

Richard Nixon Presidential Library  
White House Special Files Collection  
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21	6	02/25/1969	Letter	Letter from Earl Adams to Don Nixon RE: estate of Hannah Nixon. 1pg.
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21	6	10/27/1969	Letter	Letter from Ehrlichman to C.G. Rebozo RE: appraisal matters for the President's tax return. 1pg.
21	6	10/22/1969	Letter	Letter from C.G. Rebozo to Erlichman RE: the policing of the President's personal financial situation. 1pg.
21	6	n.d.	Other Document	NARA document removal sheet. 1pg.
21	6	01/03/1969	Memo	Memo from Moynihan to RN extending comments on some longer range issues. 10pgs.
21	6	01/08/1969	Memo	Memo (with attached cc note to Hughs) from RN to Ehrlichman RE: reception protocol. 2pgs.
21	6	n.d.	Other Document	Handwritten notes (author/recipient unk.) RE: inaugural ball. 2pgs.

MR. EHRLICHMAN

FOR INFORMATION ONLY  
NO ACTION NECESSARY

SPY -

LAW OFFICES OF  
ADAMS, DUQUE & HAZELTINE  
523 WEST SIXTH STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90014  
TELEPHONE 620-1240

February 25, 1969

FEB 27 1969

Mr. Francis Donald Nixon  
1915 Glenwood Lane  
Newport Beach, California

Re: Estate of Hannah M. Nixon

Dear Don:

The State Controller's office has completed its audit, as has this office, with respect to the California State Inheritance Tax, and on February 21, 1969 the receipt of the Inheritance Tax Appraiser was filed. An order fixing the Inheritance Tax will probably be signed by the Court on March 4, 1969. The amount of the tax is \$2,960.64, which I, as Executor, will pay on or about March 4, 1969.

Nothing remains now to be done prior to filing the Petition for Final Distribution and winding up the Estate, other than for Vincent Andrews, Inc. to prepare the Fiduciary Returns--meaning the Federal, as well as the California State Income Tax Returns. When this is done and the same are found to be correct, both such taxes can be paid and the Estate closed, and distribution made to the three sons.

In the meantime, please let me know when we can meet so that an inventory or list can be made of the household furnishings and the location thereof.

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Cordially,

ECA:jlh

EARL C. ADAMS

bcc: Edward L. Morgan, Esq. ✓

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*Nixon Estate  
file*

January 14, 1969

To: John D. Ehrlichman  
From: Edward L. Morgan *ELM*  
Subject: Hannah Nixon Estate

The winding up of this estate has been held up temporarily due to the death of the State Inheritance Tax appraiser. A new appraiser has been appointed and Mr. Adams expects the new appraisal report to be filed at the end of January. Thereafter there is a 10-day waiting period before the court fixes the taxes after which the estate may be wound up and distributed.

There has already been a partial distribution to each son in the amount of \$20,000.

The Federal Estate Tax has been paid in the amount of \$5,873.12 and Mr. Adams estimates the State Inheritance tax to be in the \$3,200 area.

All of the stock has been liquidated with the exception of a couple of shares that carry no value. All expenses and claims against the estate have been paid. Mr. Adams' law firm will take the statutory attorney's fees and Mr. Adams has personally waived the Executor's fees.

Mr. Adams reports cash balances as follows:

The United California Bank Sixth and Grand Street Office		\$28,656.53
U. S. National Bank Orange Empire Office	(Savings Account) interest	\$3,185.22 \$162.82
United California Bank Certificate of Deposit - Maturity date January 13		\$14,058.32 plus interest

All of the above is per conference with Mr. Adams in New York January 10, 1969.

ELM:ab

2-1

To: John D. Ehrlichman

Date: January 8, 1969

From: Edward L. Morgan

Subject: Anna Nixon Estate

Earl Adams advises that the estate is now liquid and there remains only to accomplish the California state inheritance tax appraisal followed by a distribution. Distribution will be in the \$35,000 to \$40,000 area. I encouraged him to expedite the appraisal and proceed with distribution immediately.

Mr. Adams inquired about the property which is in storage and its disposition, and I advised him that since he could distribute it in kind, the three sons could take as tenants in common with a 1/3 interest each, and he should not hold up distribution for that reason. I trust that was in order.

Mr. Adams will be in New York the end of this week and plans to call me to advise me of his progress.

  
Edward L. Morgan

ELM:sw

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Hannah N  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

JUNE 27, 1969

TO: KEN COLE

FROM: TOD HULLIN

Would you submit the attached to the President for his signature?

John Ehrlichman is out of town.

Attachment

4-1

*[Faint handwritten scribbles]*

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 26, 1969

TO: JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN

FROM: EDWARD L. MORGAN

SUBJECT: Estate of Hannah Nixon

1. Recommend that the President sign the attached Receipt of Distributee.

Approve ✓ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

2. Recommend that Don and Ed Nixon simply quit claim their one-third interest in the two shares of water company stock to the President. Although the stock is not appurtenant to the land, it is inconceivable that a one-third interest in these two shares is marketable. Attached are letters to this effect for your approval, and I would recommend that Earl Adams prepare the deeds, have them executed and file them with the water company.

Approve ✓ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

3. Recommend that Don and Ed Nixon quitclaim their interest in the furniture in storage, since it will no doubt wend its way into the Nixon Museum eventually. I can arrange to have it stored by the National Archives in their Los Angeles warehouse.

Approve ✓ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

to P for sig  
6/27

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Rebozo

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October 27, 1969

PERSONAL

Dear Bebe:

Thanks for your letter of October 22 and all of your observations, which are well taken and particularly timely since Ed Morgan is going to New York on Monday, November 3, to close out matters with Vinnie Andrews. He and Frank DeMarco of Herb Kalmbach's firm will spend the day there and come back to Washington on Tuesday to work on appraisal matters for the President's tax return.

I know that they are changing the signatures on the checking accounts and transferring the balance of the house proceeds to the Key Biscayne bank, which Ed directed Vinnie Andrews to do some time ago.

There's no question that we should be investing in either government bonds or tax free municipal bonds and I've asked Herb Kalmbach to go into this directly with you.

Beginning the first of November, Herb Kalmbach and his partner, Frank DeMarco, should be the most knowledgeable regarding the President's day-to-day operations.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

John D. Ehrlichman  
Counsel to the President

Mr. C. G. Rebozo  
Key Biscayne Bank Building  
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

8-1

OCT 24 1969

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

*C. G. Rebozo*

KEY BISCAIYNE BANK BUILDING  
KEY BISCAIYNE, FLORIDA 33140

October 22, 1969

Mr. John Erlichman  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

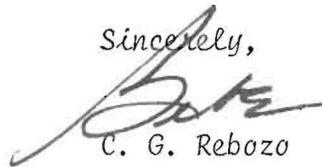
It is my hope that certain aspects of the President's personal financial situation is being properly policed. I know how busy you are with the many day-to-day crises which arise and I am concerned that some of these matters may escape your attention. In any event, I am hoping that my apprehension is not ill-founded.

On several occasions, the President had suggested to me that the proceeds on the sale of his New York apartment be transferred to the Key Biscayne Bank. To date, this has not been done. What concerns me is the possibility that these funds are reposing in an account, drawing little or no interest. There are certain suggestions I could make if I knew who to make them to without bothering the President.

As you know, I took it upon myself to purchase a Certificate of Deposit with a good portion of his deposits here in order that he might earn maximum interest. He is paying out quite a substantial sum of interest on the various mortgages, and it is my feeling that we should try to recoup as much as possible. There are excellent investments available in high-interest Government bonds as well as tax-free municipal bonds available today. There is no insurance that the returns on bonds at this time will always be available.

The President's checking account at our bank still calls for the signature of Claudia Val or Rose Mary Woods. The address plates for statements have been changed so that all mail will be forwarded to Herbert Kalmbach. If Claudia Val is no longer designated to sign checks, we should be notified. I would also presume that if she is replaced, someone else should be designated besides Rose. Please let me have your thoughts on these matters.

Sincerely,



C. G. Rebozo

CGR:slb

8-2

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT  
RICHARD M. NIXON  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

3 January 1969

MEMORANDUM

TO: The President Elect

FROM: Daniel P. Moynihan  
Assistant for Urban Affairs

Before the storm breaks, as it were, on the 20th, I would like to send in a few extended comments on some of the longer range issues that face you, but will tend, I should imagine, to get lost in the daily succession of crises.

I would like to speak first of the theme "Forward Together."

This appeal was much in evidence in your very fine acceptance speech at Miami, and during the campaign the logic of events, and your own sure sense of them, brought it forward ever more insistently. In the end it was the theme of the campaign and, in the aftermath of victory, it stands as the most explicit mandate you have from the American people. I would hope it might be the theme of your administration as well.

It has fallen to you to assume the governance of a deeply divided country. And to do so with a divided government. Other Presidents -- Franklin Roosevelt, for example -- have taken office in moments of crisis, but the crises were so widely perceived as in a sense to unite the country and to create a great outpouring of support for the President as the man who would have to deal with the common danger. Neither Lincoln nor Wilson, the two predecessors whose situations most resembled yours, in terms of the popular vote and the state of then current political questions, had any such fortune. No one would now doubt that they proved to be two of our greatest leaders, nor yet that their administrations achieved great things. But, alas, at what cost to themselves.

#4  
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A divided nation makes terrible demands on the President. It would seem important to try to anticipate some of them, at least, and to ponder whether there is not some common element in each that might give a measure of coherence and unity to the President's own responses and, by a process of diffusion, to provide a guide for the administration as a whole.

I believe there is such a common element. In one form or another all of the major domestic problems facing you derive from the erosion of the authority of the institutions of American society. This is a mysterious process of which the most that can be said is that once it starts it tends not to stop.

It can be stopped: the English, for example, managed to halt and even reverse the process in the period, roughly, 1820-40. But more commonly, those in power neglect the problem at first and misunderstand it later; concessions come too late and are too little; the failure of concessions leads to equally unavailing attempts at repression; and so events spiral downward toward instability. The process is little understood. (Neither is the opposite and almost completely ignored phenomenon: some societies -- Mexico in the 1920's -- seem almost suddenly to become stabilized after periods of prolonged and seemingly hopeless chaos.) All we know is that the sense of institutions being legitimate -- especially the institutions of government -- is the glue that holds societies together. When it weakens, things come unstuck.

The North Vietnamese see this clearly enough. Hence the effort through the subtleties of seating arrangements to establish the NLF as an independent regime, and the Saigon government as a puppet one. In contrast, Americans, until presently at least, have not been nearly so concerned with such matters. American society has been so stable for so long that the prospect of instability has had no very great meaning for us. (As I count, there are but nine members of the United Nations that both existed as independent nations in 1914 and have not had their form of government changed by invasion or revolution since.) Moreover we retain a tradition of revolutionary rhetoric that gives an advantage to those who challenge authority rather than those who uphold it. Too little heed is given the experience of the 20th Century in which it has been the authority of democratic institutions that has been challenged by totalitarians of the left and the right.

H4

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Even the term "authority" has acquired for many a sinister cast, largely one suspects from its association with the term "authoritarian." Yet it remains the case that relationships based on authority are consensual ones: that is to say they are based on common agreement to behave in certain ways. It is said that freedom lives in the interstices of authority: when the structure collapses, freedom disappears, and society is governed by relationships based on power.

Increasing numbers of Americans seem of late to have sensed this, and to have become actively concerned about the drift of events. Your election was in a sense the first major consequence of that mounting concern. Your administration represents the first significant opportunity to change the direction in which events move.

Your task, then, is clear: to restore the authority of American institutions. Not, certainly, under that name, but with a clear sense that what is at issue is the continued acceptance by the great mass of the people of the legitimacy and efficacy of the present arrangements of American society, and of our processes for changing those arrangements.

For that purpose the theme "Forward Together" responds not only to the deepest need of the moment, but also, increasingly, to a clearly perceived need, as the facts of disunity more and more impress themselves on the nation's consciousness.

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What has been pulling us apart? One wishes one knew. Yet there are a number of near and long term developments that can be discerned and surely contribute significantly to what is going on.

Of the near term events, the two most conspicuous are the Negro revolution and the war in Vietnam. Although seemingly unrelated, they have much in common as to origins, and even more as to the process by which they have brought on mounting levels of disunity.

H 4

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The French philosopher Georges Bernanos once wrote: "There are no more corrupting lies than problems poorly stated." I, at least, feel that this goes to the heart of much of the present turmoil of race relations and foreign policy. In a word, those in power have allowed domestic dislocations that accompany successful social change to be interpreted as irrefutable evidence that the society refuses to change; they have permitted foreign policy failures arising from mistaken judgements to be taken as incontrovertible proof that the society has gone mad as well.

The fact is that with respect to Negro Americans we have seen incredible progress since, roughly, the Brown vs. Board of Education decision of 1956 and President Eisenhower's subsequent decision to send Federal troops to Little Rock, thus commencing the Second Reconstruction. Nowhere in history is there to be encountered an effort to bring a suppressed people into the mainstream of society comparable to the public and private initiatives on behalf of Negro Americans in recent years. As I would like to discuss in a later memorandum, the results have been dramatic. Yet it was only after that effort had begun, and had been underway for some time, that it became possible to see the true horror of the situation white America had forced on black America and the deep disabilities that came about in consequence. The first to see this, of course, were the blacks themselves. The result on the part of many was a revulsion against white society that has only just begun to run its course. Large numbers of middle class, educated blacks, especially young ones, have come to see American society as hateful and illegitimate, lacking any true claim on their allegiance. Well they might. The problem is not that one group in the population is beginning to react to centuries of barbarism by another group. The problem is that this cultural reaction among black militants is accompanied by the existence of a large, disorganized urban lower class which, like such groups everywhere, is unstable and essentially violent. This fact of lower class violence has nothing to do with race. It is purely a matter of social class. But since Watts, the media of public opinion -- the press, television, the Presidency itself -- have combined to insist that race is the issue. As a result, middle class blacks caught up in a cultural revolution have been able, in effect, to back up their demands. This has led

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to a predictable white counter-reaction. And so on. In the process, we have almost deliberately obscured the extraordinary progress, and commitment to progress, which the nation as a whole has made, which white America has not abandoned, and which increasingly black America is learning to make use of.

To the contrary, it has been the failures of policy that have seemed ever more prominent. The essence of the Negro problem in America at this time is that despite great national commitments, and great progress, a large mass of the black population remains poor, disorganized, and discriminated against. These facts are increasingly interpreted as proof that the national commitment is flawed, if not indeed fraudulent, that the society is irredeemably "racist," etc. This interpretation is made by middle class blacks and whites for whom, outwardly at least, society would seem to have treated very well, but the continued existence of black poverty makes their argument hard to assail. Moreover, increasingly that argument is directed not to particulars, but to fundamental questions as to the legitimacy of American society.

Vietnam has been a domestic disaster of the same proportion, and for much the same reason. As best I can discern, the war was begun with the very highest of motives at the behest of men such as McNamara, Bundy, and Rusk in a fairly consistent pursuit of the post war American policy of opposing Communist expansion and simultaneously encouraging political democracy and economic development in the nations on the Communist perimeter, and elsewhere. At the risk of seeming cynical, I would argue that the war in Vietnam has become a disastrous mistake because we have lost it. I quite accept Henry Kissinger's splendid formulation that a conventional army loses if it does not win, the opposite being the case for a guerilla force. We have not been able to win. Had the large scale fighting by American forces been over by mid-1967 (which is my impression of what Bundy anticipated in mid-1965), had the children of the middle class accordingly continued to enjoy draft exemption, had there been no inflation, no surtax, no Tet offensive, then I very much fear there would be abroad at this point at most a modicum of moral outrage.

But this is not what happened. The war has not gone well, and increasingly in an almost primitive reaction -- to which modern societies are as much exposed as any Stone Age clan -- it has

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been judged that this is because the Gods are against it. In modern parlance this means that the evil military industrial complex has embarked on a racist colonialist adventure. (I have heard the head of S. N. C. C. state that we were in Vietnam "for the rice supplies.") But the essential point is that we have been losing a war, and this more than any single thing erodes the authority of a government, however stable, just, well intentioned, or whatever. I would imagine that the desire not to be the first President to "lose" a war has been much in President Johnson's mind over the past years, and explains some of his conduct. But the fact is that he could not win, and the all important accompanying fact is that the semi-violent domestic protest that arose in consequence forced him to resign. In a sense he was the first American President to be toppled by a mob. No matter that it was a mob of college professors, millionaires, flower children, and Radcliffe girls. It was a mob that by early 1968 had effectively physically separated the Presidency from the people. (You may recall that seeking to attend the funeral of Cardinal Spellman, Johnson slipped in the back door of St. Patrick's Cathedral like a medieval felon seeking sanctuary.) As with the case of the most militant blacks, success for the anti-war protestors has seemed only to confirm their detestation of society as it now exists. Increasingly they declare the society to be illegitimate, while men such as William Sloan Coffin, Jr., the chaplain at Yale, openly espouse violence as the necessary route of moral regeneration.

The successful extremism of the black militants and the anti-war protestors -- by and large they have had their way -- has now clearly begun to arouse fears and thoughts of extreme actions by other groups. George Wallace, a fourth rate regional demagogue, won 13 percent of the national vote and at one point in the campaign probably had the sympathy of a quarter of the electorate, largely in the working class. Among Jews -- I draw your attention to this -- there is a rising concern, in some quarters approaching alarm, over black anti-semitism. They foresee Negro political power driving them from civil service jobs, as in the New York City school system. They see anti-semitism becoming an "accepted" political posture. With special dread, they see a not distant future when the political leaders of the country might have to weigh the competing claims of ten million black voters who had become passionately pro-Arab as against one or two million

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pro-Israel Jewish voters. In the meantime we must await the reaction of the Armed Forces, and the veterans of Vietnam to whatever settlement you get there. No officer corps ever lost a war, and this one surely would have no difficulty finding symbols of those at home who betrayed it. All in all there are good reasons to expect a busy eight years in the White House.

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There is a longer term development contributing to the present chaos which bears mentioning. Since about 1840 the cultural elite in America have pretty generally rejected the values and activities of the larger society. It has been said of America that the culture will not approve that which the polity strives to provide. For a brief period, associated with the Depression, World War II, and the Cold War there was something of a truce in this protracted struggle. That, I fear, is now over. The leading cultural figures are going -- have gone -- into opposition once again. This time they take with them a vastly more numerous following of educated, middle class persons, especially young ones, who share their feelings and who do not need the "straight" world. It is their pleasure to cause trouble, to be against. And they are hell bent for a good time. President Johnson took all this personally, but I have the impression that you will make no such mistake!

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It is, of course, easier to describe these situations than to suggest what is to be done about them. However, a certain number of general postures do seem to follow from the theme "Bring Us Together." I would list five.

First, the single most important task is to maintain the rate of economic expansion. If a serious economic recession were to come along to compound the controversies of race, Vietnam, and cultural alienation, the nation could indeed approach instability. It would be my judgement that the great prosperity of the 1960's is the primary reason we have been able to weather this much internal dissension. The lot of Negroes has steadily improved, and so has that of most everyone else. Black demands for a

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greater share have thus been less threatening. The war has been costly, but largely has been paid for through annual fiscal increments and recent deficits. Consumption has been effected not at all. If this situation were to reverse itself, your ability to meet Black needs, the tolerance of the rest of the society for your efforts, the general willingness to see military efforts proceed, would all be grievously diminished.

Second, it would seem most important to de-escalate the rhetoric of crisis about the internal state of the society in general, and in particular about those problems -- e.g., crime, de facto segregation, low educational achievement -- which government has relatively little power to influence in the present state of knowledge and available resources. This does not mean reducing efforts. Not at all. But it does mean trying to create some equivalence between what government can do about certain problems and how much attention it draws to them. For this purpose the theme you struck in presenting your cabinet on television seems perfect: yours is an administration of men with wide ranging interests and competence whose first concern is the effective delivery of government services. There is a risk here of being accused of caring less than your predecessors, but even that will do no great harm if you can simultaneously demonstrate that you do more. It is out of such perceptions that the authority of government is enhanced.

It would seem likely that a powerful approach to this issue will be to stress the needs and aspirations of groups such as Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, American Indians and others which have also been excluded and exploited by the larger society. This, of course, is something you would want to do in any event.

Third, the Negro lower class must be dissolved. This is the work of a generation, but it is time it began to be understood as a clear national goal. By lower class I mean the low income, marginally employed, poorly educated, disorganized slum dwellers who have piled up in our central cities over the past quarter century. I would estimate they make up almost one half the total Negro population. They are not going to become capitalists, nor even middle class functionaries. But it is fully reasonable to conceive of them being transformed into a stable working class population: Truck drivers, mail carriers, assembly line workers: people with dignity, purpose,

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and in the United States a very good standard of living indeed. Common justice, and common sense, demands that this be done. It is the existence of this lower class, with its high rates of crime, dependency, and general disorderliness that causes nearby whites (that is to say working class whites, the liberals are all in the suburbs) to fear Negroes and to seek by various ways to avoid and constrain them. It is this group that black extremists use to threaten white society with the prospect of mass arson and pillage. It is also this group that terrorizes and plunders the stable elements of the Negro community -- trapped by white prejudice in the slums, and forced to live cheek by jowl with a murderous slum population. Take the urban lower class out of the picture and the Negro cultural revolution becomes an exciting and constructive development.

Fourth, it would seem devoutly to be wished that you not become personally identified with the war in Vietnam. You have available to you far more competent advice than mine in this area, and I am sure you will wish to proceed in terms of the foreign policy interests of the nation in broader terms, but I do urge that every effort be made to avoid the ugly physical harrassment and savage personal attacks that brought President Johnson's administration to an end. The dignity of the Presidency as the symbolic head of state as well as of functioning leader of the government must be restored. Alas, it is in the power of the middle class mob to prevent this. I would far rather see it concentrate, as faute de mieux it now seems to be doing, on attacking liberal college presidents as "racist pigs."

I fear the blunt truth is that ending the draft would be the single most important step you could take in this direction. The children of the upper middle class will not be conscripted. In any event, the present system does cast a pall of anxiety and uncertainty over the lives of that quarter of the young male population which does in fact require four to eight to ten years of college work to prepare for careers which almost all agree are socially desirable, even necessary.

Fifth, it would seem important to stress those things Americans share in common, rather than those things that distinguish them one from the other. Thus the war on poverty defined a large portion of the population as somehow living apart from the rest. I would seek programs that stress problems and circumstances that all

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1-89

share, and especially problems which working people share with the poor. Too frequently of late the liberal upper middle class has proposed to solve problems of those at the bottom at the expense, or seeming expense, of those in between.

Obviously the theme "Forward Together" is essential here, and there are other symbols at hand of which I would think the approaching 200th anniversary of the founding of the Republic is perhaps the most powerful. In the final months of your second term you will preside over the anniversary ceremonies of July 4, 1976. It would seem an incomparable opportunity to begin now to define the goals you would hope to see achieved by that time, trying to make them truly national goals to which all may subscribe, and from which as many as possible will benefit.

Hopefully our 200th anniversary will see the nation somewhat more united than were those thirteen colonies!

A4

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cc: Winchester } sent  
- Hughes }  
- to take to wash

*cc: Hughes  
Winchester*

January 8, 1969

MEMORANDUM

TO: EHRLICHMAN

FROM: RN 

For the receptions for the family, the campaign staff and old friends, I want the procedure to be different from what we have previously discussed. I think it will mean a great deal more to all present if an entry is made just as it is at White House social functions for the diplomatic corps, for Congress and other guests. Have the guests all arrive at a certain time. Approximately fifteen minutes later, the Marine Band will strike up some kind of music. Check with them to see if it is traditional to play "Hail to the Chief" at this time. We then come to the door and the aides announce, "The President of the United States and Mrs. Nixon."

In the case of the old friends reception, we will then stand in line while all of them come through the line to shake hands. In the case of the family, we will then simply start walking around and shaking hands with them, and in the case of the staff, we will walk to the head of the room where I will make a few remarks.

# # #

RN doesn't want to hear of it -

all over \$1M

over \$  
over 10M

④ Hess -

No writing

⑤ Harlow - Cabinets papers  
How?

⑥ Cooks

Wines - not NY Wines

French = Chateau Rothschild

Never Champagne

German (white wines

↳ Johannesberg

Champagne must be French  
Liquor

Never Breakfast

always Gordon / Hse of Lords

Willy Pratt Vermont

Mild Martinis

Scotch - only best eg Grants 12  
12 yr old Bells 12

Bourbon - Jack Daniels Black  
Never of brand

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Cherry - Extra Dry only

Bandy - Courvoisier