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December 3, 1968

Dr. Joseph Kaplan  
Department of Physics  
University of California  
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Joe:

Thank you very much for forwarding your schedule for the early part of December.

I have forwarded your letter with its attachment to Dr. DuBridge who, as you know, will be working with Mr. Nixon as advisor for the sciences.

I am sure you will be hearing from him shortly. Best regards,

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman

HRH:jc
3744 North 30th Road
Arlington, Virginia 22207
November 13, 1968

Dear Mr. Haldeman:

I would like to be a part of the Nixon Administration, if possible, and would appreciate your consideration of my application.

My areas of interest and competence are writing, editorial assistance, working with people (as, for example, in appointments), and managerial responsibility. I believe I could make a significant contribution in one or more of these areas. My secretarial skills would supplement any responsibilities undertaken.

My experience with and knowledge of the federal government would be of value, especially to those Administration members unfamiliar with Washington, D.C.

The planning is, I know, in a state of flux and your time is limited. I would appreciate, however, your letting me know of any possibilities or further steps I might take with regard to a position with the Nixon Administration. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Peggy Harlow

Enclosure
RESUME

Margery G. Harlow
3744 North 30th Road
Arlington, Virginia 22207
(703) 524-1346

Personal Data

Born: 1/11/43; Washington, D.C.
Height: 5'1"; Weight: 105 lbs.
Health: excellent
Marital status: single

Education

Bachelor of Arts: George Washington University, Washington, D.C., June 1964.
Major: Public Affairs (combined political science and economics)
Also attended Randolph Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, Sept. 1960 - June 1962.

Previous Experience

March 1968 -
Office of United States Senator Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.)
Temporarily rehired as fill-in during campaign for re-election, following 5-month trip to Europe. Writing political and policy statements; general secretarial work.

August 1968 - Staff of Committee on Resolutions, Republican National Convention, Miami Beach, Florida.
Immediate supervisor: Dr. Arthur Peterson
2-week leave of absence from Senator Dominick's staff: prepared statements for Ray C. Bliss, Chairman, Republican National Committee; general secretarial assistance to the Chairman and Resolutions Committee during its final deliberations.

Immediate supervisor: Robert H. Knight, Jr.
Volunteer four nights a week and on weekends: indexing of all ANSWER DESK bulletins, transmission of bulletins by teletypewriter and telecopying; editing assistance when needed; general secretarial work including operation of "MT/ST" machine.

August 1967 - February 1968
Travel in Europe.
February 1965 - August 1967
Office of United States Senator Peter H. Dominick
Press secretary: wrote major speeches, statements, policy letters; general public relations work. Research, case work, and office management. Legislative mail and statements. Reason for leaving: opportunity to take extended trip to Europe.

October 1966 - June 1967 - Served as co-chairman of National Student Leadership Training Conferences, National College Young Republican Federation. On volunteer basis, organized pilot "school" (Yale University) as model for national Republican effort to attract young people.

November 1964 - February 1965
Office of United States Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen (R.-Ill.)
Immediate supervisor: John R. Gomien
general secretarial work

June 1964 - November 1964
Republican National Committee, Washington, D. C. 20006
(June - July) Veterans Division. Office management, general secretarial work.
(July - November) Research Division. Secretary to the Director, Edward A. McCabe: research, administration of office in Director's absence; policy letters, general editorial and supervisory work; general secretarial work.

June 1961 - June 1964
Office of United States Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen
Part-time (35 hours/week) during college and full-time during vacations; general secretarial and research; on Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee of Senate Judiciary Committee: general office management and secretarial.

September 1960 - June 1962
Part-time work in college snack bar.

June 1960 - September 1960
Arts and Sciences Division, Republican National Committee, Washington, D. C.
Immediate supervisor: Dr. Arthur Peterson.
general secretarial work

Special Skills

Editorial and research
Familiarity with executive and legislative branches of federal government.
Typing: 100 words per minute
Shorthand: 100 words per minute
Operational use of: dictaphone, xerox, mimeograph, "MT/ST", teletypewriter, teletype, general office machines.
MEMORANDUM

December 11, 1968

TO: H. R. HALEMAN

FROM: L. HIGBY

RE: CHRISTMAS TRANSPORTATION FOR MISS JOAN CARROLL

At the start of the campaign Joan was brought back here on a temporary basis by the scheduling department to assist Nick Ruwe and others in scheduling operations. During that time she has maintained an apartment and other business affairs in the California area.

It now appears she will be joining us on the White House staff one way or another, and it would seem appropriate that she have an opportunity to clear up her affairs in California.

Recommendation: Transition Committee pay one round-trip transportation for Miss Joan Carroll to allow her to clear up remaining affairs in California.
MEMORANDUM

TO:    H. R. Baldwin
FROM:  Larry Highy

December 9, 1968

We now have available the government organization manual along with the other books on my desk. It is a handy informational guide of how this whole thing is put together, commission by commission, department by department.

LM/co
November 25, 1968

Mr. John Harriman  
Executive Office  
Security Pacific National Bank  
215 West Sixth Street  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Jack:

Thank you for your kind wire on the campaign. I feel confident that your talents could be of valuable assistance to the Nixon administration.

At the present time we are setting up agencies to evaluate the thousands of requests that we have been receiving. In addition we are moving into new quarters. For these reasons there will be a short delay until the appropriate person can respond properly to your request. Please be assured, however, that it will not be lost in the shuffle. You should be hearing from an appropriate member of our staff in the near future.

Best regards.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman

HRH:jc
December 16, 1968

Mr. Hartley F. Hutchins
8628 Taylor Avenue
Fort Washington Forest, Maryland 20022

Dear Mr. Hutchins:

Thank you very much for your interest in a position with the new administration.

I have forwarded your letter to Mr. Harry Fleming, who is handling the staffing phase of the transition period.

You will hear further from us as soon as possible.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman
Assistant to the President-elect

cc H. Fleming
January 10, 1969

Mr. Bruce Jacobs
31 Fourth Street
Park Ridge, New Jersey 07656

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

Thank you very much for your interest in a position with the new administration.

I have forwarded your letter to Mr. James Keogh, who will be in charge of all White House publications, for his consideration.

You will hear from us further as soon as possible.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman
Assistant to the President-elect

HRH/me

cc J. Keogh
Mr. Peter M. Flanigan  
Office of the President-Elect  
450 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10022

PERSONAL

Dear Pete:

Many thanks for the phone call yesterday. I appreciate your interest and your help in support of Phil Campbell for Under Secretary of Agriculture. This will be a political plus, not only for Georgia but for the entire Southeast as well.

I am satisfied that Phil will be dedicated to building a stronger base and a stronger party for us in Georgia and in the South. I feel sure his efforts will show results in 1970 and in 1972.

I really hope that consideration can still be given to Bo for the Army post. I feel he is highly qualified, and I am sure he could work well with Mel Laird, for whom he has the highest regard. Certainly, I hope that the appointment of Phil Campbell should not preclude the consideration of a qualified man like Bo Callaway, simply because they are both from Georgia.

Attached is the column by your "friend" Charlie Bartlett. A "hare nose" --- whatever that means --- with friends like that in the public print needs few enemies.

Since the other members of the "trio"---especially John Mitchell --- are equally criticized, I am sending them copies of the column, too. Perhaps they had not seen it and will find it amusing, also.

For what it's worth, stand fast on your present position. I am confident that it is much more acceptable than Bartlett's. Generally, all appointments thus far are quite favorably received.

Once again, I hope the "hare nosed trio" will give Bo full consideration for Army. He's a good man. He'll do a great job for Dick and for Mel and for the country.

My secretary is not here on Saturday. Excuse my typing. Best regards to all of you.

Sincerely,
WASHINGTON — The spirit of "what did he do for Dick?" is running strong as the Nixon team wades through its lists of officials to fill the second and third echelons of the new administration.

The earlier notion that cabinet officers would be free to pick their own subordinates has been substantially modified. They are free in fact to negotiate with the federal government. All were principals of old Eisenhower officials and in the background of the three judges than the federal government. All were principals of the Nixon victory; none have had any experience in Washington.

It is curious to use men who have never served in government to staff the government. Yet it is possible to understand why this is convenient for the president-elect. If he turned to one of more of his associates from the Eisenhower era, he would run the risk that they would bring old faces to the forefront of his new cast.

Nixon is extremely anxious to avoid any impression that he is revising the past. He wants to be captain of a fresh team and by doing so he is asserting authority by his loyalist trio, he can escape much of the discomfort of saying no to old friends.

Mitchell, a cold pragmatist, is taking the heat and it is building up. He has no qualms in avoiding the consuls of old Eisenhower officials and in asking, "What did he do for Dick?" that he has already incurred hostilities comparable to those which accumulated against Sherman Adams only after several months in the White House.

He is so close to Nixon and he is playing such a strong and aloof hand that he is increasingly derided as a "mere bond peddler" by prestigious veterans of the ancient regime. His key role in the selection of Spiro Agnew and his Southern strategy for the campaign yield a basis for questioning his quality of judgment. A notion is abroad that Mitchell is the man who undercut Maurice Stans' aspirations to be secretary of the Treasury and that he is purposefully turning his back on Stans' vast list of contributions to the Nixon campaign. He is also charged with generating the misguided and ungrateful notion of dumping Ray Bliss as chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The frequent assertion is that Mitchell has let success in his first political endeavor go to his head. The probability is that he is doing exactly what Nixon wants him to do, which is to keep the emphasis on building a new wave of Republican executives whose loyalties are explicitly focused on the new leader.

The brighter lights of the old era are not actually being ignored. Elliot Richardson, a stand-out on the Eisenhower team who is attorney general of Massachusetts, was asked by Robert Finch to take the number two post at HEW. He declined because he is committed to his state's battle against crime. The names being considered for critical posts in the State Department are known to include several luminaries of the 1950s.

The test of the pudding that the trio are succeeding will come in the announcement after Jan. 3. The cabinet is certainly not so promising or embrasive that it does not need the finest available support. The nominations to date would not bring together the Republican party, much less the nation.

If the Nixon administration is going to flourish from its narrow beachhead, the trio will have to reach far beyond those who came out early and hard for Dick.
January 4, 1969

Mr. Hardin B. Jones
Donner Laboratory
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94720

Dear Hardin:

Thank you very much for your courtesy in sending me a copy of your Memorandum on Drug Use. I have found it very interesting.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman
Assistant to the President-Elect

HRH:ds
December 19, 1968

H. Robert Haldeman
Special Assistant to President-elect Nixon
President-elect Nixon's Headquarters,
New York City, New York

Dear Bob:

Although you are probably snowed, you will be interested in the attached Memorandum on Drugs which I have prepared especially for President Nixon and his staff. The drug problem is well on its way to being a national crisis. I know the material in the attached summary is not easily available and some of it is from my own recent research on this subject.

I have directed a copy of this material directly to Lee Du Bridge and to Bob Finch. It may be that one of you will want more information or perhaps some staff work on the subject before it is taken to President Nixon for his attention. This is not casually prepared, but a condensed report of nearly two years of study and research.

All best wishes.

Hardin B. Jones
Professor of Medical Physics and Physiology
Assistant Director, Donner Lab

HBJ/mm
Enc
1. Use of dangerous drugs has been spreading rapidly since 1964. This wave of drug use has had little effective opposition and excessive sensational attention in the communication media. The proponents of drug use are largely intellectuals in educational circles, who would ordinarily be expected to exemplify reason and caution. High schools and colleges currently report that 10 to 80% of students use marijuana and about one-third of these have tried or are also using other drugs, methedrine most frequently or LSD. Increase in heroin use is also noted.

2. Unless the present youth generation heeds advice against these drugs, it is estimated that between 50 and 75% of them may become habitués of these drugs and, if the present evidence for harm holds true, most of them will become sufficiently reduced in potential, effectiveness, goals, ambition, and ability that they may not make a net positive contribution to adult society.

3. There seems to be little disagreement now about both the short and long-term hazards of LSD use. This was not true three years ago because of the intensive pushing of LSD use. The danger is sufficiently evident to students so that their drug use for psychedelic effect has largely shifted from LSD to marijuana. Nevertheless, at Berkeley it is estimated that about one-fourth of the student drug users take LSD at some time because the effects are more intensive and more intriguing to them. Even a single use of LSD may result in behavior dangerous to life, a temporary or permanent episode of mental disturbance, or a genetic change. The average LSD user is rarely aware of these changes. Numerous instances of dangerous acts have been reported, some with fatal consequences. The other harmful results have been noted in some of the few who have been examined by techniques sensitive enough to detect these changes. Chronic LSD users claim that they have "learned to take acid safely," but all acknowledge some doubt of the validity of their opinion. Most of them agree that there has been change in their goals but contend that their new goals are better. The observed decline in mental ability of LSD users may be progressive with use and, to some extent irreversible, if the typical effects of other physiologically damaging agents occur here, but evidence is not yet available.

4. Marijuana, unlike LSD, has no measurable residue of harm from a single
use. The past exaggeration of the immediate dangers of marijuana has brought on distrust by drug users of nearly all statements about drug hazards. The origin of the controversy about marijuana is relatively simple to explain. As in the case of cigarette smoking, no scientific measurement has demonstrated residual harm from a single smoke or a short-term exposure. The effects of marijuana, like tobacco, can be observed only after chronic use over a period of months or years. Marijuana use would be expected to lead to most of the harm noted from cigarette smoke inhalation plus the mental changes described broadly as progressive mental and social deterioration. These long-term brain changes may be the result of direct cumulative chemical effects or the accumulative impact of hallucination.

Those who allege the safety of marijuana center attention on the absence of evidence for harm from short-term use, or they exhibit selected chronic users who seem unaffected. Where a statistical risk exists, it is misleading to look only at those who escaped the danger. The evidence for harm comes from consideration of those chronic users who did not escape.

The problem in gauging degree of effect from chronic use involves separating other factors which may also be acting to worsen the mental, social, and economic status of these persons. There seems to be as much reason to link marijuana use to those degenerative changes as in the parallel matter of the linkage of alcohol use to the progressive deteriorative change of alcoholics. Rehabilitation of both depends upon cessation of use, and subsidence of mental dullness from marijuana is reported to require several years.

There is widespread misunderstanding about the likelihood of transfer from marijuana to more dangerous drugs. The frequent statement that marijuana is not addictive and does not in itself cause use of other drugs tends to be misleading. Marijuana use becomes habitual; chronic use over a period of months or years leads to a habit about as difficult to break as the tobacco habit. The addiction is mild, however, in comparison to that following short-term use of morphine and heroin.

Before 1960 studies of drug use patterns clearly showed a tendency to go from marijuana use to heroin, chiefly because some heroin users and pushers are present in the circle of marijuana users, who are also conditioned to be less resistant about drug use. The marijuana user
thus has more opportunities to try heroin than a non-user, and some of those who try it become permanent users. Thus, many of the heroin addicts come from those who use marijuana.

Since 1964, however, the statistics show less likelihood that marijuana use will lead to heroin use. This fact is mistakenly cited as evidence that marijuana use is harmless because it does not lead to heroin use. The fact is that, since 1964, the supply of marijuana has increased a hundredfold while the supply of "hard" narcotics has increased much less. Chronic marijuana users in the United States, were estimated at about 50,000 prior to 1964. Their number today is estimated to be 5,000,000 to 15,000,000.

Marijuana, the hemp plant, is readily grown and processed. Opium, the source of heroin and morphine, in contrast, is produced only when the latex from the green seed pod of the oriental poppy dries in an incision on that pod. Owing to the hard labor of growing, harvesting, and processing and the much more intense international effort to suppress the traffic, opiates have not increased in supply more than two or three times since 1964; but the supply has increased and in time it can be increased much more. The single reason for the lower probability now than formerly that a marijuana user will switch to heroin is that heroin is not sufficiently available to make this possible.

Other hard narcotics are available and opiates and their equivalents may shortly be very available. Frequent transfer from marijuana to methedrine, which has a more powerful "kick" and is addictive, is a current observation. Transfer from marijuana to LSD probably accounts for the continued high use of LSD in spite of the clear evidence of harm. The frightening problem is that any large supply of "hard" addictive drugs may have a massive ready market owing to the curiosity about such effects and the decline of resistance to their use brought on by the present tolerant attitude toward marijuana.

A marked increase in marijuana use began with the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley in 1964 and rapidly spread, along with the political activism and anarchy. The American drug movement is of economic advantage to Red China and other countries seeking a favorable balance of trade with us. There is a potential market now of several million persons who could be addicted to heroin if it were readily available. The potential economic gain to the wholesale supplier of heroin is about one billion dollars annually per million heroin users.
7. Few seem to know the historical fact that opium from the Middle East was the "currency" for trade with China for centuries. By 1900 it was estimated that more than twenty-five percent of Chinese were opium addicts. The opium traffic lasted long after the West had other means of balancing trade. It was reduced by a wave of moral reform which also swept away the old government. China now has the reverse opportunity to gain a favorable balance of trade by selling opium and its derivatives illicitly to the West.

8. Current effort to stop the tide of drug use has been ineffective. The problem is much too large to be managed by the resources presently devoted to it. It may grow into a catastrophe if the meager current counter-effort collapses, as is possible with or without repeal of laws against drug use. Most educational institutions have retreated from dealing with the problem and have issued excuses minimizing and obscuring the danger. This trend probably will worsen before effective measures are found and implemented.

9. A major cause of the ineffectiveness of current efforts to reduce drug use is that the public agencies are divided in their views and some are, in effect, working against this goal. There are official pronouncements encouraging the legalization of marijuana. There is also, for example, the inadequate and partially incorrect report on marijuana in the February 1967 report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The "controversy" over marijuana is reducing the effectiveness of government agencies against all dangerous drugs. Private resources have not yet been sufficiently mobilized against drugs whereas the proponents of the new drug cult have had four years of nearly unopposed advocacy of drug use. Drug users have increased to the point that their very number becomes a powerful argument to cancel public laws against these drugs; the proponents of drugs cite the failure of the prohibition amendment as proof that a widespread practice cannot be checked by laws.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. An early statement by President Nixon identifying the major hazards facing the public from drug use would be helpful in starting to reverse the trend. It would also be an opportunity for a powerful thrust toward moral revitalization of the nation.
B. A task force should organize and present the available information so as to reduce controversy about long-term marijuana effects on individuals and on society.

C. Assuming that the findings of this task force concur with the recent American Medical Association report and other recent findings, the public resources for scientific research, education, legislation, and administration should collaborate to reduce the dangerous craze to use drugs.

D. An increased effort should be made to reduce illicit sources of dangerous drugs.

(1.) Manufacturing control of the chemical precursors of LSD seems possible. It appears that LSD traffic is not yet reduced. Perhaps such international controls can be effected.

(2.) Opium production and refinement is on the increase in Communist China, the Middle East, Central America, and elsewhere. This gives rise to a potential danger of increased efforts to market opiates in the United States, as these countries seek a favorable balance of trade and as the number of prospective users increases. Efforts to negotiate international control of the drug traffic should therefore be intensified.

(3.) Law enforcement personnel engaged in drug traffic control should be increased. These agencies have obviously not expanded in keeping with the growth of the law enforcement problem.

E. A task force of leaders in science, medicine, and communications, together with other appropriate fields, should be formed to maintain a watchful view over published material supporting drug use and to respond promptly, factually, and forcefully.
January 4, 1969

Mr. Belton K. Johnson
P. O. Box 187
La Pryor, Texas 78872

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you very much for your letter concerning the attendance of the President-Elect at the next annual meeting of the Inter-American Cattlemen's Confederation. I am passing it along to the Scheduling Committee for consideration. You should hear from them in due course.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman
Assistant to the President-Elect

HRH:ds

bbc: Dwight Chapin
November 25, 1968

Mr. Franklin Johnson
Seventeenth Floor
606 South Olive Street
Los Angeles, California 90014

Dear Franklin:

Thank you for taking the time to write concerning my recent appointment to the staff of the President-elect. I am sure that the next four years will present many challenges that are as yet unthought of.

I have passed your letter on to some people in our organization who are beginning to look at reorganization possibilities within the bureaucracy. While most of our efforts at this time are directed toward effecting a smooth transition, I can assure you that the areas of effective reorganization, manpower development and budgeting procedures will have high priority in the next administration.

Perhaps our people will be in contact with you in the future. I do hope that UCLA and Balboa will still find occasional moments in what I imagine will be a rather hectic existence during the next four years.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman

HRH: jc
December 21, 1968

Mr. James J. Kelly
1013 Roseclair Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Thank you very much for taking the time to write concerning the Vietnam situation.

We are hopeful that the conflict in Vietnam will be resolved in the near future.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman
Assistant to the President-elect

H.R.H:ds
North Little Rock, Ark.
Dec. 19, 1968
1013 Roseclair Drive

Mr. Bob Haldeman:
Sec. President-elect Nixon,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I know that you and Mr. Nixon are busy men, but I must write and send you an item from UPI. It says that Russia is aiding the North Vietnamese, with 3,000 experts in the "defense of North Vietnam".

The time has come whereby we will be nothing, if we don't have a very good group of leadership, here-at-home. So, now if the Russian people and its leaders really want to be friends with the U.S. -- it high time they quit playing us for stupid. We are in an undeclared war with N. Vietnam and if the Russians give aid to them, then our position is the same with Russia. If they want clear and simple reason, instead of undermining, then they should be made to have that understanding at once. The very idea, them telling us they want peace, when all the time Press continues to tell us they aid the ones we are in a conflict with. Are we stupid as they must think we are?

Please Sir---let us have the cards on the table, and stop all from living in a make-believe. This is and should be the first Treaty, and Conduct, demanded by our Leaders!

Sincerely,

cc/jjk

James J. Kelly
3,000 Russians Helping in North

MOSCOW (UPI) — A Soviet magazine disclosed Saturday that about 3,000 Soviet experts were sent to North Vietnam in the last three years.

The magazine Za Rubezhom reported that the experts were helping "in various fields of national economy and defense of North Vietnam."

The disclosure, made in an article on the recent Soviet-North Vietnamese agreement, is believed to be the first official Soviet statement mentioning the number of experts sent to Hanoi.

The agreement provides for the training in the Soviet Union of 6,000 North Vietnamese workers and engineers in 1969, the magazine said.

Thai Proposes Vote
12/10/68

Mr. Haldeman:

Mr. McCormick, Director of Research for the Republican National Committee, asked me to deliver a copy of the Answer Desk Critique to you. Here it is.

Robert H. Knight, Jr.
Assistant to the Director
R. N.C.
December 13, 1968

Mr. Robert H. Knight, Jr.
Assistant to the Director
Republican National Committee
1625 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Knight:

Thank you and Mr. McCormick for forwarding to me a copy of the Answer Desk Critique.

We found the Answer Desk Bulletins to be a very valuable aid during the campaign.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman
Assistant to the President-elect

HRH/mc
TO: Earl Kennedy  
450 Park Avenue

FROM: H. R. Haldeman                      December 11, 1968

I agree with you concerning the importance of including 
all peoples in the creation and involvement of programs 
of the new administration.

Mr. Nixon has repeatedly made it clear that this will be 
an administration built solely on one criteria, and that 
is ability to get the job done well. As the administration 
takes shape I am sure you will see people of all races and 
creeds being drawn in to contribute in meeting the challenge 
that has been set before us.

HHR/mc
It is extremely important in attainment of national unity that Black people be included in the creation and involvement of the policies, positions, and programs which so vitally affect them. Positions held by Black people under the Johnson administration should be filled first by loyal and active Black Republicans. Increased prestige, leadership, and loyalty to our party will be the result.

Earl Kennedy, Chairman, Steering Committee
Black Republicans for Nixon-Agnew.
November 27, 1968

Mr. Robert Haldeman
Assistant to the President-Elect
President-Elect Office
Hotel Pierre
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Haldeman:

The Steering Committee of Black Americans for Nixon-Agnew congratulates you on your recent appointment as Assistant to the President.

During the campaign this committee's chief function was to advise and consult with John Mitchell and his staff on policy and strategy about matters affecting the black community, in their effort to develop support for the Republican ticket.

Now that the battle is over, and we were victorious, the first order of business for this representative group of black citizens, who are also Republicans, is the creation of programming which would lead to unity within our country and an increase of black growth and participation in the Republican party.

Our committee is working on a variety of proposals and plans to further the above mentioned goals. It is our feeling that the black community can cause tremendous impact within our party with the use of proper strategems to get their support. Unity within the country is the goal of the committee and we have definite programs, some of which have been previously submitted which would lead to its attainment.

Betty Dotson, our Administrative Assistant during the campaign, has been retained in the Park Avenue office where meaningful contacts are being made and developed in furtherance of our goals.

Your advice and assistance in our efforts are earnestly solicited.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Earl Kennedy
Chairman, Steering Committee of Black Americans for Nixon-Agnew

EK:ez
December 10, 1968

Dr. Joseph Kaplan
Department of Physics
University of California
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Joe:

Thanks for your notes of December 3rd and December 4th, and the enclosures to each.

I know that Lee DuBridge will want to get together with you, and he is the one with whom you should work from here on out, since he understands all the things you are talking about and I do not.

It was good to hear from you, and I am sure we will be seeing you before too long.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman
Assistant to the President-elect

HRH: jc
Dear Bob:

Here is a copy of today's LA Times story on
the Dr. Bridge appointments. This is good as a was
Mr. Nixon's TV appearance. Dr. Bridge must be able to
handle pressbots and others behind the President as well as
you know. However, it is not a one-man job and
a non-governor the group like our former NCS will
be invaluable. Dr. Bridge will have his hands full during
the OST era; after 8 teen years of self-preservation. I think
this picture may be well.

Again, I hope that Prof. Rice and Dean have
been here more with you and Dr. Benson. Back.

My regards -

Frank -

Dr. Joseph Keating
Department of Physics
University of California
Los Angeles, California 90024

4 December 1968
Nixon Sees DuBridge as a Link to Scientists

Says He Hopes to Narrow Gap Between Intellectual Community and Government

NEW YORK—President-elect Nixon Tuesday confirmed the appointment of Dr. Lee A. DuBridge as his science adviser and said he hoped to narrow a gap between government and scientists who now "take a rather dim view of the political operator."

DuBridge, 67, is retiring as president of the California Institute of Technology.

Nixon said the United States needed "a major scientific research effort," particularly in the field of Peace Time technology. He said DuBridge would have major responsibility for bringing this about.

Stress on Research

DuBridge himself said there must be a stress on basic science in the United States, the kind of pure research which leads to discoveries and new scientific applications.

The President-elect said DuBridge also would be counseling him on efforts to enlist private enterprise in research. He said the government would continue to play the major role. "But to some extent that we can enlist the private sector more, we will do so."

He spoke, too, of an alienation between scientists and politicians.

"I think there's a tendency, being quite candid, for people in the scientific community and the people of the intellectual community generally, if I may use that in the broadest terms, to take a rather dim view of the political operator," Nixon said. "I think we would like to bridge that gap."

Nixon said DuBridge could help. "I think he will be able to reassure the scientific community that our interest in them is not simply what they can produce but also how they can counsel us and how they can advise us."

He said DuBridge would bring to the White House leaders of scientific thought from the United States and abroad, "to give me and my associates in the government a chance to have a dialog."

DuBridge has been president of Caltech for 22 years.

DuBridge, a physicist, has served as an adviser and consultant to eight federal agencies.

Once less than enthusiastic about U.S. involvement in the manned space race, he said it was important that the nation reach its announced goals now, extending that of sending a man to the moon.

Borrowing major accident, he said, that mission probably will take place sometime next year. But after a manned moon mission, he said, there must be a reassessment of the civilian space program.

Nixon spent much of the day conferring with seven advisers on development of programs for the new administration, and on the 10 task forces now studying an array of plans and problems for him.

One participant was Roy Ash, president of Litton Industries, of Los Angeles. There was speculation within his firm that Ash might be in line for a major Administration post, perhaps that of director of the Bureau of the Budget.

DuBridge Resignation Effective Jan. 20

Dr. Lee DuBridge, president of California Institute of Technology, said Tuesday his resignation would be effective Jan. 20.

A successor to him is being sought.

Among his many activities, DuBridge is chairman of the board of the Greater Los Angeles Urban Coalition.

It is expected that he will resign that post next week. He has headed it since it was formed in April to coordinate the efforts of business, government, labor, religious and community organizations to solve city problems here.

William Smith, executive director of the coalition, said the board probably would elect a new chairman at its next regular meeting.
President-Elect Richard N. Nixon  
Hotel Pierre 
New York, N. Y. 

Dear Mr. President-Elect:

During the recent campaign I had the honor to serve as National Co-Chairman of Scholars for Nixon-Agnew, a subsidiary of United Citizens for Nixon-Agnew. We worked to rally support in academic circles for you and Vice-President-Elect Agnew.

Now that victory has been won, our National Committee of Scholars for Nixon-Agnew plans to remain active. We have reorganized under the title: National Council of Scholars. We will selectively enlarge and broaden our central organization. We are seeking public support.

If this meets with your pleasure, National Council of Scholars, under the theme "Bring Us Together Again," will work in the scholarly community in the United States to gain support for the new Administration you are bringing to Washington in January, 1969.

We believe that both American teachers and students are now as always basically united in support of the traditional values of our nation such as freedom, public responsibility, the pursuit of truth and justice, and the promotion of human welfare through democratic means. These values are gravely threatened in the world today.

In the years ahead, the academic community through its own work and through participation in the political process, must and will support the things we all believe in.

Our National Council of Scholars hopes to bring together the academic community, both teachers and students, in practical pursuit of these aims. We want to enlist those in every field of learning, and in all parts of the country. In this way we hope to contribute to the success of your National Administration, and to discharge our responsibilities as citizens.

We hope this plan meets with your approval.

Sincerely yours,

David N. Rowe  
Professor of Political Science  
Co-Chairman, National Council of Scholars
3 December 1969

Dear Bob:

The enclosure should be of interest to you.

I just heard the news of Lee DeBrey's expected return in Leningrad. I've been working hard on some proposals for
Komsomol's Red Army, but since he is on his farm, I'll fire them even more at him.

The Kennedy-Johnson administration has
deployed a new set of policies in Washington, including
OST, NSF, NASA etc. DeBrey will have his
hand full.

Best Regards,

[Signature]

John
In the presidential campaign a fair list of scholars, scientists and engineers supporting Nixon was put together. Dr. Joseph Kaplan, of the University of California, former chairman of U.S. National Committee for International Geophysical Year, and Professor David N. Rowe of Yale chaired the scholars committee.

The Republican National Committee’s arts and sciences division, headed by Dr. Joel M. Fishel, held a number of forums during the campaign which they tried to make attractive by playing down their political character, but the response was only fair. Fishel believes, however, as the Nixon administration gets moving, “the young up-and-coming types on faculties will be interested in solving urban problems and we can get them on a nonpartisan basis. We try self-sell Republicanism.”

Dr. Martin Anderson, the young Columbia University professor who became a Nixon staffers dealing with ghetto problems, says, perhaps wishfully, “If we can cut through the academics’ prejudices, perhaps, perhaps, if we can cut through the academics’ prejudices, perhaps, perhaps, if we can cut through the academics’ prejudices, perhaps, perhaps, if we can cut through the academics’ prejudices, perhaps, perhaps, if we can cut through the academics’ prejudices, perhaps, perhaps, if we can cut through the academics’ prejudices, perhaps, perhaps, if we can cut through the academics’ prejudices, perhaps, perhaps, if we can cut through the academics’ prejudices, perhaps, perhaps, if we can cut through the academics’ prejudices, perhaps, perhaps, if we can cut through the academics’ prejudices, perhaps, perhaps, if we can cut through the academics’ prejudices, perhaps, perhaps, if we can cut through the academics’ prejudices, perhaps, perhaps, if we can cut through the academics’ prejudices, 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Bob - he was wrong. I don't concur. I don't think so. You might like to see the type of response that are being given to the form leading business men are being asked to complete.