

Richard Nixon Presidential Library
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31	8	01/13/1969	Letter	Haldeman to Deborah Markovitz re: military draft. 1 pg.
31	8	01/05/1969	Letter	Deborah Markovitz to Rose Mary Woods re: military draft. 7 pages with attachments.
31	8	01/11/1969	Letter	Robert Ellsworth to James Martin re: TV tape project. 2 pgs with attachments.
31	8	01/09/1969	Letter	Haldeman to C. C. McLean re: polio vaccine. 19 pgs with attachments.
31	8	01/13/1969	Letter	Arjay Miller to Haldeman re: Urban Institute. 5 pgs.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
Richard M. Nixon

450 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022
(212) 661-6400

January 13, 1969

Miss M. Deborah Markovitz
Association for a Volunteer Army
85 Fourth Avenue, Apt. 6M
New York, New York 10003

Dear Miss Markovitz:

Rose Mary Woods has referred to me your letter of
January 5th concerning the military draft.

I am forwarding copies of your letter and attachment
to the following persons:

Dr. Martin Anderson
Mr. Henry Loomis
Dr. Henry Kissinger
Dr. Daniel Patrick Moynihan

I cannot give you their addresses at the present time
since they have not been assigned permanent offices in
Washington as yet. However, I am sure you will be hear-
ing from them as soon as possible after the 20th of
January.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman
Assistant to the
President-elect

HRH/mc

Association for a Volunteer Army

85 Fourth Ave. - Apt. 6M

New York, New York 10003

5 January 1969

Miss Rose Mary Woods
Hotel Pierre
Fifth Avenue and Sixty-First Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Woods:

Enclosed please find several copies of a letter sent to Mr. Nixon concerning his position on the military draft. I would sincerely appreciate your forwarding these copies to those members of Mr. Nixon's staff and organization who are directly involved in this policy area.

In addition, I would further appreciate your sending me a list of names and addresses of those people to whom you forwarded this letter, in order that further correspondence on the issue can be more directly carried out.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours very truly,

M. Deborah Markovitz
M. Deborah Markovitz
Association for a Volunteer Army

*Anderson
Boomin
Kessinger
Moyzhan*



"Where is it written in the Constitution, in what article or section is it contained, that you may take children from their parents, and parents from their children, and compel them to fight the battles of any war, in which the folly or the wickedness of Government may engage it?"

—Daniel Webster

Association for a Volunteer Army

85 Fourth Ave. - Apt. 6M

New York, New York 10003

5 January 1969

President-Elect Richard M. Nixon
Hotel Pierre
Fifth Avenue and Sixty-First Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Nixon:

Our organization has supported your candidacy with enthusiasm, and at this time we would like to take the opportunity both to thank you for presenting Americans with an alternative to compulsory military service, and to offer some suggestions as to how to increase the percentage of volunteers serving in the armed forces before the draft is formally abolished.

The following measures were proposed in our last mailing to our affiliates:

1) Replace General Hershey (and those others in the Department of Defense similarly disposed to conscription) with individuals committed to the principles of a volunteer army.

2) Lower the standards for volunteers so that they are at the same level as the standards for the induction of draftees. As it states in Why the Draft, by James C. Miller III; "...It is an appalling fact that those standards of acceptability are today higher for volunteers than they are for the draft. In relation to both mental and moral requirements it is possible today to draft a young man who has tried to enlist but has been turned down. Such a system obviously is not designed to maximize enlistments and minimize draft calls."

3) Lower standards of induction for everybody so that they are more in line with the actual requirements of the army. An interesting experiment was performed recently. It concerned the enrollment into the army of a group of young men who were below army standards, on the premise that the army could be used to rehabilitate them. When the results of the experiment were in, they showed that whereas normally 98% of all inductees pass basic training, 96% of the below-standard group passed. Either the army did an extraordinary job of rehabilitation, or the original standards were too high. In either case, the army is now turning its back on a large potential pool of volunteers.

4) Step up advertising and other recruitment activities. It is likely that a small increase in expenditure here would have greater effect on increasing enlistments than a larger sum spent on raising military salaries.



"Where is it written in the Constitution, in what article or section is it contained, that you may take children from their parents, and parents from their children, and compel them to fight the battles of any war, in which the folly or the wickedness of Government may engage it?"

—Daniel Webster

We believe that these steps offer a sensible program for increasing the number of volunteers in the armed forces with only a minor expenditure. In addition, if Step 1 is taken, we are certain that men with a high degree of military knowledge favorably disposed to voluntarism would be likely to conceive of numerous other concrete proposals of a similar nature.

It is not inconceivable that the draft can become a nominal institution only, even before it is legally ended. If this should prove true, and if those steps which would make it true are taken by your administration in its early months, then you, as President, might be claimant to a distinction as noble as it is singular: the distinction of being the first President of the United States since the days of Hoover to affirm a real conviction in individual liberty by refusing to force even one individual to fight against his will.

We know that your administration will be the administration that brought conscription as a political institution to its end; we hope that you will make every effort to make it the administration which never conscripted.

Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,

M. Deborah Markovitz

M. Deborah Markovitz

Association for a Volunteer Army

January 11, 1969

The Honorable James D. Martin
407 Country Club Drive
Gadsden, Alabama 35902

Dear Jim:

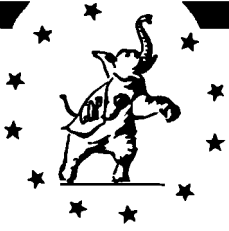
I will certainly do everything I can to assist with your
TV tape project to be used on the occasion of your
banquet and ball on the evening of January 20.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Robert Ellsworth
Assistant to the President-Elect

~~cc:~~ bcc: H. R. Haldeman



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

January 3, 1969

JAMES D. MARTIN
MEMBER FOR ALABAMA
407 COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE
GADSDEN, ALABAMA 35902
(205) 546-7056

HRH

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Robert Ellsworth
Assistant to President-Elect
Office of the President-Elect
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

On the night of January 20, in the Birmingham Municipal Auditorium the Republican Party will have a massive banquet and ball. Don Collins tells me he has mailed to you a copy of our invitation. Approximately 5,000 are expected, and one of the high lights will be a statewide telecast featuring our Congressmen, our new Postmaster General, Red Blount, and we hope most importantly of all, our new President, Richard Nixon.

Bob, it is vital that we move quickly in Alabama in capitalizing on the good will that has been generated, and I am asking, as did Don Collins, that you please see if it is at all possible to have President-Elect Nixon make a short television tape from three to ten minutes, whatever he would desire, to be used at this occasion. It would have electrifying effect and start us back on the road to victory for the Republican Party in Alabama, so that we might defeat any George Wallace effort that will present itself in 1970. This is vital not only for our State, but in neighboring states such as Bo Calloway's pending race for governor. Do this for us Bob, a lot depends upon it.

Congratulations to you upon a job well done, and I hope to see you while I am in Washington attending the National Committee Meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Martin

JM/mgs

January 9, 1969

Dr. C. C. McLean
2841 Thornhill Road S.
Birmingham, Alabama 35213

Dear Dr. McLean:

Thank you for your courtesy in sending me copy
of your correspondence on the polio vaccine. I have
found it very interesting.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman
Assistant to the
President-elect

HRH/mc

C. C. McLEAN, M. D.
2841 Thornhill Road S.
Birmingham, Alabama 35213

December 30, 1968

The Hon. Robert H. Finch, Lt. Governor
State of California and
Secretary Elect of Health, Education and
Welfare in the Nixon Administration
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

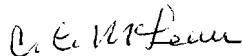
Dear Governor Finch:

The enclosures are self explanatory and will explain why you are being contacted and show documentary evidence of dangerous and irresponsible methods being used by the U. S. Public Health Service concerning the health, welfare and safety of the American people and their children.

I hope that when you are Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare you will demand that the U.S.P.H.S. publicize the importance of immunizing young children with the oral polio vaccine; and that the Salk polio vaccine is no longer indicated or recommended. Also that you will contact the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration concerning the elimination of the sale of the Salk polio vaccine.

I would like to call your attention to page 4 of the enclosure - that in August, 1968, 9 cases of poliomyelitis were reported from the State of California.

Very truly yours,



C. C. McLean, M. D.

Copies to: Gov. Ronald Reagan (Calif)
Gov. John Volpe (Mass.)
Alex Langmier, M.D., Chief U. S. Public Health
Service
Mr. Clifford F. Johnson, Chief of Information
Dept. H.E.W.
Mr. Basil O'Connor, National Foundation

December 6, 1968

Governor John Connally
State Capital
Austin, Texas

Dear Governor Connally:

The enclosures are self explanatory and explain why you are being contacted.

Polio outbreak in Texas among young children is a disgrace to the nation. During the past three years there have been more cases of poliomyelitis among young children reported in the State of Texas than in all of the other 49 states. (Morbidity and Mortality Report, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare).

I was very much interested in the following article published December 2, 1968, in the Birmingham News from the Washington Pipeline:

Personal record

"Serious Outbreak of Diphtheria in Austin,
Texas Halted by a Crash Inoculation Program"

Why was the polio outbreak ignored? For example - The following is from Clinical Insights in Pediatrics, Vol. I, No. 10 Oct. 1968:

"Primary Immunization - Sabin Vaccine

Monovalent vaccine
Administered orally (3 drops by spoon or
on sugar cube in older children)
Individual doses of each of the 3 strains
In the following order: Type I, Type III, Type II
At intervals of at least one month beginning
after three months of age.

This series is given even if the child has previously received Salk vaccine, and may be given at the same time as the DTP immunization series.

Boosters:

Trivalent vaccine
The first given one year after primary series
The second given when the child starts school"

Sincerely yours,

C. C. McLean, M.D.

Copies to:

1. Mr. Wilbur J. Cohen, Secretary H.E.W.
2. Wilbur H. Stewart, M.D., Surgeon General, U.S.P.H.S.
3. Sen. John G. Tower (R.Tex.)
4. Sen. Ralph Yarber (D.Tex.)
5. Editor, Washington Pipeline, Scripps Howard Newspapers
6. President Elect Nixon

August 13, 1968

Mr. Wilbur J. Cohen, Secretary
Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C. 20204

Dear Mr. Cohen:

After reading the following article published in the A.M.A.
News July 22, 1968, page 2

"Polio Drive Planned: Plans to inoculate all children
under five in Kenya with Salk poliomyelitis vaccine
are being made by Catholic Relief Services Program.
Cold storage shipment of vaccine has been sent to
Nairobi by Catholic Medical Mission Board, New York"

I am contacting you again concerning the hazards associated with
the use of the Salk polio vaccine in the hopes that you as
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare will demand that the
United States Public Health Service publicize the importance of
immunizing young children with the oral vaccine and that the Salk
vaccine is no longer indicated or recommended.

You were mailed a copy of communication dated May 20, 1968
to John L. Goddard, M.D., Food and Drug Administration Commission
concerning the elimination of the sale of the Salk polio vaccine.

In 1962 soon after the U.S.P.H.S. licensed the oral polio
vaccine for public use, the medical profession launched a nation
wide crusade to immunize men, women and children with the oral
vaccine. There was no available free vaccine, as was the case in
the Salk crusade so the medical association not only purchased
the vaccine, but assumed the responsibility of administering it.

The enclosures are self explanatory and show documentary
evidence of the hazards associated with the use of the Salk
vaccine.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. McLean, M. D.

Copies to: Hugh H. Hussey, M.D., Director
Division of Scientific Activities
535 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60610

Roderick Murray, M. D., Director
Division of Biologics Standards
National Institute of Health
Bethesda, Md. 20014

C. C. McLEAN, M.D.
2841 Thornhill Road, So.
Birmingham, Alabama 35213

HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF SALK POLIO VACCINE

The U. S. Public Health Service has licensed the following poliomyelitis vaccines for public use:

1. Formaldehyde Inactivated (Salk polio vaccine), 1955.
2. Oral Polio Vaccine Type III (Sabine vaccine), March 27, 1962 (Types I and II licensed in the United States August and October, 1962)

SALK POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE, A PREMATURELY PRODUCED VACCINE.

The following are certain hazards associated with the use of Salk polio vaccine:

(a) Live Virus

...In 1955 one of the most tragic happenings in medical history occurred from non-attenuated live virus in Cutter Laboratories polio vaccine, produced according to procedures specified by U. S. Public Health Service, inspected and released for public use by the United States Public Health Service. There were 77 individuals inoculated with Cutter's vaccine who developed poliomyelitis, as well as 125 contacts. There were 11 deaths...(Cutter in Court: Time Magazine p. 38 Jan. 27, 1958).

The Parke-Davis Company, in the Fall of 1955, recalled its vaccine from the market because its safety could not be guaranteed. Approximately six months later Parke-Davis resumed production of the vaccine under a revised method of processing. It found supplementary ultra violet irradiation most successful in killing live virus and "Phemerol to be an effective preservative without adversely affecting the potency of the vaccine." Today the vaccine is on the market under the name Polio Virus Vaccine (Parke-Davis).

...In 1958, 1,301,000 c.c. of Pitman-Moore vaccine, inspected and released by the P.H.S. was withdrawn from sale by the manufacturer after two proven cases of paralytic polio developed during a 30-day period from a dose of this vaccine. Both cases, one of which was fatal, occurred within 12 and 15 days of vaccination... (Poliomyelitis Surveillance Report No. 140, Table 4, June 27, 1958).

(b) Antibiotic Reactions

...Salk polio vaccine contains minute traces of penicillin and streptomycin. In processing the vaccine

these two antibiotics are combined to keep down bacterial contamination. Due to the danger of reaction and sensitization to the so-called "wonder drugs", May 26, 1955, the Public Health Service of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare revised its requirements that penicillin and streptomycin be added to the Salk polio vaccine, and that other antibiotics could be substituted, but did not require the substitution, leaving it to the discretion of the manufacturer"... (Washington June 19, 1955 (U.P.)).

Today 1968 - All Salk polio vaccines contain traces of penicillin.

Why did 1. Drug companies producing Salk vaccine ignore the May 26, 1955, Public Health ruling concerning antibiotics and continued to add traces of penicillin in the vaccine.

Why did 2. The U.S.P.H.S. ignore the following editorial and recommend the Salk vaccine for public use.

"Syringes that had been used for penicillin injections after being boiled have been demonstrated to retain sufficient allergenically active penicillin to produce symptoms in highly sensitive persons.

"The amount of penicillin in poliomyelitis vaccine is small, but judging by its activity as determined by us in tests of passively sensitized human skin, it is sufficient to produce reactions in highly sensitive persons.

"The sensitizing or anapylactic dose can be in the form of an injection, oral administration, aerosol, lozenge, or topical application to the skin."
(J.A.M.A. Vol. 60 - No. 9 P. 779).

(c) Efficacy of the Vaccine.

Washington Nov. 30, 1960 (A.P.)

...Surgeon General LeRoy Burney today stated to the effect: It is unlikely that live virus polio vaccine will be available for public use before 1962... Burney continues to recommend the Salk vaccine and makes the misleading statement, "The vaccine offers between 90 and 95 percent protection..."

The Surgeon General ignored and disregarded:

...Information concerning the efficacy of the vaccine obtained from world-wide poliomyelitis epidemics during the past five years are as follows:...Salk vaccine does a fairly good job in producing antibodies against Type II polio virus. But Type II represents only three percent of paralytic cases. The killed vaccine does a poor job against Type I which causes 85% of the paralytic cases and Type III which causes 12%...

...In Massachusetts during a Type III poliomyelitis outbreak, there were more paralytic cases in triple vaccinates than in unvaccinated... ("The Present Status of Vaccines"

- Reprint from Illinois Medical Journal Vol. 18 No. 2
Aug. 1960).

During the first three years of the use of Salk vaccine, reactions, both mild and severe, thought to be due to the penicillin were reported. Due to the lack of definite proof the P.H.S. and associates have denied such reactions. The propaganda of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was that penicillin reaction is non-existent.

Penicillinase, an enzyme produced by penicillin resisting staphylococcus, is an antidote for penicillin and offers undeniable proof of the hazards associated with the use of penicillin in the vaccine. (JAMA Vol. 167 #13, p. 1807, 8/9/58).

The following is from a communication received from Pfizer's Labs, dated November 10, 1960: ... Due to severe reactions: The Food and Drug Administration is requiring manufacturers of streptomycin-penicillin products to include in the package insert: NOT FOR PEDIATRIC USE...

COMMENT

Why should the American people continue to be exposed to the hazards associated with the use of Salk polio vaccine?

Health authorities throughout the world are of the opinion that oral ATTENUATED polio virus vaccine should replace the present Salk polio vaccine, as it is the only available vaccine capable of eliminating polio in the U.S.

The oral vaccine has been administered to millions of people in nineteen different countries without any untoward effects, and not one proven case of paralytic poliomyelitis was contracted from the attenuated polio virus.

Repeatedly the oral vaccine has demonstrated its effectiveness in the control of poliomyelitis in epidemic areas. Which is not true of Salk polio vaccine.

C.C. McLean, M.D.

Polio outbreaks among young children are among the most tragic episodes in medical history. The attached letter is self-explanatory and is being mailed to individuals and certain news and medical editors in the hopes of publication.

POLIO OUTBREAKS IN CHILDREN

In 1965 Dr. Albert Sabin warned "The nation now faces the possibility of renewed epidemics of polio because of the decline of interest in immunization programs. We are building up a pool of unprotected children who will soon be able to reestablish the chain of transmission of the disease." (A.M.A. News Dec. 6, 1965)

The following outbreaks of polio have been reported by the A.M.A. News:

Sept. 5, 1966: Texas: 46 cases, all children.

July 17, 1967: Nicaragua: 80% of the victims were children. The disease was identified as bulbo polio. By the end of the first week in July 29 persons had died and the number of reported cases in a three day period exceeded 200.

Dec. 4, 1967: Brazil: 15 children died and 75 more cases were confirmed.

The number of children in the Mexico and British outbreaks was not given.

The United States Public Health Service has licensed for public use:

1. Salk polio vaccine in 1955
2. Oral polio vaccine Type III (Sabin) March 27, 1962
Types I and II licensed in August and October, 1962.

April 14, 1955 when the Salk story broke, it was publicized by 3,700 radio stations and 500 television outlets in the United States, and the press throughout the world, "The vaccine is safe, effective and potent." (J.A.M.A. Vol. 167, No. 11, p. 1334, July 12, 1958).

Politicians and members of institutes of health rushed in, taking advantage of public hysteria, and obtained an appropriation of \$53,000,000 for free distribution of the Salk polio vaccine. The U. S. Public Health Service assumed full responsibility for processing, manufacturing, testing and releasing for public use a prematurely produced politically sponsored polio vaccine.

Soon after the U.S.P.H.S. licensed for public use oral vaccine, the medical profession launched a nation wide crusade to immunize men, women and children with oral vaccine.

The oral polio vaccine is among the safest, most effective and lasting of all immunization agents and it is the only available vaccine capable of eliminating poliomyelitis.

For example: Children given Salk vaccine may be immune to one type of polio virus, but may be carriers of the other two types and infect members of their families and other contacts.

Oral vaccine is effective in the control of polio in epidemic areas which is not true of the Salk vaccine.

Polio outbreaks among young children are among the most tragic episodes in medical history.

C. C. McLean, M. D.
2841 Thornhill Road So.
Birmingham, Alabama 35213

ADDENDUM

The following information dated February 22, 1968, received:

"I have just been informed that 4 paralytic cases of polio have occurred in McAllen, Texas during the past 3 weeks in unvaccinated infants (one of them had two doses of Salk vaccine.)"

A.M.A. News, March 11, 1968:

Polio Cases: Four cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were reported to the National Communicable Disease Center from Hidalgo County, Texas. The cases - which occurred between Jan. 30 and Feb. 11, 1968 - were all in previously unimmunized children less than two years of age. There was one fatality, the CDC said.

In September, 1968, 17 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were reported from the State of Texas, 2 cases from Oklahoma and 9 from California (Morbidity and Mortality Vol. 17, No. 35 weekly report, week ending August 31, 1968 Table 3. P. 317 U. S. Dept. Health, Education and Welfare)

August 12, 1967

William H. Stewart, M. D.
Surgeon General U.S.P.H.S.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Stewart:

This is the third time you have been contacted concerning outbreaks of polio.

As you are an ex-pediatrician, I thought that you might be interested in the attached report from A.M.A. News July 17, 1967, P. 7. - "Polio Outbreak Hits Nicaragua"

To refresh your memory, I am enclosing copies of the following mailed to you:

1. Polio Outbreaks 1965 - in Mexico and England
2. Polio Outbreak Among Children in Texas 1966

Sincerely yours,

C. C. McLean, M. D.
2841 Thornhill Road
Birmingham, Alabama 35213

C.C. to:

1. Mr. John Gardner, Secretary
Dept. Health, Education & Welfare
2. John L. Goddard, M.D.
Food and Drug Administration Commissioner
3. Albert B. Sabin, M. D.
4. Chas. L. Hudson, M. D.
President A.M.A. 1966
5. M. O. Rouse, M.D.
President A.M.A. 1967
6. Cristen Rattenborg, M. D.
Associate Professor of Anesthesiology
University of Chicago
7. Manuel Guerreo, M.D.
Moline (Ill.) Public Hospital

ARTICLE: PENICILLIN RESISTANT AND STREPTOMYCIN
RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCI IN DENMARK

In 1955 in Denmark with a population of 4,547,000 (1961 World Almanac), about 425,000 children between the ages of 7 and 12 years were given Salk poliomyelitis vaccine (J.A.M.A. Vol. 160, No. 8 p 694, Feb. 25, 1955).

In Denmark

"To determine whether the growing frequency of penicillin-resistant and streptomycin-resistant staphylococci was confined to hospitals, Eriksen and Dons (Ugesk laeger, Oct. 8, 1959) examined 1,136 patients who attended the surgical polyclinic of the Rigshospital in Copenhagen to be treated for whitlows, abscesses, boils and other subcutaneous staphylococcal infections between Oct. 1, 1949 and Dec. 31, 1958. Staphylococcus aureus was isolated in all the patients. In the period under review the penicillin-resistant staphylococcus rate rose from 10.0 to 57.6% and the streptomycin-resistant staphylococcus rate rose from 0 to 35.5%. Of the 1,136 patients, 814 had not previously been in contact with a hospital nor had they been given antibiotics, yet in this group the penicillin-resistant staphylococcus rate rose from 4.5 to 46.1% and the streptomycin-resistant staphylococcus rate from 0 to 22.6%" (J.A.M.A. Vol. 172, No. 6, p 473, Jan. 30, 1960).

In America, statistical investigation concerning penicillin-resistant and streptomycin-resistant staphylococcus are comparable to those found in Denmark.

In the early days of its use penicillin in the treatment of staphylococci, gonorrhea and syphilis was almost 100% effective. All Salk vaccine contains traces of penicillin and streptomycin. Today there is growing evidence that penicillin allergies and penicillin and streptomycin resistant organisms may be among major causes of V.D.'s alarming comeback.

"In the 1940's with penicillin treatment there were startling results. In the United States, cases of syphilis in its early stages dropped from a high of 106,536 in 1947 to 6,251 ten years later. Gonorrhea dropped from a reported 400,639 in 1947 to 216,476 in 1957.--

"In 1958 V.D.'s downward trend has been reversed with teenagers accounting for most of the rise." --

"In 1964 and 1965 the rate of infections for 100,000 in the 15 - 19 year old group for syphilis and gonorrhea was more than double the rate of all age groups combined.--

"This problem is not confined to the United States. England and Japan report a rising V.D. rate among young persons (1968 Readers Digest Almanac and Year Book, page 725) "

ADDENDUM

My question is - Was Salk vaccine used in England and Japan?

C. C. McLean, M.D.
2841 Thornhill Rd. S.
Birmingham, Ala. 35213

C O P Y

C. C. McLEAN, M. D.

2841 Thornhill Road

Birmingham, Alabama 35213

December 7, 1962

Leona Baumgartner, M.D., Chairman
Task Force on Syphilis Control in the U.S.
Assistant Administrator Agency for
International Development
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Baumgartner:

I have just read the Task Force report to the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, on Syphilis Control in the United States. I would like to congratulate you and the other members of the Task Force on an excellent job.

My chief concern, as yours, is the health, welfare and safety of the American people.

The enclosures are self-explanatory.

I am contacting you and other members of the Task Force in the hope that you might be interested in the possibility that penicillin allergies and penicillin resisting organisms may be among major causes of the "V.D.'s Alarming Come-back" during the past five years.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. McLean, M.D.

cc - To members of Task Force on Syphilis
Control in the United States

1. Arthur C. Curtis, M.D.
2. A. L. Gray, M.D.
3. Mr. Benno E. Kuechle
4. Mr. T. Lefoy Richman

August 20, 1968

Readers Digest
1968 Almanac and Year Book
Pleasantville, New York

Dear Sirs:

Please mail me the name and address of the author of the article "V.D. Again a Growing Problem" published in the 1968 almanac page 725. I am anxious to contact him.

Self addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Very truly yours,

C. C. McLean, M.D.

September 11, 1968

Mr. Hobart Lewis
Executive Editor and Vice President
Readers Digest
Pleasantville, New York 10570

Dear Mr. Lewis:

The above letter was mailed August 20, 1968 and I have not yet received a reply. This explains why you, Executive Editor and Vice President of the Readers Digest, are being contacted and requested to carefully read the enclosures which are self explanatory.

I feel very keenly that the public should be given true facts concerning the hazards associated with the use of the Salk polio vaccine. Since 1955 the enclosures, or facts similar, have repeatedly been mailed to news and medical editors, secretaries of Health, Education and Welfare, Surgeon Generals of the U.S.P.H.S., members and officials of the following medical associations: A.M.A., A.A.P., A.C.P. and S.M.A.

I am requesting that you interview the author of the article published in the 1968 Readers Digest Almanac and Year Book "V.D. Again a Growing Problem" and see that he received the enclosures.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. McLean, M. D.

cc Mr. William J. Cohen, Secretary
Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C. 20204

(C O P Y)

THE READER'S DIGEST
Pleasantville, New York

October 11, 1968

Dear Doctor McLean:

I am sorry to hear that you have not had a reply to your August 20th letter. Your file has been passed along to the editor of The Reader's Digest Almanac and Yearbook, with the request that he get in touch with you as soon as possible.

Thank you for bringing the matter to my attention.

Sincerely,

s/ Hobart Lewis

C. C. McLean, M.D.
2841 Thornhill Road South
Birmingham, Alabama
35213

October 27, 1968

Mr. Walter Fox, Editor
Reader's Digest Almanac
380 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Fox:

Attached is a copy of the letter received from you, dated October 16, 1968.

I would like to explain why I was so anxious to contact the author of the article "V.D. a Growing Problem" published in the 1968 Reader's Digest Almanac.

I feel that the American people would be interested in your answers to the following questions:

1. Was Salk vaccine given to the British and Japanese people?
2. Have the Russian people had the same trouble with the V.D. comeback among the 15 to 19 year old individuals as the United States, Britain and Japan?

The Russian people have been using the Sabin oral vaccine and have never used the Salk vaccine. The last information that I have read concerning Russia is that polio has been eliminated.

Very truly yours,

C. C. McLean, M.D.

READERS DIGEST ALMANAC
380 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017

October 16, 1968

Dr. C. C. McLean
2841 Thornhill Road South
Birmingham, Alabama 35213

Dear Dr. McLean:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the Reader's Digest 1968 Almanac and Yearbook.

The article on page 725, "V.D. Again a Growing Problem" was prepared by our staff from material furnished by the U. S. Public Health Service. Therefore, the author of the article you referred to is, in a sense, myself.

This article appeared only in last year's edition and will not be repeated in our new 1969 edition.

I have received the material about the Salk polio vaccine that you kindly forwarded. We do not plan to prepare an article on this subject in our 1969 edition, but it will indeed be very helpful should we prepare a new article on the subject in a future edition.

Thank you very much for your interest in the Reader's Digest Almanac and Yearbook.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER FOX (Signed)
Editor
Reader's Digest Almanac

WF:bod
cc Hobart Lewis

You are being contacted in the hopes of your cooperation in reducing traffic fatalities throughout the nation.

The attachment is self-explanatory and is being mailed to individuals, safety traffic councils, and certain news and medical editors in the hopes of publication.

TRAFFIC FATALITIES

During a period of more than a half century, each year traffic fatalities continue to be among the nation's most tragic episodes and have killed and injured more American people than all wars in which the nation has been engaged since its birth in 1776.

The local, state and national governments have spent thousands of dollars in marking city streets and highways with safety warnings as follows:

1. Speed limit
2. Stop signs at street, highway and R.R. crossings
3. No passing zone at blind hills and curves.

Today the two main reasons, as reported, for highway fatalities are collisions and violation of the speed limit.

Traffic accidents is a disease that is killing persons at the rate of one every fourteen minutes, and injuring someone every twenty-five seconds.

Crossing the double stripe, running a stop sign, ignoring the no-passing zones are not listed as the causes of highway fatalities. When accidents occur in this way, they are called collisions. The collision is only the symptom. The disease is violation of the rules of the road.

Fines and suspension of drivers licenses for violation of the above safety warning would not solve all traffic problems, but rigid enforcement would prevent thousands of deaths and injuries.

The following sign is posted on public highways: Up to \$100.00 Fine for Throwing Trash on Highway. Highways so marked are clean and beautiful.

Are clean highways more important than human lives?

Why should not the same sign be posted with the above three highway safety warnings?

C. C. McLean

C. C. McLean, M.D.
2841 Thornhill Rd. So.
Birmingham, Alabama 35213

*addendum: 30,000 - deaths in the latest
conflict from the Vietnam War
(Dec. 1968)*

Telex

WESTERN UNION

Telex



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WUX DEARBORN MICH JAN 13

MR H R HALDEMAN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

RICHARD M NIXON

450 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK NEW YORK 10022

YOUR LETTER ON URBAN INSTITUTE ARRIVED FRIDAY.

THANKS

ARJAY MILLER

12.0 f

January 8, 1969

Mr. Arjay Miller
Vice Chairman of the Board
Ford Motor Company
The American Road
Dearborn, Michigan 48121

Dear Arjay:

The suggestions for new trustees for the Urban Institute are fine as far as the President-elect is concerned.

I am sure also that he will have no objection to your using his name as noted in your draft letter inviting the individuals you listed to become new trustees.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

HRH:ds



Arjay Miller
Vice Chairman of the Board

Ford Motor Company
The American Road
Dearborn, Michigan 48121

December 27, 1968

Mr. H. R. Haldeman
Assistant to the President-elect
450 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Bob:

Thanks for the help you and Mr. Ellsworth gave to the selection of additional trustees for the Urban Institute. Mr. Ellsworth telephoned suggestions prior to our December 13 Board meeting, indicating he believed the following would be acceptable to President-elect Nixon:

Samuel Jackson
Franklin D. Murphy
William M. Scranton
James Vorenberg
Herbert Brownell
Carl H. Madden
Frank J. Nunlist

Four vacancies now exist, and invitations would initially be sent to the first four names listed above.

As I indicated to you during our telephone conversation last October, Bill Gorham (President of the Urban Institute) and I would appreciate the opportunity of meeting briefly with Mr. Nixon. We realize the enormous pressures on his time, however, and in lieu of such a meeting, would like permission to refer to him as indicated in the attached proposed invitation to new trustees. This approach would be consistent with the

D R A F T



Arjay Miller
Vice Chairman of the Board

Ford Motor Company
The American Road
Dearborn, Michigan 48121

Mr. Samuel Jackson (Similar letters would go to
Vice President Messrs. Franklin D. Murphy,
American Arbitration Association William M. Scranton and
James Vorenberg.)

Dear Mr. Jackson:

On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Urban Institute, I am pleased to invite you to become a Trustee. The Urban Institute was established last April 26, as set forth in the attached announcement released by the White House at that time.

Good progress has been made since that date. A staff of 69 has been recruited, including 36 professionals. Contracts in the amount of \$8,250,000 have been signed with the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Economic Development Administration. In addition, a grant of \$1 million has been received from the Ford Foundation. The work of the Institute is going forward and we are developing effective relationships with organizations involved with urban problems.

In all these efforts, the policy direction and support that can be provided by a strong Board of Trustees is vital. That is why we sincerely hope you will be able to join. Meetings will be limited to a maximum of four a year, and are held in the Institute headquarters at 1900 L Street N. W., Washington, D. C. There is no required home reading, but copies of all Institute reports and certain other urban material is mailed to the Trustees. Adequate funding is being received from governmental organizations and the Ford Foundation, so no solicitation is required.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call. Your nomination has been discussed with President-elect Nixon.

Sincerely,

Attachment

pattern used last spring, and would emphasize that the primary role of the Institute is to serve as a planning and evaluation aid to the Executive Branch of government.

Sincerely,


Arjay Miller

Attachments

cc: Mr. Robert F. Ellsworth