

A List of 'Enemies' Was Kept

Washington

The White House kept an up-to-date list of its "enemies" and sometimes used government agencies such as the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service to collect embarrassing information to use against them, John W. Dean III testified yesterday.

The fired White House counsel indicated that at least two newsmen were among the targets of White House-ordered government snooping.

Under close questioning by Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (Rep.-Conn.), Dean also indicated that at least portions of a secret 1970 plan for expanded domestic spying — which President Nixon has said he approved and then rejected five days later — did go into operation.

The plan called for such tactics as burglary, wiretapping and intercepting mail. Though Mr. Nixon has said these activities were canceled when the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover objected to the strategy, Dean testified that the administrative structure designed to oversee the operation did go into effect.

STEP

"I think it's a very important part of the story to be told and I think it's been made clear here this afternoon that . . . the first step was taken," Weicker said.

"Though that unit did not involve illegal activities, certainly the security arms of the United States government were utilized for purposes not intended."

Agreeing, Dean replied:

"I do know that other agencies were involved in seeking embarrassing political information on individuals considered to be political enemies of the White House as the means to attack ene-

From Page

mies of the White House.

"In addition, the White House maintained what was called an 'enemy list' that was continually being updated."

"I'm not going to ask who was on that list," cracked Weicker, who has been less than popular with the administration, as spectators in the hearing room laughed. Dean, who had been somber throughout his testimony, grinned.

He agreed to go back to the White House and try to find a copy of the list in his files.

UNPOPULAR

Dean recalled how CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr, also unpopular at the White House, had been subjected to an FBI investigation. He said the inquiry had been ordered by top presidential aide H. R. Haldeman.

"Mr. Hoover proceeded with the investigation," he said. "But to the dismay of

the White House it was a full-field, a wide-open investigation and this became apparent. So it put the White House in the position of having to come up with an explanation."

The official explanation at the time was that Schorr was being considered for a high government position in the environmental field. Schorr, who has been covering Watergate for several months, was in the hearing from impassively puffing a pipe and fighting back a smile as Dean testified about him.

AUDIT

On another occasion, Dean said, the author of an article on presidential confidante C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo was subjected to an income tax audit.

"I got instructions that one of the authors of the article should have some problems," he said, adding he could not recall the persons's name but believed it was a reporter for Newsday.

Newsday, the Long Island,

N.Y., newspaper which ran an extensive series of investigative articles linking Rebozo and former Florida Senator George Smathers with Mr. Nixon in certain real estate deals, corroborated elements of Dean's testimony.

A Newsday spokesman said the tax returns of Robert Greene, senior editor in charge of the investigation, editor David Laventhal, and Martin Schram, then White House correspondent and now Washington bureau chief, were subsequently audited.

"In addition," the spokesman said, "Schram was the only daily regular at the White House who met all the requirements and who did not go on the President's trip to China in February, 1972," because White House approval was denied.

"During the investigation more than 200,000 records were examined, and 4400 interviews conducted. The team asked to speak with the President about his investments in Florida and his relationship to Rebozo and Smathers but their requests were turned down by John Dean," the spokesman said.

TREATMENT

The articles alleged Rebozo and Smathers got "kid glove treatment" from the federal government in the land dealings because of association with Mr. Nixon.

Once, Dean said, the Secret Service provided him a "small intelligence print-out" on Senator George S. McGovern, the 1972 Democratic presidential nominee, concerning McGovern's attending a fund-raising affair in Philadelphia involving "either Communist money or former Communist supporters" also attending the function.

He said he took the material to presidential adviser Charles W. Colson and asked if Colson was interested in it.

"He said 'I'm very interested in it' and he told me later he had made arrangements to have it published," Dean said.

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