any mother or father talks to his child, he can look at the man in the White House and say: "Well, there is a man who maintains the kind of standards personally that I would want my child to follow."

(Quoted in TIME, 5/20/74)

SMALL THINGS

Remarks at a state dinner, July 31, 1973:

Lot others spend their time dealing with the murky, small, unimportant, vicious little things. We will spend our time building a better world.

(juxtapose with "Small Things" excerpt from transcript, 4/14/73-C, p. 378)

April 19, 1973

S—Last time I saw you it was crowded—out at the Wardman Park—the Shoreham—I could have lifted my feet off the floor and watched you—you and your family on the podium.

P—What was that?

S—That was election night.

P—Election night—you were there? Oh boy. That was a great night? Well, that was what it was all about.

S—Yes, it sure was.

P—Well, we'll survive this. You know—people say

773

this destroys the Administration and the rest—but what was this? What was Watergate? A little bugging! I mean a terrible thing—it shouldn't have been done—shouldn't have been covered up. And people shouldn't have and the rest, but we've got to beat it. Right.

774

April 17, 1973-6

P—I think the people will probably—they will have a view that—the *New York Times* will have a view in an editorial tomorrow that the President should fire the whole White House staff.

R—Oh well, that isn't—

P—Anybody who did it. But I think the people—I don't know. Correct me if I am wrong. I think they

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like a man who stands up to them—not to condemn people before they're proven. I don't know.

Upon the Lion-Hearted

April 17, 1973-D

HP—I guess Bill Rogers was shocked too? (Pause)
God Almighty.

P—Bill—I think everybody is shocked, but we are
in it. So what do you do? In this thing—in these
things—you've got them, you handle them and go on
to something else—that's what we are going to do.

HP—Damn, I admire your strength. I tell you.

P—Well, that's what we are here for.

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I'm not going to screw around

April 15, 1973 - E

P—Right. Let me ask you this—why don't I get him in now if I can find him and have a talk with him?

HP—I don't see any objection to that, Mr. President.

P—Is that all right with you?

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HP—Yes Sir.

P—All right—I am going to get him over because I am not going to screw around with this thing. As I told you.

HP—Alright.

P—But I want to be sure you understand, that you know we are going to get to the bottom of this thing.

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Reflections on the Creach - Sm

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P—(expletive removed) I would want to appeal the Chicago Seven, the Berrigans, and the Ellsbergs and all those (expletive removed). And they've fooled around all this time. Well it's a hard thing, Dick, hard thing. These fellows, even the Cubans—or even perhaps they most of all. They were doing (unintelligible) they were helping the campaign.

K—That's right. Sure.

P—And they just—just showed incredibly bad judgment—right?

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