

# A Peek Into the Nixon Foundation

Fuller column, WXP same date, filed Nixon.



Jack Anderson

THE RICHARD NIXON Foundation, which holds a tax exemption as a "charity," has made only one charitable grant in its four-year existence: \$7500 to buy a painting of Richard Nixon.

The foundation has also bestowed \$21,000 upon the President's brother, Ed, to scout sites for a proposed Nixon library, thereby showing more charity to Ed Nixon than it has to the poor.

The foundation was established shortly after President Nixon took office in 1969.

Since those hopeful days, the Nixon Foundation has suffered much the same fate as its illustrious namesake. Several of its founders, including former Nixon aides H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, John Mitchell and Herbert Kalmbach, have been indicted or convicted in the Watergate case.

The lone grant was made to the Smithsonian Institution so it could buy a Norman Rockwell painting of Richard Nixon. The painting has been hanging since 1972 in the National Portrait Gallery.

Footnote: For a time, the foundation was under audit by the Internal Revenue Service. Its accountant, Arthur Blech, assures us that it has been "completely cleared" by the IRS.

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CONTRARY to the angry accusations from the White House, the House Judiciary Committee was not prejudiced

against President Nixon.

At the outset of the impeachment inquiry, all 17 Republicans were united behind the President.

At least three Southern Democrats — Alabama's Walter Flowers, Arkansas Ray Thornton and South Carolina's James Mann — were also in the President's corner. They represented solidly conservative districts which had voted overwhelmingly for the President in 1972. This gave the President a slim 20-to-18 edge when the impeachment inquiry began. Even among the 18 anti-Nixon Democrats were some who felt impeachment was too drastic.

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THEN Chairman Peter Rodino (Dem-N.J.) closed the doors on the inquiry and let his staff present the evidence. The committee members were able to ask questions without the glare of publicity.

Having published the first developments that leaked from the closed sessions, we are in a position to know what happened. We can report it was the evidence alone that finally persuaded the ten Nixon loyalists to vote against their President.

The 20 were subjected to extreme political pressure to stay in line.

But in the end, the majority of Judiciary members voted their conscience.

Local party leaders bombarded [McClory and Railback].....