

Richard Nixon Presidential Library  
White House Special Files Collection  
Folder List

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
31	1	1968	Other Document	H.R. Haldeman Personal Files List. 2 Pages.
31	1	1/21/1969	Letter	To: Earl M. Anderson From: H.R. Haldeman Re: Previous letter regarding article by Herbert V. Prochnow. 1 Page.
31	1	12/09/1968	Letter	To: William A. Anderson From: H.R. Haldeman Re: Previous letter regarding concerns over the housing situation. 1 Page.
31	1	12/05/1968	Letter	To: Phillip Areeda From: H. R. Haldeman Re: Central Program Planning Staff. 1 Page.
31	1	12/03/1968	Letter	To: Manuel Alayon From: H. R. Haldeman Re: Previous letter. 1 Page.
31	1	11/25/1968	Letter	To: H . R. Haldeman From: Manuel Alayon Re: Letters written to Nixon. Attached: Letters to Nixon and newspaper articles enclosed but not scanned. 15 Pages.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
31	1	1/04/1969	Letter	To: Robert Alshuler From: H. R. Haldeman Re: Previous letter regarding the attendance of the President-Elect at the 19th International University for Presidents. 1 Page.
31	1	11/20/1968	Letter	To: H. R. Haldeman From: Burt S. Avedon Re: Congratulations for appointment to Chief of the White House Staff. 1 Page.
31	1	12/09/1968	Letter	To: William Anderson From: H. R. Haldeman Re: Concerns over housing situation. Duplicate copy not scanned. 1 Page.
31	1	1/06/1969	Letter	To: John Barnhill From: H. R. Haldeman Re: Assistance to new administration. Attached: Letter to H. R. Haldeman From: John Barnhill. 2 Pages.
31	1	1/14/1969	Letter	To: Robert Buffum From: H. R. Haldeman Re: Letter to Nixon. Attached: Letter to Nixon. 5 Pages.
31	1	1/14/1969	Letter	To: C. Stanley Blair From: H. R. Haldeman Re: Letter of recommendation for Captain Fred C. Watson. Attached: Letter of recommendation. 5 Pages.
31	1	1/13/1969	Letter	To: George W. Brokate From: H. R. Haldeman Re: Recent Column by Evans and Novak on Richard Allen. Attached: Letter and column. Column not scanned. 3 Pages.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
31	1	1/10/1969	Letter	To: J. Moreau Brown, III From: H. R. Haldeman Re: Nixon speaking at the Annual Meeting of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. 1 Page.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

H.R. HALDEMAN PERSONAL FILES

1968

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46. Picture of Haldeman and the President

January 21, 1969

Dear Mr. Anderson:

This is to let you know the President received your letter of December 31 calling his attention to the article by Mr. Herbert V. Prochnow which appeared in the December 29 issue of the Chicago Tribune.

We appreciate very much your thoughtfulness in making this available.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President

Mr. Earl M. Anderson  
6529 North Spokane Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60646

HRH:ny

December 9, 1968

Mr. William A. Anderson, R.A.  
Box 250  
South Salem, N.Y. 10590

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Thank you for taking the time to write to express your ideas and concerns over the housing situation in our nation. I have referred your letter to Mr. Henry Loomis, who is the staff coordinator for our task forces. He will see that it gets in the proper hands. I am sure that some of his people will be in touch with you further.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-elect

HRM/mc  
cc H. Loomis

December 5, 1968

Mr. Philip Areeda  
Law School of Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Mr. Areeda:

Thank you very much for sending on the memorandum regarding a central program planning staff.

It is most helpful, and I think we will be able to do something along those lines.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-elect

HRH:jc

December 3, 1968

Mr. Manuel J. Alayon  
2122 West Orient Street  
Tampa, Florida 33607

Dear Mr. Alayon:

Thank you for forwarding your letter and documents.

I shall see that they receive the proper attention from Mr. Nixon's staff.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-elect

HRH:jc

Tampa, Florida, November 25, 1968

Mr. H. R. Haldeman  
Pierre Hotel  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Haldeman:

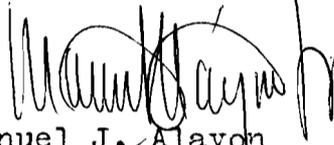
I enclose copies of several documents and a letter which I have just written to Mr. Richard M. Nixon, President-Elect of the United States.

I have sent the originals to Mr. Nixon but I do not know if he will receive them. He travels very much and the letter might never reach his hands.

Would you see that he gets the copies.

I will be very grateful for your assistance in this matter and will be delighted to hear that you have made it possible for Mr. Nixon to receive it.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Manuel J. Alayon', written in a cursive style.

Manuel J. Alayon  
2122 W. Orient Street  
Tampa, Florida 33607

Tampa, Florida, November 25, 1968

Mr. Richard M. Nixon  
President-Elect of the United States  
of America  
Fifth Avenue  
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Nixon:

For several days I have been reading articles which have appeared in local newspapers and watching programs and news commentaries on the largest television networks which have worried me deeply.

The "liberal" press is now engaged in a campaign to promote "unity" and a "coalition government" and is suggesting possible candidates for Secretaries of Defense and State. It seems that these two cabinet posts are of great interest to the liberals who are trying to convince the American people that liberals should be appointed to those positions. Communists always talk about "unity" when they are not in power, but once they have control of the governments no one hears that word again. I enclose the article "House Liberal Wants Southern Chairmen Out". How can there be unity when our enemies think like this?

As I see it, you should not have lost the elections in the states of New York and Michigan. The State of New York has a Republican Senator and a Republican Governor. Also, the Mayor of the City of New York is a Republican. The State of Michigan also has a Republican Governor. Why did not they carry out a vigorous campaign in your behalf?

You lost in the State of Maryland by a very small vote due to the campaign by the leftist press against Mr. Agnew, a true anticommunist who will be member of the National Security Council.

Mr. Nixon, count on your own men, the ones that have your same ideas and principles, the ones that have helped you and remained faithful to you through the years, your true friends, men whose ideology is well known and who have the courage to make decisions in times of crisis. The nation leader of the free world needs men in government who have the experience and the courage to face the many problems of today.

I believe that this nation should take steps to stop communists from infiltrating the press. Professors and students in schools for newsmen and writers should be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigations and measures should be taken to prevent communists from spreading their poison through the news media. Why is it that the New York Times, the Chicago Daily News, the Washington Post, Life, Time and so many others

do not send their reporters to Miami to interview Cubans who flee from Communist Cuba? Instead of this, they send a cameraman and a writer to interview Castro and to write about the success of his revolution. Television programs are presented almost every week praising the Cuban Communist revolution and distorting the truth in an unbelievable manner. Only last week, a program was presented to show the great "advances" in the fields of education and medical assistance. How is it possible, Mr. Nixon, that after ten years of Communism in Cuba, these newspapers and television networks continue to brainwash the American people, with lies and more lies? How can they praise the greatest criminal that Latin America has ever known? General De Gaulle said once that the government who wants to achieve success must have control of television. I believe that a committee, formed by responsible citizens, should be formed to supervise all programs in order to make sure that truth is always fairly presented. This committee should be formed with men that have the courage to call things by their real names, and to tell the public if and when events telecasted have been prearranged like the Chicago riots.

Men arrested during riots should be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigations, and if they came from other states, the Internal Revenue Service can also look into the matter to find out the source of income of such persons.

The National Educational Network should also be investigated and steps should be taken to insure that their programs are truly educational and based on the democratic principles.

I am enclosing three articles by your friend Miss Alice Widener dealing with professors, unity and guerrillas. I also enclose two other articles, one "Coalition Government Idea is Ridiculous" and the other by Drew Pearson, so you can see how every possible effort is made to confuse the American people.

How can it be said that Russian troops have the same right to be in Czechoslovakia as American troops had to intervene in the Dominican Republic? Russian troops went to Czechoslovakia to assure the slavery of its people and to kill and send to prison all those who want more freedom. On the contrary, the American troops went to the Dominican Republic to prevent a Communist dictatorship, to restore order and to safeguard the freedom of the people. Proof of this is the fact that once order was restored, American troops left that country.

You, Mr. President-Elect, know better than anyone else these things, but I could not resist the urge to write about them to you. Do not think that my intention is that of daring to say what you should do.

Several days ago I read that Mr. Johnson intends, at the expiration of his mandate, to teach future candidates to the United States Congress. The Republican Party can do something similar to that, training and teaching young men the conservative ideology of the party.

Mr. Nixon, I have great faith in you. I feel sure that you will be known as a great president and that history will tell of your contribution to the preservation of freedom and liberty in America and around the world. I have always felt in this manner as you will see in the copy of the Certificate of Recognition that I had the honor of giving to you in 1965, time at which you were not a candidate for office. I also enclose copies of the letters that I received from you and from your secretary.

I will end this letter without writing about the Supreme Court, the conduct of some members of the Organization of American States, the role of the United Nations, and some of the statements by officials of the State Department, but all of these and many other subjects about which I could write, would make this letter endless.

Let me just congratulate you for your well deserved victory, and wish you continued success as President of this great nation.

Respectfully yours,



Manuel J. Alayon  
2122 W. Orient Street  
Tampa, Florida 33607

cc: Mr. Spiro Agnew  
Miss Julie Nixon  
Mr. Edward Nixon  
Miss Rose Mary Woods  
Mr. H. R. Haldeman  
Mr. Ron Ziegler

# Kennedy Camp Exiles? Ready To Join Nixon?

## House Liberal Wants Southern Chairmen Out

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A leading House liberal said yesterday the Democrats should abolish their seniority rules to oust conservative southerners from committee chairmanships.

Rep. Richard Bolling, D-Mo., who will start his 11th term in January, said, "loyal Democrats in the House should recapture control of committee chaired by southern Democrats who are hostile to the national Democratic program and are actually Republicans with southern accents."

Instead of automatically giving the chair to the party's senior committee member, Bolling said in a statement, the chairmanships should be thrown open to election in party caucus with the speaker having the right to nominate candidates.

Bolling is a long-time opponent of the seniority system and has even sought to oust Speaker John W. McCormack. But the system is well entrenched in both houses of Congress and there seemed no possibility that his proposal would receive serious attention.

NEW YORK — Apparently the old new left no longer is taking Richard Milhous Nixon as a personal insult.

From now on, the President-elect can have a voice in the village (Bohemia here) anytime he wishes. His success has gone to the heads of many a fire-eating intellectual. They are eager to work with the White House — if not actually in it. For that they can wait a few months.

Leading all the others is that professional prodigy, that brash genius on the political flying trapeze, Richard Goodwin, confidant of Senator Gene McCarthy, McCarthy.

It's a long trail which the acid-tongued Mr. Goodwin has traveled. After Harvard Law School, he assisted the late Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, President John F. Kennedy, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, President Lyndon Johnson, Senator Bob Kennedy, and, in the heat of this past summer — that political laureate, Gene McCarthy.

It was Goodwin who brought the Kennedy brother-in-law Steve Smith to McCarthy's 23rd floor Chicago Hilton suite on the afternoon of August 27, so that three of them could discuss McCarthy's offer to throw his votes to Ted Kennedy in the presidential nomination battle.

Then, not too long after the Chicago battle, Dick Goodwin, of Connecticut's best suburbs, contacted one of Dick Nixon's closest advisers. He suggested he could be happy to work on concepts of the Presidency for the Republican nominee. As always Dick Goodwin, sharp, facile, fantastically swift whipper-upper of detailed plans and briefs, impressed his listeners.

A FEW DAYS after the final count, Mr. Goodwin again sat with at least one of Mr. Nixon's strategists. Again, ideas sputtered like empty shell casings from an oiled carbine.

He's not the only one of the Kennedy government-in-exile who now speaks well of President-elect Nixon. There is, for example, Frank Mankiewicz, public relations chap for the late Bob Kennedy.

About a week ago, Frank said that Dick Nixon really was a man for these

times. In fact, he averred, it is better that Dick Nixon won. He will bring peace, said Mr. Mankiewicz, and more easily be the great conciliator.

"Probably no one is better equipped in the country for the task," said Mankiewicz, referring to the Presidency in these turbulent and divisive times.

"It's probably better Nixon was elected than Humphrey," added the former Kennedy counselor.

There was more to this speech. But the rest does not actually qualify these startling sentiments.

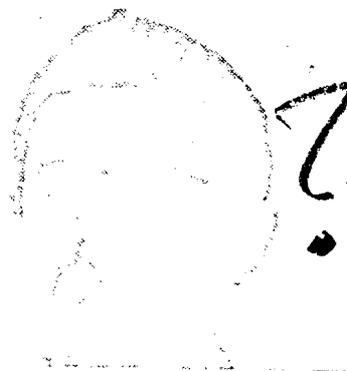
How startling these words truly are can be appreciated only by those of us who have listened to almost a decade of vituperation heaped by the shovelful on the Republican leader. It should be recalled that at 30 years of age, Dick Goodwin was one of the most energetic and influential forces in Jack Kennedy's kitchen cabinet.

During the long sessions over long drinks of milk, Goodwin became the voice of the new left. He scalded labor leaders who were close to "Jack." His particular target was AFL-CIO President George Meany, whom Goodwin enjoyed referring to as a "fascist," principally because of his intransigent stand against building bridges to Moscow and the Eastern bloc.

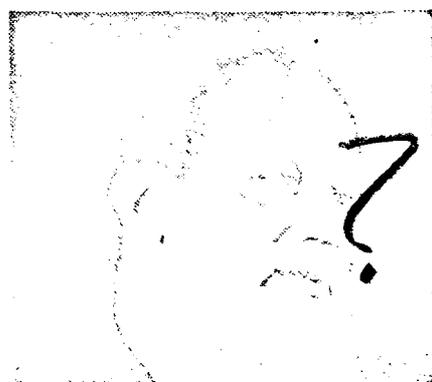
Later, Goodwin became the true apostle of today's McCarthyism, carrying the Minnesotan's message to the younger prototypes of the aging Goodwin, who today is almost 37 years old. He became a link, the link, the strongest link between the militant youth and McCarthy, and then with Ted Kennedy's camp.

He still is of intellectual weight in the new new left. What brings him to the doors of Dick Nixon? He may come as a lone visitor seeking a piece of the action. He may come as a symbol of these seeking rapprochement with a new President. He may come believing that Mr. Nixon will wind up the South Vietnamese war.

But whatever it is, his arrival in the outer sanctum is significant — especially if he gets into the kitchen, as he has so successfully in the past.



RICHARD M. GOODWIN  
Brash Genius 'Willing'



FRANK MANKIEWICZ  
From Bob To Dick

Nov 12 - 68

# Who'll Report on Leftist Profs?

NEW YORK CITY — The Educational Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey, reports that it has conducted a study of college students in our nation and finds that only two per cent belong to radical organizations.

But the impact of the two per cent — says the Service — is so substantial as to be a "phenomenon."

It is.

Even more of a phenomenon, however, is the impact on our society of the two per cent of radical Leftist faculty members, among whom The Socialist Scholars constitute a Marxist brain trust.

When will a major educational service or Presidential commission study the subject of the radical faculty organizations in our universities? After all, most student radicals are merely the indoctrinated puppets of radical professors.

THE CURRENT impact of only two Socialist Scholars on our society — Prof. Richard A. Cloward of Columbia University, and Dr. Warren I. Susman of Rutgers University — is making press headlines. As ideological adviser to the City-wide Coordinating Committee of Welfare Groups, which has nationwide affiliations, Prof. Cloward has succeeded in disrupting the entire welfare system in New York City, and in fomenting what City Social Services Commissioner Jack

R. Goldberg attacked this month as "a conspiracy."

It is organizing welfare recipients in a program to "spend the rent" and deliberately seek eviction by landlords. A result this winter, says Commissioner Goldberg, could be "kids freeze on the streets."

He asserts that approximately 500 welfare recipients have been drawn into the conspiracy in New York City alone. It could cause a major racial crisis there and elsewhere. It is not an exaggeration to say that the impact of Prof. Cloward on our society is costing cities millions of dollars and substantial property damage.

THE IMPACT of Socialist Scholar Dr. Warren I. Susman of Rutgers University on our institutions of higher learning could be equally disastrous. At the invitation of the Rutgers dean, Dr. Susman has written a report on the proposed restructuring of Rutgers (and presumably other universities) which calls for reforms that would undermine the system of higher education in our country and create a Marxist educational structure.

At the Fourth Annual Conference of Socialist Scholars, Rutgers, September 1968, Dr. Susman said Karl Marx "had the only solution" to social problems.

The Susman Report calls for abolishing the college curriculum requirements of at least one year's study of

history, a foreign language, and a science. He proposes that students be compelled to take part in community projects outside the school and to take part in ungraded "mini" discussion-group courses.

At the Socialist Scholars Conference last September, Dr. Susman said that Karl Marx' praxis unites feelings, thought and action, and he said that revolutionary intellectuals "must turn private problems into social issues and turn desires into systems of value, needs into social goals."

PROF. SUSMAN wants Rutgers (and other universities) to be regrouped into four schools: Applied Scientific Studies; Social Studies; Scientific Studies; and Humanistic Studies. This structure strongly resembles that of many Marxist institutes in East Europe and the Soviet Union.

The Educational Testing Service in Princeton has told the American public mostly what it already knows about radical students. But no recognized service or group has told the public anything at all about the Socialist Scholars and other radical faculty groups, though they are disrupting our society much more than the radical students are. It is faculty radicals who are training up many young students in the way they should not go. Let's have a report on the radical professors.

Alice Widener

## Nixon Needn't Be Bashful About Building A GOP Administration

NEW YORK CITY — To win though they lost, the Left-Liberals — led by The New York Times — are claiming that President-Elect Nixon's margin of victory was so slim he will have to set up a coalition administration in January.

On November 7, The Times (which had exalted Humphrey-Muskie and smeared Nixon-Agnew) ran the headline "Nixon Wins Presidency by Margin Probably Smaller Than That of Kennedy in '60."

But was Nixon's margin so thin or slim, given the political circumstances of 1968, which were far different from those of 1960? At that time, there were only two major candidates vying for the Presidency and Kennedy won by a hair's breadth margin of 112,803 votes. This year there were three major candidates and Nixon had to defeat two opponents.

IT IS GENERALLY conceded that third party votes for George Wallace were cast by citizens who were displeased with the Democratic Administrations of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

If Wallace had not led a third party, it is logical to assume that the vast majority of his followers would have voted against the Democratic Presidential candidate, Hubert Humphrey, who was entirely faithful to the Kennedy-Johnson policies. Relatively, therefore, it is reasonable to estimate Nixon's margin of victory in '68 as much greater than Kennedy's in '60.

There is no recent historical justification for the Left-Liberals' clamor for a 1969 coalition administration in Washington, D.C. Despite the late President Kennedy's extremely narrow victory, he never for an instant conceived of his Administration as a coalition affair. From the moment he took office, Kennedy handed out fat political plums to members of his family and to Democrats everywhere in the nation, with the "Irish Mafia" acting as dispensers.

Kennedy was determined not to imitate President Eisenhower who gave the Republican Party his immense personal prestige but let it suffer from partisan neglect, a political mistake which Eisenhower later regretted.

ALL DURING the eight years of the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations, the Democratic Party was kept rich, oiled and rewarded. It broke down this year not from neglect but from poor decision-making at the highest executive level.



### FDR ALSO HAD MAJORITY But He Built Up Party, Too

It is alleged that President Nixon must set up a coalition government to unify our nation. That is pure bunk. During the 29 years of the New and Fair Deals, Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman headed a unified America but neither ever let go by a single opportunity to strengthen, finance and build the Democratic Party from precinct level to top Federal echelon.

Both Roosevelt and Truman were professional politicians. Eisenhower wasn't one and didn't wish to be. Unfortunately, his partisan political inaction helped weaken the two-party system in our country.

CONSIDERING the recent political past and the exceptional conditions in 1968, it is a miracle that Richard Nixon won the Presidential popular vote.

His real margin was thick, not thin. It should be evident to all citizens, as we near the end of this fateful year, that for the future our nation needs a strong two-party system, not a monolithic Left-Liberal-designed coalition government.

In 1972, Americans ought to be able to choose between a Republican and a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Therefore President Nixon should give our nation a Republican Administration based on the principles in which he believes and which have carried him to victory.

## DEACTIVATED MEMBERS OF VIET CONG National Recognition Might Boomerang

Alice Widener

# Recognizing Viet Guerrillas Will Set Perilous Precedent

NEW YORK CITY — Like President Johnson's court-packing effort to stack the Supreme Court before a new administration took over in Washington, D.C., just so his peace-packing, bomb-halt effort to stack the national election, only a few days before November 5, might prove to be a boomerang.

President-elect Nixon has conducted himself admirably in the Vietnam affair.

It is a very tricky one, though Secretary of Defense Clifford and other top members of the Johnson Administration have tried to put the most honest possible face on it.

Nixon certainly would not embarrass our country internationally by voicing sharp criticism of its chief executive and Commander-in-Chief. But it is plain as can be that "the tired diplomats" who negotiated the bombing halt were more than tired, they were under almost insufferable political pressure from the boss in the White House.

"RICHARD NIXON had understood from his talks with President Johnson that the time was not ripe for a halt to the bombing in Vietnam," currently reports U.S. News & World Report. "Sudden announcement of a bombing halt without agreement by the Government of South Vietnam came as a surprise and shock to Nixon forces, who found by mulling that this action had a massive effect on voters and almost cost Mr. Nixon the election."

President Johnson's peace-packing election move put almost everyone of importance in the Saigon-Washington-Paris axis on an extremely uncomfortable spot. With orders from the President to get an agreement in short order, what could Ambassador Bunker, General Abrams and Secretaries Clifford and Rusk do but go along with their boss?

They not only had to "yes" him but also had to make things seem as if they

were going along smoothly even if they weren't.

Knowing it is well nigh impossible for President Thieu of South Vietnam to be the hand that feeds him through publishing the real record of his private talks with Ambassador Bunker, and knowing it is well nigh impossible for an incoming President of the United States to accuse an outgoing one of high-powered polking that involved the fate of more than 500,000 American fighting men and several Asian nations, the top Johnson people seem to be trying hard to disguise the real situation.

TO DO SO, it could be that once again the Liberals in a Democratic Administration are going to make the President of the Republic of South Vietnam into a "bad guy." They did so in the Kennedy Administration with dire results to President Diem and his family.

The Johnson Administration had better be very, very careful how it handles President Thieu as it tries to manoeuvre him into recognizing as an equal at the Paris negotiating table the Communist National Liberation Front (NLF) which is nothing more than a band of Hanoi-controlled and armed guerrilla terrorists.

If we establish a precedent of legitimizing the representatives of revolutionary guerrillas, we might eventually regret our action, for it could have dire political consequences in areas other than Southeast Asia, for example, in the Middle East and in Latin America.

Though it seems the Johnson Administration wants "out" in Vietnam at almost any political and propaganda cost, Americans should know that acceptance of a bad precedent set by the outgoing Administration could adversely affect the incoming one, and indeed, any succeeding Administration. A house built on sand cannot stand, and peace flowers cannot grow in soil drenched with blood shed in vain.

# Coalition Government Idea Is Ridiculous

Washington — President-elect Richard M. Nixon would do well to give a Gale Sayers-like hip to those unctuous and instant analysts who maintain that a coalition government here is the only way he can save the republic from domestic disaster.

One might fancy that in their hand-wringing anguish over Nixon's capacity to govern, they would likely settle for nothing

the celebrated action and forever holds his peace.

The absurdity has no limits — Lyndon B. Johnson could be sent to Saigon as the U.S. ambassador and Hubert H. Humphrey named to head the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Edmund S. Muskie could be put in charge of Spiro T. Agnew.

These proposals are only slightly more ridiculous than the view that Nixon must hire on a host of responsible Democrats to keep the country from going to hell, or that he must reach out, through hook or crook, to conciliate the extremists, placate the New Left and appease the Far Right, while keeping the broad center placid and prosperous. They would make of Nixon a demolition expert.

Peter Lisagor  
DIPLOMAT  
DIPLOMAT

less than Eugene McCarthy as Secretary of State, Eldridge Cleaver as FBI director, Dagmar Wilson as Defense Secretary, and Dr. Benjamin Spock as Gen. Lewis Hershey's replacement at Selective Service headquarters. It's just a short hop from there to George C. Wallace as Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

The idea, of course, is to defang all critics, mobilize all militants behind the government, by associating their leaders and spokesmen with the object of their disaffections and scorn. In this way, every hot-headed, red-necked, malcontented, oppressed, disadvantaged, and alienated citizen gets a piece of

chief Martin Durkin Secretary of Labor. As a Democrat, Durkin couldn't breathe easy in the Cabinet room and soon fled.

Second, it is amiable sport — but little more — for Presidents to look for able men of the opposite faith and to appoint them as a symbol of generous bipartisanism. President John F. Kennedy wasn't especially interested in the fact that Douglas Dillon and Robert S. McNamara were Republicans when he appointed them to the Cabinet, but it made a talking point. JFK knew that McNamara couldn't influence a single precinct in Michigan, and the same was probably true of Dillon in New Jersey. Neither deflected a single shaft of criticism from the GOP opposition in Congress.

Finally, Nixon would have real trouble finding a Democrat of consequence who does not fall into the category he castigated during the campaign — the category of tired, confused, weary, brain-fogged and errant men who served one time or another in the administration in the past eight years. And even if he did, the chances are that the fresh Democrat would share the dislike of his party brethren for Nixon and would have to have his patriotism fully exploited to join the Nixon Cabinet.

In truth, the nation needs all the unifying it can get. But it will not come through transparent additions of window-display Democrats. The Republicans fought and bled for the opportunity to run things. Nixon made it quite clear that he be-

lieved the ship of state, when not becalmed, was being badly steered in dangerous waters through a long, fearsome night. His case was not overwhelmingly accepted but enough

people thought enough of it to elect him President. He deserves his chance at the wheel, with kindred souls in the engine room. That's what the system is all about.

# Russia Is No. 1 Problem for Nixon

WASHINGTON — Biggest problem facing Richard Nixon when he becomes President will be relations with the only other nation which has a nuclear stockpile — Soviet Russia.

It is also the nation with the biggest arsenal of missiles — next to ours — the second biggest Navy in the world, and a standing Army bigger than ours.

One week after he became President, Lyndon Johnson decided that if the two most powerful nations in the world — the USA and USSR — could cooperate, there could be world peace.

Since then he has worked hard at this policy, and on the whole it has paid off. The Russians have curbed their plutonium stockpile, lived up to the Test-Ban Treaty, signed a very important Non-Proliferation Pact, signed a consular pact which we wanted more than they, opened a direct airline between Moscow and New York, and expressed their willingness last Spring to discuss a limitation of missiles and of anti-ballistic missile networks.

INCIDENTALLY, we have found the Russians scrupulous in living up to treaty agreements. Satellite observation is such that our intelligence services have an excellent idea what Soviet missile strength is and what tests are being made. Ever since the Cuban missile crisis, we have found that the Russians have been careful about their statements. In the recent Vietnam truce talks they did not promise too much, but made good on what they did.

Nixon, however, will approach Soviet-American relations with some handicaps. He has urged postponement of Senate action on the vitally important Non-Proliferation Pact. He said during the recent campaign that he favored going ahead with the \$50 billion anti-ballistic missile network; also wants to increase the missile stockpile. This is just the opposite of the Johnson policy.

PREVIOUSLY NIXON had visited

Russia, engaged in the so-called kitchen debate with Nikita Khrushchev which he used in his subsequent election campaign to put Khrushchev in a bad light. The Russians had gone out of their way to give Nixon a rousing welcome, and remember vividly how Nixon turned a gesture of Russian hospitality into a matter of political expediency.

They also remember how he climbed to political power by falsely claiming that such non-Communists as Rep. Jerry Voorhis and Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas of California were pro-Communist. All of this gives the new President a reputation for insincerity and political expediency with the government with which he must now do business if he is to continue the present policy of Soviet-American peacekeeping for the world.

However, the Russians are pragmatic people. They also recognize pragmatism when they see it, and they see it in Mr. Nixon.

SHORTLY BEFORE he was nominated at Miami Beach, he approached the State Department with a view to visiting Moscow. The Russians agreed. This is not hearsay, but fact. Then, following the Czech invasion, Nixon decided it would not be smart politics for him to go to Russia, and the trip was called off.

You can be pretty sure the Russians will still talk to Nixon. They'll probably keep their fingers crossed and be more wary than with LBJ whom they had come to trust. But the basic point is that the Russians, even including most of the hardliners, believe that the future of world peace depends on cooperation between the two super-powers.

They recognize that the United States and the Soviet Union now have very similar problems, even down to students. In Prague the Czech students have been rioting against Moscow very much as Mexican students were rioting against the United States. The Russians will also definitely remind you--when you criticize their armed invasion of Czechoslovakia--that the United States put 20,000 troops into the tiny Dominican Republic only a



JOHNSON:  
Sought Soviet  
Cooperation

short time ago for exactly the same reason the Russians went into Czechoslovakia: namely refusal to let a foreign ideology get planted in a country very close to one's own.

THE QUESTION of Nixon's cooperation with Russia will first come to a head if President Johnson calls a special session of the Senate to ratify the nuclear Non-Proliferation Pact. He has been seriously considering such a move.

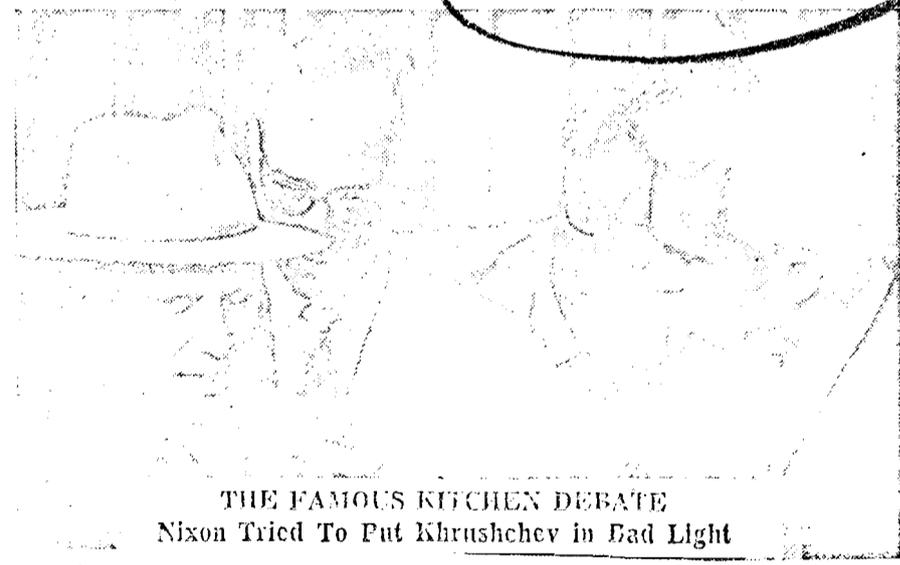
The Non-Proliferation Pact was negotiated with great difficulty. While the United States and the Soviet Union had little trouble reaching an agreement, they had a great trouble with smaller countries.

West Germany, Italy and Brazil, all good friends and allies of the United States, were extremely reluctant about giving up their right to nuclear production.

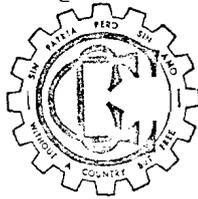
The Soviet also had trouble with some of its allies such as Romania, though Romania in the end signed the pact.

President Johnson feels that time is of the essence. If the United States, which initiated the treaty, does not ratify, we will lose forever the chance to get the approval of the smaller countries. This would lead to a nuclear race in which any little country could blackmail the rest of the world with one bomb.

LBJ is hoping now that Nixon is elected he will change his mind about the pact.



THE FAMOUS KITCHEN DEBATE  
Nixon Tried To Put Khrushchev in Bad Light



## *Certificate of Recognition*

CUBAN CIVIC CLUB  
TAMPA, FLORIDA

*Whereas, \_\_\_\_\_*  
*has demonstrated a great concern for the preservation of*  
*democratic ideals, and a genuine interest in the freedom*  
*of all nations which, like Cuba, are under the oppression*  
*of a communist tyranny;*

*Therefore, be it resolved, that in appreciation, the*  
*Cuban Civic Club extends this Certificate of Recognition.*

*Tampa, Florida*

*Secretary*

*President*

NIXON, MUDGE, ROSE, GUTHRIE & ALEXANDER  
(MUDGE, STERN, BALDWIN & TODD)

JOHN H. ALEXANDER  
BLISS ANSNES  
PETER W. ASHER  
ARTHUR M. BECKER  
MILTON BLACK  
JOHN F. BROSNAN  
GEORGE R. BROWNELL  
GEORGE E. BUCHANAN  
GOLDTHWAITE H. DORR  
LEONARD GARMENT  
RANDOLPH H. GUTHRIE  
MATTHEW G. HEROLD, JR.  
JOSEPH V. KLINE  
WILLIAM B. LANDIS  
RICHARD M. NIXON  
RICHARD S. RITZEL  
MILTON C. ROSE  
NORMAN M. SEGAL  
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EUROPEAN OFFICE  
12, RUE DE LA PAIX  
PARIS 2<sup>e</sup>, FRANCE  
742-05-99

August 31, 1965

Mr. Manuel J. Alayon, President  
Cuban Civic Club  
Post Office Box 4224  
Tampa, Florida 33607

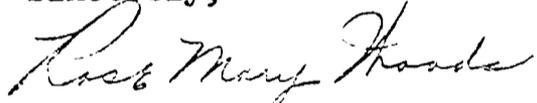
Dear Mr. Alayon:

Your letter of July 23 has arrived in  
Mr. Nixon's absence from the city on a business trip  
to the Far East.

You may be sure it will be brought to his  
attention when he returns to the office in mid-  
September.

In the meantime, I know he would want me  
to extend his best wishes to you.

Sincerely,



Rose Mary Woods  
Secretary to Mr. Nixon

RICHARD M. NIXON  
20 BROAD STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

October 11, 1965

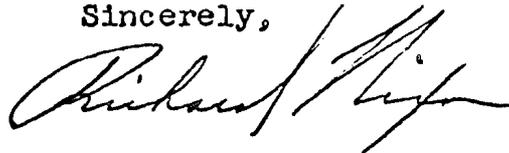
Dear Mr. Alayon:

The Certificate of Recognition which the Cuban Civic Club awarded to me was on my desk when I returned from the Far East and this is the first opportunity I have had to catch up on my correspondence.

I want you to know how much I appreciated this honor, particularly because of my admiration for the courage displayed by the members of your organization.

It is a pleasure to extend my very best wishes to you and the other members of the Cuban Civic Club.

Sincerely,



---

Mr. Manuel J. Alayon  
President  
Cuban Civic Club  
Post Office Box 4224  
Tampa, Florida 33607



Tampa, Florida  
January 1966

This year we wish you, American Soldier, who so gallantly risk your life to protect the freedom of South Vietnam, a happy reunion with your loved ones in a very near future.

Men like you have the respect and admiration of your fellow Americans and ours, humble refugees, who fully understand the greatness of your sacrifice and who share the ideals for which you are today fighting in a remote land against slavery and oppression.

We Cubans hope to also have the opportunity to fight to restore freedom and liberty in our homeland and we pray to the Lord to give us the same courage and strength that He has given you.

May God bless you!

CUBAN CIVIC CLUB

*[Handwritten signature]*

AGRUPACION DE INGENIEROS CIVILES DE CUBA EN EL EXILIO

P. O. BOX 1282

MIAMI 1., FLORIDA

January 29, 1963.

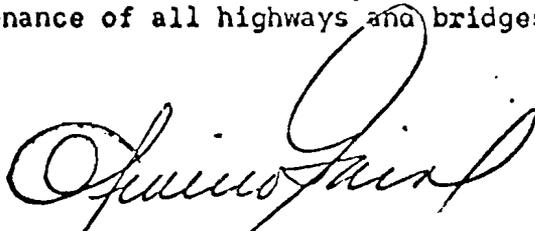
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

-----This is to Certify that Mr. Manuel J. Alayon, Cuban Civil Engineer, honorably fulfilled his duties with the Department of Public Works of Cuba (Ministerio de Obras Publicas de Cuba) in the following positions and during the periods of time, as follows:

-----From March 30 to August 13, 1954.- Chief Engineer of Equipment (Ingeniero Jefe del Negociado de Talleres). Controlling all equipment owned by the Department; also supervising, repairing and assigning the necessary equipment for the various projects being carried by the Department.

-----From August 14, 1954 to March 8, 1955.- General Director of Engineering - (Director General de Ingenieria). Approving in the laststep, all the Engineering projects and supervising same while performed by the Department until its completion.

-----From March 19 to December 31, 1958. Chief of Division of Roads and Bridges (Ingeniero Jefe de Caminos y Puentes). In charge of design, construction and maintenance of all highways and bridges, under control of the Department.

  
Oliverio Garcia Soya, CE,  
Secretary

  
Antonio Tella, CE,  
President

atimi

January 4, 1969

Mr. Robert E. Alshuler  
Convention Chairman  
19th International University for Presidents  
Young Presidents' Organization, Inc.  
375 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10022

Dear Bob:

Thanks very much for your letter concerning the attendance of the President-Elect at the 19th International University for Presidents. I am passing it along to Dwight Chapin, the President-Elect's Special Assistant, who is handling Mr. Nixon's schedule. You should hear from him in the near future.

I certainly agree with you that the Young Presidents' Organization would be a unique audience for Mr. Nixon and I am hopeful that it can be worked into his schedule.

I deeply appreciate your good wishes concerning my recent appointment. We had a pleasant vacation in Palm Springs and am looking forward to the days ahead.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-Elect

HRH:ds

cc: Dwight Chapin

# Revlon

International Corporation

666 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. N.Y. 10019

November 20, 1968

Mr. H. R. Haldeman  
Office of President Elect  
Pierre Hotel  
2 East 61st Street  
New York, New York 10021

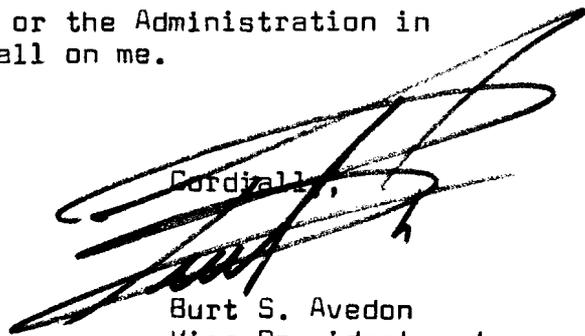
Dear Bob:

I was in the United States for budget meetings when I heard of your appointment of Chief of the White House Staff and I would like to add my congratulations to those of all your other friends.

If I can do anything to aid you or the Administration in their task, don't hesitate to call on me.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,



Burt S. Avedon  
Vice President and  
General Manager of Europe

BSA:pam

P.S. The office address is:  
Revlon International Corporation  
86 Brook Street  
London W.1, England

Home address, after February 1, 1969:  
Ditton House  
Pinkney's Green  
Bershire, England

December 9, 1968

Mr. William A. Anderson, R.A.  
Box 250  
South Salem, N.Y. 10590

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Thank you for taking the time to write to express your ideas and concerns over the housing situation in our nation. I have referred your letter to Mr. Henry Loomis, who is the staff coordinator for our task forces. He will see that it gets in the proper hands. I am sure that some of his people will be in touch with you further.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-elect

HRH/mc  
cc H. Loomis

January 6, 1969

Mr. John Barnhill  
J. Walter Thompson Company  
420 Lexington Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

Dear John:

You are certainly most thoughtful to offer your assistance to the new administration with regard to Puerto Rico, and I am sure after we get to work there will be many opportunities to take advantage of your interest in being of help.

Thanks very much for writing and I will be in touch with you or have one of the people directly concerned with Puerto Rican problems be in touch with you as soon as we get settled down there.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman

HRH:ds

# J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

686-7000

December 19, 1968.

Mr. H. R. Halderman  
Office of the President Elect  
Pierre Hotel  
2 East 61st Street  
New York, New York.

Dear Bob:

One of the many areas of interest, challenge and opportunity for the United States is Puerto Rico. Due to the surprise election of Luis Ferre as Governor of Puerto Rico, the U.S. has a special friend, a believer in Statehood, a man interested in economic progress for the island.

There has been a string of coincidences which lead me to think I could be of help to the new Administration with regard to Puerto Rico -- not on a full time assignment basis but in relationship with my work with JWT.

First of all, as you may recall, I was Manager of JWT Caribbean in San Juan for four years and have just returned to New York. While in Puerto Rico, I had occasion to know Luis Ferre. In addition, the new resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico in Washington, Jorge Cordova, is a business acquaintance.

One of my assignments here is an account located in Washington which will be cause for frequent travel to that city. You may recall I was Manager of our Washington Office for six years and had lived there for many years previous.

During our stay in Puerto Rico, we became very fond of the Puerto Ricans and were able to see the many problems they will face for the future. Perhaps with my background I could participate in Washington, on the island, or in the U.S. urban ghettos.

This is a personal gesture rather than an official Thompson one, although the Company has already offered to assist Mr. Cordova through our Washington Office.

Yours sincerely,

  
John Barnhill

January 14, 1969

Mrs. Robert L. Buffum  
c/o Lafayette Hotel  
16th and Eye Streets  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Buffum:

Thank you very much for your nice letter addressed to the President-elect. Mr. Nixon asked me to express to you his appreciation for your thoughtfulness in taking the time to write.

I will pass on your suggestions to those who are in a position to act on them.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-elect

HRH:ds

January 13, 1969.

Dear Mr. Haldeman -

The enclosed thoughts concern ideas I feel are pertinent to some of the problems facing President-elect Nixon, and may be useful, possibly even for inclusion in a portion of his Inaugural Address.

Mrs. Jack Brown, Helms, suggested I contact you in order to get this information directly to President-elect Nixon -

Thank you very much -

Betty Buffum  
(Mrs. Robert L.)

Home address:

1161 Los Altos Ave.

Long Beach, Calif - 90815

We may leave N.Y.C. for Washington D.C. on Thursday, for sure on Friday. Our address in Washington will be Lafayette Hotel  
16<sup>th</sup> and Eye Sts.

Rm # 3630

January 13, 1969

Dear Dick -

I take the liberty of addressing you this way - because you have been "Dick" to me since 1950, when I walked into the Nixon for Senate Headquarters, in Long Beach, California, and met Helene Brown. I said to her, "I'd like to work for Mr. Nixon"! (as words to that effect)

The ~~following~~ preceding words came to me this morning. After I had written them down - I dialed the Operator and asked the time. She said 2 55 AM! I don't know what you were doing at that time - I hope you were sleeping and getting your rest - but I do know that Jesus Christ (and I feel sure you are a firm believer) made me to become awake and put these words into my mind.

I give them to you for Him. If they can be of use to you, please don't thank me -

I am just His channel, His instrument.

Offer Him Thanksgiving, as I am doing now,

as I write these words. It's miraculous how this comes to me, but I no longer question it.

We are on the threshold of Miraculous things. I KNOW - THEY ARE HAPPENING IN MY LIFE - ALL THE TIME NOW!

If I can be of any help to you, at anytime, - [I should say we as Robert is just as much a part of this as I am,] Just let ~~me~~ <sup>us</sup> know! Ask nothing in return.

You are Don Quixote, The Man from La Mancha, 'you are fighting the unbeatable foe,' 'dreaming the impossible dream!' - but who is to say your dream is impossible? - or your foe is unbeatable? - I DON'T - WITH HIS HELP - NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE, NO FOE IS UNBEATABLE - BECAUSE HE WHO BELIEVES IN JESUS CHRIST IS INVINCIBLE, and FILLED WITH GREAT AND

3.  
WONDERFUL POWER - AND THE AGE OF  
MIRACLES IS NOT OVER - MY LIFE &  
MY EXPERIENCES HAVE PROVED IT TO ME.-

I BELONG TO JESUS CHRIST & I AM  
UNDER ORDERS TO HIM -

With deep affection -

Betty Buffum  
(Mrs. Robert L.)

January 13, 1969-

The message - as it came to me -

Let all the the people of this nation close ranks and stand United. Let us forget our differences and remember our similarities. - We are all Americans and our love for our beloved <sup>nation</sup> Country is greater and more important than all our differences - rolled into one (great big ball). Let us take up the Standards of our fallen warriors and heroes, and go Forward Together - Let us drop our "labels" of Democrats and Republicans and call ourselves by our TRUE NAME - CITIZENS of the greatest country ever known - CITIZENS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

Let us begin to live the words that John F. Kennedy said, with such dedicated conviction, "Ask not what our country can do for us - but what we can do for our country!" His words can unite us -

We can go forward with John, and Martin Luther, and Robert, marching ahead of us and leading us, - holding our precious flag, "Old Glory", high for all to see. - And the world will be better for the commitment we make here today - From this moment on - let us - join hands - and Go Forward Together!

January 14, 1969

Mr. C. Stanley Blair  
Executive Department  
Annapolis, Maryland 21404

Dear Stan:

Thanks very much for your letter and  
attachments recommending Captain  
Fred C. Watson, U.S. Navy, as White  
House Naval Aide to the President.

I am passing it on to Don Hughes for  
consideration. I am sure you will be  
hearing from him shortly.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman

HRH:ds

cc: Don Hughes

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

C. STANLEY BLAIR  
SECRETARY OF STATE

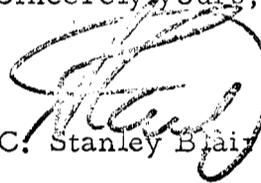
January 10, 1969

Mr. Robert Halderman  
President Elect Nixon Offices  
Federal Office Building No. 7  
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is a letter recommending Captain  
Fred C. Watson for appointment as White House Naval  
Aide to President Nixon.

Sincerely yours,



C. Stanley Blair

CSB:bcw  
Enclosure

January 10, 1969

Mrs. Jean Lesure  
Consumer Relations Representative  
The Sperry and Hutchinson Company  
5901 Harford Road  
Baltimore, Maryland 21214

Dear Jean:

Thank you for your letter recommending  
Captain Fred C. Watson for appointment as a Naval Aide  
to President Nixon. I have forwarded your letter to Mr.  
Robert Halderman of the Nixon staff.

Sincerely yours,

C. Stanley Blair

CSB:bcw

THE SPERRY AND HUTTONSON COMPANY

5901 HARFORD ROAD • BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21214

CONSUMER RELATIONS

January 6, 1969

Mr. C. Stanley Blair  
State Office Building  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Stan,

I am writing on behalf of Fred C. Watson, a Naval captain who has the Navy support for the position of White House Naval Aide to President Nixon, and needs political recommendation or action.

Captain and Mrs. Watson have been very close family friends for twenty-five years. Captain Watson, U.S.N.A. Class of '45, has the character, military bearing, dress and temperament befitting the position; and Mrs. Watson is one of the most competent, gracious and charming ladies I have ever met, plus one of the greatest assets of all -- an inherited outside income to supplement the pay of her Naval Officer husband.

His military assignments have made him an expert in anti-submarine warfare and the Middle East situation. His present command (his second ship) is commanding officer of an oiler serving the Vietnam area.

His greatest advocates and sponsors for this assignment are Vice Admiral Wallace Beakley, Admiral William Schoech and Mr. James Wakelin, who was under-secretary of the Navy under President Eisenhower. Admiral Beakley has called Admiral Thomas Moore, Chief of Naval Personnel on Captain Watson's behalf and Admiral Moore, knowing the Watson family personally, gives his blessing to the possible appointment. Congressman Gerald Ford, who is also a personal friend of the Watsons, has been advised of Captain Watson's availability and interest by Mr. Wakelin.

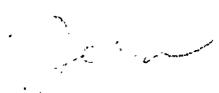
From all this it is obvious that Captain Watson has the necessary Navy support. Now needed is attention by the political powers

Mr. C. Stanley Blair  
Page 2  
January 9, 1969

that the position, which was dissolved following the Eisenhower Administration, is necessary and vital to the military strength of the United States. Anything that you can personally do will be greatly appreciated.

All who know Captain Watson feel very strongly about his capabilities and are certain his appointment would be in the best interests of the new Administration and our country.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Jean Losure  
Consumer Relations  
Representative

JL:hs

January 13, 1969

Mr. George W. Brokate  
2505 Vista Drive  
Newport Beach, California 92660

Dear Mr. Brokate:

I want to thank you for taking the time to write concerning the recent column by Evans and Novak on Richard Allen.

We are aware of Mr. Allen's abilities and talents and our selection of him. The column by Evans and Novak was not their first attack on the new administration and I am sure it will not be the last. We accept it in the spirit in which it was offered.

I am glad to note that you will be at the inauguration. I hope you will enjoy it as much as I will.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-elect

HRH/mc

George W. Brokate  
2505 Vieta Dr.  
Newport Beach, Calif. 92660

December 27, 1968

Mr. H. Robert Haldeman  
Office of the President-Elect  
450 Park Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Haldeman:

As a contributor of \$19,000.00 to the Nixon campaign, my contact with the new Administration has primarily been with Mr. Maurice Stans, but as I understand you are involved in the appointment of personnel as well as financial matters, I write to you regarding the Evans and Novak article attacking Richard V. Allen.

I know Mr. Allen and some of his very sound research. He has impressed myself and other Stanford alumni as a very careful, responsible man who has a solid understanding of communism and the threat it poses to our nation domestically and abroad. I feel he is one of the best-considered selections you have made.

I trust, and I believe many of my colleagues and associates in Orange County Republican circles, and in the Lincoln Club of Orange County, will trust that you will not let Evans and Novak run Dick Allen off the Nixon range because he is opposed to communism.

I hope in the moments of truth ahead you can turn to Witness by Whittaker Chambers for a rather classic, if extreme example of the tactics and strategy you will face, and of the kind of resolve it will take to fight the good fight. I learned something of certain elements in the American press in the Republic of Vietnam, as I'm sure you have learned in other battles here.

My wife and I will be privileged to attend the Inauguration with a group of Republicans from our County, and we are looking forward to this very much.

With Very Best Wishes,

*George W. Brokate*

George W. Brokate

## Nixon's One Bizarre Choice

BY ROWLAND EVANS and ROBERT NOVAK

One of the 1,000 runners-up in an obscure right-wing essay contest conducted in the spring of 1967 points up a bizarre exception to President-elect Nixon's otherwise solid appointments in the national security field.

The \$25,000 first prize in the \$100,000 essay contest (subject: The Role of American Business in the Cold War) conducted by the American Security Council, was won by Dr. James P. Lucier, a contributor of racist literature to the John Birch Society magazine and a staff assistant of Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.).

What's important from the standpoint of national policy is the identity of one of the honorable mentions: Dr. Richard V. Allen of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.

★

Allen's essay is heavy going and never transcends tired cold-war rhetoric (example: "We are faced with an implacable and self-declared enemy whose aims are unlimited . . . who seeks the destruction of the American way of life"). Indeed, the essay would not be worth noting were it not for the fact that Nixon has named Allen as a "senior staff assistant" to the highly respected Dr. Henry Kissinger, Nixon's assistant for national security affairs.

The gap between Kissinger's sophisticated, adult anticommunism and Allen's simplistic version is a chasm. Alone among the President-elect's high-level appointments, Allen is a member of what more thoughtful conservatives regard as the "sandbox right."

Allen, 32, has been an activist in two major right-wing youth groups: Young Americans for Freedom and the Intercollegiate Studies Institute. But more significant are his links with the American Security Council, which go beyond his participation in the 1967 essay contest.

The American Security Council, which started as a private service to employers to check the loyalty of job applicants, has blossomed into a hard-line anti-Communist propaganda instrument with a newsletter and a syndicated radio program. The council's angel: Pat Frawley, Schick razor magnate and benefactor of manifold rightist causes.

Thus, it is interesting that Allen's entry in the council's 1967 essay contest (which was bankrolled by Frawley) is studded with praise for

both the Schick Safety Razor Co. and the American Security Council.

Beyond that, Allen is on close personal terms with several council staffers—particularly Col. Raymond S. Sleeper, a retired Air Force man and booster of high military hardware spending. Both Allen and Sleeper have addressed the National Strategy Information Center in New York with hard-line speeches. Another right-of-center group—the Philadelphia Society—has been addressed by Allen in company with Frank Johnson, editor of the American Security Council's Washington Report.

Apart from Allen's associations are his views, which are outlined in part in his 1967 essay. Advocating "a continuing program of counterattack against Communist propaganda," Allen writes: "Specific attention must be given to intellectual and university groups in this country and abroad, for these are groups at which Communist propaganda is already aimed and in which considerable gains have been recorded."

In contrast to the prevailing Nixon theme of limiting global commitments, Allen's essay calls on the government to guarantee private investment abroad with a meaningful hint that those guarantees must be more than strictly financial: "Government must be motivated to protect with the appropriate means American foreign investments."

★

Even Allen's former colleagues at the Georgetown Center for Strategic Studies in Washington (where he worked before joining Stanford University's Hoover Institution) feel Allen was too much the saber-rattler—a trait that reared its head shortly after Allen joined Nixon's campaign staff.

Allen was responsible for the one major blunder of the Nixon pre-convention campaign. When the Soviet Union seized an airliner carrying U.S. troops to Vietnam June 30, Allen wrote a statement for Nixon describing the plane as a "flying Pueblo" and threatening drastic reprisals. It was scarcely off the mimeograph machines before the Russians returned the airliner.

Since then, Allen has been under wraps. Moreover, Nixon aides apologetically point out that Allen is not the President's assistant but was specifically named as an assistant to the president's general.

January 10, 1969

Mr. J. Moreau Brown, III, President  
The Empire State Society of the Sons of  
the American Revolution  
4 West 43rd Street  
New York, New York 10036

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for your letter expressing an interest in having President-elect Nixon as your speaker at the Annual Meeting of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on April 19th.

I have passed your letter on to Dwight Chapin for Attention since this is in his area of operations, and I am sure you will be hearing from him shortly.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-elect

HRH/mc  
cc D. Chapin