

When Nixon designates "enemy", it endures, through the ages and all the ranks of Nixonians, like papal excommunication.

diplomatic
CBS/correspondent Marvin Kalb is an official enemy. He made the lists.

After disclosures of these "enemy lists", his State Department office was twice broken into.

He told the Associated Press that when he entered this office ^{July} 9, he found it "in shambles, with papers strewn all around and broadcast instruments on the floor." A real mess. Like Plumbers make.

Kalb's home phone for sure and possibly his State Department phone, were tapped during Nixon's 1969-70 major tapping/bugging offensive against the press.

The mess was not as great, but it was conspicuous when Kalb entered his office Monday, July 23, after the weekend away from it.

Of course, Secretary of State William Rogers apologized in person for both break-ins.

is
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ "Nixon unwilling to forget that one of his enemies is always his enemy. Especially when his self-concept and his projection of super-Nixon is involved.

In his autobiography, Six Crises, what he actually attributes Kennedy's victory over him in "The Campaign of 1960) to is dirty, rotten, disreputable, dishonorable unscrupulous endangering-the national-security breach of trust by Kennedy (p.354).

As well, without reservation that Kennedy was "briefed" on the planned Bay of Pigs operation "by representatives of the CIA on July 23, 1960."

Nixon's could not have been first-hand knowledge. After appearance of his book, Kennedy denied this. All official accounts report but one briefing, during the interregnum. Rather than retract the charge and in so doing eliminating his excuse for losing the election, Nixon reiterated it/in a footnote in which he has this typically dirty representation ~~ix~~ at the end of the footnote, "denying the the two and one-fourth hours briefing covered any United States operations relating to Cuba."

What one might extrapolate, in duplicating this reasoning, for those long ^{from} ~~months~~ ^{years}

and enemies-2

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not hours - of Nixon's working in the same buildings with his burglars, buggers, wire-tappers, counterfeiters, impersonators, and other dirty-works operators. Nixon claims that in all those years he never had the slightest idea of what was going on and didn't begin to learn for another 10 months!

"Screwing" his enemies was not a mere Nixonian gutter phrase. It was a fact, as it long had been. It means selective, fabricated and spurious federal prosecutions on the one extreme and contriving or illicitly exploiting scandals on the other. Despite the representation of the IRS record in the Dean documents, there was misuse of the right to investigate income-tax returns. It was aimed in particular at reporters, Dean testified to this attempted retaliation against the Newday team that had done an exhaustive six-part series on Reboza, which really means on Nixon, the first of which appeared (This series was reprinted as a 44-page, tabloid-size Special Report.) Wednesday, October 6, 1971./Carl Rowan, black columnist and commentator who had been John Kennedy's director of the United States Information agency, quoted his accountant as saying Rowan is his only client whose returns are audited every year.

So indiscriminate was this police-state "screwing" of Nixon's enemies that he was, on one unremembered occasion, caught up in it. In the ensuing scandal his own chief of the Department of Justice's Criminal Division was forced to resign under a heavy black cloud.

(Pick up Will Wilson story.)

As "enemy" Joseph Kraft reported in his column of ~~the~~ July 1, 1973, the Sunday following Dean Week, despite Nixon's protestations that the FBI was aloof from this kind of police-state, secret-police conduct, it

" ~~it~~ was brought into the most crude political operations, including a wholly illegitimate investigation of aspects of the Chappadiddick incident involving Sen. Edward Kennedy. There was wire tapping, bugging and personal surveillance on a very large scale."

Kraft added that

"When the FBI and CIA were insufficient the Nixon White House did not scruple to act through their own goon squad."

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The seriousness with which the Nixon White House regarded those it designated its "enemies" is stated bluntly, with a sexual reference from the streets, in what John Dean, the President's lawyer, on August 16, 1971 set down as a formal plan. Its anti-democratic, authoritarian design was to use "the available federal machinery" to screw these "enemies.":

W.D. H. H. H.

Nixon's enemies as tabulated by his friend and counsel Colson include the most famous from all walks of American life. Nixon has no nonentities as enemies. Only the famous, successful, honored and respectful. His own cabinet member, Walter Hickel, Secretary of the Interior is there along with former Attorney General Ramsey Clark. International finance is represented (even Kuhn, Loeb & Co.) along with many of the largest business and manufacturing corporations. Famous reporters, labor leaders, the best known in the arts, sports and entertainment are not forgotten. Not even football quarterback Joe Namath. World-famous heart surgeon Michael De Bakey leads the list of "Academics" in which he is associated with the presidents of a number of the more prominent institutions of higher learning. These include the scion of two of Philadelphia's most respected, old-line families, Derek Curtis Bok, dean of the Harvard Law School; Kibgman Brewster, Jr., president of Yale University; Jerome Wiesner, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and a large number of eminences in education. The range is from McGeorge Bundy, former war-hawk presidential adviser, president of the Ford Foundation, to peaceniks Marcus Raskin and Richard Barnet, of the anti-war Institute for Policy Studies, also former presidential advisers and the beneficiaries of special federal investigations during the Nixon administration.

In Nixon's United States, lawyers fall under "Business". Such care was dedicated to the compilation of Nixon's enemies that Professor Hans Morgenthau is listed as "former U.S. attorney in New York City, which he was not. (Robert Morgenthau, son of Henry, Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury was removed from the post of federal prosecutor in New York after Nixon took power and when Morgenthau was prosecuting some of Nixon's wealthier friends and supporters. Hans Morgenthau, however, was one of the early academics crusading for peace in Southeast Asia.)

The advertising agency that provided a member for Nixon's special campaign advertising experts, The November Group, provided a partner to be an enemy. Maxwell Dana, of Doyle, Dana and Bernbach, was one of an elite 20 selected for what was titled, "Opponent Priority Activity", a low-keyed start at retaliation

Colson further selected down to 12 of these 20 on September 9, 1971, the super-elite 12 representing those that he would give "top priority on the enemies list." Naturally, this was super-secret, classified "Eyes Only", with the modest hope that "my list [is] worthwhile for go status. It is in priority order."

As of that day, the first enemy came from United Artists Corporation. Arnold M. Picker's crime was raising money for Democratic nomination-seeker Senator Edmund Muskie. What made him first among the legion is, "Success here could be both debilitating and very embarrassing to the Muskie machine. If the effort looks promising", the chivalrous Colson would "program Picker's wife in ~~and~~ "and then follow through with Unified Artists."

With this logic and this procedure, success would guarantee that every American would soon be an "enemy"! What a happy day that could be in Nixon's White House!

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One of the more astounding qualities of Nixon's "enemies" list is that it singled out for retaliation those with the temerity to support the Constitution and the law when Nixon and his authoritarians were in violation of it and lusted for further illegalities with which to build a power base.

Samuel M. Lambert is an executive of the National Education Association. He is on Nixon's list. It is a public-school organization. He and it opposed clearly illegal federal aid to parochial school, a subject on which the Supreme Court, regardless of the politics of the members, had ruled with ~~unifermity~~ consistency.- against federal assistance. There never has been any doubt that the Constitution precludes it.

However, Catholics, especially the Catholic hierarchy, and most of all after the original Supreme Court decisions and in the face of financial need, very much wanted access to the tax dollar. They tend toward conservatism on most issues and Nixon wanted and courted their support in his authoritarian ambition.

Less than a fortnight before exposure of Nixon's official listing of those he regarded as "enemies" against whom there would be what retaliation as was possible, the Supreme Court to which he had appointed four members ruled against the Nixonian view and in support of that of his "enemy", Lambert and the NEA.

Democratic Congressman Charles B. Rangel, is secretary of the "Black Caucus" in the House of Representatives. Earlier Rangel had distinguished himself with acts of personal bravery when intolerable conditions led to a ~~violent~~ riot at the Attica, New York, penitentiary, suppressed with murderous violence. On June 29 Rangel denounced the Nixon "enemies" list as a manifestation of official authoritarianism. He characterized it to the Associated Press as proof of Nixon's "blatant racism."

The real reason for ~~inclusion~~ of Nixon's listing of every black Congressman/ and ~~woman~~ Congresswoman as an "enemy", Rangel declared, is because each was committed "to social progress, economic opportunity and equal justice for all Americans." Nixon, Rangel further charged, regarded this commitment as a "threat" to himself and his policies and thus was "ready to bring the full force of the government to bear to destroy those who seek to be advocates of the people."

John Dean testified that pursuant to the listing of "enemies", there were "a number of requests from various members of the White House staff to see if tax exemptions could be removed from various charitable foundations" that were considered "hostile" by Nixon. When Dean sought to copies these proofs from his own files, he was refused permission by Nixon's new counsel, J. Fred Buzhardt. Dean could not present these proofs to the Ervin Committee. Ervin promptly asked the White House to permit Dean to copy this evidence for it, under threat of issuing a subpoena for them if the White House persisted in its insistence on withholding evidence.

NOTE- follow up

Haldeman, through his assistant, Lawrence Higby, attempted to libel ~~and to damage~~ ~~politically~~ Senator Weicher of the committee investigating the affair, ttied to damage Weicher politically. The scheme was to plant a story to the effect that Weicher had himself violated election laws in 1970 by not reporting all contributions in his 1970 campaign. (WP-6/30/73) In an effort to accomplish this, Higby, acting for Haldeman, who ~~acts for the President~~ acted for Nixon, pressured Jack Gleason, to come up with the non-existing "evidence". Gleason had worked in the White House on matters relating to campaign financing. Gleason believed the effort was "asinine, really stupid." He was not the only one pressured to produce non-existing "proof." Harry Dent was another. Both had "no question" and understood this to be "an attempt by the White House to smear Weicher."

The "enemies" list was not the mere social guide Nixonians immediately pretended it was. It was an action document.

Commentators immediately drew the obvious comparison with what in the military is called the first sergeant's "shit list". They used more polite language.

Action was taken against those on it, improper and illegal action, action that was subversive or every principle of any decent society.

The famed and prize-winning actress, Jane Fonda, a leader and an effective leader of the peace movement, was subjected to the vilest slanders in which a wide spectrum of the President's political supporters participated. She was the victim of a false arrest on returning to Cleveland, Ohio, after Canadian appearances.

Harold Gibbons, one of the few intellectuals in the labor movement, was a vice president of the Teamsters union with which Nixon was engaged in a massive power play. For it to succeed it was necessary to "get" Gibbons, to remove him from any position of leadership and authority.

Nixon wanted Teamster support in the campaign and in his authoritarian policies, ~~two areas in which he was without~~ James R. Hoffa, former Teamster president, was its one leader with real rank-and-file popularity and support. He was in federal jail. He had been so abused there that he became a leader of the prison reform movement. Nixon made a deal to pardon Hoffa after the parole board had refused to do this, in return ^{these} for two things: Hoffa's support of Frank Fitzsimmons, a Nixonian, as Teamster president; Hoffa's and Teamster union support of Nixon's re-election; and Hoffa's banning from active union leadership.

It troubled Nixon not a bit that Fitzsimmons was publicly associated with Mafia elements, as reported in the press. Nixon and Agnew associated with Fitzsimmons to ostentation during the campaign, even flying him around in the Presidential airplane.

As Hoffa had been immobilized, so was Fitzsimmons forced out of his union post. He had no choice but to resign.