

Richard Nixon Presidential Library  
Contested Materials Collection  
Folder List

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>No Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
12	16	12/22/1971	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From Gordon Strachan to Richard V. Allen RE: Lawrence J. Meisel, the Right Wing and National Security. 1 pg.
12	16	12/20/1971	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From Richard V. Allen to the Attorney General and Haldeman. RE: The campaign and emerging support for Lawrence J. Meisel. 1 pg.
12	16	12/20/1971	<input type="checkbox"/>	Domestic Policy	Memo	From Lawrence Meisel to Dick. RE: Message that reads, "This is the final draft of the letter that will be sent to 200,000 Republicans." 1 pg.
12	16		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Letter	From the Co-Chairmen-Republicans for Victory in 1972 to the Republican Contributors. RE: An outline of Nixon's plaforms, promises, and contributions to America, and a need for monetary support from his Republican supporters. 4 pgs.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>No Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
12	16	12/10/1971	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From Gordon Strachan to Jeb Magruder and Ken Rietz. RE: The Campus Opinion Poll, and the results showing that Muskie is ahead by a rather large margin. 3 pgs.
12	16	12/1/1971	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From Gordon Strachan to Harry Dent and Pat Buchanan. RE: Books on the 1948 election, and their usefulness for the upcoming Strategy Group Meetings. 1 pg.
12	16	12/31/1971	<input type="checkbox"/>	Domestic Policy	Memo	From Gordon Strachan to John D. Ehrlichman. RE: The Presidential Papers and Estate Plan for Eisenhower's Gettysburg property. 2 pgs.
12	16	12/17/1971	<input type="checkbox"/>	White House Staff	Memo	From Gordon Strachan to Follow-up. RE: Message that states, "On January 3rd, check with Rose Mary Delamarco at Mudge Rose." 1 pg.
12	16	12/16/1971	<input type="checkbox"/>	Domestic Policy	Memo	From Gordon Strachan to Harry Flemming. RE: The need for young, sharp, and individuals under 30 who could serve on Nixon's State Committees. 1 pg.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>No Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
12	16	12/10/1971	<input type="checkbox"/>	White House Staff	Memo	From Gordon Strachan to Harry Flemming. RE: An updated version of the June 25 memo, concerning the date for filing as a candidate. 1 pg.
12	16	12/6/1971	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From Gordon Strachan to Follow-up. RE: The check-in with Bob Tweeter concerning the three primary state polls on December 26. 1 pg.
12	16	12/3/1971	<input type="checkbox"/>	Domestic Policy	Letter	From Gordon Strachan to Michael Ferguson. RE: The delay in sending out a copy of Mr. Higby's marriage license, as well as his daughter's birth certificate. 1 pg.
12	16	12/29/1971	<input type="checkbox"/>	Domestic Policy	Memo	From Gordon Strachan to Larry Higby. RE: The Campaign Committee's Access to Roy Morey's Memorandum on Catholics. 1 pg.
12	16	11/30/1971	<input type="checkbox"/>	White House Staff	Letter	From Gordon Strachan to Ricardo L. Martinez Hauradou. RE: Appreciation for Mr. Hauradou's offer to contribute to Nixon's campaign for re-election. 1 pg.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>No Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
12	16	11/29/1971	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Letter	From Ricardo L. Martinez Hauradou to Haldeman. RE: Mr. Hauradou's offering of his services to President Nixon's campaign. 1 pg.

Presidential Materials Review Board

Review on Contested Documents

Collection: H. R. Haldeman  
Box Number: 235

Folder: Strachan Chron A-L December 1971

Document

Disposition

47	Return	Private/Political	STRACHAN TO ALLEN re: "LAWRENCE J MEISEL, THE RIGHT WING AND NATIONAL SECURITY" 11/22/71
48	Return	Private/Political	STRACHAN TO MAGRUDER, RIETZ re: "CAMPUS OPINION POLL" 12/10/71
49	Retain	Open	
50	Return	Private/Political	STRACHAN TO DEPT BUCHANAN re: "BOOKS ON THE 1940 ELECTION" 12/1/71
51	Retain	Open	
52	Retain	Open	
53	Retain	Open	
54	Retain	Open	
55	Retain	Open	
56	Retain	Open	
57	Retain	Open	
58	Retain	Open	
59	Retain	Open	
60	Return	Private/Personal	STRACHAN TO JDE re: "PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS AND ESTATE PLAN" 12/31/71
61	Retain	Open	
62	Return	Private/Personal	STRACHAN TO FOLLOWUP re: "ON JANUARY 3RD CHECK WITH ROSEMARY DELMARCO AT MUDGE ROSE." 12/17/71
63	Return	Private/Political	STRACHAN TO FLEMMING re: "NIXON STATE COMMITTEE" 12/16/71
64	Retain	Open	
65	Return	Private/Political	STRACHAN TO FLEMMING re: "JUNE 25 MEMO" 12/10/71
66	Retain	Open	
67	Return	Private/Political	STRACHAN TO FOLLOWUP re: "PRIMARY STATE POLLS" 12/6/71
68	Retain	Open	
69	Return	Private/Personal	STRACHAN TO FERGUSON re: "DEAR MIKE: PLEASE EXCUSE THE DELAY IN GETTING THE MATERIALS..." 12/3/71
70	Retain	Open	

Presidential Materials Review Board

Review on Contested Documents

Collection: H. R. Haldeman  
Box Number: 235

71	Retain	Close	Invasion of Privacy STRACHAN TO HUNTSMAN re: "DAVID DERGE AND CLIFF MILLER" 12/21/71
72	Retain	Open	
73	Retain	Open	
74	Return	Private/Political	STRACHAN TO HIGBY re: "CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE ACCESS TO ROY MOREY'S MEMORANDUM" 12/29/71
75	Retain	Open	
76	Retain	Open	
77	Retain	Open	
78	Retain	Open	
79	Return	Private/Political	STRACHAN TO HAURADOU re: "DEAR MR HAURADOU: MR. HALDEMAN ASKED ME TO THANK YOU..." 11/30/71
80	Retain	Open	

Administratively Confidential

December 22, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM:

GORDON STRACHAN

SUBJECT:

Lawrence J. Meisel, The Right  
Wing and National Security

Concerning your memorandum of December 20, suggesting a meeting to discuss methods of handling Mr. Meisel and others who take this line, you should check with Pat Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan is already working in the area of developing an appropriate response to conservatives who criticize the Administration's national defense policies. He would be a valuable addition to your suggested meeting.

Would you continue to keep Mr. Haldeman advised of your progress with this group.

GS:lm

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 20, 1971

DETERMINED TO BE AN  
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

E.O. 12065, Section 6-102

By Enclosure NARS, Date 1-18-80

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
MR. H. R. HALDEMAN

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *RV*

SUBJECT: Lawrence J. Meisel, The Right Wing  
and National Security

As you can see from the attached, the campaign of Lawrence J. Meisel is beginning to gather steam. The draft letter which he has sent to me will, according to his note, go to 200,000 Republicans.

He is soliciting funds so as to be able to carry his campaign directly to 30,000 Republican Party officials at all levels.

While these figures may be exaggerated and Meisel's impact not too great, may I remind you that there is considerable backwash coming to the Committee for the Re-Election of the President and to the Republican National Committee.

My recommendation is that a meeting be called promptly to discuss methods of handling Mr. Meisel and others who take this line. Harry Dent concurs in this recommendation.

cc: Mr. Harry S. Dent

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From the desk of  
LAWRENCE J. MEISEL

Dec 17

DEC 20 1971

Nick

This is the final  
draft of letter that  
will be sent to 200,000  
Republicans. Thought  
you would be  
interested

Regards

Larry Meisel

Box \_\_\_\_\_

St. Louis, Mo. 63131

"Our loyalty is due solely to the Republic - it is unpatriotic not to tell the truth - whether about the President or anyone else"

Theodore Roosevelt.

Dear Republican Contributor;

Like you the undersigned were among the many thousands who contributed to the election of Richard Nixon. We did this because we believed that Richard Nixon stood for a strong America, for the Federal Government living within its income, and for other traditional Republican principles.

Three years later we have reluctantly come to the conclusion that our contribution to the election of Richard Nixon was a poor investment. Candidate Nixon made certain important promises. The Republican Party Platform of 1968 contained certain pledges. President Nixon by his Administration policies and actions has repudiated the most important promises and Platform pledges.

It is our hope that you will read this very carefully and that you will help to disseminate these facts to all Republicans so that intelligent and proper action can be taken to restore Republican credibility and to offer as Republican candidates only those who have proven by past performance that they adhere to Republican principles.

The essential campaign promises (which are vital to our free American Republic) were:

- (1) "To restore the objective of clearcut military superiority".
- (2) "Restore fiscal integrity and sound monetary policies, encourage sustained economic vitality and avoid such economic distortions as wage and price controls".
- (3) "Improved relations with Communist nations can come only when they cease to endanger other states by force or threat" - "only when Communist nations prove by actual deeds that they genuinely seek world peace and will live in harmony with the rest of the world, will we support expansion of East-West trade".
- (4) "We cannot favor recognition of Red China or its admission to the United Nations".

Military superiority (national security) must be placed first because to remain free America must be strong. "The road to peace has never been through appeasement, unilateral disarmament or negotiation from weakness. The entire recorded history of mankind is precisely to the contrary. Among the great nations, only the strong survive". (Supplemental Statement to President Nixon's Blue Ribbon Defense Panel Report Sept. 30, 1970).

Let us examine briefly the Nixon administration record on these essential promises.

(1) National Security

President Nixon has abandoned the Eisenhower Policy (and the traditional Republican principle) of peace through superior strength.

It is true that the previous Democrat Administrations discarded the concept of peace through military superiority but we believed Richard Nixon when he charged (on October 24, 1968) that McNamara had created "a gravely serious security gap" and then promised "to restore our objective of clearcut military superiority". The proof that he has repudiated this promise is contained in a letter (August 26, 1971) signed by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs which states that the Nixon Administration policy "rejects the aim of strategic superiority". In the face of overwhelming evidence of the Soviet drive for massive military superiority, President Nixon presented a fiscal year 1972 budget for "defense expenditures, including those resources committed to Vietnam", which "will require a smaller share of our Gross National Product and the Federal Budget than in any year since 1950"(page 166, Report to Congress)■

The Supplemental Statement to the Report of President Nixon's Blue Ribbon Defense Panel states that - "The trends which are combining to shift the strategic balance of power in favor of the Soviet Union include; The abandonment by the U.S. of its former policy of maintaining strategic superiority"(Sept. 30, 1970)■. "In a dramatic shift in the balance of power, largely unnoticed by the public, the quarter century of clear U.S. strategic superiority has ended. The Soviet Union has moved significantly ahead of the U.S. in ICBM's, the principal weapons system of the nuclear age (page VIII). The evidence (is clear) that the Soviet Union seeks a pre-emptive first strike capability" (page 2).

President Nixon went on television to announce his proposed trip to our enemy, Red China, and to announce wage and price controls (which he promised not to impose), but he has not alerted Americans to the catastrophe that faces us if we permit Russia to continue to pull farther ahead militarily.

The freeze on U. S. strategic forces remains at the 1967 level despite the fact that the Soviets have continued their buildup of land and sea based missile forces at a rate which has exceeded that projected by intelligence estimates for seven years in succession! (House Committee on Armed Services Hearings March 3, 1970).

In 1969, when Richard Nixon took office, the Soviet Union had approximately 1000 ICBM's. Today, their ICBM force totals over 1600, of which approximately 300 are the huge 25 megaton SS-9. Our ICBM force totals 1054, the same level as in 1967. When Richard Nixon took office we had more than 500 B-52 bombers. Today we have less than 400 (Senate Armed Service Committee April 30, 1971). "We ~~actually~~ had more total megatonnage on day-to day alert in 1966 than we have in the total war plan today." In 1969 the USSR had approximately 125 submarine launched nuclear missiles - today they have over 375 ~~nuclear~~ submarines alone. When Richard Nixon took office the U.S. had 50% more nuclear (powered) submarines than the USSR (Institute for Strategic Studies Military Balance, Sept. 1968). Today the USSR had more nuclear powered submarines than the U.S. and is building 2-1/2 times faster than the U.S. (Admiral Zumwalt-Sept.13, 1971).

On September 28, 1970, the Chairman of the House Armed Service Committee summed up the U.S. defense policy by stating "We are on the brink of disaster" - "the future of the Nation hangs by a thread - we seem hell-bent on national suicide"(Mendel Rivers Speech to Congress).■

## 2. Fiscal Integrity

The 1963 Platform on which Richard Nixon was elected pledged to "restore fiscal integrity and sound monetary policies." It also promised to "avoid such economic distortions as wage and price controls." Candidate Richard Nixon stated that he opposed a guaranteed annual wage. The 1960, 1956 and 1952 platforms, on which Nixon ran, promised balanced budgets.

In three years, the Nixon Administration will have piled up a Federal deficit of \$47 billion, whereas LBJ's deficit over five years was \$36 billion, and JFK's deficit over three years was only \$18 billion. Nixon confessed he is now a "Keynesian" which means a commitment to deliberate inflation, Federal controls, and large deficit spending which he calls a "full employment budget".

Although welfare is a national scandal and the number of people on welfare has greatly increased since Nixon took office, he has lobbied hard for Democrat Daniel Moynihan's costly guaranteed-annual-income Family Assistance Plan which will add 12 million more people to the rolls.

### 3. Red China.

President Nixon has made four major concessions to Red China. 1) He agreed to reverse our previous policy and back Red China's admission to the U.N. 2) In June, 1971, President Nixon approved for uncontrolled export to Red China a wide range of U.S. metals and manufacturing materials. 3) His Administration lobbied through Congress and he signed on August 17 a reversal of our previous policy so that Red China can now secure loans from the U.S. taxpayers through the Export-Import Bank. 4) In his September 16 news conference, President Nixon announced that his policy is to force "the removal of the Republic of China from the Security Council seat" (which, because it has the veto, is by far the most important part of the U.N.).

The last four Republican Platforms made unequivocal pledges to oppose the admission of Red China to the U.N., and the 1968 Platform included the specific pledge that "we will not provide aid of any kind to countries which aid and abet the war efforts of North Vietnam".

### 4. Credibility.

The 1968 Republican Platform concluded with these words: "We emphasize trust and credibility. We have pledged only what we honestly believe we can perform. In a world where broken promises become a way of life, we submit that a nation progresses not on promises broken but on pledges kept".

There is no way that the three-year record of the Nixon Administration can be reconciled with the most important promises of candidate Nixon, or with the Republican Platform, or with traditional Republican principles. Richard Nixon promised military superiority, but gave us military inferiority. He campaigned for Republican thrift, but we have huge deficits and Keynesian controls.

We recognize that a candidate cannot always fulfill to the letter the specifics of every campaign promise. After all, events and circumstances outside the control of those who are less than all powerful tend to intrude on the best laid plans. However, the fact is that Richard Nixon has repudiated the essential campaign promises which were supposed to serve as policy guidelines for our Nation.

Our country cannot survive more years of a strategic-weapons freeze in the face of the Soviet missile threat. This is why the undersigned feel compelled to place Country above Party and make our concern known in a way in which

it will be heard - - in the pocketbook. We cannot contribute to the re-election of President Nixon, nor can we contribute further to the Republican National Finance Committee so long as it is working for the renomination and re-election of Richard Nixon, unless he honors his campaign pledges.

We are concerned Republicans - - concerned about the future of our country and of our Party. We want to elect a Republican President in 1972, but he must be a President who will practice Republican principles including the Eisenhower policy of peace through superior strength. If you agree with us and would like to help us spread this message, then please let us hear from you. If you will help us with a donation, we can raise the funds to send this message to the 30,000 Republican Party officials, National Delegates and others who have the power to decide whom the Republican Party will nominate in 1972. Please send your donation by return mail so that these officials can hear from voters and contributors now.

Sincerely,

Co-Chairmen - Republicans for Victory in '72

\*RN Associates are those who contributed \$1000 or more to Richard Nixon in 1968

December 10, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: JEB MAGRUDER  
KEN RIETZ

FROM: GORDON STRACHAN

SUBJECT: Campus Opinion Poll

I realize you and Senator Brock are enthusiastic about the President's chances among youth but you may be interested in the attached detailed poll which shows the President losing to Muskie rather substantially. The only person he can beat is Humphrey.

Just a thought and to let you know that we haven't forgotten you and your promises about youth.

GS:dg

CAMPUS  
OPINION  
POLL

Muskie Leading Among Students for Presidency  
in '72

Results of the most recent Campus Opinion Poll indicate that on the nation's campuses Senator Edmund Muskie now leads the field of Democrat contenders as the students' favorite for the Presidency in 1972. Compared to the results of a September survey, the turnout in the November poll indicates less apathy. Interviewing was conducted by telephone among 719 students.

"Which of the following potential candidates would you most like to see elected President in 1972?"

	November	September
Edmund Muskie. . . .	21.0%	16.9%
Richard Nixon. . . .	18.7	18.0
George McGovern. . . .	16.3	10.2
Edward Kennedy . . . .	9.9	4.5
Eugene McCarthy. . . .	8.0	3.6
John Lindsay . . . . .	7.0	5.2
Hubert Humphrey. . . .	2.1	XX
Harold Hughes. . . . .	0.9	XX
George Wallace . . . . .	0.7	XX
Don't Know/ No Opinion . . . . .	15.4	41.6

Edward Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy are noticeably more popular among females. President Nixon seems to become more popular as the student progresses through school, while at the same time McCarthy's popularity diminishes. Senator Muskie's strength is drawn primarily from the East Coast and the Midwest.

Most successful against President Nixon in two-way runoffs is Senator Muskie. The only potential Democratic contender in the runoffs who failed to beat Richard Nixon is Hubert Humphrey. The results follow:

<u>Richard Nixon</u>	vs.	<u>Edmund Muskie</u>	<u>Undecided</u>
34.9%		61.0%	4.1%
<u>Richard Nixon</u>	vs.	<u>Ted Kennedy</u>	<u>Undecided</u>
42.4%		53.1%	4.5%
<u>Richard Nixon</u>	vs.	<u>George McGovern</u>	<u>Undecided</u>
40.0%		53.1%	6.9%
<u>Richard Nixon</u>	vs.	<u>John Lindsay</u>	<u>Undecided</u>
40.6%		53.3%	6.1%
<u>Richard Nixon</u>	vs.	<u>Hubert Humphrey</u>	<u>Undecided</u>
54.9%		37.4%	7.7%

**BLACK  
POLL**

Black Political Preferences

President Nixon is the 1972 personal choice of nearly half of the Blacks who attended the 1968 Republican convention, while their Democratic counterparts are evenly split between Senators Muskie and Kennedy.

These choices are shown in a recently released poll conducted by Political Associates, an Atlanta-based research firm headed by Georgia State Representative Julian Bond. The data was collected by Lewis Horne, a 1971 summer intern in Representative Bond's office and was made possible by a grant from the Institute of Southern Studies in Atlanta and by contributions from the Southern Regional Office of the National Urban League. The questions and results follow:

"Who is likely to be the 1972 nominee of your party?"

Democrats	%
Sen. E. Muskie	62%
Sen. E. Kennedy	15
Sen. H. Humphrey	3

Republicans	%
R. Nixon	90.3%
J. Lindsay	3.1
N. Rockefeller	3.1

December 1, 1971

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: HARRY DENT  
PAT BUCHANAN

FROM: GORDON STRACHAN

SUBJECT: Books on the 1948 Election

After our discussion Monday night, you asked for the authors and exact titles of the books that I had read on the 1948 election which I considered particularly good. They are:

"The Loneliest Campaign" by Irvin Ross  
"Out of the Jaws of Victory" by Jules Abels  
"Inside the Democratic Party" by Jack Ridding

The quickest reading is "Out of the Jaws of Victory" but "Inside the Democratic Party" has more of the nuts and bolts details that we considered at the Strategy Group Meetings.

cc: Job Magruder

GS:elr

December 31, 1971

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR :                   JOHN D. EHRlichMAN  
FROM :                               GORDON STRACHAN  
SUBJECT :                           Presidential Papers and Estate Plan

When you met with Richard Ritzel, John Alexander and John Dean you asked me to obtain information about Mamie Eisenhower's financial arrangements for the maintenance of the Gettysburg farm.

G.A. Horkan, Jr., the attorney for the Executors of the Estate of General Eisenhower described the arrangement for the Gettysburg farm as follows: Within six months after General Eisenhower died the entire Gettysburg property was transferred to the Department of Interior as a "gift". In exchange, the National Park Service granted Mamie Eisenhower a "use permit" on the fourteen acres which comprise the immediate grounds around the living quarters. The balance of the property has been leased annually by the National Park Service to selected farmers. According to Horkan, Mamie Eisenhower pays for all maintenance, servants, and household costs from her personal funds.

Horkan, who was greatly upset by your letter of December 10 denying his request for an estate tax exemption for Mamie Eisenhower's pension, emphasized the very "straight, above board" nature in which all matters connected with the Eisenhower estate have been handled. He sought to buttress this self-serving statement by volunteering that the "bulk" of General Eisenhower's "materials" was transferred to the United States before his death for one dollar.

I therefore advised Ritzel that the Eisenhower estate is not a precedent for transferring the remainder interest in a President's home to a charitable organization in exchange for its promise to maintain the property during the widow's life. I also told Mr. Ritzel that we were not privy to information regarding an "angel" arrangement for Mamie Eisenhower.

Mudge Rose will prepare an addendum to its estate plan on the advisability of angel arrangement or a life estate for Mrs. Nixon. Also included will be an opinion as to the President and Mrs. Nixon's interests in various deferred compensation, deferred life annuity, and pension benefits.

John Dean reports that you forwarded the Mudge Rose Estate plan to Kalbach, DeMarco for review. Dean also reports that he has completed his half of the project, that is, cataloging of all "materials" and developing a system for their control.

The question is what is the next step. Ritzel and Alexander inferred from the December 22 meeting ~~with~~ you that they will have a conference with the President early in January to discuss the Estate Plan. Dean and I are unclear as to how and when his part of the project should be presented to you, Mr. Haldeman and the President. Before Mudge Rose completed the Estate Plan, you suggested that Ritzel and I draft a memorandum to the President for your signature. I could do that now by consolidating the Mudge Rose Estate Plan and the John Dean "materials" control plan if you deem that appropriate.

     Agree, Strachan draft memorandum for Ehrlichman's signature.

     Disagree, submit Mudge Rose and Dean plan separately.

     Other \_\_\_\_\_.

GS:pm

~~Administratively Confidential~~

December 17, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR FOLLOW-UP

FROM:

GORDON STRACHAN

On January 3rd, check with Rose Mary Delamarco at Mudge  
Rose.

GS:lm

December 16, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

HARRY FLEMING

FROM:

GORDON STRACHAN

SUBJECT:

Nixon State Committees

We have discussed several times the importance of having young, sharp, under 30 individuals on these various state committees. At one point a target of 30% was set. Would you advise me of how we stand on the two already named - New Hampshire and Maryland - and the two coming up - Oregon and Wisconsin.

Thank you.

GS:lm

December 10, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

HARRY FLEMING

FROM:

GORDON STRACHAN

Would you please send me the updated version of your June 25 memo regarding the exact date for filing as a candidate, and determination of delegates for all states.

Thanks.

GS:lm

**Administratively Confidential**

**December 6, 1971**

**MEMORANDUM FOR FOLLOW-UP DECEMBER 26**

**FROM:**

**GORDON STRACHAN**

**Check with Bob Teeter regarding the three primary  
state polls on December 26.**

**GS:lm**

December 3, 1971

12/6/71  
GS. has all  
attachment  
and lack  
eye.

Dear Mike:

Please excuse the delay in getting the materials (Mr. Higby's marriage license and his daughter's birth certificate) that you requested. In addition, I am enclosing a xerox copy of his birth certificate which you may need.

I trust you will not have trouble using a xerox copy of the original. If you do, please advise, and we can obtain a notary public or statement by attorney admitted to the D.C. Bar or if necessary, the originals should you require them.

You mentioned that the filing fee would be approximately \$40 to \$50. Let us know the exact amount and I will see that you are reimbursed.

Do you have any idea how long this procedure might take?

The Bentley's returned from their three year world tour and filled us with stories here in Washington. They are now "traveling across the country to pick a town to settle down in". My guess is that they will choose someplace near the slopes as they are more avid skiers than ever.

Kristine and Lauren are doing well and hope to travel to California in the reasonably near future. They may even make it to Berkeley to say hello.

Hope to see you soon.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Gordon Strachan

Mr. Michael Ferguson  
Attorney at Law  
552 Wildcat Canyon Road  
Berkeley, California 94708

GS:lm

Administratively Confidential

December 29, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

L. HIGBY

FROM:

GORDON STRACHAN

SUBJECT:

Campaign Committee Access to  
Roy Morey's Memorandum on  
Catholics

You asked how Bob Marik at the Committee for the Re-election of the President acquired access to Roy Morey's memorandum on Catholics, prepared for the Domestic Council. Morey gave Marik the memorandum with Ed Harper's approval. The Domestic Council works closely with Marik at the Committee on "issues" since Marik will be the one to funnel "issues" information out through the campaign organization to the spokesman. Ed Harper is the Domestic Council contact with the Committee because Harper is their "political" man. You will recall that Harper attended recent RNC meetings.

As to other materials from the Domestic Council to which the Committee has access, the summary of the President's accomplishments prepared in notebook form with tabs is the most substantial item.

GS:lm

November 30, 1971

Dear Mr. Hauradou:

Mr. Haldeman asked me to thank you for your letter of November 29 outlining your desires to contribute your services to the campaign.

I'm forwarding a copy of your letter to the Committee for the Re-Election of the President which, as the title states, is a group of citizens like yourself who have begun thinking and planning for the campaign.

You should be hearing from them in the near future. Thanks again for your offer of support.

Sincerely,

Gordon Strachan  
Staff Assistant  
to H. R. Haldeman

Mr. Ricardo L. Martinez Hauradou  
Apartment 15 G  
201 West 16th Street  
New York, New York 10011

GS:elr

cc: Jeb Magruder w/incoming

Ricardo L. MARTINEZ HAURADOU  
201 West 16th St., Apt. 15 G  
New York, N. Y. 10011

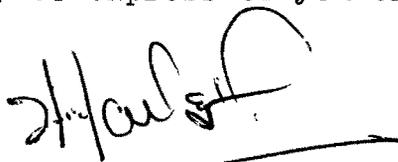
Monday, Nov. 29th, 1971

H. R. (Bob) Haldeman, Esq.  
The President's own Chief of Staff.,  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear sir:-

As a Panamanian born US citizen, journalist and writer, actually at the New York Public Library and simultaneously Spanish Editor of the "Public Employees Press" AFL-CIO DC37, member of the Sindicato Nacional de Periodistas de Panama and collaborator on several Spanish speaking newspapers, retired from the Panamanian Diplomatic Service, I am offering my services for the next political campaign of my "tocayo" Ricardo Nixon.

Waiting to synchronise our next movement, I am taking this opportunity to express to you the sentiment of my esteem,



PS:- I was President's Remon Cantera former Chief of Public Relations.