

Richard Nixon Presidential Library  
White House Special Files Collection  
Folder List

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
31	11	12/11/1968	Letter	Haldeman to Bradley Patterson Jr. re: appreciation of material received. 1 pg.
31	11	01/12/1969	Letter	Haldeman to Juanita Roberts re: returned materials. 2 pgs with attachments.
31	11	01/10/1969	Letter	Haldeman to Charles Rotchford re: White House procedures and space availability. 1 pg.
31	11	01/10/1969	Letter	Haldeman to Eunice Rowe re: position in administration. 1 pg.
31	11	12/31/1968	Memo	Mark Rosenman to The Office of the President-elect re: Youth and Student letter. 3 pgs with attachments.
31	11	12/03/1968	Letter	Haldeman to Donald Rumsfeld re: report from White House Fellows Association. 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	11	12/16/1968	Letter	Haldeman to James Rowley re: White House passes and security clearance. 2 pgs with attachment.
31	11	12/11/1968	Letter	Haldeman to Leonard Rich re: Secretary of State position. 3 pgs with attachment.
31	11	12/11/1968	Letter	Haldeman to William Retallick re: correspondence with Treasury and Congress. 1 pg.
31	11	12/05/1968	Letter	Haldeman to Jack Rourke re: two-proposal presentation. 2 pgs.
31	11	12/03/1968	Letter	Haldeman to Vincent Rock re: "The President's Program" 2 pgs with attachment.
31	11	12/11/1968	Letter	Haldema to William Retallick re: correspondence with Treasury and Congress.1 pg.
31	11	11/22/1968	Letter	Haldeman to John Rohn re: articles by Kenneth DeCoursey. 7 pgs with attachments.

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31	11	01/14/1969	Letter	Edward Morgan to Frank Santucci re: receipt of letters received. 1 pg.
31	11	01/06/1969	Letter	Haldeman to Stephen Strickland re: White House Fellows. 1 pg.
31	11	12/27/1968	Letter	H.L. Sarles to Haldeman re: lyrics corresponding with administration. 3 pgs with attachments.
31	11	12/30/1968	Letter	John Sheldon to Haldeman re: private industry for social good in the United States. 4 pgs with attachments.

December 11, 1968

Mr. Bradley H. Patterson, Jr.  
Executive Director  
The National Advisory Council  
on Economic Opportunity  
1016 Sixteenth Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Thank you very much for the material enclosed with your letter of November 29th.

It was indeed helpful, and I appreciate your sending it on. I am fully aware of your service under President Eisenhower, and Bryce Harlow speaks highly of you in that regard. While I am not sure at the moment whether there will be a way for you to be of help to us, I would like to talk to you, and wonder if you are planning to be in New York some time in the next week or so. If so, perhaps we could get together and compare notes.

Let me know if this would be convenient for you.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the President-elect

HRH:jc

January 12, 1969

Miss Juanita Roberts  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Roberts:

Rose Woods asked me to return the attached material to you per her promise when you loaned it to her during our visit to the White House in December.

Thank you very much for letting us see the pictures and pertinent information. We are still trying to work out the desks situation.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-elect

HRH:ds

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 11, 1968

TO: Juanita Roberts

FROM: Jim Ketchum *JK*

There are two desks in the White House Collection which have been used by earlier Presidents in their offices. I am attaching the history and pertinent information concerning these desks.

I would greatly appreciate the return of the attached photographs when it is convenient.

*(1) to (3) return to  
A  
(2) with the notes*

January 10, 1969

Mr. Charles Rotchford  
Government Service Administration  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Charles:

Just a note to thank you for taking the time during  
our recent trip to Washington to acquaint us with  
White House procedures and space availability.

I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-elect

HRH/mc

January 10, 1969

Miss Eunice M. Rowe  
1201 South Scott Street  
Arlington, Virginia 22204

Dear Miss Rowe:

Your letter to Miss Rose Mary Woods has been passed on to us for attention.

Thank you very much for your interest in a position with the new administration. Your letter was forwarded to Harry Fleming in Washington, who is handling the staffing phase of the transition period.

I am sure you will be hearing from him as soon as possible.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-elect

HRH/ac  
cc H. Fleming

December 31, 1968

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert Haldeman  
Mr. Leonard Garment  
Mr. John Price, Jr.  
Mr. Jay Wilkinson

The Office of the President-elect

FROM: Mark Rosenman (202) 965-1435 (Home)  
(202) 223-9500 (Office)

RE: Youth and Student Letter to The Honorable Richard M. Nixon,  
The President-elect

I have been advised that you might be interested in the attached letter that has been sent to the President-elect.

2511 I Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20037  
December 31, 1968

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon  
The President-elect  
The Office of the President-elect  
Pierre Hotel  
East 61 Street and Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10021

Dear Mr. President-elect:

Within the last month the leadership of some of our Nation's larger youth organizations has been informally meeting to discuss matters of direct relevance to their groups and to your Administration. Although these discussions covered a very broad range of subject material, the most common single focus was directed to the relationship of youth and students to the Federal Government in the coming months and years. As a result of these meetings, I have been directed to initiate contact with you and your assistants.

The representatives of the youth and student organizations listed below, who attended the last meeting, held on December 19, felt that a direct exchange of information with your Administration was desirable. In essence, they would like to know your plans in regard to the creation of mechanisms for significant "input" from their constituencies on all levels of the Federal Government. Questions were raised concerning youth advisory panels; departmental contact points, local hearings and other possible structures. In addition, several issues of immediate and direct concern to these organizations came forth.

It was the desire of these leaders that an informal, off-the-record meeting might be scheduled for sometime in mid-January with you and/or your assistants to discuss these matters. We are aware of your personal interest in youth and students and understand that you have also designated staff members for such special concern. The signatories to this letter are committed to working for social progress in a most

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon  
December 31, 1968  
Page 2

positive manner and would welcome the opportunity to explore the possibilities of developing a cooperative relationship with your Administration in matters of importance to youth.

Thank you for your time and cooperation.

Respectfully yours,

Mark Rosenman  
Executive Vice President  
United States Youth Council

On behalf of the following:

Morton C. Blackwell  
College Field Director  
College Republicans National Federation  
1625 I Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. (628-6800)

Cathy Cargle  
Public Relations Chairman  
Young Republicans National Federation  
1625 I Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. (628-6800)

Michael Driver  
Staff Associate  
National Action Corps  
1815 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. (638-6176)

Don Eberly  
Executive Director  
National Service Secretariat  
1629 K Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. (223-1881)

Warren V. Gilmore  
President  
Youth Organizations United  
626 3rd Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. (347-9647)

Jim Graham  
Vice President, Campus Affairs  
National Student Association  
2115 S Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. (387-5100)

Paul Minarchenko  
Assistant to the Director  
YMCA National Board Office  
1030 15th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. (223-6595)

Mel Myer  
Staff Assistant for Student NEA  
Student National Education Association  
1201 16th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. (223-9400)

Preston Pinkett, Jr.  
Regional Director  
NAACP Youth and College Division  
923 Kennedy Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. (291-7030)

Redding Pitt  
Executive Secretary  
Young Democrats  
2638 Woodley Place, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. (333-8750)

Robert Terry  
Writer  
918 East Capitol Street  
Washington, D.C. (544-1646)

Terry Watson  
President  
United States Youth Council  
315 East 53rd Street  
New York, New York (212/687-3674)

Grace Whitney  
Youth Coordinator  
Department of Labor  
14th and Constitution Avenue  
Washington, D.C. (961-3040)

(Organization affiliations are listed for identification purposes only.)

December 3, 1968

The Hon. Donald Rumsfeld  
Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington D. C. 20515

Dear Don:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 25th with the enclosed report from the White House Fellows Association to the President. I share your belief that it will be necessary for the Nixon Administration to establish good channels of communication with the younger generation.

I enjoyed reading the report and I have requested that certain members of my staff contact various members of the White House Fellows Association who were instrumental in preparing the report. I shall keep you informed of any decisions which we reach in this area.

Again, many thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending the report.

Sincerely,

R. H.aldeman  
Assistant to the  
President Elect

RHH:eg

cc: Mr. Bryce Harlow

DONALD RUMSFELD  
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS  
13TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT  
OPERATIONS  
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE  
AND ASTRONAUTICS

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
Washington, D.C. 20515

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
ROOM 506, CANNON BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
CODE 202, 225-3711

13TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS  
TOWNSHIPS OF:

ELK GROVE	NORTHFIELD
EVANSTON	PALATINE
NEW TRIER	SCHAUMBURG
NILES	WHEELING

November 25, 1968

Mr. Robert Haldeman  
Assistant to the President-Elect  
The Pierre Hotel  
5th Avenue and 61st Street  
New York, New York

Dear Bob:

Attached is a report to the President of the United States which was prepared by the members of the White House Fellows Association, dated October 1968. I have read it and found it to be a most interesting presentation on the subject of the Federal Government and the Student Community. In that this promises to be a problem area for the new administration, I wanted to personally call it to your attention.

It seems to me that some of the recommendations are sound and might well offer some possible ways for the new administration to assure that the coming four years is a period of participation rather than a period of confrontation. You will note that some of the suggestions offer ways to identify, select and involve some of the top student leaders in the country. Certainly, there is no way to satisfy everyone, but it seems to me that involvement is the best way to avoid some of the problems which could occur.

Sincerely,

  
Donald Rumsfeld  
Representative in Congress

DR/mf  
Enclosure

December 16, 1968

Mr. James J. Rowley  
Director  
United States Secret Service  
1800 G Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rowley:

With respect to the recommendations in your memorandum concerning issuance of White House passes and security clearance, the following procedures will apply.

Mr. John Ehrlichman, Counsel to President-Elect Nixon, will coordinate all security clearance matters for the White House staff.

The F. B. I. will conduct the investigation of White House staff appointees and E. O. B. employees.

The Armed Forces Security Agencies will investigate all military personnel on the White House staff.

Mr. Ehrlichman will provide you with written certification in each case attesting to the qualification of the individual concerned for a White House or E. O. B. pass.

The certificate will constitute your authority for issuing the necessary credentials. In addition, a copy of the report of investigation will be furnished to you.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman

HRH:ds

Mr. James J. Rowley  
Director  
United States Secret Service  
1800 G Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Issuance of White House Passes and Security Clearance  
Reference A: Your memorandum subject above, November 26, 1968  
Reference B: Your conversation with Colonel James D. Hughes,  
December 10, 1968

With respect to the recommendations in your memorandum, the following procedures will apply.

Mr. John Ehrlichman, Counsel to President-Elect Nixon, will coordinate all security clearance matters for the White House staff.

The F.B.I. will conduct the investigation of White House staff appointees and E.O.B. employees.

The Armed Forces Security Agencies will investigate all military personnel on the White House staff.

Mr. Ehrlichman will provide you with written certification in each case attesting to the qualification of the individual concerned for a White House or E.O.B. pass.

The certificate will constitute your authority for issuing the necessary credentials. In addition, a copy of the report of investigation will be furnished to you.

December 11, 1968

Mr. Leonard Rich  
2042 Holt Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90034

Dear Mr. Rich:

Thank you for taking the time to write concerning the Nixon victory, and giving us your suggestion for the position of Secretary of State.

The next four years will provide many new challenges that are as yet unthought of. It is good to know that we have your support as we approach them.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-elect

HRH/mc

December 13, 1968

Bob:

The attached was dictated by Don Hughes.

Shelley  
have this done  
as a letter,  
H

2042 Holt Ave.,  
Holt Ave.,  
Los Angeles, Cal.,  
90034, Dec. 3rd, 1968. ✓

Hon. Richard M. Nixon,  
President Of U.S. Elect,  
Hotel Pierre,  
New York City, N. Y.  
Dear Mr. Nixon:-

It is a relief to me to know that the American people have elected a president who feels that it is time the the people of the United States stop worrying about what other nations think of us, but rather that they, the people of other nations start being concerned about what we think of them, we are confident that this will not be a "mollifying" administration.

In order to implement such a policy the personality, voice and knowledge of the man who becomes our Secretary Of State is of utmost importance. I know of no man who can measure up to the foregoing as Thomas Dewey, former Governor of the State of New York. There has been no indication that Mr. Dewey is being considered. I earnestly request that Mr. Dewey be considered as Secretary Of State. In post-election discussions among my friends, during which we wondered who would be appointed to State, I brought up the name of Mr. Dewey, and all of us felt that he would be the best choice.

Sincerely Yours,  
Leonard Rich  
Leonard Rich

December 11, 1968

Mr. William B. Retailick  
ED 3 Johnny's Way  
West Chester, Pa. 19380

Dear Mr. Retailick:

Thank you very much for your letter enclosing  
copies of your correspondence with the  
Treasury and Congress.

We have forwarded it to Mr. Henry Loomis for  
attention, and you will be hearing from him as  
soon as possible.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-elect

HRH/mc

cc Mr. H. Loomis

For your attention.

December 5, 1968

Mr. Jack Rourke  
President  
Jack Rourke Productions  
3805 West Magnolia Boulevard  
Burbank, California 91505

Dear Jack:

Thanks for sending along the copies of the two-proposal presentation which you sent to Mr. Nixon.

I have taken the liberty of sending my copies on to John Ehrlichman, who has primary responsibility for the general areas you were discussing, and I am sure he will appreciate your suggestions.

Thanks again also for your kind words.  
Hope to see you soon.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman

HRH:jc

November 25, 1968

Mr. Bob Haldeman  
Wyndham Hotel  
42 West 58th Street  
New York City, New York

Dear Bob:

I'm sending along enclosed a copy of the two-proposal presentation which I have sent to Mr. Nixon.

It's all an out-growth of the 1962 Telethons which you and I worked together - crystallized by this year's TV Specials.

As you and I know, the television medium has not been used to its full advantage by gubernatorial, senatorial and congressional candidates and, I think, that we have here some good possibilities along these lines.

Congratulations again on the appointment . . . I'd like to be with you when you open up some of those closets in the White House.

Hope to see you before so very long.

Sincerely,

JACK ROURKE PRODUCTIONS



Jack Rourke, President

JR:sm

December 3, 1968

Mr. Vincent P. Rock  
10411 Green Acres Drive  
Silver Springs, Maryland 20903

Dear Mr. Rock:

Maurice Stans had already sent me a copy of your excellent work titled "The President's Program." I have studied it carefully and with great interest.

I certainly appreciate your sending me a copy directly, and can assure you that I have found it most helpful. I am taking the further liberty of making it available to several of our people who are directly involved in the development of program planning facilities.

Thank you very much.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the President-elect

HRH:jc



10411 Greenacres Dr  
Silver Spring Md.

Mr H. R. Holdeman  
Assistant to the President. elect  
450 Park Avenue  
N.Y. N.Y.

Dear Mr Holdeman:

Thank you for your kind  
comments on the paper.

By way of background, an  
earlier study of the Bureau of the  
Budget by John D. Young provided  
the starting point. Without his  
initiation the paper would not have  
taken shape so rapidly. The Bureau,  
of course, funded its preparation.

May I wish you and the  
President. elect success and express  
the desire to be of help whenever  
I am needed.

Sincerely  
Vincent P Rock

December 11, 1968

Mr. William B. Retallick  
RD 3 Johnny's Way  
West Chester, Pa. 19380

Dear Mr. Retallick:

Thank you very much for your letter enclosing  
copies of your correspondence with the  
Treasury and Congress.

We have forwarded it to Mr. Henry Loomis for  
attention, and you will be hearing from him as  
soon as possible.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-elect

HRH/mc  
cc Mr. H. Loomis

For your attention.

November 22, 1968

Mr. John R. Rohn  
Route 1, Box 446  
Fort Myers, Florida 33905

Dear Mr. Rohn:

Thank you for taking the time to forward the two monthly articles by Kenneth DeCoursey.

I found them to be very interesting reading and have passed them on to other members of our staff.

Thanks also for your best wishes.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the President-elect

HRH:jc

John R. Rohn  
Route 1, Box 446  
Fort Myers, Florida  
33905

November 14, 1968

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

Dear Mr. Haldeman:

You may be familiar with the monthly articles or Intelligence Reports by Kenneth DeCoursey, two of which are enclosed. If not, I would like to call your attention to them. I do not believe that I have missed one for the past twenty years, prior to World War II, getting them direct from London. They have been highly accurate, usually 'on the nose' and far more informative than the sources in this country.

These reports always appear to be impartial also and not biased toward either the U.S. or the U.K. and of all the media, they give a clearer picture of our enemies' intentions and activities.

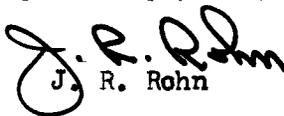
I have often thought the Country would benefit if 'State' relied on DeCoursey and that our President would be better informed, rather than our own agencies.

Up to this time I have never felt a communication such as this would reach the President. Now, there may be a possibility and considering what he faces in the future and particularly, in the next sixty days, DeCoursey might fill in the 'gaps'.

And - one more matter of as great importance, keep HHH out of the picture. He isn't a Democrat, he's a damn Democrat and no good can come from his association with anything or anybody in the Nixon organization. I have known him since 1947, having been a former Minnesotan.

Best wishes for a successful administration. While the election did not show a mandate, I believe there are enough conservatives to bring the Country into balance.

Respectfully yours,

  
J. R. Rohn

# Review of World Affairs

June 1968

London, England

AMERICA HAS NOT by any means heard the last of the repercussions from the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. It is therefore of the greatest possible importance to get the whole affair into its right perspective.

Let it be said straight away that this deplorable act cannot be condoned or justified. And, once more, an assassin's bullet has silenced a voice of restraint.

While simultaneous black urban riots struck across America, Dr. King was eulogized and buried as a great patriot and champion of non-violence. He had come under criticism from both blacks and whites. Some Negroes called him an "Uncle Tom" for not moving fast enough — for the very non-violence he espoused. There were whites who thought he moved too fast.

In fact, he had been arrested and imprisoned on numerous occasions for violations of the law in connection with his non-violent agitation, and he had constantly created situations which any intelligent man would know must inevitably lead to violence.

But whatever view is taken of Dr. King's activities, his murder is without doubt a national disaster. The posthumous official honors accorded to him will not change that. The United States is now threatened with a massive racial civil war.

It must be recognized that because Dr. King led the largest segment of America's Negroes with his non-violence point of view and tactics (although they often left violence in their wake), his followers are now left wondering if, in fact, the course of non-violence is ever going to be workable.

Have the black militants, it is being asked, been right all along? The Black Power people now have a built-in cause.

It must be remembered that provocation through assassination is a favorite Communist tactic. In the eyes of many Communist Party leaders, the strategy of non-violence had outlived its usefulness — and so had Dr. Martin Luther King.

Among the more militant Communist organizations in the United States, such as the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party, Dr. King was considered to be an agent of the U.S. Government for not repudiating non-violent tactics in favor of those of H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael.

One group, the Communist Party of the United States of America (Marxist-Leninist), which is also pro-Peking, even published some time ago a threat to kill Dr. King and other Negro leaders whose militancy did not meet its standards.

*The People's Voice*, Volume 1, Number 1, official publication of the CPUSA (M-L), dated August 23,

JUNE 1968

1965, carried an article on page 2 which read as follows:

"Enemies of the people! — These traitors to the Negro people have sold themselves to US imperialism. They will be destroyed along with US imperialism! Martin Luther King, Roy Wilkins, James Farmer, Dick Gregory, Gus Hawkins, Mervin Dymally, F. Douglas Ferrrell, Billy Mills, Tom Bradley, Gilbert Lindsay, H. H. Brookins."

It is interesting to note that Dr. King headed the list. A number of these people are also on the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) liquidation list. RAM is directed from Peking.

Time may tell who Dr. King's killer was and what his motives were. All that can be said now is that he was a psychopathic individual, and that white racism was not the responsible factor. If he should be exposed as a Communist, or an agent of the Communists — as was Lee Harvey Oswald — every possible attempt will be made to whitewash the fact.

If he should be exposed as a Klan member, this will be used as a further stepping-stone in the calculated internal destruction of America by its domestic and international enemies.

Regardless of the assassin, black racism is again on the rise with the full-scale help of Communist propaganda and agencies. *The summer of 1968 has been given an April preview!* (Italics and emphasis ours — Ed.)

President Johnson certainly seems to have let himself in for something pretty unpleasant with his generous offer to go anywhere at any time to talk peace with the North Vietnamese Communists, writes our Far East Correspondent. This has played into the hands of Hanoi, about whose intention and determination to discomfit Washington knowledgeable Asians have no doubt whatsoever.

The Communists have made it abundantly clear that they are prepared to discuss no more and no less at the first meetings than the unconditional stopping of the American bombing raids. An American assent to a formula of this kind would imply, of course, agreeing to face the consequences of North Vietnamese exploitation of the chance to strengthen, re-equip and re-deploy its forces under the cloak of the talks.

At the same time, if the United States were to turn down the demand for a complete ending of all air operations, the talks — wherever they may be held — would be likely to collapse before they had even started in real earnest.

According to our Correspondent, there is a feeling abroad in southeast Asia that the Communists may

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Sorry, the intervening months are in Minnesota

have embarked upon a bold venture aimed at putting the United States into an embarrassing and difficult position. Once this has been achieved, the next step will be to press on to near-capitulation terms.

Hanoi is already boasting of having brought about the dismissal of General Westmoreland; of having forced President Johnson into resignation; of having humiliated the American Army in Vietnam with the recent all-out offensive; and of having touched off nation-wide defeatism and collapse of morale in the United States itself.

Hanoi believes that a further demonstration of its ability to dictate to Washington would serve the purpose of exposing the mighty American colossus as having feet of clay; or, in other words, proving it to be "the paper tiger it has always been."

The Communists are not concerned about the fallacy of this illusion, our Correspondent adds. All that matters for Hanoi, Peking and Moscow is the effect produced on the many millions who know no better and believe what they are told.

Side-by-side with all this another fact is to be noted. In other areas of the international field, there is a great calm — relatively speaking. Except for the recent clashes on the Israel-Jordan frontier, the Middle East is no more than gently simmering. The Yemen and the new Republic of South Yemen seem to have completely dropped out of the news. Moscow is diplomatically silent.

This shows the great importance attached to Hanoi's objectives, described above. As far as possible, nothing is to be done to cause any diversion elsewhere which might cause Washington to have second thoughts about the proposed talks. The only exception to this is on the American home front. There, everything possible is being done to weaken the United States internally.

There are good grounds for believing that during King Hussein's recent talks with Nasser, the King impressed on Nasser in no uncertain terms — and even got him to concede in principle — that he, Hussein, was reaching the end of the road and would have to get into direct contact with Israel in order to avert catastrophe in the foreseeable future.

His endeavors in the same sense in Baghdad achieved about the same result. But neither Nasser nor General Aref would commit himself further in any concrete way before discussing the matter with the Kremlin.

It is, after all, the Kremlin which calls the tune, and it should not be long before it becomes clear what orders it has issued to the Arabs.

In Israel, say our observers, the chances of Moscow's agreeing to a move to temper the climate in the Middle East are regarded as somewhat slim. This view is endorsed by our informants in Egypt, who suspect Nasser of playing a double game with King Hussein.

He is encouraged in this, because both Cairo and Damascus — and especially the latter — seem to be confident that Western support for Israel is weakening fast and that the Arabs would now get something far tougher out of the United Nations than they did only a few months ago.

Our special correspondent on Latin American Affairs reports: As these lines are written in Sao Paulo

on April 5, Brazil is in its tenth day of practically continuous student unrest and demonstrations.

Early in 1968, we pointed out that the students were restive and that the Federal Government was so concerned about them and the growing Communist infiltration in their midst, that it had appointed Colonel Meira Mattos to keep an eye on student plans and activities.

We also reported that at an early 1968 meeting of the Brazilian Communist Party a resolution was voted to stir up the students, workers and middle class to the point of creating riots and disorders bordering on civil war in an endeavor to oust the present military-backed Federal Government.

In still another report, we mentioned that the Communist strategy called for the use of anti-foreign resentments to the utmost. In early February, describing briefly a Communist pamphlet containing plans for action in Brazil, we wrote:

"This is [to be] the phase of an intense psychological warfare when the wave of an exaggerated anti-American nationalism should be fully exploited."

As a matter of fact, almost two weeks before the outbreak of the student troubles a bomb was thrown into the US Information Service Library in the American Consulate in Sao Paulo.

It will not be enough for the present Administration to resort to purely repressive measures.

Therefore, unless constructive measures are taken soon, the Government's popularity can only decline further — perhaps to a point where new outbreaks of guerrillas will find public support, in contrast to the few abortive guerrilla attempts thus far.

With Brazil's long and largely desolate coastline, its vast jungles, rivers and swamps, a guerrilla movement with public support could be a formidable force to defeat, adding new strains to the test of survival of the Free World. Of course, an American capitulation in Vietnam could only accelerate events here and elsewhere throughout Latin America. If Brazil should fall to the Communists, the rest of Latin America would swiftly follow. The seriousness of this situation cannot be over-emphasized.

Following so soon after the comprehensive agreement on close cooperation in a vast number of fields between Hungary and Iran, the visit to Teheran by Mr. Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister, takes on a special significance.

Although much publicity has been given to the steel works which Russia is going to build at Isfahan, few details have been released about the actual discussions between Mr. Kosygin and the Shah and his Government. However, the drift of the talks has been clearly hinted at by two Soviet commentators, I. Ugolkov and N. Nenashev, who accompanied Mr. Kosygin. According to them, the visit was indeed a milestone in the developing cooperation between Russia and Iran, particularly so because: "Imperialist propaganda and some internal elements have been trying for many decades to intimidate Iranians with the alleged 'threat from the north.'

*(Continued on page 124)*

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## REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS

*(Continued from page 114)*

"But now, historical experience and specific facts are increasingly convincing the masses of the people, and those who are responsible for Iran's policy, that it is important further to strengthen relations with the Soviet Union, and to strengthen good-neighborly relations which are based on the closest cooperation."

They have added that (as a result of the visit) Soviet-Iranian cooperation is "entering a new stage" that will transform Iran in many respects, to the mutual advantage of both countries. They have made it clear that they were not referring only to economic cooperation.

These two commentators did not have to rely on guesswork. They were on the "inside." Their predictions therefore deserve attention.

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The foregoing is the two hundred and fifty-third presentation of excerpts from "Intelligence Digest — A Review of World Affairs," published in DESTINY by special arrangements.

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# Review of World Affairs

October 1968

London, England

**T**HE OUTSTANDING FACT of the current international situation is that Russia's armed forces have driven a deep wedge into the heart of Europe. They stand on the frontiers of Germany and Austria and the possibility of their advancing to the shores of the Adriatic cannot be excluded.

Very serious trouble is again in the offing in the Middle East. There is a formidable Russian naval presence in the Mediterranean and the beginnings of Russian naval deployment in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The Vietnam war drags on.

Russian and Communist Chinese penetration into Africa north of the Zambezi and help for and stimulation of the terrorist movements which seek to destroy the civilization south of the Zambezi are steadily increasing.

Civil strife in the United States is receiving every possible aid and encouragement from both Moscow and Peking.

A world-wide propaganda machine directed from Moscow works night and day to undermine the foundations of Western Christian civilization and to destroy everything which is of good report.

What, meanwhile, are we doing about our friends — about those who share the aim of preserving Western civilization from the march of Eastern aggression?

Free China's highly trained 600,000-strong army is left to eat its heart out in inaction. Chiang Kai-shek is at best disdained and at worst treated with contempt by much of the Western World. The great potential of Japan, South Korea and the Philippines is ignored.

Rhodesia is outlawed. South Africa (in some senses our potentially most important ally) is abused, maligned, insulted and denied arms, although arms are made available with which federal Nigerians can slaughter Ibos.

Far more ado is made in Britain about Basil d'Oliveira than about all the terrorist groups in Africa.

Portugal is slandered and slighted. Franco's Spain is excluded from NATO. The first honest and viable government Greece has had for many years is snubbed and mortified.

Politics in both Britain and the United States are becoming more and more the tool of self-seeking and malevolent pressure groups. The power of the people in Parliament and Congress has for years been so eroded by the professional political establishments as to have become almost non-existent. In both countries the Executive has assumed almost totalitarian powers. Both countries have become pervaded by a mass of

reckless and irresponsible legislation which has sapped the foundations of freedom.

Known sexual perverts are accepted as leaders. The public is brainwashed into acceptance of all this by venal publicity media. The people are in political, moral and economic receivership.

The basic practical need, in Britain and America, from whom the lead must come, is to re-involve the people in government; to restore government of the people by the people. That can come about only by telling the people the facts and giving them the truth.

But this is the eleventh hour. Midnight is very near. If we do not rally the forces of the Free World now, it will be a nuclear midnight.

The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia has shattered the basis of the Bonn Government's foreign policy; the policy designed by the Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats. The basic assumption of the policy was that it would be possible to bring about a peaceful neighborly relationship with the Communist regimes of Eastern Europe, and especially with the Soviet Union, thus improving relations with "the other part of Germany."

All this has now been proved to be wishful thinking. The promoters of the policy of detente ignored what the Communists have always said — that there will never be peaceful coexistence in ideological questions any more than there will be in class warfare. Overnight, the architects of this policy see their fantasy in ruins.

Moreover, both Chancellor Kiesinger and Herr Brandt declare that there is no acceptable alternative to their policy of detente. The only alternative, they say, is tension or war. They seem to overlook the fact that the Soviet Union itself has not only brutally repudiated the policy of detente, but has made it clear that any continuation of this policy by West Germany towards the Soviet satellites would be interference in the internal affairs of the Communist bloc and would be regarded as a threat to peace.

To remove any possible doubt about the dangers, a commentator on the government-controlled Radio Moscow has pointed out that a radio interview given by Chancellor Kiesinger, in which he said that the objective of his Government would continue to be the reunification of Germany, and that this meant a change in the status quo, could be interpreted by the Soviet Government as a declaration of war.

This was a sharp warning to Bonn. In Moscow's eyes, the further prosecution of the policy of detente could bring Germany — and Europe — to war.

It is not wholly correct that NATO and the U. S. Government were not informed in time by the intelligence services of what was happening. Both were well informed, but they refused to accept the warnings. This is an unhappy augury for future realistic Western policy-making.

All intelligence services were told in the second half of July about movements of strong formations and units of the Red Army and of the East German National People's Army (NVA) in the south of East Germany. Similar information came from the south of Poland through the American Military Attache's office in Warsaw. But the American Embassy in Moscow did all it could to diminish the importance of all this information. The military movements were explained away as simple preparations for further maneuvers. The CIA, to the surprise of West German intelligence officers, let the whole matter drop in mid-August.

However, on August 15, 1968, the other intelligence services concerned gave further warnings to their governments and to NATO. The south of East Germany and Poland had been made closed military areas. Tanks and other vehicles of the Warsaw Pact forces received full supplies of petrol and ammunition. Troops were issued with their iron rations. On August 18, all the formations disappeared into the forests. This information was passed on to all Western capitals and to Prague.

On August 20, 1968, some minutes after 21.00, a total silence of military communications in the Eastern bloc was registered. It lasted for two hours. It was now clear that the East-bloc formations would move that night. They did. Western radar screens were jammed by leaves of tin foil. NATO's eyes were blinded.

At 23.11 the first Soviet aircraft reached Prague. The leading aircraft signalled itself as a civilian aircraft which was short of fuel. When it landed it disgorged soldiers who occupied the airfield to enable the following military aircraft to land.

The danger of war by miscalculation in Europe has grown. And who can trust a government which does not respect the treaties it has signed? The real guarantee of peace and freedom now lies only in the possession of powerful weapons. Germany and Europe are once again at the crossroads.

While the Yugoslav Communist leaders are still smarting under the blow which the Soviet aggression against Czechoslovakia has dealt their pro-Russian policies, and while attacks, in the Press and on the radios of the five Warsaw Pact countries, on Yugoslavia continue, Marshal Tito has clearly not given up hope that a new reconciliation with the Kremlin leaders may be brought about. Nevertheless, it is difficult to see how Russo-Yugoslav relations can, in the near future, return to what they were before the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

What particularly worries the Yugoslav leaders at the present moment is the complete unpredictability of Soviet actions. In view of this, preparations have been set on foot to provide for any contingency, in-

cluding a Russian military aggression against Yugoslavia.

A serious, but nonetheless nervous, re-thinking is taking place in Austria about her own future in view of the almost total lack of response in the West to the invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia. The Austrian leaders feel that they have ample reason for worry.

Moreover, during the first few days of the occupation of Czechoslovakia there were numerous violations of Austrian territory by the Warsaw Pact forces. Austria made a few protests, but on the whole thought it wiser not to make too much fuss about it. She knew that at any moment Russia might claim to have been provoked, and that, in such a case, she would receive little, if any, backing from the West.

Now that the balance of power in Europe has been drastically changed to Russia's advantage, the logical Austrian fear is that the Soviet military leaders may decide that the time has come to "rationalize" their western flank, into which Austria bulges dangerously. This can be done on any of a number of pretexts, but the most convenient would probably be a simple allegation that this small country has violated her neutrality and constitutes a military threat to the Soviet might.

During the last three to four weeks, in border incidents, Israel has suffered as many casualties as during the whole previous period since the six-day war of 1967. The Egyptian troop concentrations are formidable. They are, indeed, far bigger than anything Egypt could afford without considerable outside backing.

The Russian Mediterranean fleet is being steadily strengthened. It is not as operationally strong as the American Sixth Fleet, but it is strong enough to offer a challenge with the objective of keeping the Americans at arm's length from Middle East operations. There seems to be no doubt that something is brewing.

The screw is being applied to Israel in the expectation that she will react in exactly the same way as in 1967 — by striking first. This time, however, the Arabs are ready — or at any rate believe themselves to be so. The big question is: Will Israel strike first in the same way as before, or has she got another plan?

Nasser is convinced that, in 1967, Israel could have successfully invaded Egypt, but that now she cannot. It is argued that, in June 1967, there was no Russian naval presence in the Mediterranean to keep the Americans at a safe distance and that the Egyptian forces were unprepared for a swift anticipatory blow.

The recent frontier incidents, our observers tell us, are much more than mere terrorist raids. They are well planned and serious operations, designed to divert Israel's forces from the southern front. The Egyptian plan seems to be, according to our observers on the spot, to use these diversionary tactics on a growing scale, and then, at the chosen moment, to mount a big air drop of Egyptian troops into Israeli territory, thus completely splitting the Israeli forces.

It cannot be ruled out that the increasingly ostentatious sabre-rattling in the Middle East is closely

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connected with the occupation of Czechoslovakia and the possible extension of the Russian military presence to the whole of the Soviet bloc — that is to say, to Bulgaria and Rumania, and possibly Yugoslavia.

Some further move by the Russian army of occupation in Czechoslovakia, a Russian military presence on the shores of the Adriatic, and a substantially strengthened Russian naval presence in the Mediterranean would, together, be a very formidable second front to engage the attention of NATO during the next Middle East operation.

For those individuals who doubt that there is a movement afoot in the United States to overthrow the government by guerrilla warfare, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has issued a report which is required reading. The report, entitled *Guerrilla Warfare Advocates in the United States*, was prepared in large part by one Philip Abbott Luce, an ex-activist of the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party. He was editor of its official magazine when he broke with the PLP in January 1965. The information in the report is based both on Luce's own study and research and on his actual experiences within the PLP, the leaders of which openly and boldly spoke on inciting guerrilla warfare in the United States and played a key part in fomenting the Harlem riot of 1964.

One of the newer Communist groups in America which advocate guerrilla warfare is the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM). Leaning toward Peking, RAM was founded in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1963 under the direction of Max Stanford, a Negro militant. However, although it is under Stanford's control, it takes its lead from Robert Williams, who at present lives in Peking.

Several months before the Harlem riot of 1964, Williams spelled out in an issue of his revolutionary newsletter, *The Crusader*, the weapons and tactics that were to be used in America in carrying out his concept of guerrilla warfare:

"The weapons of defense employed by the Afro-American freedom fighters must consist of a poor man's arsenal. Gasoline fire bombs (Molotov cocktails), lye or acid bombs (made by injecting lye or acid into the metal end of light bulbs) can be used extensively. During the night hours such weapons, thrown from rooftops will make the streets impossible for racist cops to patrol. Hand grenades, bazookas, light mortars, rocket-launchers, machine-guns and ammunition can be bought clandestinely from servicemen

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**DESTINY**

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## REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS

*(Continued from page 206)*

anxious to make a fast dollar. . . . Extensive sabotage is possible. . . . Derailing of trains causes panic. Explosive booby traps on police telephone boxes can be employed. High-powered sniper rifles are readily available. . . . Flamethrowers can be manufactured at home."

To supplement this arsenal, Williams recently recommended the use of a jumbo-sized Molotov cocktail which he called the Black Power bomb. This weapon, he wrote, a one-gallon jug full of gasoline, can be heaved from the roofs of three or four story buildings. When it hits, it has a "napalm-like effect." Williams has also suggested the use of poison darts in close-in fighting with the police. In addition to naming certain groups in America which advocate guerilla warfare as a method of overthrowing the government, the Committee report examines the part played by each in recent race riots.

In its conclusion, the report gives reasons why a black guerrilla uprising, even though initially inflicting destruction and terrorism, could be effectively and quickly brought under control:

1) The very nature of a conflict between black and white effectively precludes the black revolutionary from using the concept of "integration into the community" as a propaganda issue and as a protection from detection.

2) The guerrillas could not depend on outside countries as training bases or lines of support once the conflict began.

Although the report tells us there is no doubt that a secret operation on the part of a small group of militants and Communists could produce vast chaos for a short time, and could result in the deaths of a significant number of innocent people, it says it could never be successful in overthrowing the government.

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The foregoing is the two hundred and fifty-seventh presentation of excerpts from "Intelligence Digest — A Review of World Affairs," published in *DESTINY* by special arrangements.

Readers desiring the complete "Intelligence Digest" may obtain it by subscription at \$17.00 a year, through Destiny Publishers, Merrimac, Mass., 01860, in which case it will come to you direct by mail as soon as printed.—Ed.

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January 14, 1989

Mr. Frank A. Santucci  
43-65 166th Street  
Flushing, New York 11356

Dear Mr. Santucci:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letters to both Mr. John Ehrlichman and Mr. H. R. Haldeman on the President-Elect's staff.

At their request I have reviewed in detail all of the papers that you enclosed and I am frankly unable to determine any way in which the Justice Department and our office may be of assistance to you. Further, I am unable to determine exactly what you are presently seeking.

If you have evidence of violations of the federal or state criminal laws you should contact the United States Attorney in your district or the City or County Attorney where you reside. If, on the other hand, you are seeking civil relief of some kind against the government or a private entity, you should obtain the services of a private attorney.

Since I am certain that you will want your materials returned to you, I am taking the liberty of enclosing them.

Very truly yours,

Edward L. Morgan  
Deputy Counsel to the President-Elect

ELM:ab

cc: Mr. John Mitchell  
~~Mr.~~ H. R. Haldeman  
Mr. John D. Ehrlichman

January 6, 1969

Mr. Stephen P. Strickland  
Commission of White House Fellows  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Strickland:

Thank you very much for transmitting the statements by each of the White House Fellows and for your general remarks covered in your letter of December 19th.

This material is, of course, most helpful to us in making an initial preliminary evaluation of our approach to the White House Fellows' program. I can assure you of our great interest in this program and our desire to make it as effective as possible in the new administration.

I am taking the liberty of passing the specific individual statements on to the Cabinet officer or department head directly responsible, and other than a few changes along the lines you suggested in your letter, and perhaps one or two others, I would agree that the Fellows should stay in their present general assignments, at least for the time being.

We will be in touch with you soon after January 20th. In the meantime, again, thank you very much for your cooperation.

Cordially,

M. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-Elect

HRH:ds

13  
Dec, 27, 1968

H.R. Haldeman,  
Hotel Pierre,  
Fifth Ave, - 61 street  
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Haldeman;

I see by "Newsweek" that you are the "technician" to scene telephone calls, memos etc. for the new administration, Hence this note.

Some time ago, I composed and copyrighted a song which might be classed political, but being an old time Republican, I have never done anything with it, although "critics" believe that it has a fine potential in the U.S.A. as well as in other countries whose men are listed in the song.

I even arranged for a combo for a record, but have put it off. However, now it seems to fit in with the aims of the NEW administration so well that it might be the time to publish and record it.

I enclose the lyrics, which are the most important part. If you have time, look it over and give me your and/or others opinions. If you wish, I will send the music and have a tape made for your inspection. Because of the wording, I do not want to do anything that would be detrimental, as you can see.

If this song could help in any way in getting people in the U.S.A. and the world, working to gether, it would be worth a try.

Sincerely yours,



H. L. Sarles

I saw Wilson speaking in the House of Lords,  
Keisinger in Germany,  
I saw Castro, Nasser and the Russian bear  
with Mao, the bold Chinese,  
The Arabs, Israelis and the Viet Cong,  
De Gaulle in gay Patee,  
And they all gave a cheer for peace on earth,  
In my dream of Humanity.

I saw Nixon sitting at his White House desk,  
A prayin' for a guide,  
While the Klu-Klux-Klan and N A A C P  
Were a workin' side by side.  
They were breaking up that Mason Nixon line,  
Integrating, far and wide,  
And they all gave a cheer for the U.S.A.  
In my dream they wre unified.

—  
Thank you  
Can't see at  
this time.

Can't answer.  
No address.  
Feb

JOHN H. SHELDON  
369 MILLWOOD ROAD  
CHAPPAQUA, NEW YORK 10514

December 30, 1968

Dear Mr. Haldeman:

Thank you so much for your good letter of December 20 in reply to mine of December 17 with which I enclosed a presentation of the potential of private industry for social good in the United States today.

I also thank you for your kindness in sending my thoughts on to appropriate staff members for their consideration. In this connection, some additional thoughts:

- . Another possible vehicle to help realize on this potential: a management consulting organization or a group of several such organizations.
- . A realistic belief that convincing American business of this potential is a tough sale.
- . However, just as realistic a belief that, if properly organized and presented, the sale can be made over the long range because, as noted in my presentation, there is so much right about it, both morally and economically.

As is obvious from both the presentation and this letter, I have a high enthusiasm for the possibilities of such a program. Therefore I would hope that, should there be any decision made to implement it in any way, I might have an opportunity to make some contributions to this effort.

Again - my many thanks to you.

Sincerely,



Mr. H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the President-elect  
New York, N. Y.

December 20, 1968

Mr. John H. Sheldon  
369 Millwood Road  
Chappaqua, New York 10514

Dear Mr. Sheldon:

Thank you for your letter of December 17th and the enclosed presentation on the potential of the private industry and business in the United States.

I want to assure you that we do appreciate your thoughts on this matter, and will present your ideas to the appropriate staff members for their consideration.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-elect

HRH:jc

Forward to  
Appropriate  
person

NO INDICATION  
IN FILES THAT  
BASIC LETTER  
WAS FORWARDED.  
D.S.

Joan:

Who rec'd the basic  
letter?

LH  
you said Toss  
do not document  
to ALVALE

Doug

December 30, 1968

Mr. John H. Sheldon  
369 Millwood Road  
Chappaqua, New York 10514

Dear Mr. Sheldon:

I regret that you have not received a reply to your previous letter, and I acknowledge herewith the copy sent to me.

Your material is most interesting, and I am forwarding it to Dr. Martin Anderson for his comments. I am sure you will be hearing from him shortly.

Cordially,

H. R. Haldeman  
Assistant to the  
President-elect

HRH/mc  
cc Dr. M. Anderson