

FOIA MARKER

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Presidential Library Staff.**

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Press Secretary

Series/Staff Member: Dee Dee Myers

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 2642

FolderID:

Folder Title:
Nixon Funeral

Stack:

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Row:

94

Section:

2

Shelf:

10

Position:

3

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	re: Aircraft Manifests (2 pages)	04/27/1994	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)
002. list	re: Aircraft Manifests - Funeral of Richard M. Nixon (3 pages)	04/27/1994	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Press Secretary
Dee Dee Myers
OA/Box Number: 2642

FOLDER TITLE:

Nixon Funeral

2010-0546-F

jp2949

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Special Message to the Congress on the Death of President Richard Milhous Nixon

[date]

To the Congress of the United States:

It is my sad duty to inform you officially of the death of Richard Milhous Nixon, the thirty-seventh President of the United States.

Born in 1913, he was first elected to the Congress in 1946, a member of that historic freshman class of World War II veterans that also included John F. Kennedy. He was elected to the Senate in 1950, and served two terms as Vice President and President of the Senate between 1953 and 1961. His career in Congress coincided with the great expansion of the American middle class, when men and women from backgrounds as humble as his own secured the triumph of freedom abroad and the promise of economic growth at home.

He remained a visible presence in American public life for over half a century. Yet through all those years of service to his country, in the military, in the Congress, in the Presidency, and beyond, he cherished his life as a private man, a family man. He was lovingly devoted to his wife, Pat, to their daughters Patricia Cox and Julie Eisenhower and to his four grandchildren.

His lifetime and public career were intertwined with America's rise as a world power. His faith in America never wavered, from his famous "kitchen" debate with Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev through all of the debates that followed. Although at times his career was filled with conflict and controversy and he served in the Presidency during one of the most trying periods in modern American history, we Americans and our neighbors abroad will always owe him a special debt for opening diplomatic doors to Beijing and Moscow during his Presidency. His influence in world affairs will be felt for years to come.

Richard Milhous Nixon lived the American Dream. Now, he rests in peace.

William J. Clinton

It is my solemn duty to announce officially the death of Richard Milhous Nixon, the thirty-seventh President of the United States, on April ____, 1994.

A Navy Officer cited for meritorious service in World War II, Richard Nixon became a fixture in American public life. Throughout a career that spanned a quarter of a century, he witnessed and helped shaped American history. He served with distinction in the United States House of Representatives and later in the United States Senate. From his early days in Congress, through his tenure in the White House and throughout the two decades that have passed since he left office, he remained a fierce advocate for freedom and democracy.

Statesmen and students of international affairs will long look to President Nixon's brilliance in foreign affairs for guidance. His struggle to bridge the gaps between the United States and the Soviet Union, which began with his kitchen debates with Nikita Khrushchev and culminated with the detente of the early 1970's, helped to maintain the peace during a volatile era. Our improved relationship with the Chinese people today finds its genesis in President Nixon's bold visit to China many years ago. And in the many books he has written in recent years, he has presented a cogent picture of emerging global politics that will serve as a guide for future policy makers.

President Nixon offered our nation a great many positive domestic initiatives as well. His efforts to clean up the environment, change our nation's welfare system, improve law enforcement, and reform health care serve as an inspiration to us today as we seek to place the American Dream within the grasp of more of our citizens.

In his book "In the Arena," President Nixon wrote, "I believe... that the richness of life is not measured by its length but by its breadth, its height and its depth." This is, indeed, the most fitting epitaph for his remarkable life. He suffered defeats that would have ended most political careers, yet won stunning victories that many of the greatest leaders have failed to attain. In the end, we recognize the great value of his contributions to our nation, and we pray that he left us with enough of his wisdom to guide us safely into the next century.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, in tribute to the memory of President Nixon, and as an expression of public sorrow, do hereby direct that the flag of the United States be displayed at half-staff at the White House and on all buildings, grounds, and Naval vessels of the United States for a period of ____ days from the day of his death. I also direct that for the same length of time the representative of the United States in foreign countries shall make similar arrangements for the display of the flag at half-staff over their Embassies, Legations, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and stations.

I hereby order that suitable honors be rendered by units of the Armed Forces under orders of the Secretary of Defense on the day of the funeral.

I do further appoint _____ to be a National Day of Mourning throughout the United States. I encourage the American people to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship to pay homage to the memory of President Nixon and to seek God's continued blessing on our land. I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in this solemn observance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ____ day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

CORRESPONDENCE SENT TO:

Death of Richard Nixon
Washington, D.C.

GUESTS ON AIR FORCE 1 INVITED BY THE NIXON FAMILY

Mr. Dwayne Andreas, CEO of Archer, Daniels, Midland

Mr. Peter Brennan, former Secretary of Labor

Mr. Frederick Dent, former Secretary of Commerce (South Carolina)

General Alexander Haig, started as Kissinger's deputy at NSC, became chief of staff after Haldeman resigned

Mrs. Patricia Haig

Mr. James Lynn, former Secretary of HUD, Director of OMB under Ford, recently retired as CEO of Aetna

Sen. George McGovern

Mr. Elliot Richardson, Attorney General, former Secretary of Defense, HEW, etc.

Sen. Charles Robb

Mrs. Lynda Johnson Robb, Johnson family representative (Richard Nixon buried LBJ)

Mr. William P. Rogers, former Secretary of State

Ms. Adele Rogers

Mr. William Saxbe, former Attorney General

Mr. James Schlesinger, former Secretary of Defense, Director of the CIA (Energy Secretary under Carter)

Maj. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, followed Haig as Deputy Assistant to the President, Nat'l Security Affairs

Dr. Herbert Stein, former Chairman of Council of Economic Advisors, very close to Nixon

Mrs. Mildred Stein

Mr. Bob Strauss

Mr. Caspar Weinberger, former Deputy Director of OMB, then HEW Secretary, Secretary of DOD under Reagan

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 04/26/94 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 8:30 AM 04/27

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FUNERAL OF RICHARD M. NIXON

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	MYERS	☒	☐
McLARTY	☒	☐	QUINN	☒	☐
LADER	☒	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
ICKES	☒	☐	RUBIN	☐	☐
PANETTA	☒	☐	SEGAL	☐	☐
BAGGETT	☐	☐	SEIDMAN	☐	☐
CUTLER	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☒	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
GEARAN	☒	☐	VARNEY	☐	☐
GERGEN	☒	☐	WATKINS	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☒	☐
GRIFFIN	☐	☐	DREYER	☒	☐
HALE	☐	☐	BAER	☐	☒
HERMAN	☐	☐		☐	☐
LAKE	☒	☐		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☒	☐		☐	☐
McGINTY	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Don Baer, Rm. 192, x 6 7180 no later than 8:30 A.M. on Wednesday, 04/27. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

DRAFT

DRAFT: April 26, 1994

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
FUNERAL OF RICHARD M. NIXON
YORBA LINDA, CALIFORNIA
APRIL 27, 1994**

Despite our sorrow, we should regard this as a day of inspiration.

"I was born in a house my father built." Those are the words President Nixon chose to open his memoirs. He wanted us to gather today beside that same tiny home, near towering trees that were mere seedlings when the Nixon boys worked in this fertile soil.

Today, we can almost imagine a boy sitting by that window of the attic he had to share with his three brothers. We can almost see him, in the predawn light of his life, listening for the train whistle's call.

His roots were humble. But from those roots, as from so many humble beginnings, grew the force of a driving dream. By the time of his death, Richard Nixon knew that his Presidential Library next door and this gathering would attest to the remarkable journey that was his life. It is hard to imagine a better place to bid farewell than here where he was a child and where he dared to dream great dreams.

Last week, I said it was impossible to serve as President without feeling a special bond with those who have gone before. There is a deeper bond, though, that the American people shared with President Nixon. His journey across the American landscape mirrored that of his country in this century. His life was inextricably bound up with the striving of the American people. He knew great controversy. But as the quintessential Californian said so many times, unless a person has a goal, a new mountain to climb, his spirit will die. President Nixon might as well have been talking about America itself.

Many of us may have had real differences with him over the course the country should take. But at his best, he always believed the greatest sin was remaining passive in the face of challenges. And he never stopped living by that creed as President. He fixed his sights domestically on extending our country's bounty to more of its citizens, despite fast, often baffling changes that tore at the nation's fabric.

In foreign policy, he came to the Presidency at a moment in our history when our disillusionment with Vietnam tempted Americans to say we had had enough of the world. But he was determined to lead a new era of rational engagement with old enemies and old friends alike. He would not allow America to quit the world.

Even in the final weeks of his life, he gave me his wise counsel, notably on relations with Russia. I was profoundly grateful for his direct and insightful advice. One thing in particular left a deep impression on me: Though he was in his ninth decade, his ideas were

the product of an exceedingly vigorous and sharp mind. In an age of instant analysis, he was a thoughtful, reflective public man.

He wrote nine of his ten books after he left the Presidency. He worked his way back into the arena he so loved by writing. It is hard to believe, but he was only 61 years old when he left the White House. How fortunate for us that he found a new way to serve. How grateful we should be that we could learn from his tenacious refusal to accept anything less.

He had the guts to face hard truths, a quality that helped make his advice so valuable in his last years. I believe he would want us to do the same in remembering him now. Richard Nixon made mistakes, which caused deep regret. But forgetting those missteps risks forgetting the lessons that he learned as a man and that we together have learned about ourselves as a country.

One of those lessons was reflected in one of his books. He quoted the poet Sophocles, who two thousand years ago wrote: "One must wait until the evening to see how splendid the day has been."

We have learned that we should judge a person's life in its totality. I want to say to his children, Tricia and Julie, to their husbands Edward and David, and to his grandchildren, Christopher, Jennie, Alex and Melanie, that your father and your mother Pat gave deeply of themselves. They will be remembered for their lasting contributions. There is a clear message for you, his children and his children's children, in this last week of recollection: The day of judging Richard Nixon based on one part of his life alone has finally come to a close.

That is a tribute to him and to his family, whose love he depended on. I want to say, too, that I knew how much he loved you, because of the kindness showed to my own family after we moved into the White House.

Above all else, the nation's decision to reflect on his whole life is a tribute to America itself.

We can measure our greatness by our capacity to forgive. We can redeem the glory of our dreams by turning our eyes from the pain of the past toward our common future. We should remember the words of the hymn I sang in church last Sunday: "Grant that I may realize that the trifling of life creates differences, that in the higher things we are all one."

In the twilight of his life, President Nixon knew that lesson well. It is, I feel certain, a faith he would have wanted us all to keep.

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2010-0546-F

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GRAVESITE COMMITTAL SERVICE

*

Sequence

*

Scripture

*

Prayer

*

Cannon Salute (21 Rounds)

*

Benediction

*

Firing Party Volleys

*

TAPS

*

Flag Fold

*

Flag Presentation

April 23, 1994

PROGRAM

PRELUDE

"Victory at Sea"

Richard Rogers

*

"Battle Hymn of the Republic"

J. Ward Howell

*

Invocation

Senator Mark Hatfield

*

Governor Pete Wilson

*

Senator Robert Dole

*

"Eternal Father Strong to Save"

John B. Dykes

*

Psalm 23

*

Romans 8:31-35, 37-39

*

President William Jefferson Clinton

*

Sermon: Dr. Graham

*

"America the Beautiful"

Samuel A. Ward

April 23, 1994

THE RICHARD NIXON



LIBRARY & BIRTHPLACE

FAX TRANSMISSION

Please deliver to: Dee Dee Myers, White House Press Office
phone: _____ fax: 202-456-6423

From: Kevin Cartwright
phone: _____ fax: 714-528-0544

This transmission is 6 pages long, including this cover sheet.

If there is a problem with the transmission, please call 714-993-5075.

NOTES

(Per our conversation, here are the materials released to Media).

Please note: Working Press Advisory

The Richard Nixon Library & Birthplace

*Nine acres of galleries, theaters, and gardens, including the faithfully
restored boyhood home of the nation's 37th President*

18001 Yorba Linda Boulevard Yorba Linda, California 92686 714-993-5075 fax 714-528-0544

STATEMENT FROM THE RICHARD NIXON LIBRARY & BIRTHPLACE
Yorba Linda, California

Friday, April 22, 1994

President Nixon died this evening at 9:08 EDT at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center from complications following the stroke he suffered on April 18 at his home in New Jersey. His family was at his side.

The 37th President was 81 years old. He is survived by his daughters, Tricia Nixon Cox and Julie Nixon Eisenhower, sons-in-law Edward F. Cox and David Eisenhower, and his grandchildren, Christopher Cox (15) and Jennie Elizabeth (15), Alex Richard (12), and Melanie Eisenhower (9).

Services attended by family and friends of the former President will be held at 4:00 p.m. PDT on Wednesday, April 27 at the Richard Nixon Library & Birthplace in Yorba Linda, California. A private interment will follow at the Library, near the resting place of the President's beloved First Lady, Patricia Ryan Nixon.

Dr. Billy Graham will be officiant, as he was at Mrs. Nixon's services on June 26, 1993.

Eulogies will be delivered by President Clinton, Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, and Governor Pete Wilson of California.

Following his death, President Nixon was taken to an area funeral home, where he will remain in repose. On the afternoon of Tuesday, April 26, President Nixon will arrive in California, accompanied by his family. Members of the public are invited to gather at the Library beginning at 1:00 p.m. to await the arrival of the motorcade. Beginning at 3:00 p.m., the former President will lie in state in the Library's lobby, and the public is welcome to pay its respects. Public viewing will continue throughout the evening and night, until 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday morning.

The address for messages and flowers is 18001 Yorba Linda Boulevard, Yorba Linda, California, 92686. For more information, please call the Library at 714-993-3393. The Library's fax number is 714-528-0544.

With the exception of the public viewing beginning on Tuesday, the Library will be closed until 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, April 28.

* * *

WORKING PRESS ADVISORY: Working press planning to cover the President's return to Yorba Linda and the public viewing (Tuesday) and services (Wednesday) are invited to a briefing by Library officials at 1:00 p.m. on Saturday, April 23 in the Museum Theater at the the Library, 18001 Yorba Linda Boulevard. The full schedule, coverage arrangements, and credential information will be announced at that time.

RICHARD NIXON

37th President of the United States

January 9, 1913-April 22, 1994

BORN IN A SMALL farmhouse in Yorba Linda, California and raised in Whittier, Richard Nixon attended Whittier College and Duke University School of Law and then joined a law firm in his home town. He and Patricia Ryan were married in 1940.

In 1941 he applied for and received a Navy commission and was assigned to duty in the Pacific. He won a seat in the House of Representatives in 1946; in 1948 he took the lead role, as a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in investigating espionage charges against Alger Hiss. After two terms he was elected to the U.S. Senate. In 1952 General Eisenhower selected him as his running mate. He was Vice President for eight years. After losing to John F. Kennedy by a razor-thin margin in 1960 and then making an unsuccessful bid for governor of California in 1962, he practiced law, wrote, and traveled extensively in Europe and Asia.

HE WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT IN 1968 and won re-election in 1972 by an historic margin. While in office he opened the door to the People's Republic of China, established the policy of detente with the Soviet Union, ended American involvement in Vietnam, and pursued domestic initiatives that included establishing the Environmental Protection Agency, launching the "war on cancer," and bringing about the peaceful desegregation of public schools in the South. He made four appointments to the Supreme Court, including the current Chief Justice, William Rehnquist.

After he resigned the Presidency in August, 1974 to save the nation further anguish over Watergate, the President and Mrs. Nixon returned to their home in San Clemente, where they lived until moving east in 1980.

SINCE LEAVING OFFICE, PRESIDENT NIXON has traveled throughout the United States and in dozens of countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Mideast. In the fall of 1985 he undertook a five-week fact-finding trip, visiting and meeting with top leaders in China, Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Burma, Pakistan, Turkey, and Great Britain. In 1986 he returned to the Soviet Union and met with Mikhail Gorbachev. In October, 1989, during his sixth visit to China, he publicly expressed the outrage of the American people over the government crackdown in Tiananmen Square that June.

In the spring of 1991, after his first meeting with Boris Yeltsin in Moscow, he became an outspoken opponent of further aid to Gorbachev's communist regime. After the fall of Soviet communism, he advocated vigorous measures by the United States and its allies to support Russia's historic transition to political and economic freedom. In the course of this work he wrote articles, gave speeches, consulted with the Bush and Clinton Administrations, and made annual visits to non-communist Russia beginning in 1992.

HIS TEN BOOKS INCLUDE *Six Crises* (1962); his memoirs; and his most recent book, *Beyond Peace* (May, 1994). In 1985, he became the first former President to voluntarily give up lifetime Secret Service protection, saving taxpayers \$3 million a year.

On January 20, 1994, during ceremonies at Yorba Linda honoring him on the 25th anniversary of his first Inauguration, he participated in the announcement of the establishment of The Center for Peace and Freedom, a policy center at the Richard Nixon Library & Birthplace dedicated to the perpetuation of his legacy of enlightened national interest in foreign policy and pragmatic idealism at home.

SELECTED QUOTATIONS FROM THE SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF PRESIDENT NIXON

Each moment in history is a fleeting time, precious and unique. But some stand out as moments of beginning, in which courses are set that shape decades or centuries. This can be such a moment. *First Inaugural, 1969*

The greatest honor history can bestow is the title of peacemaker. This honor now beckons America. *First Inaugural*

Our goal must be to take the profit out of war and put more profit into peace. *Real Peace, 1983*

North Vietnam cannot defeat or humiliate the United States. Only Americans can do that. *Address to the American people, November 3, 1969*

In Vietnam we tried and failed in a just cause. "No more Vietnams" *can* mean we will not *try* again. It *should* mean we will not *fail* again. *No More Vietnams, 1985*

Let it never be said that because of our failure to present adequately the aims and ideals of freedom, others chose the often irreversible path of dictatorship. Let us speak less of the threat of communism and more of the promise of freedom. Let us adopt as our primary objective not the defeat of communism but the victory of plenty over want, of health over disease, of freedom over tyranny. *Address at the Guildhall, London, November, 1958*

The people of the Third World have terrible problems. The communists at least talk about the problems. Too often we talk only about the communists. *Real Peace, 1983*

When Mr. Khrushchev says *our* grandchildren will live under communism, let us say *his* grandchildren will live in freedom. *Republican National Convention, 1960*

I believe in the American dream, because I have seen it come true in my own life. *Republican National Convention, 1968*

Unless he has been part of a cause greater than himself, no man is truly whole. *First Inaugural, 1969*

You must never be satisfied with success and you should never been discouraged by failure. *In the Arena, 1990*

We think that when someone near us dies, we think that when we lose an election, we think that when we suffer a defeat that all is ended. Not true. It is only a beginning, always. *Farewell to the White House staff, August 9, 1974*

Only if you have been in the deepest valley can you ever know how magnificent it is to be on the highest mountain. *Farewell to the White House staff*

SUGGESTED CONTACTS FOR INTERVIEWS ABOUT THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PRESIDENT NIXON

About President Nixon's foreign policy achievements:

Bill Rogers, 202-434-0710
Henry Kissinger, 212-159-1919
Jim Schlesinger, 202-452-4730
Bill Hyland, 202-687-5055
Hank Greenberg, Chairman, American International Group, 212-770-7000
Stephen Bosworth, President, United States-Japan Foundation, 212-481-8753
Larry Eagleburger, 202-508-3400

About President Nixon's domestic policy achievements:

George Shultz, 415-725-3492
Bill Simon, 201-898-0290
Herb Stein, 202-862-5800
Benjamin Stein, RN speechwriter, 310-652-9406
Bob Finch, HEW secretary, 818-449-4812
Peter Flanigan, senior domestic policy aide, 212-906-7336
Len Garment, 202-429-9355
Dr. Paul McCracken, former Chairman, CEA, 313-764-1581
Ambassador Richard Moore, 202-667-1615
Don Rumsfeld, director, OEO, 312-645-0251

About President Nixon as a political figure, and about his legacy:

Pat Buchanan, 703-790-1551
Governor Pete Wilson, 916-445-2843
Bob Dole, 202-224-4961
Tom Korologos, congressional liaison under RN, 202-331-1760
Roger Stone, 703-683-6612
Jonathan Aitken, British Minister of State for Defense, author of newly published *Nixon: A Life* (Regnery Gateway), 011-44-71-233-3103
Bruce Herschensohn, RN speechwriter, 213-969-9116
Pat Hillings, RN's friend and successor in Congress, 619-568-0063
James Humes, speechwriter, 215-242-4711
Chris Matthews, 202-298-6920
Charlie McWhorter, 212-255-6459
Curt Smith, Bush speechwriter, 703-684-9340
Richard Norton Smith, director, Reagan Library, 805-522-2977
William Safire, RN speechwriter, 202-862-0300

SUGGESTED CONTACTS / 2

About the private side of the public man:

Ron Walker, director, White House advance office, 202-822-9444
Frank Gannon, editorial assistant, RN's memoirs, 212-387-7817
Ken Khachigian, editorial assistant, RN's memoirs; political aide, 714-498-3879
Col. John V. Brennan, San Clemente years chief of staff, 401-635-8354
Kathy O'Connor, New Jersey years chief of staff, 201-391-4404

About President Nixon's dramatic visit to China in the fall of 1989, when he publicly condemned the crackdown in Tiananmen Square:

Dr. Michel Oksenberg, former Carter NSC aide, RN advisor on trip, 808-944-7103
Ambassador Jim Lilley, posted to China at that time, 202-862-5949
Richard Solomon, Bush assistant Sec./State, Asia, 202-457-1700

About President Nixon's role in the historic transition to political and economic freedom in Russia:

Dimitri Simes, RN's key Russian affairs advisor, 202-862-7956
Dwayne Andreas, Chairman, Archer Daniels Midland Co., accompanied RN to Moscow in 1992, 217-424-5515
Bob Ellsworth, former congressman and ambassador to NATO, accompanied RN in 1991, 202-628-1144

About President Nixon's work as a former President -- his fact-finding trips, his speeches, his writings.

Harold Evans, editor of RN's upcoming *Beyond Peace*, 212-751-2600
Ray Price, director, White House speechwriting office, 212-947-7738
John H. Taylor, director, Nixon Library, 714-993-5075

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 23, 1994

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - -

PROVIDING FOR THE CLOSING OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
AND AGENCIES ON APRIL 27, 1994

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. All executive departments, independent establishments, and other governmental agencies, including their field services, shall be closed on April 27, 1994, as a mark of respect for Richard Milhous Nixon, the thirty-seventh President of the United States. That day shall be considered as falling within the scope of 5 U.S.C. 6103(b), and of all statutes so far as they relate to the compensation and leave of employees of the United States.

Sec. 2. The first sentence of section 1 of this order shall not apply to those offices and installations, or parts thereof, in the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other departments, independent establishments, and governmental agencies that the heads thereof determine should remain open for reasons of national security or defense or other public reasons.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 23, 1994.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 23, 1994

ANNOUNCING THE DEATH OF RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

It is with deep sadness that I announce officially the death of Richard Milhous Nixon, the thirty-seventh President of the United States, on April 22, 1994.

A naval officer cited for meritorious service in World War II, Richard Nixon has long been a fixture in our national life. In a career of public service that spanned a quarter of a century, he helped to shape American history. Before taking office as President in 1969, he served with distinction in the United States House of Representatives, in the United States Senate, and as Vice President in the Eisenhower Administration. From his early days in the Congress, through his tenure in the White House, and throughout the two decades that have passed since he left office, he remained a fierce advocate for freedom and democracy around the world.

Leaders in statecraft and students of international affairs will long look for guidance to President Nixon's tremendous accomplishments. His struggle to bridge the gaps between the United States and the former Soviet Union -- beginning in the famous "kitchen debate" with Nikita Khrushchev and culminating with the detente of the early 1970s -- helped to maintain the peace during a volatile era. Our improved relationship with the Chinese people today has grown from President Nixon's bold visit to China over 20 years ago. And in the many books he wrote more recently, he presented a cogent picture of emerging global politics that will serve as a guide for policy makers for years to come.

President Nixon offered our Nation a great many positive domestic initiatives as well. His work to clean up the environment, change our Nation's welfare system, improve law enforcement, and reform health care serves as an inspiration to us today as we seek to place the "American Dream" within the grasp of all of our citizens.

In his book, *In the Arena: A Memoir of Victory, Defeat and Renewal*, President Nixon wrote, "I believe . . . that the richness of life is not measured by its length but by its breadth, its height and its depth." This is, indeed, a most fitting epitaph for his remarkable life. He suffered defeats that would have ended most political careers, yet he won stunning victories that many of the world's most popular leaders have failed to attain. On this solemn day, we recognize the significant value of his contributions to our Nation, and we pray that he left us with enough of his wisdom to guide us safely into the next century.

more

(OVER)

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, in tribute to the memory of President Nixon and as an expression of public sorrow, do hereby direct that the flag of the United States be displayed at half-staff at the White House and on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the United States for a period of 30 days from the day of his death. I also direct that for the same length of time the representatives of the United States in foreign countries shall make similar arrangements for the display of the flag at half-staff over their Embassies, Legations, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and stations.

I hereby order that suitable honors be rendered by units of the Armed Forces under orders of the Secretary of Defense on the day of the funeral.

I do further appoint the day of interment to be a National Day of Mourning throughout the United States. I encourage the American people to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship to pay homage to the memory of President Nixon and to seek God's continued blessing on our land. I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in this solemn observance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 23, 1994

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

It is my sad duty to inform you officially of the death of Richard Milhous Nixon, the thirty-seventh President of the United States.

Born in 1913, he was first elected to the Congress in 1946, a member of that historic freshman class of World War II veterans that also included John F. Kennedy. He was elected to the Senate in 1950, and served two terms as Vice President of the United States between 1953 and 1961. His career in the Congress coincided with the great expansion of the American middle class, when men and women from backgrounds as humble as his own secured the triumph of freedom abroad and the promise of economic growth at home.

He remained a visible presence in American public life for over half a century. Yet through all those years of service to his country, in the military, in the Congress, in the Presidency, and beyond, he cherished his life as a private man, a family man. He was lovingly devoted to his wife, Pat, to their daughters Patricia Cox and Julie Eisenhower, and to his four grandchildren.

His lifetime and public career were intertwined with America's rise as a world power. His faith in America never wavered, from his famous "kitchen debate" with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev through all of the debates that followed. We Americans and our neighbors abroad will always owe him a special debt for opening diplomatic doors to Beijing and Moscow during his Presidency, and his influence in world affairs will be felt for years to come.

Richard Milhous Nixon lived the "American Dream." Now, he rests in peace.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 22, 1994.

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NIXON FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

Tuesday, April 26, 1994

Former Presidents

- All the former Presidents will attend the services. None of them will fly with the President on AFI.

Foreign Dignitaries

- Per the NSC, the Nixon family has asked the Library to release the list of foreign dignitaries. However, is available information:

- 55 delegations will be represented. Most of the delegations will send their resident ambassador.

- As of now, no head of state will attend.

- Former Israeli President Herzog, former Prime Minister Heath, and ~~former Prime Minister Hosokawa~~ will attend. *former P.M. Kaifu of Japan.*

- ~~China said they will send their resident ambassador.~~ *Vice Premier ~~Wang~~ 200*

- ✓ Deputy Prime Minister Shokin of Russia will attend.

- ~~France~~ *For. Minister Raimond*

- ~~Canada~~ *Deputy Prime Minister + Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sheila Copps*

POTUS California Schedule

- 12:25pm POTUS departs Andrews
- 2:35pm Arrives El Toro Marine Station
- 2:55pm Departs Marine Air Station w/ First Lady
- 3:25pm Arrive Library/Meet with Nixon Family
- 4:00pm Funeral Services
- 5:15pm -- 5:45pm Diplomatic Reception (daughters expected to attend)
- 5:40pm -- 6:15pm VIP Reception (daughters expected to attend)
- 7:30pm (approx) Depart Marine Air Base
- 3:30am Arrive Andrews

- According to scheduling, no bilaterals will be scheduled [because there aren't any heads of state attending the service]

Nixon Arrangements, p 2

Press Schedule

- 10:30am Press plane departs Andrews
12:40pm Arrive Marine Air Base

4:30am Arrive Andrews
- The Press plane will be the first plane to arrive at the Air Base, therefore pool will be able to cover the arrival of President and his delegation, and the congressional delegation.

Congressional Delegation

- There will be four planes carrying congressional members led by Senator Dole. They depart Andrews between 11:00am and 11:30am. Their arrival at Marine Air Force Base will be after the press plane but prior to the President.

AFI Manifest

- See attached list for the manifest.
- The White House invited every cabinet secy that served in the Nixon Administration. Attached are names of officials who accepted. All Nixon officials traveling with POTUS are former cabinet secretaries with the exception of Al Haig, Scowcroft, Herb Stein, Ken Duberstein, Dwayne Andreas. All Nixon officials and friends flying on AFI are at the request of the Nixon family.
- Please note that Secy Perry, Genl Shali, and Strobe Talbott are traveling, as is Carol Browner because President Nixon established the EPA.
- The President invited the Congressional leadership to fly AFI (see manifest).

Funeral Service

- Service is open to press on a space availability basis. The MDW is handling all press arrangements. Information on coverage and credential available in bins.
- Traveling WH press will have a filing center on site; will be able to see services from the media access areas at the library.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. list	re: Aircraft Manifests - Funeral of Richard M. Nixon (3 pages)	04/27/1994	P6/b(6), b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Press Secretary
Dee Dee Myers
OA/Box Number: 2642

FOLDER TITLE:

Nixon Funeral

2010-0546-F

jp2949

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



United States
**Office of
Personnel Management**

Office of Communications
Theodore Roosevelt Building
1900 E Street, NW, Room 5F12
Washington, DC 20415-0001

April 25, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR GINNY TERZANO

FROM: JANICE LACHANCE *Janice*
SUBJECT: NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING

BACKGROUND AND TALKING POINTS

-- The only additional cost to the Federal government for declaring a national day of mourning is \$23 million in premium (or holiday) pay to compensate employees deemed essential and who will report to work.

The one-day payroll for the Executive Branch (excluding the Postal Service) is \$308 million. This amount would be paid whether employees are at the workplace, whether the government closed for natural disasters, or whether employees took vacation.

-- National Days of Mourning have been declared for:

* Lyndon B. Johnson: Government offices were closed on January 25, 1973. Pay and leave were handled as they are being handled for this week's closing.

* Harry Truman: Government offices were closed on December 28, 1972.

* Dwight D. Eisenhower: Government offices were closed on March 31, 1969.

* John F. Kennedy: Government offices were closed on November 25, 1963.