

White House Charges
Dean Led Cover-Up;
Mitchell's Ex-Aide
LaRue Pleads Guilty;
Administration
'Political Enemies'
Listed

JUN 28 1973

SCORES OF NAMES

Politicians, Entertain Journalists and Labor Officials Included

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 27—
John W. Dean 3d told the Senate Watergate committee today that the White House lists of political enemies filled a file "several inches thick."

The former Presidential counsel turned over to the committee several different lists, com-

Lists of "political enemies" and memos, Page 38.

piled in mid-1971, containing the names of scores of prominent and obscure politicians, journalists, labor officials, entertainers, academicians, Democratic campaign contributors and businessmen.

Mr. Dean also gave the committee several documents outlining the purpose of the lists. He said that the lists and the documents came from a file entitled "Opponents List and Political Enemies Project."

Using Federal Machinery

In one of the documents—a memorandum written by Mr. Dean in August, 1971, to President Nixon's top advisers, H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman—Mr. Dean suggested "how we can use the available Federal machinery to screw our political enemies."

Another memorandum that Mr. Dean said he prepared recommended using Internal Revenue Service machinery to harass political opponents of the President.

Two of the lists in the file contained the names of contributors, large and small, to the campaign of Senator Edmund E. Muskie of Maine, who was then a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Senator Muskie had voluntarily made public the names of his donors.

As Mr. Dean recounted to the committee this afternoon how the lists were prepared and constantly updated, Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr., the committee's chairman, began to smile.

Ervin Puzzled

When Mr. Dean paused, the North Carolina Democrat, his eyebrows jumping, remarked, "I can't forbear observing, when I see the list of opponents, why the Democratic vote was so light in the election."

Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the committee's top Republican, said that earlier Mr. Ervin had leaned over to him and quipped, "I

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think I'm going to demand a recount. There are more enemies than we got votes."

What appeared to be a master list of political opponents ran to several hundred names. It included 10 Democratic Senators, all 12 black House members, more than 50 newspaper and television reporters and executives and celebrities such as Joe Namath, Steve McQueen and Barbara Streisand.

Mr. Namath, the quarterback of the New York Jets, was identified as "New York Giants; businessman; actor."

The businessmen ranged in prominence from Thomas J. Watson Jr., board chairman of Internal Business Machines Corporation, and Sargent Shriver, who was to become the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee, to Arthur Taylor, identified as executive of the International Paper Company and Genroge H. Talbot, identified as president of Charlotte Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Dean said that the master list was prepared in the office of Charles W. Colson, then a Presidential counselor.

That list was not dated. But, in his August memorandum to Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman, Mr. Dean suggested "a small list of names as our targets for concentration." He went on to say in the memorandum:

"I feel it is important that we keep our targets limited for several reasons: (1) A low visibility of the project is imperative; (2) It will be easier to accomplish something real if we don't overexpand our efforts; and (3) We can learn more about how to operate such an activity if we start small and build."