

There is no part of government that didn't perform as did the prosecution. This is to say that there is no part of government that didn't make a Herculean effort to stifle information, suppress what could be known and see to it that the connection of Nixon and his staff with the simple crime of the break-in and the more complex series of crimes of ~~what~~ which that was part was covered to the degree possible. Once the federals siezed jurisdiction entirely from the willing local authorities, this meant that the Department of Justice did the covering up.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the investigatory arm of the Department of Justice. Until J. Edgar Hoover died, the bureaucratic fiction was that the FBI was subordinate to the Justice Department and the attorney general. In practise, the wily old master of manipulation enjoyed all the independence he wanted.

Under Hoover, the FBI had become expert in not investigating, in investigating the wrong things and in making the world believe it never did nything not in the most thorough manner. Statistics, public relations and political influence were Hoover's chief instruments in pretending inadequate investigations were perfect investigations. There can be no better case in point that that of the JFK investigation where this record is set forth on four of my books and a number of others.

Hoover simply overwhelmed the President's investigating commission with a flood of the irrelevant while he was careful to avoid that which would question or disprove the political "solution" with which he and that commission began. He and it cited the impressive statistical summary of the bureau's work as evidence of the completeness of its work.

The FBI can do really fine work. It has excellent facilities staffed by trained experts. Thus it was able to take a hair from the blanket that, without question, belonged to the lone accused, Lee Harvey Oswald, and prove by the most precise and profusely-illustrated laboratory work that this hair was in fact a pubic hair and was from Lee Harvey Oswald's body. Whose pubic hair was on Oswald's blanket presumeably should have interested his wife alone. Indubitably, the blanket was Oswald's. There

was neither purpose nor need in this impressive misuse of science, but as in so many fables, the wise elders oohed and aaahed at the perfection of the science and the Commission used the greatly-enlarged corss-sectional diagrams ~~xxx~~ provided by the FBI in its Report for all the world as though they had evidentiary value when in fact they were irrelevant. Meanwhile, the FBI diligently avoided all the unwanted evidence, like the thousands of photographs already cited and the unwanted witnesses who would testify other than the government wanted.

Its and the Department's task was easier with The Watergate because there was no commission with ostensible independence and because Nixon had already put his men in control of the Department and of the Bureau.

L. Patrick Gray, whose credentials as a Nixonian hack and an unquestioning order-taker are impeccable, was Nixon's appointee as head of the FBI. Gray was so utterly unqualified for the job that Nixon made a serious error pretending, of course, that it was an act of principle. Instead of sending Gray's nomination to the Senate for confirmation, he announced that Gray was a temporary appointee until after the election. With Gray as Acting Directors of the FBI, Nixon could pressure him, but Gray was the kind of man who needed no pressure. He was an instinctive stooge. To the country Nixon announced the stop-gap appointment was to assure there would be no politics in the FBI. What this really meant is that Gray would be using the FBI for Nixon's political purposes. He did this two ways: in making the most political speeches himself and in using the FBI to collect information on Democratic candidates. Not until the hearings on Gray's nomination for the permanent post did this become known.

With these hearings delayed, Gray's record as acting head of the Bureau was a legitimate subject of questioning. And by the time of the beginning of those hearings, the first of which was on February 28, 1973, there were many questions about The Watergate. Compared to what could have been done to him Gray had it easy for the ten days of his questioning. Because of the actualities, however, they were ten days of excruciating agony that ended officially with the end of his government career. He relived them on when he was a witness before the Senate's Watergate investigation

and because he likes to think of himself as an honest man he will undoubtedly relive them to the end of his time.