

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>
62	6	09/25/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to Raymond Vandergriff. 1 pg.
62	6	09/15/1962	Letter	Letter from Raymond Vandergriff to H.R. Haldeman. 3 pgs including attachment. Duplicate newsletter not scanned. Attached to previous.
62	6	n.d.	Memo	Memo from Bob Haldeman to Al Moscow. 1 pg. Attached to previous.
62	6	09/12/1962	Letter	Letter from Raymond Vandergriff to H.R. Haldeman. 4 pgs including attachment. Attached to previous.
62	6	09/27/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to John Vaughn. 1 pg.
62	6	09/20/1962	Letter	Letter from John Vaughn to H.R. Haldeman. 6 pgs including attachments. Attached to previous.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
62	6	09/10/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to John Vaughn. 1 pg.
62	6	08/28/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to John Vaughn. 1 pg.
62	6	06/20/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to Talik Volmensky. 1 pg.
62	6	06/13/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to Tallik Volmensky. 1 pg. Attached to previous.
62	6	05/30/1962	Memo	Memo to Bill Spencer from Bob Haldeman about Alexander Von Reimers. 1 pg.
62	6	05/21/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to John Vaughn. 1 pg.
62	6	n.d.	Memo	Handwritten note. 1 pg.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
62	6	04/16/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to Leonard Valiukas. 1 pg.
62	6	03/01/1962	Memo	Memo to Edward Valentine from Bob Haldeman. 1 pg.
62	6	02/23/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to George Vaughan. 1 pg.
62	6	02/01/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to George Vaughan. 1 pg.
62	6	02/12/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to Leonard Valiukas. 1 pg.
62	6	02/12/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to Edward Valentine. 1 pg.
62	6	02/01/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to Leonard Valiukas. 2 pgs including attachment.

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62	6	02/01/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to John Vaughn. 1 pg.
62	6	01/30/1962	Letter	Letter from John Vaughn to H.R. Haldeman. 1 pg. Attached to previous.
62	6	02/02/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to Lawrence Gould. 1 pg. Attached to previous.
62	6	01/22/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to George Vaughan. 1 pg.
62	6	12/22/1961	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to John Vaughn. 1 pg.
62	6	01/08/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to John Vaughn. 1 pg.
62	6	01/10/1962	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to Leonard Valiukas. 1 pg.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
62	6	11/14/1961	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to Leonard Valiukas. 1pg.

September 25, 1962

Dear Mr. Vandegriff:

Thank you for your letter
and for sending along the copy of
Election Victory Trail.

The points raised in your
letter have all been carefully
considered and are receiving appro-
priate follow through.

We do appreciate your interest
and support. Keep up the good work.

- WIN WITH NIXON -

H. R. Haldeman

Mr. Raymond E. Vandegriff
709 Jackson Street
Fairfield, California

September 15, 1962

Mr. H. R. Haldeman,
Campaign Manager,
Nixon For Governor,
3908 Wilshire Blvd.,
Los Angeles 5, California

Dear Mr. Haldeman:

Governor Brown in his reelection campaign has obtained so much political mileage out of the endorsement of Earl Warren Junior. Is not it possible for our Republican candidate for governor, Dick Nixon, to obtain public offers of support from others of the Warren clan, as a counter to the Brown campaign strategists, who are trying to create the public impression that Brown and his administrative policies are the lineal political descendants of the Warren philosophy of government?

While we are on the subject of public endorsements, is it not possible that former Governor Goodwin Knight can be persuaded to endorse and support the Republican state ticket, and Dick Nixon, as its chosen head? The former Republican governor should certainly be asked to clarify his public utterances with respect to Governor Brown and his spending, taxing, and debt financing excesses in California. The current public view is that Mr. Knight mildly approves of much of what Governor Brown has done since 1958. If this is not true, this faulty public impression should be corrected to our electoral advantage.

Another campaign question - Have letters to the defeated Democrat Party gubernatorial candidates been considered, suggesting an endorsement of Dick Nixon and the joining of the Democrats for Nixon Committee? We should assume that these three gentlemen, Alfred Hamilton, John C. Stuart, and Phillip Winston Moore, oppose the goals, policies or methods of Governor Brown, and, are susceptible to invitations to support a candidate who espouses different ones.

I hope the Nixon For Governor campaign plans to make full use of the services of Assemblyman Joe Shell. He is most popular in many areas of California, including Sacramento County, where he showed great voter appeal. If Mr. Shell would be willing to tour the areas of his greatest popularity and personally urge his supporters to vote for Dick Nixon, this would be most beneficial to a united party stand on November 6th.

I enclose a copy of my latest campaign issue digest for your information.

Enclosure: Copy, Election Victory Trail,
Edition 4

Yours respectfully,

Raymond E. Vandegriff
Raymond E. Vandegriff
709 Jackson Street
Fairfield, California

The Election Victory Trail

A DIGEST OF CAMPAIGN ISSUES, ARGUMENTS, AND SUGGESTED
POSITIONS FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICES

BY

RAYMOND E. VANDEGRIF

Public Finance Analyst

Vol. 1, Edition 4

709 Jackson Street, Fairfield, Calif.

September 15 '62

WHAT PAT BROWN PLANS FOR THE CALIFORNIA TAXPAYER IN 1963, BUT WON'T TELL?

ANSWER - TAXES, TAXES, MORE TAXES TO COVER MORE AND MORE PUBLIC SPENDING BY BROWN AND HIS
PATRONAGE CRONIES!

Not-with-standing the official denials by Governor Pat Brown, by Hale Champion, his press agent, Director of Finance, and administration Democrats in general, old hands in the state service in Sacramento, together with those who have studied past state budgets and recent expenditure history, are certain that the Governor, if reelected, plans a whole series of tax increases and measures designed to squeeze more money for the State of California out of taxpaying citizens. This was the pattern of events in 1959, after the Brown election victory in 1958, when the largest tax increase in California history has imposed on the over burdened state individual and corporate taxpayer by the tax and spend Brown dominated State Legislature and State Administration. This same fiscal cycle is due to be repeated, starting in 1963.

FACING THE FINANCIAL FACTS -

The state financial experts are certain about the truth of proposed tax increases in 1963 because they know that Governor Pat Brown has led this State down the spendthrift trail so far and so fast, since he took office, that one of two alternatives must be faced in 1963 - either reduce State spending substantially or increase the public tax load on all Californians.

There is no question but that Brown's Administration of State affairs has proved to be the costliest in State history. Our spendthrift governor has allowed the costs of state government to increase by some fifty percent in less than four years in office. Who is to argue with the financial facts? From \$1,914,987,671 in fiscal year 1958 (the last Republican year) to \$2,887,378,816 in fiscal 1962, this is the Brown spending record. State costs have so skyrocketed under Governor Pat, that the \$250 million dollar tax bite of 1959, the largest in California history, and, which resulted in a \$100 million dollar surplus in one year, has been exhausted or will be by the end of fiscal 1963.

With California State expenditures again eating up every dollar of available State revenue, with a cash balance of the State books not possible, and an accounting balance of the books, as between funds, and income and outgo, obtainable only by extensive inter-fund borrowing, use of devious accounting techniques, and by debt financing of large portions of the capital outlay budget, the need for another augmentation of state revenues, through a tax increase, appears unavoidable in absence of state cost control and expenditure reductions.

The public record of the Brown Administration in controlling state costs, and in resisting the known pressures of pension and welfare advocates, mental health pushers, and regulation-happy bureaucrats, coupled with Pat Brown's personal tax and spend philosophy, all argues for the low road of another tax increase, as opposed to the more difficult, but fiscally responsible alternative of expenditure control, to bring outgo in line with state income. To accomplish the high road goal of fiscal responsibility, in this instant, requires gubernatorial leadership, ability, and courage, which again explains why Governor Pat Brown is likely to travel the low road of tax increases to cover impending state deficits.

Governor Brown in 1963 will be hoping that the political climate will have similarities to that of 1959, when he found it relatively easy to raise the taxes of Californians by some \$250 millions. The Brown controlled State Legislature passed the governor's tax bill with minor alterations and the public outcry, though sharp, was apparently free of damaging political consequences to Pat Brown and political company.

Republicans, prior to the coming election, should stress their united opposition to the 1959 Brown tax increase on cigarettes, wine, beer and spirits, personal and corporate incomes, and on insurance premiums. They should point out to the voters that Republicans controlled but a small minority of the seats in the 1959 State Legislature. The party's position that much of the tax increase was unnecessary and its prediction of a massive treasury surplus should be made with vigor by all candidates.

THE 1963 PAT BROWN TAX INCREASE PACKAGE -

Here are the details of the Governor's planned 1963 tax increase, to be announced after the State General Election in November, as Brown's reelection gift to the California taxpayer:

(1) Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax - to be increased from six to eight cents per gallon of gasoline, with one cent of the increase to go to the State and one cent to cities and counties (also, a proportionate rise in diesel fuel tax for trucks)- estimated revenue yield is \$220 millions;

(2) Motor Vehicle License Fees - planned increase from two to three percent of market value - the so called Vehicle in lieu tax legislation is to be amended to allow the bulk of the increased revenue to go into California's depleted General Fund - estimated revenue yield is \$40 millions;

(3) Withholding of State Personal Income Tax at the source, with no revision of tax rates from the record levels established by the Brown administration in 1959. The only change, other than adding the withholding feature, will probably be to restore the pre 1959 minimum tax bracket for the required payment of California Personal Income Tax to \$5000. Governor Brown will try to make some political capital out of his recommendation to the State Legislature that the minimum tax bracket be lowered to \$2500 in order to give relief to low income families, when the real reason is that the State Franchise Tax Board takes in less from these low income taxpayers than it costs in administration. Pat Brown will also conveniently forget to remind the people of California that it was his administration which sponsored the 1959 drastic increase in the state income tax, along with the senseless lowering of the minimum tax bracket.

The principal reason for advocacy of the withholding at the source tax amendment is as a final answer to the wide spread evasion of the State Personal Income Tax law which has been common knowledge among students of public finance and state administrators for years. The estimated tax evasion runs close to fifty percent and the Brown administration has given up trying to cut it down by proper methods of modern tax administration. Therefore, Californians in 1963, assuming the reelection of Pat Brown, are likely to have two withholding taxes gnawing at the salaries and wages, at their sources, instead of just one. The estimated revenue yield is \$40 millions to cover the spending excesses of Governor Brown's second administration.

(4) Other parts of the Pat Brown tax increase package are less descript, but, additional revenues for the General Fund must be found if the Brown spending pace is to be maintained as heretofore. Further tax increases on business, such as on insurance premiums, corporation income, an oil and gas severance tax, etc., are all being surveyed by the Brown fiscal advisors, as possible sources of needed General Fund revenue.

A PUBLIC TAX INFORMATION CAMPAIGN IS NEEDED PRIOR TO ELECTION DAY, NOVEMBER 6TH!

All Republican candidates for state offices should join in a united educational campaign to inform the public, prior to election day, of the probabilities of 1963 tax increases under a second Brown State Administration, which has shown conclusively by its taxing and spending record, from 1958 to 1962, that it is unwilling, as well as, unable to control the costs of state government in California.

All Republican candidates should make a determined effort to communicate these basic, pocketbook facts to the California electorate prior to November 6th:

If you want to avoid:

(1) A Three Billion Dollar State, Spending Budget in 1963;

(2) Another \$250 million dollar tax increase, like the one in 1959;

(3) Adding another Two Billion Dollars to the California State Debt; And,

(4) If you want to prevent a second withholding tax on your wages and salaries,

YOU SHOULD VOTE FOR DICK NIXON FOR GOVERNOR AND THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES FOR

STATE OFFICES ON ELECTION DAY, NOVEMBER 6TH!

Ray Vandegriff
709 Jackson Street
Fairfield, Calif.

~~_____~~

To: Al Moscow

-- another letter from our

"friend" up north....

did you ack. the other one?

- if so, do you want to

handle this one too -- saying

received while Bob was out

of town?

BOB HALDEMAN

September 12, 1962

Mr. H. R. Haldeman,
Nixon For Governor Campaign Manager,
3908 Wilshire Blvd.,
Los Angeles 5, California

Dear Mr. Haldeman:

I am indeed sorry to have missed the opportunity of meeting you at the Northern California Win With Nixon Leadership Conference, last Saturday, September 8th. Your position is so vital to the Nixon campaign that I hope you have won your bout with the flu, by now, and are back on the job.

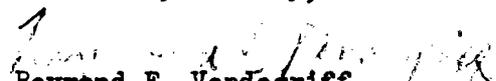
Enclosed you will find a copy of my latest gubernatorial issue digest on agriculture. This is a campaign area which I consider crucial to success in November for the Republican gubernatorial candidate. I have so stated this conclusion to you previously and expressed my concern that insufficient was being done to encourage the agricultural vote landslide for Mr. Nixon, which is but waiting for activation.

Concerning gubernatorial issue digests, you may be interested to know that Mr. Nixon has expressed a personal interest in their contents and suggested to me that copies be forwarded directly to Mr. David Hunter, at Room 821, 315 West Ninth Street, Los Angeles 15. I shall be glad to honor this request and have so informed the Republican candidate for governor.

With respect to the Farmers for Nixon group, under Mr. Ross Wurm, in Modesto, I am mailing copies of my campaign issue materials which touch on agricultural matters. I hope this group will live up to expectations in carrying the fight to Governor Brown and his administration, because they are grievously vulnerable for their record in California agriculture.

Again, a speedy recovery, and my best wishes for a successful campaign!

Yours respectfully,


Raymond E. Vandegriff

Enclosure: Edition 3, The Victory Trail

The Election Victory Trail

A DIGEST OF CAMPAIGN ISSUES, ARGUMENTS, AND SUGGESTED
POSITIONS FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICES

by

RAYMOND E. VANDEGRIF

Public Finance Analyst

Vol. 1, Edition 3

709 Jackson Street, Fairfield, Calif.

September 12, '62

A REPUBLICAN OFFENSIVE CALLED FOR ON THE AGRICULTURAL FRONT -

California agriculture is of great importance to a Republican gubernatorial victory in November! This electoral conclusion is founded upon the following reasoned facts. First, economically speaking, agriculture is California's largest industry in terms of productive wealth and in point of employment. More Californians are involved in the production, processing, and distribution of agricultural foods and fibres than any other remunerative endeavor. Second, politically speaking, notwithstanding the fact that Californians in agriculture are just as likely to be registered Democrats, as Republicans, they, being closer to the soil, are highly independent minded; and, more often than not, these farmers, ranchers, farm workers, and agricultural distributors will vote for the best qualified man for any public office regardless of party label.

Moreover, the bulk of these Democrats in agriculture are by nature conservatives in financial matters; they believe in governmental economy, in maintaining a sound dollar; they are by and large opposed to big government with its high taxes, with its predisposition toward an attempted public solution for all the social and economic problems of individuals, families, and society in general, through massive, state controlled programs of public welfare and paternalism, as opposed to a work-opportunity program, which relies on private initiative and stamina, on competition and individual self-help, and on community spirit and leadership.

Accordingly, it is in the field of California agriculture, and in the areas where the great bulk of its participants reside, the coastal and inland valleys, that the Republican candidates for state executive and legislative offices will be able to pick up the necessary Democrat votes, to provide the margin of victory in the coming General Election.

A Republican election campaign which stresses conservative values in legislative and fiscal matters; one which lays emphasis upon the time honored Republican theme of reliance on individual initiative and responsibility and resources first; on the premise that the prime function of government is to maintain law and order, protect the citizens' person and property, and promote freedom of opportunity, of worship, and of speech; not to control the economic and social lives of citizens and care for their basic needs in an institutional manner by distributing welfare benefits at the taxpayers' expense. A Republican campaign position which promises to restore a work-opportunity climate, as free as possible, to California agriculture, so that our first industry may again move forward in an atmosphere of freedom, to enjoy the full fruits of its individual and cooperative enterprise is to be recommended. Such a campaign, coupled with one which accurately communicates to the agricultural voters of California the miserable performance record of Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, and his crony advisors, toward California agriculture in the past four years, should bring effective electoral response at the polls in November for the Republican cause.

WHAT IS THE BROWN RECORD IN CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE? ANSWER: IT IS BROWN, NOT BRIGHT!!

In discussing California agriculture and Governor Pat Brown, the most appropriate theme is not what Brown has done for California's first industry, and its family participants, but rather, what has Governor Brown, and his administration, done to California farming, ranching, and forestry industries; and, even more importantly, what has he and his labor bosses attempted to do to California agriculture in the period, 1958 - 1962?

The short-form answer to this question is that the Brown administration, acting at the behest of the leaders of organized labor in this State, has attempted with some success to subject California agriculture to the greatest amount of governmental regulation, direction and restraint, ever imposed by force of law over farmers, ranchers, farm workers, processors, and their cooperatives. Governor Pat Brown, in paying off his election debt to the state labor czars, threw the whole weight of the State of California on the side of organized labor, during its 1959-1960 organizational blitzkrieg to unionize all agricultural labor in California, by use of the disruptive and unfair harvest strike, in a giant effort to impose a closed shop in California agriculture, establish a labor monopoly, and forever dictate agricultural wages, employment benefits, hours, and conditions.

Republicans should be diligent in emphasizing over-and-over to their Democrat friends in agriculture that the agencies and agents of the State of California, in these controversial attempts by organized labor leaders to obtain monopoly control over agricultural labor, through use of contrived disputes, organizational picketing at harvest time by outsiders, transportation boycotts etc., did not remain neutral or impartial, but actively assisted these organizational efforts through the strained, biased rulings of the State Department of Employment, the actions of its director, and of the Farm Placement Service in denying referral service to growers and ranchers, who were victimized by the professional labor agitators, paid organizers, and hired pickets.

GOVERNOR PAT BROWN TRIES TO KILL THE BRACERO PROGRAM -

An important part of the attempt to unionize all agricultural labor in California, during the 1959-1960 harvest time, by such tactics as the importation of pickets, the creation of phony wage disputes, the active promotion of discord among agricultural workers by paid agitators and outside organizers, the trucking boycotts, together with the usual threats of violence and night-time visitations, was the control over the supply of Mexican Nationals exercised by the State of California, through its Department of Employment. Because Governor Pat Brown, and his administration, favors the unionization and control of all agricultural labor by the AFL-CIO hierarchy, they have been vigilant in behind the scenes action, with the Democrat controlled Congress, the National Administration, and the United States Department of Labor, to restrict or, if possible, eliminate the use of the bracero, Mexican National, on the farms and ranches of California.

Having done all it could to restrict the total number of braceros who could enter the United States and California, each harvest season, the Brown administration used the great power of the State of California over the supply of Mexican laborers, to deny use to California farmers, who refused "to bargain in good faith" with the labor organizers, so that a "bona fide" labor dispute resulted in their fields. This Brown administration alliance with the leaders of organized labor against the California farmer and rancher, to force him to hire only agricultural workers who carried union cards, had some success because of the State control over the referral of Mexican Nationals, and over the normal supply of native, local agricultural labor, through the Farm Placement Service, and, of course, due to the critical need of the grower for labor at harvest times. However, due to the determined effort of the California farmer to resist coercion and intimidation by labor organizers in consort with the Brown administration, the attempted coup by the labor monopolists over California agriculture was defeated for the present.

OTHER BROWN ACTIONS TOWARD CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE WHICH DESERVE ELECTION YEAR NOTICE -

Again acting under apparent orders from his campaign supporters within the leadership of organized labor, Governor Pat Brown called for a state enforced minimum wage for all agricultural workers, at the 1959 Session of the California State Legislature. It will be remembered that it took the combined efforts of the friends of California agriculture to defeat the governor's wage fixing bill in the State Senate, after the Assembly had approved it with ease. After the defeat, and after reading the political handwriting on the wall, and after learning something about the economics of California agriculture, Governor Brown now declares that he opposes a State enforced minimum wage for California agriculture, opposes it, that is, until there is a national agricultural minimum wage. Brown states that he does not want to put California at an economic disadvantage with other agricultural states, not having such a minimum wage. In so stating, the governor hopes that the voters of California will forget that he rejected this same worthy argument in 1959, when presented by the recognized leaders of California agriculture. If Pat Brown wins in November, his labor supporters will be certain to urge another try to subject California agriculture to a minimum, state enforced, wage for agricultural workers.

Apparently reacting to his defeats in attempts to aid organized labor leaders in their well financed campaigns to gain control over the labor supply of California agriculture, and the massive effort to establish mandatory wage controls over agriculture, Governor Brown seems to have retaliated by seeking to demote the historic State Department of Agriculture to a minor division within his planned super agency of Natural Resources. Again, because of public outcries, against this gubernatorial scheme to down-grade agriculture within the organizational plan of the State government, and to deny it cabinet rank, Pat Brown seemingly reversed himself and agreed to restore, what amounts to an empty title and a meaningless cabinet rank to the once great California Department of Agriculture, the State servant of the California farmer and rancher.

Governor Brown's lack of favor for agriculture can also be seen in his budget requests. While he has been a lavish spender, increasing the costs of the State government by fifty per cent in four years' time, his spending mania has confined itself to certain pet departments, such as Social Welfare, Mental Health, Industrial Relations, and the State Regulatory Agencies over business and the public utilities. Agricultural expenditures by the State have fallen far short of their proportionate share of expenditure increase, assuming the total is justified. When the Governor requests more public support for the Department of Finance and almost as much for the State Board of Equalization, as he does for the Department of Agriculture, one can assume deliberate purpose to curtail agricultural services or prevent worthy expansion of needed agricultural programs of improvement.

One can go on and on with a list from the Pat Brown record of disservices to California agriculture. The effort by the Governor to deny irrigation water, produced by the State Water Program, to holders of more than 160 acres on the false ground of unjust enrichment should be noted. His continuous support of the uneconomical 160 acre limitation should make California farmers and ranchers reject the incumbent governor's leadership without more.

Republicans should agree with the Pat Brown apologists that the Governor in 1959 was probably ignorant of the problems and complexities of California agriculture, and that he didn't mean to create the chaos in the farm labor market which his misuse of State power helped produce. However, his ignorance of agriculture is no excuse and his actions and record smack more of dictation by organized labor than the usual, amiable bungling for which Pat Brown seems primarily fit.

Governor Pat Brown, although ignorant of the ways of California agricultural production and economics, did recognize the political capital involved in his asserted championing of the so called "forgotten man" of California agriculture, the migratory worker, and of the advantage to the Democrat Party in having an organized and regimented force of some 500,000 agricultural workers under the control of the labor chieftans. Such a political prize was worth the risks in using the office of governor and the power of the state government machinery to the advantage of one economic group (organized labor) and the disadvantage of another (farmers and ranchers etc) in the struggle for unionization and labor monopoly within California agriculture.

A CONTINUING DISSERVICE TO CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE - THE BROWN RECORD -

State regulation and harrassment of California agriculture has increased ten fold since this labor dominated Brown administration gained control over our state government in 1959. All of the bureaucratic red tap and State legal restrictions, requirements, minimum standards, which have become commonplace in the daily life of commerce and industry in California is now being imposed on California agriculture by the Democrat governor and his legislative followers regardless whether they fit agricultural conditions and enterprise or not. It matters not to Governor Brown and the advocates of government regulation that sometimes state control and the imposition of standards are unnecessary, unduely burdensome and expensive to the regulatees, or costly to administer with success. No where is this more true than in the field of agriculture, where industrial type conditions, organization, and profit margins do not exist.

Ask any California farmer or rancher, if his required paper work and mandatory record keeping has not tribled in the last few years. Much of this expensive reporting and record-keeping is caused by the over-regulation of agriculture by the state control zealots of the Brown administration, who freely admit disbelief that any major private endeavor can operate without public abuse and the consequent necessity for state regulation.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN THEME -

Freedom for California Agriculture from excessive State regulation of agricultural wages, employment relations, benefits, housing, and record-keeping should be the Republican campaign theme in 1962. The California State government should concern itself in the main with enforcement of adequate health and sanitation conditions for agricultural workers, provide worker and grower alike with an effective, impartial farm employment service for the recruitment of agricultural labor, maintain a first class marketing news service, field extension service, and State Department of Agriculture for the benefit of all Californians engaged in our first industry - Agriculture.

We must not kill the primary source of wealth in California by bureaucratic regulation and harrassment of agricultural enterprise and initiative by the hard working and resourceful ranchers and farmers of California. These producers of our plentiful supply of food and fibre are smack up against a profit squeeze which is imposed by natural conditions and foreign competition without the State government adding to the burden. The state government must cooperate with agricultural producers and enterprise to the fullest. For if, private endeavor fails in this crucial field, production will drop, consumer food prices will rise, the family farm will be no more, and the state collective farm will be on its way to California's fertile, golden valleys!

R. VANDEGRIF

September 27, 1962

Dear John:

Just a note to let you know I had a delightful chat with Dr. Joe Kaplan on the telephone.

Unfortunately, Bob Alshuler's understanding was not correct. Dr. Kaplan feels he should not make a public statement, although he is doing everything he can behind the scenes and indirectly.

Best regards.

WIN WITH NIXON!

H. R. Haldeman

Mr. John V. Vaughn
Dartell Laboratories
1226 S. Flower Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Dartell Laboratories
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE BIOCHEMICAL SPECIALTIES

1226 SO. FLOWER ST.
LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.
RICHMOND 9-7701

September 20, 1962

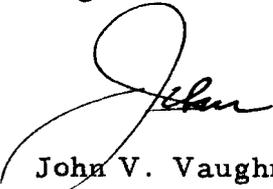
Mr. H. R. Haldeman
Campaign Manager
Nixon Headquarters
3908 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 5, California

Dear Bob,

We are making some headway in the organization of both a UCLA and a USC Alumni Committee. I am hopeful that we can get them both cranked up next week.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Bob Alshuler who, as you know, is currently President of the UCLA Alumni Association. Also enclosed is a "Town Hall" brief description of Dr. Joseph Kaplan about whom Bob Alshuler's suggestion refers.

Regards,



John V. Vaughn

JVV:mp

Encls.

METROPOLITAN MORTGAGE *Corporation*

808 SHATTO PLACE • LOS ANGELES 6, CALIFORNIA • TELEPHONE 368-3661

ROBERT E. ALSHULER
PRESIDENT

September 19, 1962

Mr. John Vaughn
1226 South Flower Street
Los Angeles 16, California

Dear John:

I enclose your authorization to use the names of both Alice and myself on the UCLA Alumni for Nixon Committee.

We had an idea from a visit with Professor Joe Kaplan the other evening. He is a very enthusiastic supporter for Nixon and indicated that he would be pleased to make a public statement in this regard, relating it to science and the University and subtly pointing out that all the University professors are not such liberals. I think this would be a very sharp campaign strategy if it were handled properly. I hope this suggestion can be used by you or can be passed on to those who can handle it. Joe will be leaving the city at the end of the month, so this should be done rather promptly.

kindest regards,

REA:ms
encl.

TOWN HALL

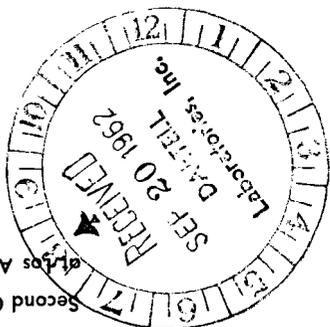
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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA — SEPTEMBER 18, 1962

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Mr. John V. Vaughn, President

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GETTING ALONG ON THE SPACE FRONTIER

(More about the September 25th meeting)

President Kennedy recently said, "we have vowed that (the world) shall not see space filled with weapons of mass destruction, but with instruments of knowledge and understanding." At almost the same time he uttered these words, Russian and American delegates on the United Nations committee on the peaceful uses of outer space were engaged in a verbal battle over the committee's report to the General Assembly. Perhaps a solution to their differences might have been quickly arrived at had the delegates paused to review a blueprint that showed how many nations peaceably made great strides forward in the search for scientific knowledge — the International Geophysical Year.

Our speaker on September 25, Dr. Joseph Kaplan, can attest to the results obtained through such a joint effort, having served as Chairman of the U. S. National committee for that cooperative, far-flung assault on the frontiers of knowledge with highly lauda-

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When friends ask about Town Hall and what it does for its members, put them in touch with the MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE. Call MADison 8-8141.

"International Cooperation in Space"

"Can Nations Get Along Together on the Space Frontier?"

will be discussed by

DR. JOSEPH KAPLAN

Professor of Physics, University of California, Los Angeles



Chairman of the U. S. National Committee, for the International Geophysical Year, Dr. Kaplan has taught physics at UCLA since 1928. At Westwood, he organized the Institute of Geophysics, has taught astrophysics in the Department of Astronomy, and helped establish the Department of Meteorology.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1962—12 O'CLOCK NOON
BILTMORE HOTEL — LUNCHEON, \$3.25

(Further details on back page)

DEAN KINGSLEY OUTLINES COMMISSIONS' RECOMMENDATIONS ON NEW LAWS DEALING WITH CRIMINALLY INSANE

The following is a condensation of the September 4th address by Robert Kingsley, Dean of the School of Law, University of Southern California. Dean Kingsley spoke on the topic: "Criminal or Insane?—Proposed Changes in the Laws Dealing with Criminal Insanity."

The law has always recognized that we have to take account of people whose conduct is attributable to mental disease, and that we have to lay down some rules, some definition, as to the kind and the amount of the disease which we would regard as sufficient to relieve a person from the responsibility of criminality and cause us to deal with him in some other category and under some other label. The difficulty has been to develop rules and definitions which meet this objective and still provide adequate protection to society.

The Right and Wrong Test of Criminal Insanity

The test for criminal insanity which was developed over a hundred years ago in Eng-

States. In essence, this test asks: "Is the defendant, by reason of mental disease, incapable of knowing the nature and quality of his act, or if it is wrong?" If so, he is not criminally responsible for his act. This is the so-called right or wrong test of criminal insanity.

Professional objections to this test have grown in volume and vigor over the years. Psychiatrists have objected that it is based on assumptions about the mental processes which are not in accord with present-day medical knowledge, and lawyers have objected that it does not focus attention on what the law itself had said originally was the basic problem — namely, are we dealing with a person

intent which the law had built in as part of the definition of the crime for which the defendant was on trial. Thus what we really should be concerned with is not per se whether a defendant knew right from wrong or had any other particular symptoms of disease, but whether he had a mental disease and, if he did, whether that disease affected his capacity for criminal intent.

Procedural Problems and Criminal Insanity

We have also become conscious that there are other problems which are not problems solely of the definition of criminal insanity, but problems of procedure in dealing with people who are both insane and criminal. It should be remembered that though we hear about the insanity definition most often in connection with homicide cases, the problem arises far more often in connection with other types of crime—arson, robbery, and theft. In view of this, we began to realize that our test of right and wrong, meeting as it does only part of the problem, resulted in sending to penal institutions for fixed terms of years (often relatively short) men and women adjudged "sane" but who are in fact highly dangerous to property and to persons. We hold these people for their fixed terms and then release them just as mentally diseased and dangerous as they were at the time of arrest.

At the same time, people acquitted as criminally insane are sent to mental hospitals, many of them to be released in relatively short time when it is determined that they now know right from wrong or because they are not, in the technical sense of the word, psychotic. So again, we send back into society people who are very dangerous, who haven't been treated, and who go back with virtually no control over them.

These kinds of problems resulted in the Governor's appointment of two special study commissions on the problems of insanity and the criminal offender, one of them to study problems of substantive law and the other to examine problems of procedural law. The two commissions were directed to meet jointly and to submit a joint report. That report has been completed and will be in print shortly.

Recommendations of the Commissions

The objective of the two Commissions was to draft rules relating to mentally ill offenders that fulfill two basic objectives:

protection of the public; and 2) bring the law insofar as possible into conformity with the advance of modern psychiatry. In regard to the latter, it is important that the rules defining criminal responsibility distinguish between those criminals who are blameworthy and to be regarded as criminals, and those who are not. In comparison to the current right and wrong test, the Commissions have formulated a test which they believe meets the legal concepts with which the law has always been concerned, namely, did or did not the defendant have the criminal intent which the law requires, and if he did not, was the absence of that intent traceable to—the proximate result of—a mental disorder which rendered him incapable of having it? Are we dealing with a person who has a mental disease, and if so, was that disease the substantial cause—not merely a part of the cause—but the real, substantial cause of his conduct?

We are also recommending tightening up the procedures as to what ought to be done with people who are found not guilty by reason of insanity. We feel that if a person has urged the defense of insanity in a criminal case and has proved this to the satisfaction of a court and jury, then society ought ordinarily to subject that person to some form of appropriate governmental control for a substantial period of time. He has by his own statements indicated that he is a person of potential danger to society and, since we know that the manifestations of this kind of disease fluctuate, he ought to be subjected to at least some observation, control, and treatment until we are sure that the apparent remission of the insanity at the moment is reasonably permanent. In general we are contemplating a very substantial period of incarceration under conditions which will insure proper treatment and care, followed not by absolute release, but by release under appropriate and strict supervision.

Our concern for the proper custody and care of the criminally insane, and their supervision upon release, leads us to a third recommendation. At present the criminally insane are committed to the State Department of Mental Hygiene. This Department's institutions are organized, staffed, and operated as medical institutions. They are oriented to the treatment of mental patients who are not primarily security problems. By committing the criminally insane to the Depart-

ment to do a job which we shouldn't ask them to do. We are loading onto them people who simply do not fit, and shouldn't be asked to fit, into their program.

Department of Corrections' Role

On the other hand, the California Department of Corrections can and does deal efficiently with people who are primarily security problems and secondarily mental problems. This Department is staffed and oriented to giving proper treatment, supervision, and care to people who are both criminal and insane. Therefore we propose to shift the custodial responsibility for these people from Mental Hygiene to Corrections.

We think the same reasoning applies when we deal with release under supervision. The Department of Corrections for years has had to deal with the parole supervision

of people who were suffering from various degrees and forms of mental disease. Mental Hygiene's personnel, on the other hand, are trained to deal with people who are not basically security problems. We thus propose to shift the responsibility for parole supervision of the criminally insane to the Department of Corrections.

These are the primary recommendations we are presenting to the people of California. They are recommendations based on the realities and not on emotion, and they are designed to bring about what we think is an increased protection of society in its dealings with a potentially dangerous segment of society. We think the people of California will support a framework within which California could, in this aspect as it already has in many others, bring itself to the forefront of criminal law, criminal administration, and penology.

THREE VIEWS OF BERLIN RECOUNTED BY WILLIAM WEST TOMLINSON

The following is a summary of remarks by William West Tomlinson, Vice President of Temple University and author, lecturer, analyst and interpreter of world affairs, at a recent meeting of the International Relations Section. He has made some fifteen visits to Europe since 1932.

Three separate attitudes toward the problem of Germany were encountered on a recent trip to Europe. The first is that the German problem is essentially America's responsibility; the second that the Germans brought it on themselves and should solve it themselves; the third that the German situation is the central concern of the free world.

The first view is that held by German businessmen (who often held high positions under Hitler). They say that many Germans have no confidence in the U.S. interest in the reunification of Germany and would not spend American lives to achieve it. They feel that someday East and West Germany will be united; the manner will depend on German self-interest. If it cannot be done through working with the West, then another means will be found. These Germans regard the greatest U.S. error to have been allowing the Russians to occupy Berlin; they say this really created the wall.

The second view is held by a Danish historian who feels that the Berlin problem is

a consequence of Germany folly. He says, "Should the West commit suicide to redeem that folly?" He feels that time will bring about changes in the Soviet attitude.

The third outlook might be typified by a Norwegian political editor who says "The borders of Norway pass through Berlin." He believes that many Western Europeans don't face up to the fact that Berlin is "the Armageddon of human freedom," Eastern Europeans are concerned with the real issue which confronts the world today, while the West is trying to evade it.

Those Germans who would go to war over Berlin are in the minority; there are many more who are discouraged but live in hope of a change. In this situation the obligation of the free world is to be strong, of course. But we also have the responsibility to show the world that the free way of life is a practical way. We've got to stop thinking what is in our selfish interest and ask what is the morality of a question.

September 10, 1962

Dear John:

I think your idea as to the approach for organizing the UCLA Alumni for Nixon is good, and that you should go ahead with it.

I should think we could get the Alumni office to let us use their list provided we did not use their plates so that the source would not be obvious.

I had also hoped that because of the caliber of many of the individuals in the group at your meeting, we might be able to get each of them to take on specific campaign assignments in their own particular areas of business or civic endeavor. I can certainly understand the possibility of problems with those directly associated with the University, although I think they should be asked since some of them may want to participate anyway. Fred Houser, incidentally, told me at the meeting that his being a Judge would in no way hamper his efforts in our behalf.

I definitely agree it would be better to ask these people to serve on a Committee first, and then hit them for financial contributions, hoping to pick up some of the much needed cash from them at the appropriate time.

Again, thanks for your help in setting this up and following through.

WIN WITH NIXON!

H. R. Haldeman

Mr. John V. Vaughn
1226 S. Flower Street
Los Angeles 15, California

August 28, 1962

Dear John:

How do we stand on follow-up to the UCLA gathering last week? Have we recruited any new workers out of the group, and are there steps that can be taken now to get some action out of them?

We are especially anxious to know what this session produced since we are contemplating the possibility of several meetings during the campaign period, but do not want to schedule them unless results from this one indicate they might be productive.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

Mr. John V. Vaughn
President
Dartell Laboratories, Inc.
1226 South Flower Street
Los Angeles 15, California

June 20, 1962

Dear Mr. Volmensky:

Thanks very much for your prompt
reply to my letter.

If you are interested in participating
in some area of the campaign in the months ahead, I feel
sure we will be able to work something out that will
prove interesting to you and helpful to us.

I have made a note on my calendar
to get in touch with you again the first part of July,
and perhaps at that time we can arrange for a visit on
one of my trips to San Francisco.

With kind regards and good wishes.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

Mr. Talik Volmensky
514 10th Street
Pacific Grove, California

File;
x
x
Offers
V (Volmensky)
date

V

June 13, 1962

Dear Mr. Volmensky:

Dick Nixon has been in correspondence with Adela Rogers St. Johns who has written enthusiastically of your interest in his gubernatorial campaign.

I am wondering if you have plans that might bring you down this way and whether or not it might be possible for us to get together for a chat here, or perhaps on one of my visits to San Francisco.

I would appreciate your letting me know your current situation and any thoughts you have as to area of activity in which you would have the greatest interest.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

Mr. Talik Volmensky
514 10th Street
Pacific Grove, California

cc Mrs. Adela Rogers St. Johns
File: Offers
x date

Bill Spencer

5-30-62

Bob Waldeman

Alexander Von Reimers

The attached copy of a memo of May 27th
from Rose Woods will be self-explanatory.

Will you follow-up and make certain someone
contacts Von Reimers? I have told Rose you would
handle this appropriately, that it was too late to
reply to his letter (also attached).

May I have a report back on this?

File:
X -
X -
X -
X -
Offers
No. Callf. - S.F. & No. Ct. names - referrals
V (Von Reimers)
date
RMV memo file

May 21, 1962

Dear John:

I am sure we will be able to work in a cocktail party for Dick Nixon, as you have suggested, and certainly agree that this would do us a lot of good.

I definitely feel this should be done after the primary, however, and we are trying to hold off scheduling for that period until the election is behind us. Let's get together right after the election, therefore, and set a mutually convenient date so you can go ahead with your plans.

I am sorry we haven't been working together directly, but get great reports on what you are accomplishing in what I know is a very difficult area.

Best regards.

WIN WITH NIXON!

H. R. Haldeman

Mr. John V. Vaughn
President
Dartell Laboratories, Inc.
1226 South Flower Street
Los Angeles 15, California

File: Schedule - post-primary
x x V (Vaughn)
x date

Cross Ref.

R2:

✓ Karen Vanderlip
(Calif State Conf)

James Mussati
(Calif. State Conf)

referred by —
Mel Willson

HRW ref. to Barber —

→ see Research Staff Memos
(Barber)

April 16, 1962

Dear Leonard:

Mr. Morrison told me of his visit with you the other day.

Although there has been some delay in our getting back to you occasioned by Mr. Norris' departure, I can assure you that you will be hearing shortly from Mr. Dan Waters who just recently joined our staff as Contact Director. He will be getting in touch with you to arrange a time when you can meet and discuss your thoughts and program in detail.

We certainly appreciate the fine work you are doing, Leonard.

Kind regards and best wishes.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

Mr. Leonard Valiukas
902 West 34th Street
Los Angeles 7, California

bcc - Dan Waters

File:
x -
✓ x -
x -

Minor. & Natl.
Contact Director (see memo)
Valiukas
date

Edward R. Valentine

3-1-62

Bob Haldeman

Dear Ed -

At the present time at least, Dick is tentatively scheduled to be in the northern part of the state on March 30th, and hence will not be able to attend the Westridge School cornerstone laying ceremony as you suggested.

If his plans should change and he is going to be available here, I'll let you know so that we can work out his participation at Westridge.

File: - Valentine
cc - Schedule
x - chron.

file - V
x - Chron.

February 23, 1962

Mr. George W. Vaughan
550 California Street
San Francisco 4, California

Dear George:

Just a note. I would be very interested in hearing how your Kuchel luncheon came out, and what the situation is regarding your participation in his campaign.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

February 1, 1962

Mr. George W. Vaughan
550 California Street
San Francisco 4, California

Dear George:

Many thanks for your note. It appears the time factor may preclude our writing Oliver Gale.

Actually, George, your suggestion was purposely held pending initial organization set-up. Too, there is a very real problem involved in bringing in out-of-state assistance.

However, this delay in following through in no way indicates a lack of appreciation on our part; on the contrary, Dick and I both appreciate your thoughtfulness in this connection.

Best to you and Jean and I hope our paths cross soon.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

✓ File: Offers
x - Vaughan
x - Chron.

February 12, 1962

Mr. Leonard Valiukas, Chairman
California Republican Assembly
Minorities-Nationalities Committee
902 West 34th Street
Los Angeles 7, California

Dear Leonard:

I knew our answer to you on Saturday would be disappointing. It is always difficult to understand why a few mere minutes are not available. In this case, we particularly hoped to work something out for your meeting for many reasons, all of which are well known to you. However, Dick had three groups set up for Sunday with almost split-second timing.

We hope, of course, you will understand. Certainly your first reaction was a natural one, but it is important that you know we made every effort to include your meeting in Sunday's busy day.

Please let us know as other meetings develop. I realize this was the big one, but perhaps some "repair work" can be accomplished later on.

Your continued support and help are needed, Leonard. We count heavily upon you and it is, therefore, especially disappointing when we can't follow through on one of your requests.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

✓ File: - Valiukas
x - Schedule
x - Chron.

February 12, 1962

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your note and copy of your letter to Sidney Hoedemaker acknowledging his donation of the billboards for the months of May and June.

We will also follow through on this.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

**Mr. Edward R. Valentine
Room 1201, 609 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles 17, California**

✓ **File: to C. Farrington, Jr.**

x - V

x - H

x - Chron.

February 1, 1962

**Mr. Leonard Valiukas, Chairman
California Republican Assembly
Minorities-Nationalities Committee
902 West 34th Street
Los Angeles 7, California**

Dear Leonard:

**Thank you so very much for your
letter of January 28th.**

**I want to assure you we are very
much aware of the importance of the nationality groups.
For this reason, and others, it is difficult to have to
tell you Dick has a conflicting meeting to which he has
been committed for some time on Sunday, February 11th.
You know without my saying he would like to be with you,
and we hope, as the campaign progresses, you will keep
us posted on important events like this. We must try to
work something out.**

**I have asked Norton Norris, our
Contact Director, to get in touch with you regarding
organization among the nationality groups. This is one
of his areas of operation in our campaign and he will be
working with you from here out.**

**We are really sorry about the
February 11th conflict.**

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

bcc: Norton Norris

File - Schedule

✓x - Valiukas

x - Minorities & Nationalities

x - Chron.

RES. RI 7-0901

WORK RI 7-4488, EXT. 347

California Republican Assembly
MINORITIES-NATIONALITIES COMMITTEE

LEONARD VALIUKAS
CHAIRMAN

902 WEST 34TH ST.
LOS ANGELES 7, CALIF.

February 1, 1962

Mr. John V. Vaughn, President
Dartell Laboratories, Inc.
1226 South Flower Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear John:

Thanks so much for your January 30th letter and the enclosed Pledge of Support Sheets.

I am writing your good friend and neighbor, 18 year old Lawrence Gould, and am enclosing copy for your information. This is interesting and of course we want to acknowledge and thank him for his help.

About Lou Quinn, we have already been in touch with him. He contacted us some time ago and, as a matter of fact, was in the office for a visit with me just last week. Of course, nothing will be done on this particular situation until the Finance Chairman has been appointed and is in full swing.

Many thanks again, and best regards.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

Dartell Laboratories Inc.

1226 SOUTH FLOWER STREET • LOS ANGELES 15, CALIFORNIA

JOHN V. VAUGHN
PRESIDENT

January 30, 1962

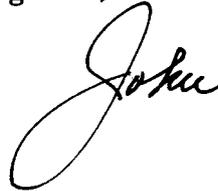
Dear Bob,

Enclosed are two more completed "Pledge of Support" forms. However, most of these signatures were obtained by my good friend and neighbor, Lawrence Gould. Lawrence is 16 and despite his youth is one of the most ardent Republicans I know.

I am also taking the liberty of enclosing the personal resume of Louis Quinn who is a Professional Fund Raiser and in this capacity is interested in becoming associated with the Nixon Gubernatorial Campaign.

I do not know Mr. Quinn, but he has been highly recommended by a mutual friend.

Regards,



Mr. H. R. Haldeman
Campaign Manager
Nixon for Governor Committee
3908 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 5, California

February 2, 1962

Mr. Lawrence Gould
1200 Sherwood Road
San Marino, California

Dear Mr. Gould:

Mr. John Vaughn has just written me advising of your fine help in obtaining signatures on our Pledge of Support forms.

I could not let this time go by without a personal note to express appreciation in behalf of Mr. Nixon and all of us at Campaign Headquarters. It is just such fine help as you are giving that will mean so much.

I am adding your name to our mailing list to receive literature and other material that will be issued from time to time. You will, I feel sure, find it interesting.

Again, thank you so much for your interest, your loyalty and your active support.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

January 22, 1962

Dear George:

Some time ago you mentioned to Dick that Ollie Gale might be able to assist in some capacity. I've been meaning to follow up on your suggestion.

Do you have anything specific in mind as to the area he might fit into, or any activity he might be interested in taking on for us? I don't know him, but certainly would be happy to contact him. If you will give me his address, perhaps we could drop him a note direct and refer to your suggestion. Is he back with Proctor & Gamble?

I understand you and Jean were down here last weekend. Sorry not to have seen you.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

Mr. George W. Vaughan
550 California Street
San Francisco 4, California

File: Offers - *Spec*

x - V

x - Chron.

December 22, 1961

Mr. John V. Vaughn
President
Dartell Laboratories, Inc.
1226 South Flower Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear John:

Thanks very much for sending me a photostat of the article from the San Francisco Chronicle. I agree with you that the wolves are getting pretty desperate, but I guess they have to have something to attack.

I certainly enjoyed being with you and Phil Boyd at the Jonathan Club dinner, and very much appreciate your thoughtfulness in including me in your party.

I am awfully sorry I didn't make the Beta banquet on the 15th, but am afraid I am going to miss many such occasions in the year ahead.

I hope we can call on you for some help as the campaign gets under way in the coming months.

Very best regards.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

File

January 8, 1962

Dear John:

Your list of twenty names is gratefully received, and we will have all of them contacted immediately.

In case you want to continue the good work, I am sending another blank form along.

We will be in touch with you soon regarding your own role in the campaign.

In the meantime, best regards.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

Mr. John V. Vaughn
President
Dartell Laboratories, Inc.
1226 South Flower Street
Los Angeles 15, California

orig to Martha

✓
January 10, 1962

**Mr. Leonard Valiukas
Chairman, Minorities-Nationalities Committee
California Republican Assembly
902 West 34th Street
Los Angeles 7, California**

Dear Leonard:

Thanks so much for your recent letter. It certainly indicates the time and careful thought you have given the subject matter, and we do appreciate having your suggestions.

As a matter of fact, we are in the process of setting up staff procedure and getting this type of program under way. Your letter will be helpful, and we will want to consult with you a little later as the program begins to develop.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

Subj: Congrats. - Nixon Campaign Appointment

x- Follow up

Valiukas, Leonard

3908 Wilshire Boulevard
November 14, 1961

Mr. Leonard Valiukas
California Republican Assembly
902 West 34th Street
Los Angeles 7, California

Dear Leonard:

I was certainly pleased to receive your letter of November 3 regarding my appointment in the Nixon Campaign. I am sure no one knows better than you that a great deal of work and concentrated effort lies ahead of us.

I was most happy to know that you are one hundred percent with us, and your offer of assistance and service will, of course, be accepted with great alacrity.

We are in the very basic organizational stage at this point, and as soon as we have established our general plans, I will be getting in touch with you to see where you feel you would like to fit in to the activities.

In the meantime, thank you again for your thoughtfulness in writing, and very best regards.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman