

Richard Nixon Presidential Library
White House Special Files Collection
Folder List

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31	6	12/03/1968	Letter	Haldeman to Joseph Kaplan re: sciences. 1 pg.
31	6	11/13/1968	Letter	Peggy Harlow to Haldeman re: Administration. 3 pgs with attachments.
31	6	12/11/1968	Memo	L. Higby to Haldeman re: Christmas transportation for Miss Joan Carroll. 1 pg.
31	6	12/09/1968	Memo	Larry Higby to Haldeman re: government organization manual. 1 pg.
31	6	11/25/1968	Letter	Haldeman to John Harriman re: administration. 1 pg.
31	6	12/16/1968	Letter	Haldeman to Hartley Hutchins re: position within administration .

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31	6	01/10/1969	Letter	Haldeman to Bruce Jacobs re: position within administration. 1 pg.
31	6	01/04/1969	Letter	Paul Jones Jr. to Peter Flanigan re: Personal. 2 pgs with attachment.
31	6	01/04/1969	Letter	Haldeman to Hardin Jones re: drug use. 7 pgs with attachments.
31	6	01/04/1969	Letter	Haldeman to Belton Johnson re: Inter-American Cattleman's Confederation. 1 pg.
31	6	11/25/1968	Letter	Haldeman to Franklin Johnson re: appointments. 2 pgs (copies).
31	6	12/21/1968	Letter	Haldeman to James Kelly re: Vietnam. 4 pgs with attachments.
31	6	12/10/1968	Letter	Robert Knight to Haldeman re: Answer Desk Critique. 2 pgs with attachment.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
31	6	12/11/1968	Memo	Haldeman to Earl Kennedy re: administration. 4 pgs with attachments.
31	6	12/10/1968	Letter	Haldeman to Joseph Kaplan re: Lee DuBridge. 4 pgs with attachments.
31	6	12/03/1968	Letter	Unknown to Haldeman re: Lee DuBridge. 3 pgs with attachments.

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

*Hold
in Personnel file.*

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 (Miss)
Peggy Harlow

Enclosure

Mr. Robert Haldeman
The Pierre Hotel
Fifth Avenue at 61st Street
New York, New York

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.
Secondary: Washington-Lee High School, Arlington, Virginia. Graduated
June 1960.

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.

September 1968 - November 1968 - ANSWER DESK, Research Division, Republican
National Committee.

Immediate supervisor: Robert H. Knight, Jr.

Volunteer four nights a week and on weekends: indexing of all ANSWER DESK
bulletins, transmission of bulletins by telecopier and teletypes; editing
assistance when needed; general secretarial work including operation of
"MT/ST" machine.

August 1967 - February 1968

Travel in Europe.

Resume

Margery G. Harlow

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", telecopier, teletype, general office machines.

MEMORANDUM

December 11, 1968

TO: H. R. HALDEMAN

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. Haldeman

FROM: Larry Higby

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.

LH/eo

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

HRH/mc
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.

Cardially,

H. R. Haldeman
Assistant to the
President-elect

HRH/mc

cc J. Keogh

G. Paul Jones, Jr.

Republican State Chairman Member for Georgia

January 4, 1969

Telephone: (912) 788-4641

Post Office Box 96
Macon, Georgia 31202

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.

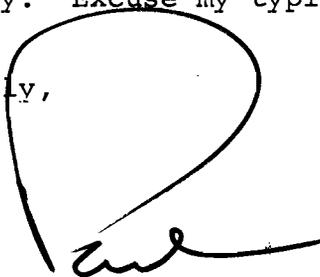
Since the other members of the "trio"---especially John Mitchell --- are equally criticized, I am sending them copies of the column, too. Perhaps they had not seen it and will find it amusing, also.

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,



*Bo -
Thought you
would be
interested in
attached.*

THE MACON NEWS

Established 1884

PEYTON ANDERSON, Publisher

JOSEPH PARHAM
Editor

BERT STRUBY
General Manager

JAY TRAWICK
Managing Editor

Published every afternoon except Sunday at 120 Broadway, Macon, Ga. Second-Class postage paid at Macon, Georgia. The Macon News is not responsible for money paid for subscriptions until such money has been received at our office.

Single Copy — Daily 10c — Sunday 20c
Home Delivery and Mail Subscription Rates
Subscription Rates Macon and Georgia

	1 wk	1 Mo.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	1 yr
Daily and Sunday	65c	\$2.82	\$8.45	\$16.90	\$33.80
Daily Only	45c	\$1.95	\$5.85	\$11.70	\$23.40

Georgia sales tax is included.

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Thursday, January 2, 1969

CHARLES BARTLETT

A Hunt for Fresh Faces

WASHINGTON — The spirit of "what did he do for Dick?" is running strong as the Nixon team wades through its lists for 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 a hare-nosed trio of Nixon loyalists for the men who will serve as their assistants.

The process is proving slow because it has been extremely centralized. The trio, composed of John Mitchell, Robert Haldeman, and Peter Flanigan, has culled through thousands of names and come up with lists from which each cabinet officer can choose his associates. If he wants a man who is not on his list, he can tap him only if he persuades the trio.

The factor of pro-Nixon political activity is given particular weight because the campaign is much closer to the personal backgrounds of the three judges than the federal government. All were principal architects 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 an impression that he is reviving the past. He wants to be captain of a fresh team and by placing broad authority in 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 been so assiduous in avoiding the counsels 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 austere 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 ancien regime. His key role in the selection of Spiro Agnew and his Southern strategy for the campaign yield a basis for questioning his qualities 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 exertion 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. Elliott 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 in 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 1950's.

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

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

good
But can't keep it up

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



DONNER LABORATORY AND DONNER PAVILION

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

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.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Hardin'.

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.

5. 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.

6. 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

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Richard M. Nixon

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

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

HRH: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 the Russians give aid to them, then our position is the same with Russia. If they want clear and simple reason, instead of underminingness, 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,



James J. Kelly

cc/jjk

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.

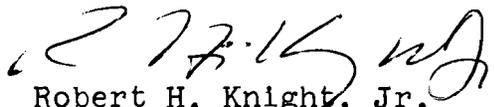
Thai Proposes Vote

12-16-68
C.A. Baggett

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.

ack fthk -

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.

HRH/mc

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CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

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ROBERT HALDEMAN, ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT ELECT RICHARD NIXON 7 PM 9 12

INTERIM WHITE HOUSE PIERRE HOTEL NYK

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 EFFECT 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.

NIXON, AGNEW

Campaign Committee
450 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022
(212) 661-6400

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 effecting 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

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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

4 December 1968

Dear Bob:

Here is a copy of today's LA Times story on the De Budge appointment. It is a good one as was Mr. Nixon's TV appearance. De Budge will be able to waste Democrats and others behind the President as well as anyone I know. However, it is not a one-man job and a non-governmental group like the proposed NCS will be invaluable. De Budge will have his hands full taking over OST etc. after 8 bad years of self-interest. I know that picture only too well.

Again, I hope that Prof. Rose and I can have some time soon with you and the President - Sect.

My regards -
Sincerely -
Jm.

Nixon Sees DuBridge as a Link to Scientists

Says He Hopes to Narrow Gap Between Intellectual Community and Government

NEW YORK (AP)—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 peacetime 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, including that of sending a man to the moon.

Barring 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, religion 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.

Yale University *New Haven, Connecticut*

Department of Political Science

Graduate Program in International Relations

18 Nov. 1968

President-Elect Richard M. 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.

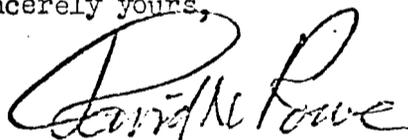
We believe that both American teachers and students are now as always basically united in support of the traditional values of our nation such as freedom, public responsibility, the pursuit of truth and justice, and the promotion of human welfare through democratic means. These values are gravely threatened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

David N. Rowe

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

3 December 1968

Dear Bob:

The enclosure should be of interest to you.

I just heard the name of Lee-Du Bridge's expected choice as Deane Adams. I've been working hard on some proposals for reorganizing that office, but, since Lee is on the ground I'll pass these ideas over to him.

The Kennedy-Johnson administration have left a real set of problems in Washington involving OST, NSF, NASA etc. Du Bridge will have his hands full.

Best regards -

Smoot -
Jr.

NICK THIMMESCH

Nixon and the Academic Community

Washington—There doesn't seem to be much kinship between the nation's vast academic community and Richard M. Nixon. Somehow his earlier bouts with communism alienated many academics inclined toward passionate dislike. When you find a professor for Nixon, he's usually an engineer or a scientist or one of those occasional conservatives in the political science department.

Nixon himself, while possessing a fine intellect and soliciting information and advice from the campus, thinks professors make punk public officials and likes to chastise them. Reminded once that intellectuals disdain his slogan-like utterances, Nixon replied, "They're supercilious. They say, 'if only he'd speak so we could understand.' What arrogance."

The President-elect expects snide attacks of the kind Arthur Schlesinger Jr., now a high-paid academician at City College of New York, makes because he regards him as a polemicist and no longer a scholar. Yet there are stirrings in the Nixon camp which indicate some professors might be attracted to the new administration not on the basis of Nixon's personality but to get into the area of "problem solving."



Nick Timmesch

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. Fisher, 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. Fisher 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 soft-selling Republicanism."

Dr. Martin Anderson, the young Columbia University professor who became a Nixon staffer dealing with ghetto problems, says, perhaps wishfully, "If we can cut through the academics' prejudices on Nixon, and get them to think about what must be done in this country, there will be a shift by them toward him by 1972."

Kaplan and other professors are forming a national council of scholars "to bring the academic community together to help the new President." Kaplan told me: "I voted for Nixon, but I still feel

scholars, no matter how they voted, have a fundamental responsibility to help him become the best President we can have. If a scholar doesn't feel that way, he ought to get out. I think it's disgraceful the way Schlesinger knocks Nixon just for the sake of knocking him."

President Kennedy had the intelligentsia on his side and so did Lyndon Johnson when he was elected in 1964. Johnson even installed an intellectual on the White House premises, Dr. Eric Goldman. Vietnam got the best of him and he quit.

His replacement was Dr. John P. Roche, of Brandeis University and former chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action. Roche soon got fed up with intellectual criticism of the President and cracked: "Who are these alienated intellectuals? Mainly the New York artsy-craftsy set . . . a small body of people who live in affluent alienation on Cape Cod and fire off salvos against the vulgarity of the masses."

So while Nixon can use the help of men like Dr. Milton Friedman and Dr. Arthur Burns—both economists—and scientists like Kaplan and W. F. Libby, he is wise not to fret too much if there is no mass movement at Harvard to erect a bust in his honor. Thomas E. Dewey, a brainy fellow himself, once shook his head over certain shenanigans by intellectuals and remarked: "They're educated boobs."

Monday, November 25, 1968

Newsday (Long Island)

Bob - he was
wrong.
Loomis thought I wouldn't.
you might like to
see the type of
responses that are
being given to the
form leading business
men are being asked
to complete. L