

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>
22	14	01/24/1963	Letter	From Hunt to Nixon Re: Mistakes made by Nixon during his 1960 Presidential and 1962 Governor campaigns and advice that Nixon continue to prosecute Alger Hiss and apologize for his outburst after losing the campaign for governor. 2 pg.
22	14	03/28/1963	Letter	From Nixon to Hunt Re: interest in Hunt's memo concerning the Prospect Plan. Nixon also agrees with Hunt on many aspects of the use of television during campaigns. Memo from Hunt included. 2 pg.
22	14	04/24/1963	Letter	From Hunt to Nixon Re: gladness at Nixon's appearance before the press, and notes that Billy Graham will likely aid Nixon. Newspaper articles included. 2 pg.
22	14	08/12/1968	Memo	From Hunt to Nixon Re: mistakes made by Nixon during his campaign. 1 pg.
22	14	08/13/1968	Memo	Likely from Hunt Re: Nixon's shortcomings which are to be avoided. 1 pg.
22	14	08/20/1968	Memo	Likely from Hunt Re: advice that Nixon not consider negotiating with China, not speak positively about his opponents and remain a strong anti-communist. 1 pg.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
22	14	08/21/1968	Memo	Likely from Hunt Re: suggested positions that Nixon take on many political issues. 1 pg.
22	14	08/27/1968	Memo	Likely from Hunt Re: advice on issues to emphasize in public relations and ideas to hold as many votes as possible. 1 pg.
22	14	09/04/1968	Memo	From Hunt Re: excerpts from a newspaper article written against Nixon, and also hopes that the Republicans will hold a majority in the House. 2 pg.
22	14	n.d.	Memo	From Hunt Re: report concerning the performance of Republicans vs. Democrats in Congress distributed to help get votes for Republicans. 2 pg.
22	14	11/07/1968	Newspaper	Copy of an article from the Dallas Times Herald Re: Nixon's plans for his presidency and the political trends to expect from him. 1 pg.
22	14	11/08/1968	Memo	From Hunt Re: mailing made to about thirty people after the Miami Convention. 1 pg.
22	14	11/13/1968	Letter	From Elson to Nixon Re: invitation for the Nixons to be a part of the National Presbyterian Church and hope that Nixon will support Christian ideals in the presidency. 2 pg.

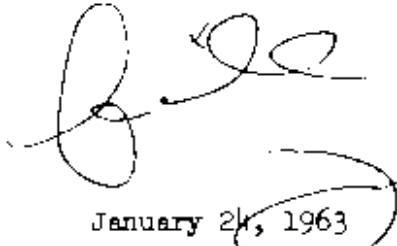
<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
22	14	11/13/1968	Letter	From Peale to Nixon Re: Peale unable to attend the theater with Nixon. Also recommends that Nixon attend Elson's church while in Washington D.C. Envelope included. 2 pg.
22	14	11/13/1968	Letter	From Elson to Nixon Re: willingness to hold a pre-inaugural church service as he had for Eisenhower. Envelope and program from Eisenhower's service included. 6 pg.
22	14	01/15/1969	Memo	From Haldeman to Chapin Re: Nixon not to attend any additional dinners or cocktail parties after the formal affair is over. 1 pg.
22	14	01/06/1969	Memo	From Haldeman to Ehrlichman, Flanigan, Harlow, Chapin, & Ziegler Re: Secretary-designate Schultz to announce his Under Secretary of Labor, and Nixon should attend. 1 pg.
22	14	01/06/1969	Memo	From Haldeman to Ehrlichman & Chapin Re: Keogh to be given all control over the organization of statements and messages to help organize the system. 1 pg.
22	14	12/16/1968	Memo	From Haldeman to Chapin Re: Nixon to be a surprise guest at Dirksen's birthday party, and also Nixon's suggestion that a dinner be held to present Secretary-designate Kennedy to the New York financial community. 1 pg.
22	14	12/21/1968	Memo	From Haldeman to Duncan Re: Ziegler to be informed of all of Nixon's travels beforehand. 1 pg.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
22	14	12/20/1968	Memo	From Haldeman to Moynihan Re: Nixon's suggestions for members of the meeting with the Urban Affairs Council and that a meeting should be planned before inauguration. 1 pg.
22	14	12/16/1968	Memo	From Haldeman to Harlow, Ellsworth, Ehrlichman, Klein, Balir, Keogh, Kissinger, Moynihan, Chapin & Zeigler Re: Each person to present a list of their staff for review for payroll purposes. 1 pg.
22	14	12/16/1968	Memo	From Haldeman to Chapin Re: meeting to be held on the 19th by Nixon. Also, Nixon to be travelling, so December 23-January 5 will be vacation time for Chapin. 1 pg.
22	14	12/10/1968	Memo	From Chapin to Haldeman Re: answers to agenda questions concerning meetings with Nixon and the upcoming Urban Coalition meeting. 2 pg.
22	14	12/01/1968	Memo	From Haldeman to Chapin Re: Nixon to have appointments with Congressman Arends and Billy Graham. 1 pg.
22	14	11/30/1968	Memo	From Haldeman to Chapin Re: Nixon to have a meeting with Congressman Mills. 1 pg.
22	14	11/29/1968	Memo	From Haldeman to Chapin Re: Chapin to have an assistant and an executive secretary as his staff in the White House. 1 pg.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
22	14	11/27/1968	Memo	From Haldeman to Ehlichman, Chapin, Cole & Higby Re: request that each man be available to act as a backup communications officer if Haldeman is unavailable. 1 pg.
22	14	11/27/1968	Memo	From Haldeman to Chapin Re: Request that a meeting between Nixon and Walter Reuther be scheduled. Appointment Request form attached. 2 pg.
22	14	12/19/1968	Memo	From Harlow to Chapin Re: Senator Miller to have an appointment with Nixon concerning Miller's travels. Written response on the page indicates that Kissinger should be present. 1 pg.
22	14	11/18/1968	Memo	From Harlow to Chapin Re: Dr. Milton Eisenhower wishes to meet with Nixon. 1 pg.
22	14	1968	Memo	From Harlow to Chapin Re: Nixon to meet with Walter Reuther, but some meetings with conservatives should be scheduled to preserve Nixon's conservative image. 1 pg.

**H. L. HUNT**

1401 ELM STREET  
DALLAS TEXAS 75202

  
January 24, 1963

Hon. Richard M. Nixon  
523 West 6th Street  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Vice President:

I am enclosing a copy of a sheet, although I suppose you have been sent many copies. I have thought of writing you since your ill-advised appearance following your defeat for the governorship.

I think that you have made many mistakes, but this was the worst. Some of the mistakes; namely:

Yielding to Ike's orders to subside your disclosures regarding Harry Dexter White in the Chicago speech, 1954.

Assuming a role of middle-of-the-roader.

Supporting to an unnecessary degree Ike's tolerance of Communism.

Selecting Lodge as running mate when Dirksen with his great oratorical ability would surely have won for you and other Vice Presidential nominees would have probably made you a winner.

Furnishing the prestige, for the debates with Kennedy when the poll showed you to win with 56%.

Wearing the wrong color shirt in the first TV debate.

Stepping down to run for the governorship when you had lost the Presidency by only a few thousand.

Reading the Conservatives and John Birch Society members out of the Party.

Failing to accept the defeat for the governorship gracefully.

It was a great disservice to the Republican Party and the country as a whole for you to attempt to bow out of public life, for the public opinion poll then shows Rockefeller to be the overwhelming favorite for the nomination in '64.

William Jennings Bryan was defeated the third time and Dewey twice. Grover Cleveland came back to win after defeated as an incumbent. Henry Clay, Daniel

Hon. Richard M. Nixon  
January 24, 1963  
Page 2

Webster and John C. Calhoun never attained the Presidency. This proves that a statesman who has been in the public eye for as many years as you and defeated for the Presidency by a handful of votes while still a young man has tremendous possibilities.

Alger Hiss served you well and has given you a chance to redeem yourself from the series of mistakes enumerated.

You need only to sincerely apologize to the public for your outburst when under high nervous tension, start again prosecuting Alger Hiss and all other Communists or people in public life who are soft toward Communism.

You can soon attain a stature which will at least be profitable to you and you can surely become a factor in the 1964 Republican National Convention. If you fail to rebuild to the extent that you have a chance for Presidential or Vice Presidential nomination, you can have something to say about who will be the nominee and as a critic of dictatorship you could be of tremendous help to the Republicans in their campaign for election and select a top spot in the Cabinet or Diplomatic Corps. It is impossible that you could throw away all of the things which you have going for you in a temper outburst of a few minutes and Alger Hiss has saved you from having done so.

With best wishes,

Constructively,

M. L. Hunt

MLH:sl  
Enclosures

*Copy*

**H. L. HUNT**

1401 ELM STREET  
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

March 9, 1963

Hon. Richard Nixon  
Box 6539  
Los Angeles 55, California

Dear Mr. Nixon:

I saw the latter part of your appearance on the Jack Parr Show last night. I was happy to find you looking and acting like a changed person although I think you were real wrong about DeGaulle.

Please remember that Adlai Stevenson was defeated twice and after being nominated and defeated in consecutive campaigns had a real good chance to get the Democratic nomination at the convention in 1960. Kennedy had to win on the first ballot, for after the first ballot it would have been between Adlai Stevenson and Lyndon Johnson.

You are through only if you make of yourself a hasbean and I was glad to hear you plan to be active in public affairs.

I am sending you the best copy I have seen of the PROSPECT PLAN. They have the different areas in California taken care of with DIRECTORS and have DIRECTORS in about 15 other states. If there is anyone you would recommend as a DIRECTOR as per the PROSPECT PLAN, please write me and I will pass the information on without using your name. Note the reference to the color of Nixon's shirt - page 2, item 12.

With best wishes,

Constructively,

H. L. Hunt

NLH:je  
encl.

August 12, 1968

On the Jack Parr show Mr. Nixon made some favorable remarks regarding General De Gaulle.

Constructively,

H. L. Hunt

5



RICHARD NIXON

March 28, 1963

Dear Mr. Hunt:

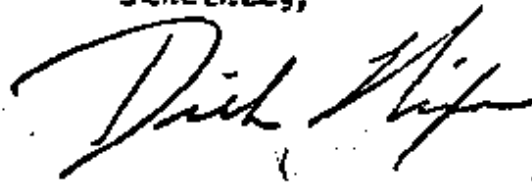
I read with interest your memorandum with regard to the PROSPECT PLAN. Its emphasis on searching out and encouraging attractive candidates for office could prove to be very effective under proper direction. You may be sure I would be glad to be kept advised of the progress of the project.

You are certainly right, incidentally, in your emphasis on the effect of television in the metropolitan areas. Too many of the public relations firms who handle political campaigns are concerned only with buying television time for the candidate from which they receive a percentage as a fee and too little interested in putting enough of the campaign funds into television production, technical advice, etc., for which they generally do not receive a fee.

Also, I feel it is vital that the production personnel be selected by the candidate and controlled by him rather than by the station which is to carry the program. Too often the station personnel are either not interested in the candidate's success or, worse still, may be supporters of his opponent. That is why it is essential that the director, the producer, the lighting man and the make-up man be selected by the candidate or his manager and be absolutely loyal to him.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,



Mr. H. L. Hunt  
1704 Main Street  
Dallas 1, Texas

*copy*

**H. L. HUNT**

1708 MAIN STREET  
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

April 24, 1963

Mr. Richard M. Nixon  
523 West 6th Street  
Los Angeles 14, California

Dear Mr. Nixon:

Needless to say I am elated at your appearance before the newspaper editors in Washington. I find you listed on the front page and in lead editorials everywhere. I think you can, and will, do a great deal of good in the cause of freedom and in contesting communism. Along these lines, there is no doubt that you will be heard every time you have anything to say.

I enclose clippings of a column which you will find interesting. Billy Graham may be about to begin exerting the mighty force which is within his power in the cause of freedom. There were evidences of this in his last two Sunday night broadcasts.

If our country is to survive, everyone who loves it will have to do everything he can.

Constructively,

H. L. Hunt

HLH:js  
Enclosures

8

# Nixon Toasts 'Underpaid, Skilled Press'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Richard M. Nixon proposed a toast Saturday to working newsmen, hailing them as "the most underpaid skilled craftsmen in America."

His tribute, offered at a luncheon of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, was in sharp contrast to the bitter blast he directed at much of the press last fall after being defeated in his race for the governorship of California.

At that time, his political comeback hopes in ashes, a taut, light-lipped Nixon declared: "You won't have Nixon to kick around any longer because, gentlemen, this is my last press conference."

The former vice president was in a far different mood Saturday. He said he wanted to explain his "final press conference" — and also declared "I meant what I said last November."

In 16 years in public life, Nixon said, he enjoyed his meetings with the press, never complained to a reporter about a story, and "never canceled a subscription."

The last was a reference to the White House's cancellation last year of delivery of The New York Herald Tribune.

Nixon said he always agreed with former President Harry S. Truman that "if you can't stand the heat, you'd better get out of the kitchen."

After being beaten in California, "I got out of the kitchen and decided to return some of the heat I had been taking," Nixon said.

Now, Nixon told the editors, he would like "an opportunity to extend my remarks." He then went on to say that since the governor's race he has done some writing for newspapers, written a book, and found that "nothing can equal the pressure of having to meet a deadline."

"So," he said, "I speak with great respect to working reporters and editors. And I'd like to propose a toast to the working press—the most underpaid skilled craftsmen in America."

Note: Nixon made the front page of all the big dailies with his speech proper and will no doubt be doing some real good.

## Republican Wins Legislative Race

CORPUS CHRISTI (AP) — Republican Charles R. Scoggins, 31, a geologist on leave from the Humble Oil & Refining Co., was the apparent winner Saturday night over eight Democrats in a special legislative election.

The election was to fill the vacancy caused by the death of State Rep. James L. Lattimore, Democrat, of Corpus Christi, who was killed in an auto accident last month.

Scoggins received 6,071 votes in unofficial returns to 5,839 for L. DeWitt Hale, former representative from Nueces County. The seven other Democrats were far behind.

### Question

To the Editor of the Gazette:  
Some, posing as friends of labor, insult the intelligence of workers by branding all anti-Communist or pro-Freedom messages as an assault on labor. This cannot be, as workers are not for communism nor against Freedom and they appreciate and participate in Freedom movements.

These self-styled friends of labor also accuse me of promoting broadcasts which attack labor.

This again is not true. The rules for a monthly Essay Contest conducted in a broadcast which we use in advertising products have always forbidden "attacks on minority groups, including labor union members or leaders." The broadcasts can be heard and judged for themselves. It appears that someone is trying to deceive someone, which raises the question, "Why?"

Are the contents of these messages false or true?  
Dallas. H. L. Hunt

August 12, 1968

Through great eloquence and an enunciation of sound philosophies, Richard M. Nixon in his acceptance speech won the November 5, 1968, election for himself and many constructive MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

He can lose it for himself and others through mistakes he has a tendency to make. Several mistakes which will lose votes for Nixon and his supporters are listed below. Some supporters should become his advisors in the decisions to be made during the ensuing campaign. Some of these mistakes may lose only a few votes net, but inasmuch as they do not have to be made, they should not be made.

1. Prior to his introduction, a gentleman, who was not an orator was described as Nixon's Floor Leader, made a very tiresome and listless speech to extremely tired delegates.
2. Governor Agnew who had previously made a great speech delivered a weak speech through lack of preparation. This loss can be retrieved by Agnew later making great speeches.
3. In the demonstration which followed his introduction, a very poor picture of Nixon while smiling and mounted on a staff was "bobbing" up and down and sometimes slightly sideways from vertical, which gave a very unfavorable presentation of Nixon to a national audience of 40 million. This little mistake may have cost as few as 50,000 votes.
4. After Nixon decided on Agnew for the vice-presidency, there were trusted friends of Nixon, who are statesmen, who could have formed into a committee which would announce the choice by the Committee of Agnew for Vice-President, instead of Agnew being spoken of as the nominee's choice for Vice-President. This became a serious mistake when Agnew was not well received and was attacked. It would have been better for the attack to be directed at the committee than at Nixon, the Nominee who has the task of winning an election for himself and others.
5. Following his great acceptance speech, Nixon gave the reporters a perfect reason why he would not answer questions until the next morning. He then made the mistake of beginning to answer some questions and permitted a proposal, regarding his making a trip to the Soviets, to be mentioned. This loss may be later retrieved.
6. Inasmuch as any promises he would get from the Communist leaders would not be fulfilled and he would be accused of trying to interfere in the Paris Peace Talks, the possibility of his making such a trip should have been avoided or precluded and the possibility of a 200 thousand vote loss would have been avoided.
7. It was a mistake to make an estimate on the extent and mileage of the future campaign. This can result in some areas feeling they are being slighted.
8. His acceptance of an invitation to Lyndon B. Johnson's ranch shocked the public. This briefing could have been received in Washington at some time Nixon needed the attending publicity. Informed anti-communists will be appalled that Nixon was to be briefed through Vance.

Four out of five who are asked to estimate the cost of this mistake will reply "one million or more". Nixon will be accused of breaking promises to carry out a bipartisan policy regarding the war. Also, LBJ may make other political hay out of this visit 10,30,60 or 80 days from now and he knows how to harvest.

It is a problem to list mistakes which have been made or may be made without doing more harm than good. If the list reaches the opposition, Nixon's reputation can be damaged and the Republican Party be defeated.

Constructive

H. L. Hunt

The Kiplinger Letter, August 9th, Paragraph Three recites Nixon's biggest hurdle as "image with voters". The image as loser can be handled by some widespread letter to editor writers reciting "Nixon has lost two races for major offices, one by 16/100's of one per cent, and has won five."

Paragraph Four says Nixon is less likely to make "bonehead mistakes". The letter is wrong in saying that "he comes over better in small groups." Nixon's acceptance speech disproves this statement.

Nixon is reported to have accepted an offer to debate with Humphrey. This could be nearly as bad a mistake as his offering to debate and did with President John F. Kennedy. In that case he supplied Kennedy with a much larger audience than he could have gotten during the next several weeks. Regarding Humphrey, Humphrey is having great difficulty in commanding audiences and his debate with Humphrey would be a repeat of the Kennedy debate fatality.

Nixon fares much better in making major addresses than he can in any debate. He makes the mistake of extending courtesies to his opponents in debate. The extension of these courtesies may seem an admission that he was previously wrong and desires to right the wrong. Any debate in which Nixon enters could be a one, two or three million vote loss.

Nixon's attitude regarding George Wallace should be decided correctly and all Nixon's statements should follow the line decided upon. Wallace is a defector from the Democratic Party and if Nixon does not discipline the Democrats' Defector, Wallace, it is up to the Democrats to do as best they can with the Defector. If Nixon continues to show the statesmanship he displayed in his acceptance speech, then Wallace and Nixon's statements may adhere quite closely.

Many thought early that Wallace would pull from the Democrats' total vote, but it was more likely he would get the vote of the Democrats who would otherwise vote for the Republican presidential nominee. Wallace will probably have 70 to 100 presidential electors, although the votes for Wallace could change very fast. There is some squabbling between the Wallace leaders in some states.

None of the Republican candidates have anything to gain by antagonizing Wallace nor by antagonizing voters who intend to vote for Wallace.

Nixon is quoted to the effect that his attitude will not be critical of the Communist world and that he will maintain relations and a "dialogue" with the Communists, including Red China. Nixon feels we have now reached an area of negotiations with the Reds.

It is hoped that Nixon will take a second look at the negotiations angle because he should not join the Democrats on this issue. We have never negotiated anything away from the Communists; we only negotiate what we will give to them trying to placate them. The thinking public knows this and wants a government that will take a realistic look at the Communists.

It has been publicized that Nixon supporters are seeking five million dollars to run a program to attract Democrats and independents to Nixon. All the money that can be raised will be needed, but will do more harm than good if it results in making the people think an attempt is being made to buy the Presidency. It is not necessary to publicize how a campaign or a portion of a campaign is to be conducted. This robs a movement of the effectiveness of "surprise" and keeps the opposition posted.

Nixon should not speak of his appearance in the debate with Jack Kennedy. It is a reminder of a fatal mistake, and the public may dread other fatal mistakes he may make.

The campaign plan that Nixon's friends and enthusiasts contact twenty friends asking them to contact twenty friends each to support Nixon is sound.

At a breakfast in Dallas, Nixon spoke to about forty admirers. In speaking he mentioned Humphrey and McCarthy. He was not questioned about them, but volunteered the information that he knew both of them well and they were good men. Probably as few as ten (10%) per cent with those to whom he was speaking believed him and thought they were good men. If he had nothing but good to say of them, he need not have made them a part of his discussion. This is an incident which discloses why Nixon is not effective in debating. He does not like to be critical of the opposition. Eugene McCarthy apparently is much worse philosophically than he is thought to be.

Nixon came into the limelight through being an anti-communist. Nearly everyone now knows Communism is our country's greatest enemy, and it will destroy our Republic if the trend of the past twenty-five years is not reversed. Senator Joe McCarthy often said he would be a non-entity except for his battle against Communism. It is not necessary for a statesman to be a crank in order to be useful in opposing Communism as Nixon is outstanding as a non-communist. He will be attacked bitterly by communists who are out numbered about 99 to 1.

Nixon is reported to be more concerned with his appearance than his information. He need not mistrust his appearance as his appearance is uniformly good. At times he smiles constantly and it might be that he would appear at a better advantage if he was more solemn when there was nothing to be happy about.

Copies of a plan and a campaign gimmick are enclosed. No doubt these can be much improved after they have found to be useful.

August 21, 1968

## NIXON POLICIES

Nixon will announce and explain his party's policies instead of devoting his efforts to attacking the Democratic Party and candidates. He will enlist Asiatics to join in the war against aggression in South Vietnam.

VIET NAM: The United States must wage a de-Americanized war that will discourage Communist aggression not only in Viet Nam but throughout the free world, and result in an honorable and lasting peace. The objectives justifying our sacrifices and involvement must include a freely-elected South Vietnamese government and a population secure from terrorism.

FOREIGN POLICY: The United States must continue to be a leader for freedom in the world and a catalyst in the international market places, but it must insist that the rest of the free world assume some of the responsibilities for defending against Communism.

LAW AND ORDER: Order based on respect for the law is the cornerstone of a free society and can only be achieved through recognition of the fact that criminals must be held accountable for their crimes. The emphasis must be placed on protecting members of society from the criminals, rather than protecting criminals from society.

RIOTS: Violence will not be tolerated and any action by State or local authorities to quell civil disorder will be supported. Attention must be given to alleviating the complex causes of riots.

CRIME: We must pledge an active war on crime and our new Attorney General will lead the assault on such evils as the loan-shark racket and the "numbers" racket now robbing the urban poor and bleeding our Republic's wealth which is badly needed for more noble purposes.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY: United States businessmen, as well as our allies, must be discouraged from giving aid and comfort to our Communist enemies through trade of "non-defense" goods. This should include those East European countries many feel have a "more acceptable" form of Communism.

POVERTY AND WELFARE: So that the truly poor people in our country, those who cannot help themselves, can be generously provided for, we must increase the wealth of America. For those who can help themselves, we must revise present poverty and welfare programs which erode self-respect and discourage responsibility and put more of those who are now on welfare rolls on industrial payrolls.

OVERSEAS TROOP COMMITMENTS: The U. S. forces in non-combat areas should be brought home as an economic and strategic move, reducing the gold drain and providing a more fluid military structure.

TAXES AND SPENDING: Republican leadership will restore fiscal responsibility and sound monetary policies and encourage a sustained economic growth. Priority attention will be given tax reform and simplification, new management of the national debt and a reduction of the debt's heavy interest rates, and an elimination of federal competition with private enterprise.

FOREIGN AID: The amount of foreign aid must be drastically reduced, assisting only in the most minor way those who are really our allies, and then only when no alternative is evident. Foreign aid must reach the people in need, avoiding despots and demagogues who would divert the aid for their own benefit.

MILITARY SERVICE: The Selective Service policies must be revised to reduce the number of years a young man is liable for the draft. During times when the need for military manpower is low, the Selective Service System will be placed on standby and a voluntary force, with higher wages, will be substituted.

CITIES: We must harness the creativity of personal enterprise through systems of tax incentives and government encouragement, along with federal policies enabling local communities to contend with local problems in order to rescue our great urban centers from decay and destruction.



August 27, 1968

It could be far more statesmanlike if the candidate for President would not publicly announce forecasts regarding the outcome of political action in certain areas nor forecast the trends which would result from particular policies and activities. The voters are likely to prefer to do their own forecasting and there is always the danger that the candidate may be wrong in his forecast, which the voters would hold against him.

Continuous publicity concerning Nixon taking time off to relax, swim, fish, boat, etc., can lose votes during the campaign. The public are more likely to admire a statesman who is a good worker and is constantly trying to save Republic U. S. A. It is fine for a President and Vice-President to relax, but he need not publicize his leisure.

The Lou Harris Poll, August 26th, shows citizens giving Humphrey the most appeal for "coming up the hard way". Nixon's humble origin is far more impressive than Humphrey's. The Humphrey family had a business while Nixon's family had little more than a meager income.

The Gallup Poll, August 26th, found Nixon could better handle the war than Humphrey 54% to 27% and "voters by nearly a two-to-one margin believe the Republicans are more likely to keep the United States out of World War III than the Democrats."

The public and the many officials of the U. S. A. and foreign countries might have appreciated it if Presidents Eisenhower and Johnson would have been available more of the time in the White House and Washington, D. C., attending to the nations' important affairs than to have to seek them for a conference at a country club, a resort or at a distant ranch. Our nation might function more successfully with a President who is on the job. The White House could be operated in a way that it affords more personal safety for the head of government than anywhere else he could be.

Should the Democrats have had a real good chance to defeat Nixon up to the first night of their convention, August 26, they may have thrown away their chance in their remarkably poor performance the opening night. They permitted several incidents to develop, one after another, each of which would cost their national ticket several 100,000 votes. The Democratic Convention at Chicago was a pitiful series of costly blunders as compared with the Republican Convention at Miami Beach.

For many years the American Democratic Action activities and ratings have been a badge of dishonor as far as the cause of freedom is concerned. The higher the ADA rating of a Member of Congress the farther he is removed from statesmanship. The three Rhodes'scholars in Congress Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, ADA 38, has the highest ADA rating of any Member of Congress from Arkansas; Carl Albert, Democratic Leader of the House from Oklahoma has the highest ADA rating 73 of any MC of Oklahoma; and John Brademas' ADA rating is tied with Congressman Madden for the highest ADA rating from Indiana.

Assuming that high ADA ratings are bad, the attached sheet discloses that among the Congressmen from outside the eleven Southern states, the ADA rating of Republicans average 18 and of Democrats average 74. A coincidence is that there are 163 Congressmen from each party in this list.



September 4, 1968

M E M O

Republican hopefuls may take into their reckoning the respects paid by a columnist to the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration.

In his acceptance speech in Miami, Richard Nixon said: "I am proud to have served in an administration which ended one war and kept the nation out of other wars for eight years..." "I see a day when the President of the United States is respected and his office is honored because it is worthy of respect and worthy of honor."

The columnist states, "It was during the Eisenhower-Nixon administration that the American flag, American citizens, American officials, and American property became the objects of hatred and the victims of mob violence throughout the world." He continues, "Early in the month of May, 1958, President Eisenhower pleaded with Congress not to cut his requests for foreign aid, saying he 'shuddered' to think what would happen to the United States if Congress made reductions--asserting that our foreign aid programs had 'forged a free world shield against communist force.' At about the same time, Vice President Nixon started on a good-will tour through South America, to tighten the bonds of friendship that had been forged by American tax dollars."

"On May 12, a mob smashed through a police guard outside a U.S.I.A. library in Beirut, Lebanon. The rioters threw books and furniture into the street and burned them--then set fire to the interior of the library."

"At 11:00 a.m. on May 13, 1958, Vice President and Mrs. Nixon arrived at Caracas, Venezuela. There were about 3,000 people at the airport. They made so much noise, jeering and cat-calling, that Nixon could not make his 'arrival' speech. One man spat in Mrs. Nixon's face. People spat upon the cars, pelted them with rocks and garbage, ripped off American flags. The windows of Nixon's car were smashed. Everyone inside was showered with splintered glass."

"The Vice President had been heckled by students in Uruguay, booed by mobs in Bolivia, derided and picketed by students in Colombia, shouted down during a meeting with the Buenos Aires University Federation in Argentina."

"Richard Nixon now professes indignation about foreign insults to our flag; but 10 years ago he could not be moved to anger against the foreign hoodlums who humiliated him, his wife, and his country. Instead (after his return to Washington from that 'wonderful trip' in May, 1958), he blamed his own State Department for not forewarning him about the intense anti-American feeling in Latin America. He implied that the United States deserved such degrading treatment, when he said we should reappraise our policy toward Latin America. In a sense he was right. The South American hoodlums displayed utter contempt for us, because, for 13 years, our government (under the Democrat and Republican administrations of Truman and Eisenhower), fearful of 'standing alone in the world,' had been taxing its own people for foreign aid intended to buy friends; had been permitting itself to be blackmailed by nations living on our dole; had been behaving as if Americans were a fat and degenerate people who would put up with anything rather than defend their own honor."

"Nixon and his platform asserted that the Eisenhower-Nixon administration ended our war with North Korea. The fact that we still have a large military force in South Korea, and the fact that the shameful PUEBLO affair is only one of many shameful North Korean communist affronts we have endured, indicate that the Eisenhower-Nixon team never really ended the Korean war, and that the fourth-rate military power of North Korea is still the aggressor, while mighty America is still on the defensive."

The above are only a few excerpts from this column.

September 4, 1968

MEMORANDUM

I feel assured that Nixon will be elected. The next most important step for Republicans to make is to insure their capturing a majority in the House of Representatives. This mailing is being made to only eight (8) Republican stalwarts who are in the best position to plan for the election of Republican Congressmen.

A gain in the House could become a permanent gain and would help take care of the situation, should Nixon fail to deliver a constructive administration.

The Republicans should have a good chance to elect a congressman in every Congressional District which Wallace carries, if the American Party has no candidate.

Constructively,

H. L. Hunt

A most important result of this year's elections will be the composition of the Senate and the House of Representatives in the new Congress. The need for a constructive Congress has never been more critical. Regardless of the outcome of the Presidential race, the nature of the new Congress will be a key factor in the crucial months which follow--the period in which the course of this nation will be changed, for better or for worse.

If the best of the Presidential candidates is elected, then a constructive Congress will be needed, to enact into law the reforms necessary to right the course of our ship of State. And if the worst possible candidate somehow wins the Chief Executive's seat, the role of the new Congress will be even more momentous. With a President committed to the same disastrous policies and programs of the past four decades, only a wise, judicious, and courageous Congress can save the Constitution and the Republic from utter destruction.

It is obvious that a change on Capitol Hill will check the rampant, unconstitutional course of the Executive. The change needed is a Republican majority in the House, where appropriations originate.

A Republican Congress should be just as important to the voters who support Mr. Wallace as it is to those who support Mr. Nixon. The voting records of the last several Congresses--by any index you choose, ADA, ACA, or otherwise--show that Republican members of the House and Senate have stood for constitutional government far above their colleagues across the aisles. If the wrongs of the past are to be righted, then the constructive element of both houses must be expanded. Neither Nixon nor Wallace can work effectively with the Congress which is responsible for our present problems, in trying to cure these ills.

Wallace supporters throughout the nation should take notice that Republican congressmen have been more constructive than Democratic Congressmen. In any pro-Wallace congressional district, a campaign for Republican congressional candidates would increase the margin of Wallace for President.

Only with a majority can the Republicans take over the chairmanships of the important congressional committees--chairs which have so long been occupied by Establishment hacks and party-liners. To cite some examples: the Banking and Currency committees have been chaired by Wright Patman in the House and John Sparkman in the Senate, with results that have ruined our dollar and our coins, while interest rates have soared. J. William Fulbright chairs the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; his activities since entering Congress have not been very well understood, even by his colleagues in the Senate. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee is chaired by Lister Hill; Mike Monroney sits at the head of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, which has been by far the biggest dispenser of political patronage in buying off opposition to Establishment policies and programs. Such radicals as Adam Clayton Powell and Emanuel Celler have held control of the House committees on Education and Labor and on the Judiciary, respectively. Edwin Willis has presided over the House Committee on Un-American Activities while Communists and New Left militants have destroyed American cities and occupied college campuses, but Mr. Willis caused the committee to publish very little on such activities. On the other hand, a Republican member of the Committee on Un-American Activities, Rep. John Ashbrook, has been very outspoken on the subject and has entered findings of the committee's investigators in the Congressional Record. With a Republican majority, Rep. Ashbrook would take over the chairmanship of the committee, and the public could expect the full committee to get on with the business of holding hearings and informing the people of the United States on just who is behind the disorder and treasonous conduct in this country. The Republic has recognized that change is needed.

It is up to the voters. Do you want a Congress which is worthy of the name? Do you want a government with the safeguards inherent in our constitutional three-branch system? Or do you wish to leave a radical Judiciary and a powerful Executive unchecked by restraint from the legislative branch?

If you favor a course of constructive change, then--regardless of your choice for President--you should support Republican candidates for Congress, other qualifications being equal.

Horace Houston  
Dallas, Texas 75205

Reproduce or rewrite and sign.

THE ADA:

Before the race for the nomination started in 1960, John F. Kennedy said about ADA, "I don't feel comfortable with those kind of people," and LBJ said in Houston, "I don't want any endorsement from the ADA." Hubert Humphrey was a founder of the Farmer Labor Party and the ADA.

	No. Rep.	Avrg. Rtng.	No. Dem.	Avrg. Rtng.		No. Rep.	Avrg. Rtng.	No. Dem.	Avrg. Rtng.		No. Rep.	Avrg. Rtng.	No. Dem.	Avrg. Rtng.
Al.	1	20	0	-	Me.	0	-	2	77	N.D.	2	10	0	-
Ariz.	2	10	1	93	Md.	3	49	5	71	Ohio	19	14	5	72
Calif.	16	8	21	80	Mass.	5	45	6	81	Okla.	2	0	4	43
Colo.	1	13	3	65	Mich.	12	20	7	85	Ore.	2	23	2	64
Conn.	1	13	5	81	Minn.	5	12	3	85	Pa.	13	21	14	75
Del.	1	7	0	-	Mo.	2	7	8	43	R.I.	0	-	2	81
Hawaii	0	-	2	94	Mont.	1	7	1	73	S.D.	2	14	0	-
Idaho	2	10	0	-	Neb.	3	9	0	-	Utah	2	10	0	-
Ill.	12	10	12	74	Nev.	0	-	1	7	Vt.	1	27	0	-
Ind.	6	10	5	69	N.H.	2	17	0	-	Wash.	2	17	5	80
Iowa	5	8	2	70	N.J.	6	31	9	85	W.Va.	1	27	4	72
Kan.	5	8	0	-	N.M.	0	-	2	40	Wis.	7	12	3	84
Ky.	3	20	4	43	N.Y.	15	36	25	79	Wy.	1	7	0	-

Average ADA rating of Republican & Democrat Congressmen outside the 11 Southern States:  
 The ADA ratings shown above are the ratings available October 1, 1968.  
 163 Republican Congressmen - 18 ADA      163 Democrat Congressmen - 74 ADA

The election of a Republican House of Representatives would be a safeguard.

\*\*\*\*\*

HERE'S THE RECORD! 1900 through 1968

	Republican:	Democrat:
Presidents in Office	33 years	36 years
Balance Budget	21 out of 33	6 out of 36
Deficits	12 out of 33	30 out of 36
Cumulative Deficits	\$22.5 billion	\$314.5 billion
Personal Income Tax Reductions	6 times	4 times
Personal Income Tax Increases	Once	13 times
Wars	0	4

SOURCES: Tax Foundation, "Facts and Figures on Government Finance," 1967 Ed.  
 U. S. Government, Bureau of Budget, Fiscal Year 1969 Budget

NOTE: After the Humphrey "boom" started, these 2 pages were exposed to about 40 million people, as I began sending them in quantity to many Republican candidates for Congress, U. S. Senate, governors, state and county chairmen, many radio stations and 300 newspapers which habitually publish letters I write their editors. HLF

# Center Nixon's Cause

## Holding Political Middle Ground To Require Stability, War's End

By **ROBERT I. DONOVAN**  
Times Staff Writer

**NEW YORK**—The sum and substance of a Nixon administration will be the defense of the political center in America against assault from the right and the left.

The very cornerstone of Richard M. Nixon's forthcoming presidency was best defined by the victorious candidate himself recently in these words:

"America needs to hear the vital voices of the broad and vital center. The center is under savage attack. It must be held at all costs."

Holding it at all costs will be the test on which the new administration will thrive or else collapse like the Johnson administration. In dealing with this task Nixon will be far more flexible, if need be, than his campaign speeches may have suggested.

To make the center secure requires a period of relative stability. To obtain it he will move swiftly to end the demoralizing Vietnam war through the Paris negotiations.

He will give the lead to a nationwide crackdown on crime, disorder and extreme forms of dissent. He will endeavor to put the economy on an even keel. And he will initiate new types of programs for improving conditions in the cities.

Success in each of these areas will be extremely difficult. Barring some crisis at home or abroad that might force him to move against his will, the changes in direction under the Nixon administration will for the most part come gradually and in moderate doses.

The most striking exception may be the case of Vietnam. For if negotiations are spurring when he enters the White House he intends to act boldly to hold down the fighting, strengthen the armed forces of South Vietnam and press ahead with the Paris

talks. A readiness to face up to difficult concessions appears to be the key to his peace policy.

He knows he cannot make strides at home until he gets rid of the burden of the war. He has promised to end the war. His associates say he is aware that in order to do so he may have to

### An Analysis

make unpopular concessions that only a new president and only one who, like himself, feels safe against charges of being "soft on communism" would risk making.

As one of his closest friends explained recently, "The American people know Dick Nixon wouldn't sell the country out to the Communists." Or as Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) was quoted as having said the other day, "I'm confident that Nixon will end the war . . . If Humphrey would do what Nixon is going to do on Vietnam, Humphrey would be shot or impeached. Nixon will end the war."

Even if the preliminary difficulties over the talks have been settled by the time Nixon takes office the making of the final settlement will still be his.

Apart from Vietnam, appearances will start changing around the inauguration on Jan. 20. The tone will be more orderly, more efficient, more traditional. A good deal more grim perhaps.

Also, of course, there will be a most sweeping change in the people at the top. Who knows but what Thomas Dewey will play an important role? Or that C. Douglas Dillon will be secretary of state? Or Gov. Nelson Rockefeller secretary of defense, even though Nixon has been outmaneuvered by a mutual friend that Rockefeller might try to upstage him.

Televised bustle will be the order of the first 100 days to demonstrate that the new president has grasped the reins firmly. Gestures of good will to all and show-case tokens of greater things to come will abound.

The rhetoric will change from the lingo of the New Deal and the Great Society to the serious professionalism of Nixon and his bright young men from Wall Street and Wilshire Boulevard.

Public Casals will not play the rolls in the East Room, but Nixon's friend the Rev. Billy Graham will be named and dined. As a reward for past services—and maybe his only reward—Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) will be invited to state dinners—and will lose every minute of them.

On urgent invitation world leaders will come streaming in.

At the same time the new president, having seen his predecessor mangled by the intellectuals, will set out to show that, in his fashion, he is as hospitable to them as President John F. Kennedy was.

As his campaign associates have been doing this fall, his aides will assure them that Nixon himself is an intellectual and that consequently the Nixon administration is just the place for Ph.D.'s, albeit not of the bearded, draft-card-burning variety.

Most decidedly, there will be no resident academic in the White House, like Arthur Schlesinger Jr. under Kennedy.

No one ever arrived in the White House more determined to put the country on a new track than did Nixon's old chief, Dwight Eisenhower, 16 years ago. No one ever entered upon the presidency more highly resolved to get the country moving again than John F. Kennedy did eight years ago.

AS WITH most presidents, however, each of them found his course of action restricted by the stream of history, by the temper of the times as reflected in Congress particularly and by unforeseen events. So will it be with Richard Nixon.

At the outset, Nixon's domestic policies will bear familiar conservative hallmarks.

A pervasive cautiousness. Emphasis on free enterprise and the return of certain powers to state and local governments. A reliance on the middle class, white and black. Military preparedness and a strengthening of the police to repress crime and disorder.

Also a budget at least nearly in balance. A fight against inflation. A degree of protectionism for steel and textiles, notably. Concentration on efficiency. Finally, men of moderate views to carry out these policies.

IN PRACTICE, however, Nixon will be less preoccupied with old differences between liberalism and conservatism than in doing whatever it may take to give the country a period of stability.

The old quarrels between management and labor, between Democrat and Republican, between liberal and conservative must be put on the back burner until we decide together if simply itself is going to survive," the president-elect said recently.

This was simply another way of enunciating the theme of holding the center.



**THE NATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

SUNDAY WORSHIP SERVICES HELD AT  
CAPITAL MEMORIAL SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH  
3150 CHESAPEAKE STREET, N.W.  
WASHINGTON

*Meeting - General  
you have  
to other  
consideration  
Jed*

MINISTERS

EDWARD L. R. ELSON, S.T.D., LITT.D., LL.D.  
THOMAS A. STONE, PH.D.  
ROGERIC LEE SMITH, D.D.

ORGANIST AND CHORMASTER  
ERNEST E. LILSON

MAILING ADDRESS

CHURCH OFFICE AND  
SERVICES  
4123 NEBRASKA AVE., N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016  
PHONE 244-8300

*Mr. Sp...  
Chap...  
Call...  
Dr. Or*

November 13, 1968

The Honorable and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon  
810 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10021

*12/10  
to explain RN's  
relation with each of  
Presidents  
and working  
plan for  
Wash.*

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Nixon:

This is an urgent invitation for you to become associated with the National Presbyterian Church during your Presidency.

From across the country messages come expressing the hope you will take up where the Eisenhowers left off with an emphatic religious accent in the mainstream of the Christian faith identified specifically with the National Presbyterian Church. Without in any way forsaking your Quaker allegiance, mindful also of Mrs. Nixon's earlier California relationship to a Community Church, and in view of the changed leadership in Washington churches since you lived here, people feel it will be most appropriate for you to be associated with us in the Church whose great new Chapel, the Chapel of the Presidents, is a tribute to Dwight David Eisenhower, where prayers will be offered daily for the President.

We were happy that you were present when General Eisenhower laid the Cornerstone of the new Church, and we cherish your further association with this congregation now as we approach the Dedication and the years which unfold before us. This is a truly national Church with service to all people. So many of the things we represent synchronize with the things for which you stand.

Moreover, there are many personal reasons why I would deem it both a high honor as well as a natural role to be of service to you - our common California backgrounds, many years of neighborly living in Wesley Heights, our children's school days, the Eisenhower years with all the close associations of family and staff, and the fact we have known you longer than any of today's active Washington pastors.

I was pleased to know you attended my former Church in La Jolla after the Convention and that last Sunday you worshipped with my friends in the Presbyterian Church of Key Biscayne.

---

November 8, 1968

A mailing which was made to about 30 names, which we called the "near Nixons", soon after the Miami Convention.

HTH

The Honorable and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon

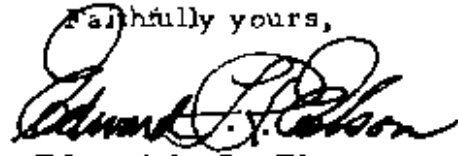
11/13/68

page 2

Dr. Billy Graham and Dr. Norman Vincent Peale both have expressed the hope you would be related to the National Presbyterian Church. Since Dr. Edward Latch has retired from the pastorate of the Metropolitan Methodist Church here, I am confident he also would encourage your future identification with the National Presbyterian Church.

The Ministers and officers of this Church will welcome you most heartily. Mrs. Elson and the family join me in hearty congratulations, affectionate personal regards, and the assurance of our prayers.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edward L. R. Elson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Edward L. R. Elson

ELRE/c



NOV 20 1968

VIP.

3.

*Important  
VIP.*



FOUNDED 1638

MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH

FIFTH AVENUE AT 29TH STREET, WEST

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10001

*George*

REPLY TO  
1025 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028

NORMAN VINCENT PEALE  
MINISTER

November 13, 1968

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon  
810 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10021

Dear Mr. President-Elect:

Ruth and I were terribly pleased last night to receive a telephone call from Miss Rose Mary Woods, kindly inviting us on your behalf to attend the theater with you this evening, Wednesday, November 13.

We were both very disappointed that we could not accept your kind invitation, due to a speaking engagement which I have tonight in Albany, New York. It was very kind and gracious of you to think of us, and we would have thoroughly enjoyed an evening with you both.

Our mutual friend, Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, Minister of the great National Presbyterian Church in Washington, is very hopeful that you will worship at their church when you move to the capital city. You may recall that President Eisenhower was a regular communicant of this church, and I think that you and Mrs. Nixon have worshiped there occasionally.

Dr. Elson is a great friend of mine, a great preacher and an inspirational pastor.

Naturally, I hope you will spend much time in New York and will worship with us whenever you have opportunity.

Affectionate regards to the entire family. May God bless you all.

Cordially yours,

*Norman*

NVP:c

THE NATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

NOV 13 1968

Services Held At  
Capital Memorial Seventh-Day Adventist Church  
3150 Chesapeake Street, N.W.  
Washington

MINISTERS

Edward L. R. Elson, S.T.D., LITT.D., LL.D.  
Thomas A. Stone, PH.D.  
Roderic Lee Smith, D.D.

Church Office and  
Activities

4123 Nebraska Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20016  
Phone: 244-8300

November 13, 1968

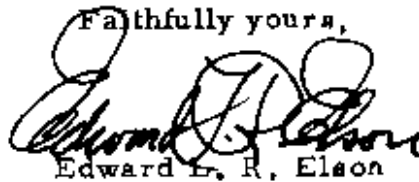
The Honorable Richard M. Nixon  
810 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10021

Dear Mr. Nixon:

You will recall that General Eisenhower asked me to conduct a brief Pre-Inaugural Service on the day he was inaugurated as President and you were inaugurated as Vice President. Should you desire to have such a service, or even to hold family prayers, I would be happy to be of any possible service to you and I stand ready to come to New York or elsewhere to confer with you.

Please command me for any service I can render to you.

With prayers,

Faithfully yours,  
  
Edward L. R. Elson



Pre-Inaugural Service  
on the occasion of the inauguration of

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER  
as President of the United States of America

and

RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON  
as Vice President of the United States of America

Tuesday morning, January 20, 1953

Nine-thirty o'clock

in

THE NATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
Connecticut Avenue at N Street, N. W.  
Washington

*Order of Service*

THE PRAYERS—*The Congregation reverently bowing down.*

- For The President
- For All in Authority
- For The Nation
- For World Peace
- The Lord's Prayer—In Unison

ORGAN PRELUDE—"Voluntary on the 100th Psalm Tune"  
*Henry Purcell, 1658-1695*

PROCESSIONAL HYMN—"Our God, Our Help in Ages Past" *St. Anne*  
*The Congregation standing and singing*

Our God, Our Help in ages past,  
 Our Help for years to come,  
 Our Shelter from the stormy blast,  
 And our eternal Home:  
 Before the hills in order stood,  
 Or earth received her frame,  
 From everlasting Thou art God,  
 To endless years the same.

*Isaac Watts*

RECESSIONAL HYMN—"God of Our Life"  
*The Congregation standing and singing* ..... *Sandon*

God of our life, through all the racing years, We trust in Thee;  
 In all the past, through all our hopes and fears, Thy hand we see,  
 With each new day, when morning lifts the veil,  
 We own Thy mercies, Lord, which never fail.

THE CHIMES

THE CALL TO WORSHIP

THE CONFESSION—*The Congregation seated, reverently bowing down and praying in unison.*

Most holy and merciful Father, We acknowledge and confess before Thee; Our sinful nature prone to evil and selfish in good; And all our shortcomings and offences, Thine alone knowest how often we have sinned; In wandering from Thy ways; In wasting Thy gifts; In forgetting Thy love. But Thou, O Lord, have mercy upon us; who are ashamed and sorry for all wherein we have displeased Thee. Teach us to hate our sins; Cleanse us from our secret faults; And forgive our sins; For the sake of Thy dear Son. And O most holy and loving Father; Help us, we beseech Thee; To live in Thy light and walk in Thy ways; According to the commandments of Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

THE ASSURANCE OF PARDON

THE FIRST SCRIPTURE LESSON  
 I Kings 8:12-12

THE GLORIA PATRI—*The Congregation standing.*

THE SECOND SCRIPTURE LESSON  
 St. Matthew 20:25-28  
 Ephesians 6:10-18  
 Philippians 2:5-11

God of the past, our times are in Thy hand; With us abide.  
 Lead us by faith to hope's true Promised Land; Be Thou our guide.  
 With Thee to bless, the darkness shines as light,  
 And faith's fair vision changes into sight.

God of the coming year, through paths unknown we follow Thee;  
 When we are strong, Lord leave us not alone; Our refuge be  
 Be Thou for us in life our Daily Bread,  
 Our heart's true Home when all our years have sped.

*Hugh T. Kerr*

BENEDICTION—*The Congregation seated.*

CHORAL AMEN—"The Sevenfold".....

*John Stainer, 1841-1901*

THE CHIMES

ORGAN POSTLUDE—"Toccata".....

*Leo Sorceby, 1893*

MEMORANDUM

*File  
Halde  
memo*

January 15, 1969

TO: DWIGHT CHAPIN  
FROM: BOB HALDEMAN

It should be clearly understood that at affairs like the Gridiron dinner and Alfalfa Club, etc. the President will not attend any cocktail parties to be held after the formal affair ends. He will always leave at the end of the program.

~~HH~~

cc:  
John Ehrlichman

MEMORANDUM

January 6, 1969

TO: JOHN EHRLICHMAN  
PETE FLANIGAN  
BRYCE HARLOW  
DWIGHT CHAPIN ←  
RON ZIEGLER

RECEIVED

1969

CAU

MENT OFFICE

FROM: BOB HALDEMAN

Secretary-designate Schultz is planning to announce the appointment of his Under Secretary of Labor on Friday, January 10th, at 11.30 a.m. at the Pierre. The announcee is James Hodgson of Lockheed Aircraft in California.

Schultz feels that he has completed the necessary clearances but Harlow may want to check with him on this. Flanigan may also want to assure himself that all the proper steps have been followed, including notification of the Governor, National Committeemen, and State Chairman in California.

Ehrlichman may wish to arrange an appointment with Hodgson prior to his announcement, or at least have a phone call with him, to set up the conflict clearances. Hodgson's business phone is 213-847-6682, his residence is 213-344-4094. He will, I understand, be coming to New York Thursday evening.

Ziegler should contact Schultz and confirm with him the arrangements for the actual announcement on Friday morning. Chapin should put this on RN's schedule for Friday. Schultz and Hodgson will arrive at the Pierre at 11:15 to see RN for a few minutes before going downstairs.

*Min*  
*C*  
H  
HRH  
Log in Schedule  
Book  
file HRH  
Memor  
*C*

MEMORANDUM

January 6, 1969

TO: JOHN EHRLICHMAN  
DWIGHT CHAPIN ←

FROM: BOB HALDEMAN

*File  
HRH  
memo*

Jim Keogh has expressed some concern that there is not much hope of his establishing coordination and order in the preparation of statements, speeches, messages, etc. unless all requests are made through him and delivered back by him.

Apparently there has been some problem because Ehrlichman has sent assignments to Safire and Chapin has sent them to Buchanan and Price, and Keogh is left in the middle not knowing what is going on. As Jim pointed out, this caused some problems at times during the campaign and we should not let it get in our way as we start on the White House venture.

Will you be sure, therefore, to direct all such requests to Jim Keogh and let him apportion them out to the rest of the crew. If you have a specific individual to whom the assignment should be given, you should, of course, indicate this to Keogh, and I am sure he will accommodate your request whenever possible.

Thanks very much for your help. I agree with Jim that unless we now establish a clear line of communication, our goal of order and coordination will be defeated. I am sure none of us wants this to happen.

*HRH*  
HRH

MEMORANDUM

December 16, 1968

TO: DWIGHT CHAPIN  
FROM: BOB HALDEMAN

*File  
HR 111  
memor*

~~Confidential~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN  
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING  
E.O. 12356, Section 1.1  
By RTP NARS, Date 3/26/87

RN has committed to Harlow that he will be a secret surprise guest at Senator Dirksen's birthday party at the Dirksen home in Virginia on the evening of January 4th.

RN has talked with Finch and perhaps others about setting up a big birthday party on January 9th for him in New York.

He has also discussed with Finch and perhaps others, having a dinner for the New York financial community to present Secretary-designate Kennedy.

You should be aware of all of these to work in to future schedule plans.

*H.*



MEMORANDUM


*File*  
*Holt*  
*man*

December 21, 1968

TO: BILL DUNCAN  
FROM: BOB HALDEMAN

From now on please inform Ron Ziegler or Ron Ziegler's office of all movements that are to be made by the President-elect before they occur.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
HRH

cc:  
Dwight Chapin 

MEMORANDUM

December 20, 1968

TO: PAT MOYNIHAN  
FROM: BOB HALDEMAN

*File # 13*  
*Urban Affairs Council*

RN, yesterday, in thinking about the Urban Affairs Council, came up with the feeling that Commerce, because of the alliance of businessmen and labor, and because of its manpower responsibilities, should be included in the Urban Affairs Council. He also questions whether Agriculture should not be included on the grounds, first, that many of the urban problems arise from rural problems and, second, that the incoming Secretary of Agriculture is a man who as an individual would be a valuable addition to the Council.

Also, RN would like you to set up plans for a meeting of the Urban Affairs Council prior to the 20th. As you may know, he is planning to meet with the National Security Council in late December, and I would suggest you shoot for an Urban Affairs Council meeting early in the week prior to inauguration. He wants you, of course, to work out an agenda so that it will be a productive meeting.

You should work out a specific date with Dwight Chapin.

HRH

cc: Dwight Chapin ←





MEMORANDUM

TO: DWIGHT CUAPIN

FROM: Bob Haldeman

December 16, 1968

At the request of the President-Elect, there will be a general meeting of the key members of the new White House staff on Thursday, December 19th, at 9:30 a. m. in the Sapphire Room, Second Floor, at the Pierre Hotel.

It is essential that you plan to attend. If necessary, please revise any previous commitments that would prohibit you from being present. You should keep the entire morning clear.

We will review at this time a number of vitally important policy and procedural matters and will hope to answer any questions you may have regarding the balance of the transition period - and the start-up operations in Washington.

Also - for your personal planning - the President-Elect will be in Florida from December 23 until January 1, and in California from January 1 to January 3. This is an excellent opportunity for you to get some vacation time and/or to take care of house-hunting, etc. Our White House staff will operate on a skeleton basis from December 22 through January 5. Unless you have been specifically requested to be on call during that period - please regard it as vacation time. We'll resume full operations on Monday, January 6. Please be sure your office is covered - but try to let as many secretaries as possible get the time off too - especially those who worked through the campaign and will be going to Washington in January.

HRH/mc

MEMORANDUM

*File memo from  
H.R.H.*

TO: H. R. HALDEMAN  
FROM: DWIGHT L. CHAPIN  
DECEMBER 10, 1968

-----  
PLEASE REVIEW THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND RETURN:

1. Ellsworth would like to see RN about a meeting he had with a U.S.S.R. diplomat. You said you would cover it with him. *You tell Ellsworth to route thru Kissinger*  
Ellsworth doesn't need to see RN \_\_\_\_\_  
Set appointment with RN \_\_\_\_\_

2. Bob Brown...Should he attend the Urban Coalition Meeting?  
Ask Finch \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes *✓ + Finch, Ellsworth + Moynihan* \_\_\_\_\_  
NO \_\_\_\_\_

3. Neil McElroy (via Harlow) recommends a meeting between RN and Sidney Weinberg. (Weinberg is a strong Democratic influence on the Hill with Wilber Mills--usually responsive to Presidential attention).

*OK next week*

NO \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
Refer to \_\_\_\_\_


- 4. Paul McCracken has asked Herbert Stein of Brookings Institute to join the Council of Economic Advisors and he accepted. McCracken would like to have him come in and see RN.

Yes  \_\_\_\_\_  
 No  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone Call  \_\_\_\_\_

- 5. Ben Reagan called on behalf of Steve Roman. Roman wants five minutes with RN to discuss activities behind iron Curtain--Power Shift.

Yes  \_\_\_\_\_  
 No  \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dick Allen  \_\_\_\_\_

*Talk to  
 Dick Allen  
 RN can't get out  
 now*

Thank you: 

MEMORANDUM

*File  
H.H. memo*

December 1, 1968

TO: DWIGHT CHAPIN  
FROM: BOB HALDEMAN  
RE: RN APPOINTMENTS: CONG. ARENDS -- B. GRAHAM

✓ RN will see Congressman Arends on Tuesday afternoon, December 3rd. The appointment is to be set through Bryce Harlow.

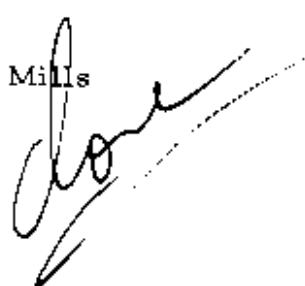
✓ RN will be having dinner with Billy Graham on Monday evening at 7:30 at the apartment--just the two of them. Be sure to set up appropriate arrangements with Manola.

MEMORANDUM

*File 1426  
memor.*

November 30, 1968

TO: DWIGHT CHAPIN  
FROM: BOB HALDEMAN  
RE: RN APPOINTMENTS: Congressman Wilbur Mills

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely reading 'Dove', is written over the 'RE:' line and extends into the main body of the memorandum.

Congressman Wilbur Mills will be in the office with Bryce Harlow on Wednesday, and RN will be seeing him at that time.

Please check arrangements with Harlow.



*Key - file -  
HRH memo*

MEMORANDUM

November 29, 1968

TO: Dwight Chapin

FROM: Bob Haldeman

-----

As of now, you should be planning your appointments office staff on the basis of one assistant to you and one executive secretary. You may possibly have to add an additional clerk, but at this point, I don't think so and this position is not approved.

You will find that when we move to the White House, the great bulk of detail work that you are now struggling with can be handled by the mail room and other general staff facilities.

Since the President Elect is most anxious to move in the smallest possible White House staff, please do your planning on the basis outlined above.

  
H. R. H.

ew

MEMORANDUM

November 27, 1968

TO: JOHN EHRLICHMAN  
DWIGHT CHAPIN  
KEN COLE  
LARRY HICBY

FROM: BOB HALDEMAN

RE: WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS

As a back-up to the present White House communications network, RN has requested that one of our staff be available as duty officer at all times. He would assist the White House board and RN in communications and other matters as needed.

To facilitate this request I am asking you to become one of the people available for duty officer. Ninety percent of the time I will assume this role and be in a position to be in communication with the White House board. If for some reason, however, I am unavailable, the board will contact one of you and request that you assume the role.

During that time you should be able to be reached on a continuing basis by the board should RN or the White House board require assistance.

Thank you for your cooperation.

*Key - Please  
make a file for  
"Haldean Memorandum".  
file this in the  
file.  
Thaler  
E*

MEMORANDUM

F  
Dec 20-

November 27, 1968

TO: DWIGHT CHAPIN  
FROM: BOB HALDEMAN  
RE: WALTER REUTHER MEETING

RN wants the Walter Reuther meeting to be set after the Cabinet is announced.

That is, the meeting should be after the announcement, but the appointment should be set now.

He suggests sometime around the 10th to 15th of December.

*H*

RW

DATE: November 22, 1968

A P P O I N T M E N T R E Q U E S T

ORGANIZATION OR PERSON(S):

Walter Reuther

REQUEST VIA:

Tom Patton and Roger Blough

DURATION/ URGENCY:

30 Minutes--Harlow feels that the appointment should wait until after the President-Elect has met publically with a suitable Conservative or two.

SUBJECT:

In the meeting between RN, Patton and Blough on November 14th, it was agreed that RN should meet Reuther

COMMENTS:

George Meany has already seen RN as has Whitney Young

*File*

*set C*

URGENT

MEMORANDUM

December 19, 1968

TO: DWIGHT CHAPIN

FROM: BRYCE HARLOW ~~PH~~

*File  
memo  
for  
Harlow*

On December 19 Senator Jack Miller called, urgently requesting a conference with RN to report on certain important findings from his trip to Vietnam, Australia and ranging on around to Western Europe.

He wanted to see RN before he left. He now insists on seeing him to report his findings.

I am afraid we need to honor this one, to maintain decent relations with Miller.

He is prepared to come at a moment's notice, hopefully December 20 or 21.

He is standing by the phone, waiting for the answer. What say?

*I discussed with Harlow - he agrees Kissinger should be in this meeting & aware of it in advance - so please check Kissinger - then go ahead if it's ok with him.*

*Re misunderstanding: under no circumstances should you tell Miller to go thru Kissinger - and this is what Bryce that you had in mind.*

*X*

MEMORANDUM

Aggt

NOV 19 1968

1

TO: Dwight Chapin  
FROM: Bryce Harlow

DATE: Nov. 18, 1968

Dr. Milton Eisenhower (301--467-5822) is eager to visit with RN.

He called to discuss the up-coming report of the Crime Commission and also "something else".

I think the something else is probably a recommendation that Rogers Morton be made Secretary of Interior.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dwight Chapin  
FROM: Bryce Harlow

DATE: Nov. 18, 1968

NOV 19 1968

Lee  
A.P.T.

On November 14, when Roger Blough and Tom Patton were with RN, it was agreed that RN should see Walter Reuther. Since then Walter Reuther has publicly made some cooling sounds toward RN. I construe these as a plaintive cry for a meeting with RN as soon as possible, now that George Meany has been in!

I suggest, however, that we find a suitable conservative or two to be publicly visiting RN before we schedule many more on the liberal side.