

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

RICHARD M. NIXON

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 24, 1968

Honorable Floyd V. Hicks
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Hicks:

I have now set up shop in the Transition headquarters, Federal Building #7, corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D.C. While it will be necessary for me to divide my time between the Capital and New York until January 20, my associates -- Ken Belieu and Bill Timmons, both "Deputy Assistants for Congressional Relations" -- will operate from the temporary Washington office. Ken will be concentrating on Senate matters, and Bill on House matters. Please call on them if they can be helpful in any way during this governmental hiatus.

The D. C. office switchboard is 395-2000 and the New York number is (212) 421-3100.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:kb

January 17, 1969

Honorable Lawrence J. Hogan
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hogan:

Thanks very much for your hearty endorsement of Mr. John H. McAlister as General Counsel of the Office of Emergency Planning in the Executive Office of the President. Your January 13 letter to Bryce Harlow is a glowing accolade and will weigh heavily on those responsible to the President-Elect for screening candidates for policy positions in the new Administration. I know Mr. McAlister will receive thoughtful consideration.

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant

WET:kmb

bcc: *Mardian*
~~Peter Flanigan~~

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Richard M. Nixon

WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 13, 1969

Honorable Lawrence J. Hogan
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Hogan:

Thanks very much for your ringing endorsement of Mr. C. A. "Al" Butler. Your letter of December 13, 1968 is an impressive salute, and it will be very influential in all considerations.

I warmly appreciate your letting me know of your strong backing for Mr. Butler. Your salute to him means a great deal.

Cordially,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:kmb

cc - Marden

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Richard M. Nixon

WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 12, 1969

Honorable Lawrence J. Hogan
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Hogan:

Thanks very much for your ringing endorsement of Mr. Henry Petersen. Your letter of December 18, 1968 is an impressive salute, and it will be very influential in all considerations.

I warmly appreciate your letting me know of your strong backing for Mr. Petersen. Your salute to him means a great deal.

Cordially,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:kmb

Cc - John Mitchell

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

RICHARD M. NIXON

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 24, 1968

Honorable Lawrence J. Hogan
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Hogan:

I have now set up shop in the Transition headquarters, Federal Building #7, corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D.C. While it will be necessary for me to divide my time between the Capital and New York until January 20, my associates -- Ken BeLieu and Bill Timmons, both "Deputy Assistants for Congressional Relations" -- will operate from the temporary Washington office. Ken will be concentrating on Senate matters, and Bill on House matters. Please call on them if they can be helpful in any way during this governmental hiatus.

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Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:kb

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN-UNION TELEGRAM

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

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HON RICHARD M NIXON, DLY 75

CARE NIXON FOR PRESIDENT 450PARK AVE NYK

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR VICTORY. I LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU
IN THE UPCOMING SESSION OF CONGRESS

LAWRENCE J HOGAN

(355).

new

[Handwritten signature]

COMMITTEES:
JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY

CHAIRMAN
AND
VICE CHAIRMAN
ALTERNATING CONGRESSES

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

CHET HOLIFIELD

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

19TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

January 13, 1969

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2489 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.
PHONE: CODE 202 225-3976

ELIOT H. STANLEY
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
LILIAN MORRISON PHILLIPS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

CALIFORNIA OFFICE:
9125 EAST WHITTIER BOULEVARD
PICO RIVERA, CALIFORNIA 90660
PHONES: 723-6561
692-2242

EMMETT WILLIAMS
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR
FLORENCE M. ODEMAR
DISTRICT SECRETARY

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

CHAIRMAN

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
MILITARY OPERATIONS

Mr. Bryce N. Harlow
Office of the President-Elect
Federal Building Seven
17th and H Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bryce:

I received your letter of December 24
and appreciate having the names of the men who will be
assigned to work with the Congress under the new
Administration.

I will look forward to meeting with Mr.
Bill Timmons on matters of concern to the President.

May I commend you and your staff on the
smooth and professional arrangements which have been
evident in the transition of government.

Sincerely yours,

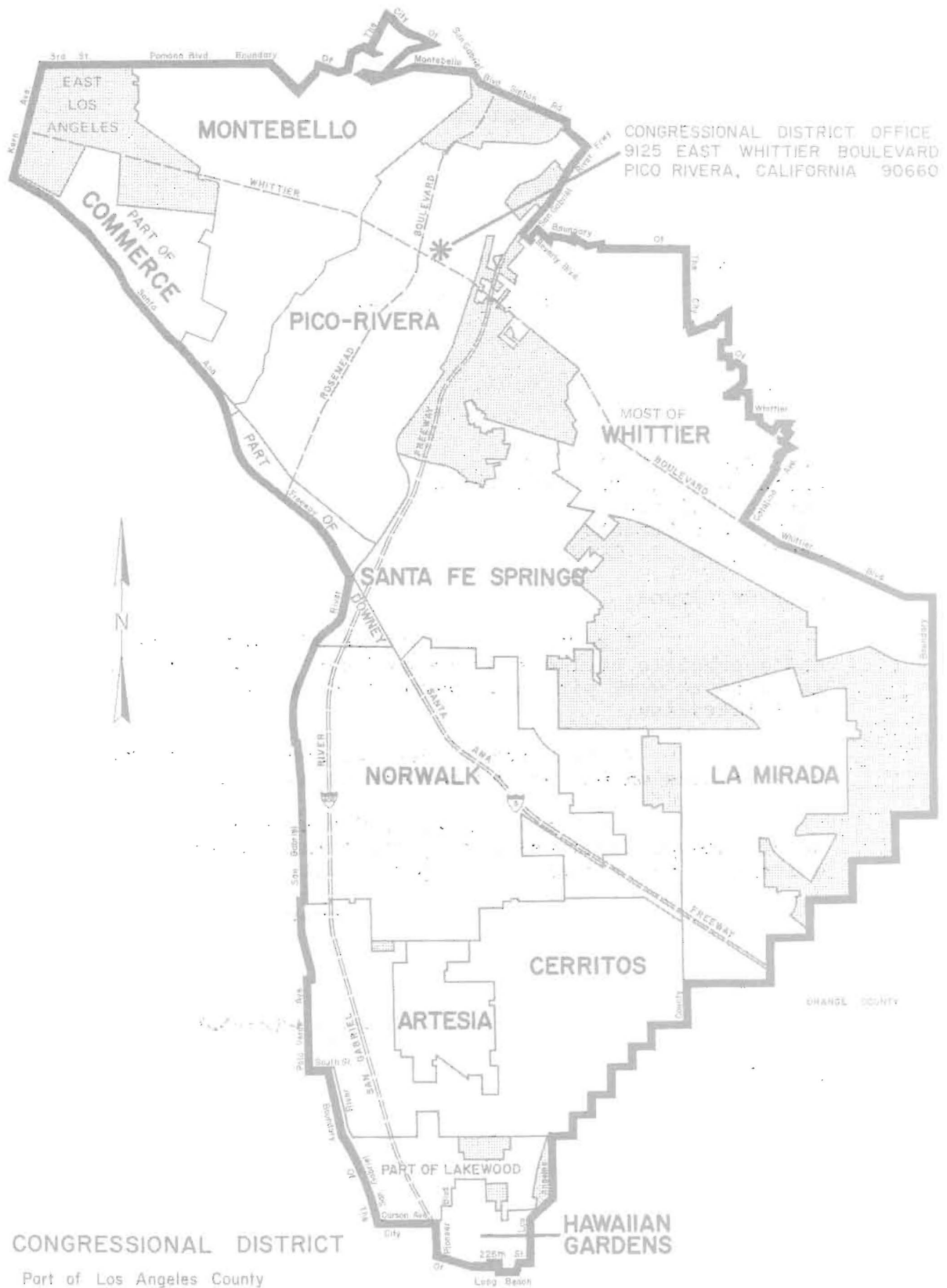
CHET HOLIFIELD

CH:S/lmp

File

JAN 15 1969

Chet Holifield



19TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Part of Los Angeles County

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

RICHARD M. NIXON

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 24, 1968

Honorable Chet Holifield
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Chet:

I have now set up shop in the Transition headquarters, Federal Building #7, corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D.C. While it will be necessary for me to divide my time between the Capital and New York until January 20, my associates -- Ken Belieu and Bill Timmons, both "Deputy Assistants for Congressional Relations" -- will operate from the temporary Washington office. Ken will be concentrating on Senate matters, and Bill on House matters. Please call on them if they can be helpful in any way during this governmental hiatus.

The D. C. office switchboard is 395-2000 and the New York number is (212) 421-3100.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:kb

January 8, 1969

Honorable Spessard L. Holland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Holland:

Now that Bryce Harlow's office has been established in Washington, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging your letter of December 31st to the President-elect recommending the appointment of Robert L. Rand to be chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

I am sending your letter to the appropriate officials responsible to the President-elect for screening applicants for positions with the new Administration. Please be assured that your recommendation will be given every consideration.

It was good to talk with you the other day and I am looking forward to seeing you on one of my trips to the hill.

Again, thank you for your letter.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Kenneth E. BeLieu
Deputy Assistant

KEB:jst

741
cc; Mr. Harlow
Mr. Flanigan, N.Y.

CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ., CHAIRMAN

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
LISTER HILL, ALA.
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.
WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH.
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, FLA.
JOHN STENNIS, MISS.
JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, OKLA.
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
GALE W. MCGEE, WYO.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
E. L. BARTLETT, ALASKA
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
RALPH YARBOROUGH, TEX.

MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MAINE
THOMAS H. KUCHEL, CALIF.
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.
NORRIS COTTON, N.H.
CLIFFORD P. CASE, N.J.
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

December 31, 1968

THOMAS J. SCOTT, CHIEF CLERK
WM. W. WOODRUFF, ASST. CHIEF CLERK

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President-elect
450 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Attention: Mr. Harry Dent

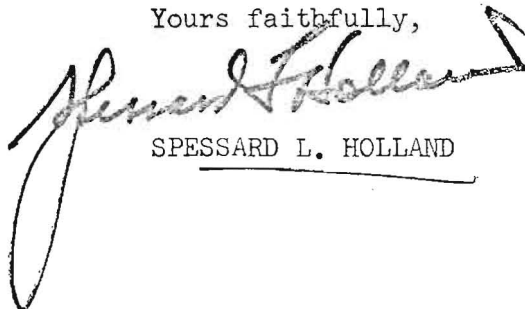
Dear Mr. President-elect:

Florida savings and loan interests on both sides of the aisle are strongly recommending the appointment of Robert L. Rand to be chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. As you know, Mr. Rand has been closely identified with the savings and loan business in California for many years and a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for several years.

I believe that Mr. Rand's elevation to chairman would meet with popular approval and this is definitely the case where Florida people are concerned. I suggest, therefore, that you might want to give him careful consideration as you select those who will comprise the Board.

With personal regards and every good wish, I remain

Yours faithfully,



SPESSARD L. HOLLAND

SLH/wcg

January 8, 1969

Honorable Spessard L. Holland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Holland:

Now that Bryce Harlow's office has been established in Washington, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging your letter of December 31st to the President-elect recommending the appointment of Robert L. Rand to be chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

I am sending your letter to the appropriate officials responsible to the President-elect for screening applicants for positions with the new Administration. Please be assured that your recommendation will be given every consideration.

It was good to talk with you the other day and I am looking forward to seeing you on one of my trips to the hill.

Again, thank you for your letter.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Kenneth E. BoLieu
Deputy Assistant

KEB:jst

Cc: Mr. Harlow
Mr. Flanigan, N.Y.

fl
(12)

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Richard M. Nixon

WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 24, 1968

Honorable Spessard L. Holland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Holland:

I have now set up shop in the Transition headquarters, Federal Building No. 7, corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. While it will be necessary for me to divide my time between the Capital and New York until January 20, my associates -- Ken Belieu and Bill Timmons, both "Deputy Assistants for Congressional Relations" -- will operate from the temporary Washington office. Ken will be concentrating on Senate matters, and Bill on House matters. Please call on them if they can be helpful in any way during this governmental hiatus.

The D. C. office switchboard is 395-2000 and the New York number is (212) 421-3100.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:ph

December 19, 1968

Hemming

Honorable Spessard L. Holland
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Holland:

President-Elect Nixon has asked me to express his appreciation for your December 12 letter with which you sent Mr. McDonell's resume and indication of interest in serving with the new Administration.

All of us here are grateful for your interest, and I have put Mr. McDonell's background and sheet and letter in the proper hands hereabouts, along with your endorsement of him. I am sure he will receive every consideration.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:ph

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Richard M. Nixon

WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 24, 1968

Honorable Ernest F. Hollings
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hollings:

I have now set up shop in the Transition headquarters, Federal Building No. 7, corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. While it will be necessary for me to divide my time between the Capital and New York until January 20, my associates -- Ken Belieu and Bill Timmons, both "Deputy Assistants for Congressional Relations" -- will operate from the temporary Washington office. Ken will be concentrating on Senate matters, and Bill on House matters. Please call on them if they can be helpful in any way during this governmental hiatus.

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Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:ph

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Richard M. Nixon

WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Mitchell
Fleming*

January 13, 1969

Honorable Frank Horton
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Frank:

The President-Elect appreciated very much your ringing endorsement of Col. William J. King. Your letter of December 31, 1968 is an impressive salute, and it will be very influential in all considerations.

Mr. Nixon and I warmly appreciate your letting us know of your strong backing for Col. King. Your salute to him means a great deal.

Cordially,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:kmb

January 6, 1969

Honorable Frank Horton
United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Frank:

Thanks very much for your joint letter to the President-Elect recommending Mr. Steven E. Herbits for a staff position to advise Mr. Nixon on the "All-Volunteer Army" proposal.

As you know, Mr. Nixon stated in the campaign that when the war in Vietnam is over the draft should be ended and we should then shift to the concept of an all-volunteer army. I shall be happy to call the President-Elect's attention to you and your colleagues' suggestion and know that Mr. Herbits will receive consideration, should a specific post of this nature be created.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:ph

December 30, 1968

Honorable Frank Horton
Member of Congress
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Frank:

Thanks very much for your December 17
letter recommending Mr. Stanley N. Olmen for
Public Printer.

I'm pleased to know of your commendation
and will certainly try to work something out so
that Mr. Olmen can participate in the new Admin-
istration. Your enthusiastic salute means a great
deal.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

Bcc: Peter Flanigan w/ cc of letter

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Richard M. Nixon

WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 24, 1968

Honorable Frank J. Horton
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Frank:

I have now set up shop in the Transition headquarters, Federal Building #7, corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D.C. While it will be necessary for me to divide my time between the Capital and New York until January 20, my associates -- Ken BeLieu and Bill Timmons, both "Deputy Assistants for Congressional Relations" -- will operate from the temporary Washington office. Ken will be concentrating on Senate matters, and Bill on House matters. Please call on them if they can be helpful in any way during this governmental hiatus.

The D. C. office switchboard is 395-2000 and the New York number is (212) 421-3100.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:kb

December 24, 1968

Honorable Frank Horton
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Frank:

Thank you for your recent telegram, addressed to President-Elect Nixon, commending his selection of prominent individuals for the Cabinet and particularly pointing out the qualifications of Walter Washington, Henry Kissinger, and Dan Moynihan.

Mr. Nixon appreciates the sentiment of your message and your expression of optimism for the new Republican Administration.

I look forward to working with you during the Ninety-First Congress.

With cordial regards.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

CLASS OF SERVICE

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unless its deferred char-
acter is indicated by the
proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

SYMBOL

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Letter Telegram

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(LL) PDF WASHINGTON DC 11 1110P EST

PRESIDENT ELECT RICHARD M NIXON

SHOREHAM HOTEL WASHDC

LET ME COMMEND YOU ON THE EXPERIENCED AND TALENTED MEN YOU
HAVE SELECTED TO DEVELOP PROGRAMS TO MEET OUR DOMESTIC AND
INTERNATIOAL CRISIS. THERE IS A NEED TO MEET THESE PROBLEMS
HEAD ON AND FORTHRIGHTLY. YOU MET ONE OF THESE PROBLEMS HEAD
ON TONIGHT WHEN YOU WISELY CHOSE WALTER WASHINGTON TO CONTINUE
AS MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE FACT THAT YOU ARE
ABLE TO COMBINE A CABINET FILLED WITH SEASONED ADMINISTRATORS
WITH A WHITE HOUSE STAFF WITH SUCH CREATIVE THINKERS AS HARRY
KISSINGER AND DANIEL MOYNIHAN MAY WELL PRODUCE THE BEST ORGANIZED
FEDERAL EXECUTIVE OF THIS GENERATION

FRANK HORTON MEMBER OF CONGRESS

(1132).

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*Byer
Harlow
12-129**WRY*

December 19, 1968

Honorable Frank Horton
United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Frank:

President-Elect Nixon has asked me to express his appreciation to you for bringing to his personal attention the request you present in behalf of Sergeant John H. Shaver for an autographed picture.

Mr. Nixon appreciates very much the sentiment in your December 10 letter and is happy to send, along with my letter, the picture for Sgt. Shaver. Our good wishes for the holidays to you.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:ph

FRANK HORTON
36TH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SMALL BUSINESS

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

1526 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 225-4916

DISTRICT OFFICE:
107 FEDERAL BUILDING
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14614
(716) 546-4900
EXT. 1380

December 10
1968

*Use form -
to Boel*

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
Motel Pierre
5th Avenue and 61st Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. President Elect:

Perhaps you will recall Sgt. John H. Shaver of the New York State Police who was on the security detail when you visited Rochester and also when Vice President Elect Agnew was there.

It would be very much appreciated by me and, I am sure, by Sgt. Shaver, if you would send him an autographed picture.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for the Holidays, I am

Sincerely,


Frank Horton

December 5, 1968

Honorable Frank Horton
Congressman of the United States
36th District of New York

Dear Congressman Horton:

Considerable time has passed since the campaigns have cooled, and I felt it was time for me to forward a note of congratulations on your smashing victory up here. It could not have happened to a nicer guy, although we never had a reason to believe that it would turn out any other way, particularly when a person like you has the merit and ability.

As you well know I had to help coordinate the security of the many campaigners in the Rochester area, it was a nice feeling to know that we had such good luck, and no unfortunate incidents occurred.

I must also say that I had the opportunity to go aboard the plane of President Elect RICHARD M. NIXON, and have a few minutes discussion with him and shake hands with him. This was indeed the proudest moment of my life in my career, never before have I had the Opportunity to be as close to the President of the United States, and I must say that he impressed me as being a grand man.

He gave me a tie clasp which I treasure very much, and wear it with great pride. One thing that I would like if it is possible is his picture for a frame, and his personal signature directed to me for my home. I just have the greatest optimism that he is about to embark on the most important time of our lives, and will no doubt become the greatest President we have had in many, many years.

This is based on the fact that he knows what it is to have setbacks, and as a result of these temporary roadblocks, has recovered with a reservoir of experience that makes him a more understanding man, with a thorough understanding of the great American people, and particularly for the forgotten people, who are the family men, who pay the taxes, work, raise families, never rebel against the government, but are his greatest supporters.

Incidentally, our son Jon, graduated from the U.S. Army School of Europe, with a mark of 97.36, second by only .34 of a point, received a promotion, and a 30 day leave to be with us for Christmas, with our adopted son Sam, also, they are still together. I know you are busy, but is my duty to wish you the merriest Christmas of all, and hope it will not be an inconvenience for you on my request in paragraph four. I would like to attend the inauguration, but I guess that is out.

Hope we see you soon for the holidays.

Sincerely

John H. Shaver

130 Vassar Street
Rochester, New York

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Frank Horton
M. C.

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
Hotel Pierre
5th Avenue and 61st Street
New York, New York



December 16, 1968

Honorable Frank Horton
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Frank:

It is my pleasure to acknowledge in behalf of President-Elect Nixon your several good letters concerning Howard Samuels, Walter Washington, and Sol M. Linowitz.

As of course you now know, Mayor Washington is being retained in office at the request of Mr. Nixon, and I can assure you that your suggestions respecting Messrs. Samuels and Linowitz will have most careful attention. It was thoughtful of you to provide this helpful guidance for the new Administration.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:kmb

cc: Peter Flanigan

FRANK HORTON
36TH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SMALL BUSINESS

1526 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 225-4916

DISTRICT OFFICE:
107 FEDERAL BUILDING
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14614
(716) 546-4900
EXT. 1380

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

November 18
1968

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
Hotel Pierre
5th Avenue & 61st Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. President-Elect:

Many citizens and public officials have already contacted you recommending the continuation in office of Washington, D. C. Mayor-Commissioner, Walter Washington.

Just as I have worked to win home rule for the City of Washington, as a member of the District of Columbia Committee and the Government Operations Committee, which considers reorganization plans, I urged adoption of the newly reorganized government of the Nation's Capital.

Since the reorganization went into effect, and Mayor Washington took office, I have consistently admired the caliber and coolness with he has exercised his responsibilities. Manning a post which carries with it more title than power, Mayor Washington has nevertheless provided the constructive and cooperative leadership that this troubled city needs.

It can literally be said that Mayor Washington has withstood the test of fire. Both during the Washington disturbances, and during our hearings which investigated the planning and actions of the District Government, I felt that Walter Washington, perhaps more so than any other man, fully understood the problems and the prospects of this city.

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

2

November 18, 1968

I respectfully add my voice to those who have recommended his retention in office during your Administration.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Frank Horton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

Frank Horton

FH:am

FRANK HORTON
36TH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SMALL BUSINESS

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

November 18
1968

NOV 19 1968
DEC 2 1968

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
Hotel Pierre
5th Avenue & 61st Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. President-Elect:

Please accept my enthusiastic congratulations on your victory which I look upon as a victory for America.

Your triumphant visit to Rochester late in the campaign, and our conversations during that visit have been an inspiration to me, and I eagerly look forward to working with you as the 91st Congress and your Administration unfold.

Your visit, apparently, was an inspiration to the people of the Rochester area. Although New York went the other way, I was proud of your victory in my 36th Congressional District.

I have followed closely the announcements concerning the building and staffing of the next administration. As one who has served for the past 6 years in the Congress, and who has come into close contact with many agencies and many individuals in the Federal Government, I share the happiness of many Americans who look forward to new directions and new concepts in the governing of this Nation.

At the same time, I feel I would be remiss if I did not call to your attention the service of three men, who in my mind, have demonstrated that they are the very best our Nation has to offer in their respective areas of responsibility. I transmit this information to you by attaching three separate letters. In the case of all three, I am calling their

Hon. Richard M. Nixon

2

November 18, 1968

services to your attention with neither their knowledge nor consent.

I know that in fashioning a new administration, you will give very careful and deliberate consideration to these public servants.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Frank Horton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "F" and a stylized "H".

Frank Horton

FH:am
Enclosures

December 15, 1968

Honorable Frank Horton
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Frank:

You were kind to share with us a letter you received from Mrs. Helen Whalen urging President-Elect Nixon to give appropriate emphasis to the U.N. As will shortly be evidenced both by his words and actions, Mrs. Whalen's suggestion has received quite careful consideration. Please express our appreciation to her for writing as she has.

Cordial regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:kmb

FRANK HORTON
36th DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SMALL BUSINESS

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

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EXT. 1380

November 22
1968

NOV 27 1968

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President-Elect of the United States
Pierre Hotel
5th Avenue and 61st Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. President-Elect:

Enclosed is a letter I have received from my constituent, Mrs. Helen Whalen, who expresses her view that we must work through the United Nations in important international affairs.

I would greatly appreciate receiving your comments on this matter of such vital interest to all Americans.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,



Frank Horton

FH/ss
Enclosures

180 French Road
Rochester, New York 14618
November 13, 1968

Hon. Frank Horton
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Is this our next Presidents' policy
on the U. N.? What hope does this
give us to look forward to global
responsibility for all decisions
affecting the world? Please ask
him to make a public statement
so we could have expectations of
many affirmative actions to
solve the problems of the future
as they come up. Thank you

Sincerely,

(No personal answer necessary) (Mrs) Helen C Whalen

story will vindicate Johnson's policies on the war in Vietnam.

"I think in the long run people will think what we did in South Vietnam was right," the Democratic presidential nominee said.

...we have a vital national interest there."

Humphrey's defense of the administration and restatement of the so-called "domino theory" on the significance of the war in Vietnam came in a Sacramento television inter-

visers that he must stand apart from President Johnson if he is to defeat Richard M. Nixon in the presidential election Nov. 5.

Moreover, they appeared to conflict — in tone if not content — with the Commonwealth Club speech and its emphasis on a reassessment of foreign policy in a Humphrey administration.

The net of it seemed to be this: Humphrey will not repudiate the President or his policies in Southeast Asia, but he will pledge a re-examination of foreign policy and, by making that pledge, hint broadly at changes ahead.

"If you plan on staying in business," he told the audience here, "you never accept the other fellow's inventory — even if he is your best friend."

And, the Democratic nominee added, if a policy is not working, "we should feel no obligation to keep at it simply because a Democratic president — Truman or Kennedy or President Johnson — designed it. It may have served its need at one time but no longer is it necessary."

Nixon Advises U.S. Bypass U.N. in Crisis

By WILLIAM RINGLE
Gannett News Service

LOUISVILLE — The United States should bypass the United Nations when it is confronted by major crises involving its national self-interest, Richard M. Nixon said yesterday.

But the United States should continue to resort to the U.N. to settle lesser disputes — such as the India-Pakistan conflict over Kashmir — he told 3,700 enthusiastic high school youngsters in St. Louis before flying here.

Louisville was the site of a Democratic fund-raising din-

ner for Vice President Humphrey only last Saturday. There Humphrey uncorked his toughest "give-'em-hell" attack on Nixon up to that time.

Nixon's U.N. remark was in reply to a question from a girl who asked if he thought the international organization is a modern "Trojan horse."

Nixon replied that it could be unless the United States had an administration that recognized that American interests always come first. Then he went on:

"We should turn to the U.N. in every possible case and use it to settle these little conflicts which otherwise might spread into bigger ones."

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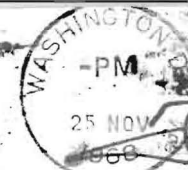
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



M. C.

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President-Elect of the United States
Pierre Hotel
5th Avenue and 61st Street
New York, New York

December 10, 1968

DuBridge

Honorable Craig Hosmer
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Craig:

While you were moseying about beyond our native shores, I was frantically chasing you by telephone, hoping to consort with you about the President-Elect's choice for scientific adviser, even as you and I had discussed. I ultimately learned that I could talk with you by some wide-open communications network, if I dared, at some very distant spot in South America. Rather than broadcast the proposed appointment to all the world, I turned silent and have hopefully awaited your post-reaction since a pre-reaction was no longer possible.

In any case, I want you to know that your several suggestions in this area were exceedingly helpful and, indeed, are still of major utility here. They are now in the hands of Dr. DuBridge and there, I am sure, will receive the kind of knowledgeable attention you would wish. There are, of course, additional appointments to be made in the scientific area, and such men as you have identified will doubtless be useful.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:ph

January 8, 1969

Honorable Craig Hosmer
Member of Congress
United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Craig:

Warm thanks for sending the President-Elect a copy of your December 27th letter addressed to President Johnson regarding the Plowshare Program and specifically the Cape Keraudren deep water harbor proposal.

I shall call Mr. Nixon's attention to your communication, and also I am taking the liberty of sending a copy to those individuals who are responsible to the President-Elect for developing the Administration's priorities in light of the current Budget situation.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:da

BCC:
Dr. Martin Anderson
-w/Hosmer ltr
Subj file

January 9, 1969

Honorable Craig Hosmer
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hosmer:

Thank you for your personal recommendation of Dr. Robert Loftness for a top-flight position in the Department of State.

I have forwarded the material to those directly involved with Mr. Nixon in such a selection and can assure you that Dr. Loftness will receive careful consideration. In addition, your personal comments mean a great deal.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant

WET/sr

bcc: Peter Flanigan

January 8, 1969

Honorable Craig Hosmer
Member of Congress
United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Craig:

Warm thanks for sending the President-Elect a copy of your December 27th letter addressed to President Johnson regarding the Plowshare Program and specifically the Cape Keraudren deep water harbor proposal.

I shall call Mr. Nixon's attention to your communication, and also I am taking the liberty of sending a copy to those individuals who are responsible to the President-Elect for developing the Administration's priorities in light of the current Budget situation.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:da

BCC:
Dr. Martin Anderson
w/Hosmer ltr
Subj file

↗

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

December 27, 1968

My dear Mr. President:

The United States has at the present time in the Plowshare Program a unique opportunity to demonstrate the promise of the peaceful uses of atomic energy for all mankind, and to make significant technical strides in preparation for economical construction of the new Inter-American canal. I also believe there are some side benefits to be derived in the form of encouraging nations to ratify the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

I refer to a recent communication by Mr. Maurice C. Timbs, Executive Commissioner of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, to the U.S. AEC expressing an interest in the use of peaceful nuclear explosive devices developed under our Plowshare Program to create a deep water harbor near Cape Keraudren in Western Australia.

This is one of the most exciting projects yet proposed with any definiteness and immediacy for the peaceful application of nuclear explosives. It has the possibility of swiftly accelerating Plowshare excavation technology for worldwide application. A particularly attractive feature is that this demonstration can be accomplished within the next 12-13 months at a relatively modest cost, particularly since it will benefit directly in a technical way the Inter-American canal project, which must be completed with timeliness to relieve a prospective traffic jam which is predicted will clog the Panama Canal before the end of this century.

Please permit me to explain:

The AEC's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, operated by the University of California, already has conducted a preliminary and informal study of Plowshare possibilities for excavating the harbor at Cape Keraudren. Scientists at LRL are very optimistic about it, both from technical, cost and time schedule standpoints. They feel that based on the results of two recent U.S. experiments, Projects Buggy and Schooner conducted in Nevada, we can move directly to the harbor shot by the end of 1969 with only a single device test in the meantime.

It is my understanding that the parties involved are intensely interested in the concept, and are anxious to pursue plans which will lead to utilization of the harbor by late 1970 or early 1971. The facility is needed to develop commercially a very large iron ore deposit recently discovered in the Cape Keraudren area.

Among the parties interested in it are Premier Mining Company, Pty. Limited, and their consulting engineers, Coffey and Hollingsworth of Brisbane; the government of the State of Western Australia and the Australian national government; the Sentinel Mining Company of Perth and its parent, National Bulk Carriers Corporation of New York City, headed by D. K. Ludwig. The latter firm will be transporting the ore. It will need to use very large ore carriers, and therefore has a definite interest in a larger and more suitable harbor than can be constructed by conventional means at a cost of \$5-6 million or more.

At the November American Nuclear Society/Atomic Industrial Forum international meeting on "Constructive Uses of Atomic Energy" held in Washington, Mr. Timbs also indicated that the Broken Hill Mining Company, an Australian organization, also might be interested in a similar nuclear constructed harbor facility for ore shipments at Cape Preston, less than 100 miles distant from Cape Keraudren.

LRL has focused its attention on a plan consisting of the simultaneous detonation at Cape Keraudren of five 200-kiloton explosives buried at a depth of 800 feet, spaced about 1100 feet apart. This configuration would be expected to result in a crater with lips on its sides about 200-300 feet high, approximately 1300 to 1600 feet wide, about 6000 feet long with a depth of about 200-400 feet in the center, decreasing in depth as its sides are approached. These dimensions will allow an ample turning basin for ships 1000 feet and more in length and the high lips will provide protection for shipping and dock facilities.

Under one plan, the harbor to be created would be positioned to afford dry land access. Under an alternative it would be moved seaward by about 7000 feet and fractured material from the lips used to create a causeway serving it. The latter plan would require only about 4 feet of limestone dredging to obtain a 42 feet deep channel to the sea. The land adjacent position would require as much as 10 feet of dredging to obtain the same depth due to shallowing of the ocean bottom as the shore is approached. Evaluation of the alternatives involves trading off costs of dredging against costs of causeway construction plus considerations as to the amount of radioactivity, however slight, which might find its way beyond Australia's national boundary.

Our Atomic Energy Commission's current Plowshare test schedule for cratering experiments shows a Fiscal Year 1971 shot called Project Galley.

This is planned as a row charge of about seven devices of varying yields detonated in varying terrain. Because of the technical similarity between the Galley objectives and the harbor project, LRL has proposed that the Australian project: (a) be given high priority; and (b) be conducted instead of Galley. LRL also feels that this project would be highly desirable before performing the much larger shot which will be needed to finalize techniques and technology for the Inter-American canal project. Thus the harbor project will both supplement and complement the latter project.

Technically, the harbor project is straight forward. However, time appears to present some problems. I am not fully familiar with the Cape Keraudren time schedule, but it is my understanding that the Australian interests involved find it necessary to have the harbor in being around the beginning of 1971. Therefore it will be necessary for the Plowshare excavation shot to be fired by December, 1969, or January, 1970. Although I do not have a clear reading on the firmness of the 1970 target, it is my feeling, shared by others familiar with the circumstances, that a prompt demonstration of our willingness to cooperate could result in going ahead at Cape Keraudren with this very remarkable demonstration of Plowshare potentialities.

If this willingness leads to a cooperative effort on the harbor it will definitely accelerate the peaceful application of Plowshare for a wide variety of excavation purposes in many parts of the world which desperately need it to develop. It not only will accelerate the technology itself, but, of equal importance, bring into being the techniques of international cooperation in this area, the management devices, safety procedures and solve the many other procedural problems which are prerequisite to opening up Plowshare for really effective multi-country application. All this is needed to bring to reality the hopes inspired by the Plowshare provisions of the pending Treaty on Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Plowshare officials at LRL have assured me that the proposed explosion at Cape Keraudren can be detonated in the December 1969/January 1970 time frame if some positive decisions are made immediately to provide funds needed to carry forward its R & D and lead time procurements for the necessary peaceful nuclear explosive devices required.

~~To keep the Keraudren option open will require a decision by you to provide around \$300,000 to the Plowshare Program by sometime in January.~~ In all, a total of about \$2½ million will be required during the remainder of Fiscal Year 1969, but the \$300,000 now will allow LRL to start the work which, because of the short time schedule, is vital to keeping the option open.

I see no real possibility that the incoming Administration could be expected to make this decision during its first few days in office. Therefore,

I believe keeping the option open rests squarely on the present Administration. If it is kept open, thereafter the new Administration could wrestle with the problem of coming up with the remainder of the \$2½ million for FY 69. This should not be too difficult as the FY 69 authorization for Plowshare is \$2½ million in excess of appropriations and funds could be obtained by reprogramming. With this explanation, I urge you to order the minimal funds reprogrammed which are needed to keep the option open to move ahead with the project.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the President-elect so that he will be informed of this matter, and that he may know that funding in the range of \$10 million will be required in the FY 70 Plowshare budget to carry forward the Cape Keraudren excavation effort along with its interwoven Inter-American canal features.

As a matter of further information, let me state that the total cost of the finished harbor should be in the range of \$12-14 million, of which the cost of the Plowshare devices themselves should run something less than \$5 million.

Undoubtedly, international negotiations among the cooperating governments and companies would consume some time, but if all are willing and intelligent participants, as seems to be the case here, it should not be too difficult to come to an equitable allocation of costs and agreements as to the other details.

A question I touched on briefly above is that of a possible release of insignificant and harmless but detectable amounts of radiation beyond Australia's national boundaries during the construction. This raises a question about the provisions of the Limited Test Ban Treaty. The following exchange between Sen. Clinton P. Anderson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk during ratification hearings is pertinent, but not particularly clarifying:

"SENATOR ANDERSON. Whereas the tests we might make for peaceful purposes in a harbor or something of that nature should not threaten us.

"If the debris did get away, if there was a little venting as there was in Project Gnome, you would not regard that as sufficient cause to break the treaty, would you?"

"SECRETARY RUSK. Senator, if we got to that point, and so far as I know such a situation is several years off, if we got to that point it would seem to me that we might well want to inform other signatories to the treaty that we are proceeding with a particular peaceful uses explosion, give them the information to that

effect. Indeed, I think we may well get from the Soviet Union at some stage information that they themselves want to use an underground explosion for a particular peaceful uses purpose. I would suppose that if it is quite clear what was involved and if there was some small accidental venting, I am sure that itself would not destroy the treaty.

"I would hope that such venting would not occur. But as you pointed out these things are not always capable of being guaranteed in advance."

In view of the conflict between the Limited Test Ban Treaty's provisions and the injunction to nuclear powers of the pending treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to vigorously promote international cooperation in the many potential peaceful uses of nuclear explosives, including the furnishing of peaceful nuclear explosive services, I respectfully suggest that it is time to discuss with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other appropriate countries the proposition of clarifying, formally or informally, the non-applicability of the Limited Test Ban Treaty's restraints insofar as nuclear excavations for peaceful purposes are concerned. I would hope that steps in this direction could be initiated by your Administration even at this late date and could be carried forward to a satisfactory conclusion by the new Administration.

I am certain that this harbor project is one which will provide valuable benefits to the U.S. and Australia very soon. To the Plowshare program, on which we have spent over \$100 million in the past 10 years, this project will be the equivalent of the Apollo 8 mission. And it will show the willingness of the United States to honor its commitments under the Non-proliferation Treaty.

Thank you for the courtesy of your valuable consideration of this important matter.

I close with warm wishes to you and Mrs. Johnson for a

Very Happy New Year,

CRAIG HOSMER
Member of Congress

CH:p
cc: President-elect

January 3, 1969

Honorable Craig Hosmer
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Craig:

PF HF
Thanks very much for your December 19 letter recommending Dr. A. Ross Eckler, Northcutt Ely and Dr. Jack Hunter for positions in the new Administration.

KF
Your suggestions have been properly channeled, and we will have a look-see at what develops. Your enthusiastic salute means a great deal, and we warmly appreciate your continued interest in helping to staff the new Administration.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH/sr

January 3, 1969

Honorable Craig Hosmer
United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Craig:

Thanks very much for your enthusiastic endorsement of Mr. Dwight Ink. Your December 19 salute to him has been most carefully noted in the proper circles; I've made certain the time problem you mentioned is considered as a factor.

Cordially,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:ph

ANDERSON

January 3, 1969

Honorable Craig Hosmer
United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Craig:

A brief note to let you know that the objections you passed on to me in your December 19 letter have been made known to the proper people hereabouts; I'm sure the need for precaution you mention will be firmly in the minds of the task force members.

Cordially,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:ph

December 28, 1968

Honorable Craig Hosmer
Member of Congress
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hosmer:

I am taking the liberty of acknowledging your letter of December 9th addressed to Mr. Bryce Harlow.

It may well be that by now you have heard from Bryce either by telephone or correspondence, but I know you will understand that operating a headquarters in New York and at the same time setting up transition headquarters in Washington sometimes result in delays in correspondence.

I am sending a copy of your communication to the Task Forces responsible to the President-Elect for reviewing existing programs and developing new ones for the Administration.

I am sure Bryce would want me to thank you again for your thoughtfulness and consideration in responding as you have for it will be an invaluable contribution.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons
Deputy Assistant

BCC:
Dr. Martin Anderson
Subj File

✓
jch

CRAIG HOSMER
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

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

DEC 9 1964

12-19

Mr. Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the President-Elect
450 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Harlow:

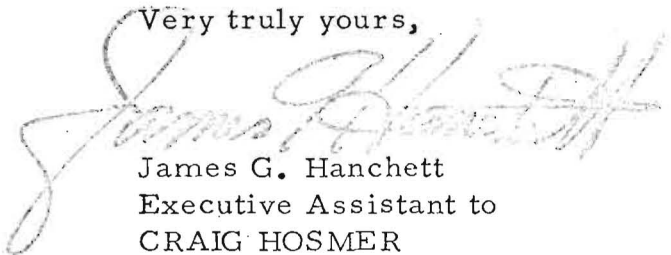
As you may be aware, Congressman Hosmer is currently in South America on business for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Your letter of November 27 and the urgency indicated by it prompted me to contact the Congressman in South America last week and apprise him of your request.

Rather than delay a reply until his return, he asked that I respond to your letter with a summary of his recommendations in the nuclear areas. We discussed some of the topics to be covered and recommendations to be made.

I hope this information is useful. The Congressman may want to be in further contact with you in this regard upon his return.

Very truly yours,



James G. Hanchett
Executive Assistant to
CRAIG HOSMER
Member of Congress

Enc.

CRAIG HOSMER
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

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

DEC 3 1968

Mr. Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the President-Elect
450 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Re: Nuclear Program Recommendations
for the New Administration

Dear Bryce,

I appreciate the opportunity to provide the new Administration with some of my suggestions for programs and policies in the nuclear field. I am confident that in the civilian and military areas there are significant opportunities for the Nixon Administration to take immediate and positive steps.

The attached pages summarize some of my recommendations in these areas. I hope this information will be useful. I also have attached a copy of my letter to Mr. Nixon of November 19 highlighting four other areas of special concern to me.

I would, of course, be pleased to discuss these issues further with you at your convenience, and to provide any additional material required.

Cordially,



CRAIG HOSMER
Member of Congress

Enc.

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NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY

Critical decisions concerning the National Accelerator Laboratory (or so-called 200 Bev Accelerator) proposed to be constructed at Weston, Illinois will have to be made in connection with the FY 1970 budget. This project to date has received bipartisan support within the Congress, and in the eyes of most knowledgeable observers is absolutely necessary if this nation is to retain its world leadership in high energy physics, which today is the frontier of physical science.

Due to the exigencies of the overall budget situation in FY 1969 and the fact that only limited funds could be profitably expended during this fiscal year, the FY 1969 AEC budget as enacted by Congress approved only partial authorization--\$25 million--and appropriations--\$12.3 million--for this project for continued architect-engineer work and limited construction. However, full authorization of the project (total estimated cost: \$250 million) and substantial appropriations therefor in the FY 1970 budget are required if this project is to remain viable.

Without this support I believe that retention of the technical talent that has been assembled from throughout the country for this project will be thrown into serious question. This would jeopardize the entire project and would prevent the project from meeting the objectives that have been set for it.

A request for full project authorization and appropriations in the range of \$100 million in the new Administration's budget would, I believe, be a clear signal to the scientific community that the Nixon administration will support a strong basic research program. Such action would also be fully consistent with the Republican platform's support of "an increase in the number of centers of scientific creativity and excellence, geographically dispersed...."

NUCLEAR SUBMARINES

The Republican Party Platform pledged to improve our deterrent capability through an ocean strategy which extends the Polaris-Poseidon concept and accelerates submarine technology. In order to fulfill this pledge, and to meet the rapidly increasing Soviet threat in this area, I believe positive and early action must be taken--first, to develop and build nuclear submarines of advanced design; and second, to construct more nuclear submarines of our current design.

This Nation's nuclear submarine development and construction efforts have dwindled to nearly a complete halt in the past four years. Most of the effort in this field has degenerated to paper studies only. Our lead times have increased to the point where they appear interminable. For example, the only new type of submarine which has been requested by the Chief of Naval Operations--and this request was made more than five years ago--still is not under contract for construction.

Meanwhile, our position vis-a-vis the Soviets has degenerated to the point where, based upon expert testimony to the Congress, we are losing our position of pre-eminence in this field. We are already at the point where our nuclear submarines are being operated on such demanding schedules that both machines and men are being taxed beyond reasonable limits.

This Nation can and must provide additional forces in this field so vital to our security. This is one area where there is not the slightest doubt that vigorous Administration efforts will receive strong bipartisan congressional support.

CENTRAL STATION NUCLEAR POWER

Within the past decade this nation has succeeded in establishing a viable civilian nuclear power industry. The nuclear power reactors now being built, along with those planned for construction, will be servicing an increasing share of the nation's electric power needs for the next generation. The stability of the industry is attested by the fact that the government is rapidly withdrawing from the final phases of cooperative government-industry R&D in this so-called light water, thermal reactor phase.

This is the climax of the government-sponsored cooperative reactor program inaugurated under the Eisenhower administration, involving the development of the kind of power reactors now being purchased by a large number of utilities on a strictly commercial basis. We are now approaching the threshold of the breeder reactor era, a vital and dramatic step forward by which a new generation of power reactors will be born which create nuclear fuel more rapidly than they consume it.

Our nation's supplies of relatively cheap uranium, like our supplies of coal and other fossil fuels, are not limitless. Therefore, we must find alternatives to the exhaustible fuel reserves being consumed so rapidly. Development of the breeder reactor is the most promising alternate at this time.

There is in existence a substantial program to develop the technology of a sodium-cooled fast breeder reactor, with plans calling for commercialization in the 1980's. However, there are increasing indications that the existing program may be too conservative. There are strong arguments in favor of a bold reactor demonstration program for breeder reactors like that for light water reactors which was sponsored during the Eisenhower administration. The pioneering joint Government-industry cooperative effort which characterized the highly successful development of the current commercial nuclear power technology should be the keystone of the program to develop the more advanced breeder concept.

There are also indications that not enough emphasis is being given to alternate concepts. It is noteworthy that a vigorous fast breeder program exists in several foreign countries. Moreover, those countries are not losing sight of the merit of working on the backup breeder concepts.

In order to meet the nation's nuclear needs on time and maintain our lead in nuclear technology, I believe that at least two significant steps should be taken.

First, the pace of the sodium-cooled fast breeder reactor program should be increased, and immediate commitment should be made to the first of several demonstration plants as cooperative government-industry projects. The level of government support being planned for is up to about \$80 million. Second, greater support must be provided for two of the alternate breeder concepts, notably the molten salt and the gas-cooled concepts, with emphasis on early demonstration of the engineering feasibility of the two concepts.

While development of the breeder reactor will conserve our nuclear fuel, and represent a source of nuclear power for many generations to come, we must not lose sight of dramatic gains to be made by a breakthrough in the thermonuclear research program. A tremendous economic advantage would accrue to the nation that learns to harness the energy of the fusion process, and a source of energy would be available to countless generations that follow.

Although large expenditures are not required in this area, it is one which bears careful attention and orderly government support.

NUCLEAR ROCKET

This nation has already made a substantial investment in nuclear rocket propulsion, a concept which offers the potential of a truly large advance in our capability to operate in space. The progress to date in the development program has been very impressive. However, the program has been in jeopardy a number of times, because of the lack of a national commitment for advanced missions requiring the nuclear engine.

Fortunately, the nuclear engine can surpass the performance of chemical propulsion for a rather broad spectrum of missions including earth orbital, lunar, and planetary missions, both manned and unmanned. The versatility of the nuclear rocket is increasingly capturing the attention of our scientists involved with the exploration of space.

For example, once in every 180 years comes an opportunity to make a grand tour of exploration which includes the planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Such an opportunity occurs in the period 1977-1980. The nuclear rocket would be essential to perform such a mission properly, and it can be available by then under the current development schedule.

What is needed now is a firm decision that we are going to have a vigorous program in space exploration which will require a major increase in propulsion capability. We know now how important the decision on the Apollo program turned out to be with respect to this nation's posture in space. The nuclear rocket engine is the first step of a realistic, desirable, and necessary national commitment beyond Apollo.

In the same context, we know that power is going to be a limiting feature in all space missions. Work in the nuclear space electric power area has been allowed to lag because of the lack of specific firm requirements. The leadtimes involved demand that we set certain sensible objectives now, in keeping with our inevitable commitments in space, as a basis for pursuing a vigorous development program to guarantee meeting those power requirements when they are needed.

CONSOLIDATED ENERGY DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY

The enormous growth in energy demand which this country is experiencing and the corresponding dependence of our society on adequate supplies of energy resources, point to the need, I think, for the creation of a single agency or Cabinet-level department charged with coordinating electrical energy policy on a government-wide basis.

Any such agency, moreover, perhaps should be assigned the responsibility of exercising regulatory authority over all electrical generation presently subject to Federal regulation by a number of agencies.

I would recommend, therefore, that the new Administration appoint a task force to study and report on the feasibility and advisability of consolidating within one agency or department responsibility for coordinating energy policies and exercising certain of the regulatory and related functions now being exercised by such disparate agencies as the Federal Power Commission, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Interior Department (e.g., REA).

PROLIFERATION OF FEDERAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

There has been a noticeable tendency in recent years toward duplication of research facilities by numerous Federal agencies. Unless this tendency is checked, we are going to see a costly proliferation of laboratories throughout the Federal structure. In the interest of efficiency, and certainly in the interest of the taxpayer, this is to be avoided. One way to do so would be to designate one agency as the executive agent of the entire Federal establishment for conducting in-house research for national scientific programs.

A likely candidate for this assignment would be the Atomic Energy Commission. Another might be the National Science Foundation. The Commission's network of laboratories--representing as they do an investment of approximately \$2.5 billion in plant and capital equipment alone--constitute an unsurpassed reservoir in scientific and technical capability. The concentration of highly skilled manpower that has been amassed by the AEC knows no equal. Without question, these laboratories and the men who man them comprise one of our most valuable national resources.

I believe that these laboratories, or at least some of them, should be tapped for a variety of national purposes. Therefore, I believe it might be worthwhile for the new Administration to appoint a study group to review the long range uses of the AEC national laboratories with a view to having the AEC or some other Federal agency conduct truly national scientific programs at these laboratories as executive agent acting on behalf of, and at the direction of, other Federal agencies having primary responsibility in selected scientific areas.

A less far-reaching variation of this proposal--and therefore a perhaps more easily achievable goal--would be to have only certain of the AEC laboratories perform research for other Federal agencies. In order to distinguish these laboratories from those which would remain primarily oriented toward nuclear research, consideration might be given to transferring them to another agency of Government, such as NSF.

NUCLEAR PROPELLED SURFACE WARSHIPS

This is another area that has stagnated in the past several years. The inevitable result of the budgeteers' shortsighted willingness to build second-best weaponry systems has been the construction of obsolescent oil-fired warships in lieu of nuclear-propelled warships.

The performance of this country's nuclear propelled first-line warships is without equal. Nevertheless, except for the isolated decision to build one nuclear carrier, the present Administration has persisted in planning for only obsolescent conventional oil-fired warships. Every nation which aspires to have an effective navy wants nuclear propelled warships. Yet, incongruous as it is, the United States, the nation most advanced in the field of nuclear propulsion for warships, has refused to utilize its superiority.

I can't fathom why this Administration has failed to take advantage of our superior military capabilities in this field, and neither can most other members of Congress. I would recommend that the new Administration move quickly in this area to assure that all future first-line warships of the U.S. Navy are nuclear-propelled.

OWNERSHIP OF GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANTS

There has been enormous growth in the last several years in the size and number of commercial nuclear power plants being constructed and operated for the production of electrical energy. This development has been accompanied by corresponding growth in the need for enriched uranium. The mechanism through which uranium enrichment services are presently provided to the private nuclear power industry is the gaseous diffusion complex located at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, Paducah, Kentucky and Portsmouth, Ohio.

This \$2 billion complex, owned and operated by the Atomic Energy Commission, is the one significant link in the nuclear fuel cycle remaining under Government ownership and operation. Pursuant to amendments to the Atomic Energy Act enacted in 1964, the AEC is now authorized to begin providing uranium enrichment services to private customers effective January 1, 1969; nevertheless, considerable interest has developed in the nuclear power industry and elsewhere for considering the possible transfer of ownership of the diffusion plants to private industry.

Moreover, delays experienced to date by the AEC in obtaining Budget Bureau approval of contractual commitments for increased power supplies for the plants, and the difficulties that may be encountered in obtaining funding required for necessary plant improvements, convince me that if these plants are to have the increased capacity necessary to meet anticipated near-term demands they must be removed in the very near future from the normal governmental budgetary process. Of course, whether it is feasible to proceed immediately to some form of private ownership rather than to an interim stage (such as the establishment of a Government corporation with self-financing authority) is not yet at all clear.

I anticipate that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy may hold initial hearings next year concerning this general question. I believe that significant impetus would be given to this matter if the new Administration were to express its support of eventual transfer of some or all of these facilities to private or semi-private ownership, and to announce its intention to submit legislation at an early date laying the groundwork for such a transfer. To my mind this would be a fitting and meaningful culmination of atomic energy's transition from a virtual Government monopoly to an industry in which all segments are open to development by private enterprise--a transition which began in the early 1950's when a Republican Congress, with the active approval of a Republican Administration, enacted the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

PLOWSHARE

This AEC program was established in 1957 to develop peaceful uses for underground nuclear explosions. In that 10 years we have investigated three areas of use: excavation (for canals, harbors, etc.), underground engineering (natural resources recovery and storage), and scientific research (radiation chemistry and physics).

The nation's capability and readiness to do the necessary research in the excavation and underground engineering areas of this program has continually lagged because of insufficient financial support. The fate of a possible nuclear canal project hangs in the balance for the lack of an aggressive R&D effort.

Similarly, commercial services legislation is pending and industry's interest in underground engineering projects is gathering increased momentum, but the AEC's R&D program still lags for lack of budgetary support. This is all the more difficult to understand in the light of the fact that industry has demonstrated a willingness to contribute the major portion of costs for joint government-industry test programs.

Several things can be done to invigorate this important program. A substantial and immediate--but, in terms of the amount of money involved, nevertheless relatively modest--increase in the government R&D program is called for. (Current annual expenditure for the government R&D program is on the order of \$15 million). A more vigorous program of public information should be undertaken to allay the public's concerns and to pave the way for future projects. And there will have to be some adjustment or easing of restrictions in current interpretations of the Limited Test Ban Treaty, if commitments made by the U.S. to assist non-nuclear-weapons nations abroad under the Non-Proliferation Treaty are to have any meaningful effect in regard to surface applications of Plowshare technology.

CONTROL OF THERMAL POLLUTION

With the enormous growth in energy demand noted above there has been an increase in the potential threat to the environment posed by the discharge of large quantities of heated liquid effluents from thermal electrical generating stations. This so-called "thermal pollution" problem has received wide public and congressional attention in the last few years, and in all likelihood will be the subject of even greater attention in the future.

It has been suggested by some (including, for example, Senator Muskie, Chairman of the Senate Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee, and Secretary Udall of the Interior Department) that Federal agencies and departments which authorize or otherwise approve (through lease, license, permit or contract) the construction of privately-owned facilities should be required by law to "cooperate" with the Interior Department to insure that such plants are designed and constructed in a manner that will insure no reduction in the quality of adjoining waters below applicable water quality standards.

This proposal appears to be aimed in substantial part at thermal electrical generating facilities subject to Federal licensing and regulation. The difficulty with this approach is that not all thermal electrical generating facilities are subject to Federal licensing and regulation; thus, though the problem of thermal effects is a characteristic of all such facilities no matter what their fuel source--coal, oil, gas or nuclear--only some would be subject to this more onerous pre-construction review. Singling out particular energy sources in this way for special treatment could, obviously, lead to choices between various energy fuels based on considerations extraneous to those normally considered in deciding the type of plant to be built, namely, economic and other inherent advantages. This approach, moreover, would fly in the face of the congressional policy--expressed in the various air and water pollution control measures enacted in recent years--that it is the states which should have the primary role in preventing and controlling pollution.

I believe that Federal legislation could be devised which would adhere to this basic principle while overcoming the disadvantages of singling out only some energy sources for special treatment. Specifically, I would suggest legislation requiring that an electrical utility,

prior to the start of construction of any facility for the generation of electrical power that will discharge heated liquid effluents into any body of water subject to Federal jurisdiction, to submit to an appropriate Federal agency (e.g., the Interior Department) evidence that it has obtained review and approval of such facility by appropriate regional or state water pollution control authorities.

An amendment to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act along these lines would be nondiscriminatory as between competing fuel sources, and would maintain the delicate Federal-State balance presently reflected in that Act. I therefore believe that Congress would be receptive to an amendment along these lines recommended by the new Administration--and further believe that the new Administration justifiably could take credit for initiating what could well be a significant improvement in existing Federal pollution control measures.

TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS

There is not a single weapon in our tactical nuclear weapons stockpile which was produced on the basis of decisions reached after 1960. Based upon present efforts there does not appear to be any possibility of developing a new tactical nuclear weapons system for the next four or five years. Accordingly, our stockpile has been degraded to the point where there is grave doubt concerning its adequacy.

The Atomic Energy Commission's weapons laboratories possess the capability of developing greatly advanced tactical nuclear weapons. They have the capability of putting into production smaller, cleaner, and more discriminate tactical nuclear weapons which would give field commanders, if it ever becomes necessary to use such weapons, much greater flexibility; and in the case of our NATO commitments, choices of weapons which would be tactically effective and would not result in the terrible devastation possibilities that less sophisticated tactical weapons cause.

Most of the past eight years' effort in the field of tactical nuclear weapons has been based upon cost effectiveness and feasibility studies. Fully conceding the fact that proper planning and comparative evaluations must precede specific decisions, eventually the pay-off must end up in the decision to produce -- not a decision to undertake more studies.

ANTIBALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEM

The United States is now embarked on the deployment of a defense, called SENTINEL, against ballistic missile attack. Its purpose is to provide protection against an intercontinental missile attack which Red China is expected to be capable of launching in the near future. Prudence clearly dictates that our efforts to attain a SENTINEL defense in being and ready in the next few years should be vigorously carried forth.

SENTINEL will not, nor was it intended to, counter a ballistic missile threat greater in numbers or sophistication than that which we believe our Chinese adversary can attain. The USSR already has, in being, not only a larger capability for ballistic missile attack but its own antiballistic missile defense. It is vital therefore that the ongoing SENTINEL program hold open an option, in terms of its production capacity, its land and other requirements, and in the design of its equipment, to augment the currently approved scope of the SENTINEL deployment. To do less is to undermine the negotiations of workable international agreements, the attainment of practical nuclear parities and perhaps the achievement of a lasting peace itself.

Finally, there is clear and obvious evidence that offensive ballistic missile technology is not at a standstill in either Communist Russia or China. The United States investment in the development of a defense in the past and in the fielding of the SENTINEL system in the future, carries with it an obligation for the aggressive pursuit of ever-advanced more-sophisticated defense technology. We must continue unabated our research and development on defensive measures; we cannot accept a second best position in the area of national security anymore than we can accept such a position in the technology of our offensive forces.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES UNDER THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

The new Administration might wish to include among its proposals to Congress legislation which would correct certain shortcomings in the enforcement chapter of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. One such shortcoming was brought about by the U. S. Supreme Court's recent decision in United States v. Jackson (April 8, 1968), where it was held that the death penalty provision of the Federal Kidnapping Act is unconstitutional because, in permitting imposition of the death penalty only upon defendants who assert their right to be tried by a jury, the provision discourages assertion of, and thereby imposes an impermissible burden upon the exercise of, a constitutional right.

This decision would appear to directly affect substantially similar provisions in sections 222, 224a., 225 and 226 of the Atomic Energy Act. These sections provide that where there is a violation thereof with intent to injure the United States or to secure an advantage to a foreign nation, there may be imposed punishment by a fine of not more than \$20,000 or imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both, or, upon the recommendation of a jury, life imprisonment or death. In certain respects the decision would appear to have even more far-reaching effects on the Atomic Energy Act than on the anti-kidnapping statute inasmuch as both the life imprisonment penalty as well as the death penalty of the Atomic Energy Act are contingent upon a jury recommendation, whereas only the death penalty provision of the Federal Kidnapping Act was affected by the Jackson decision.

In devising corrective legislation the administration would have to decide whether to recommend retention of both the capital punishment and life imprisonment penalties or to recommend retention of the latter only. It might be noted in this connection that the incumbent Attorney General has testified in support of S. 1760, Senator Hart's bill to abolish the capital punishment penalty for Federal crimes.

A second shortcoming of the Act's enforcement chapter is that the criminal penalties which can be imposed under Section 222 for unauthorized diversion of special nuclear material, and for certain related offenses, are inadequate. This material is the principal ingredient in nuclear and thermonuclear weapons. However, if a willful diversion of this material were committed by a person in this country under circumstances where the Government was unable to prove that the person charged specifically intended to injure the United States or to secure an advantage to any foreign nation, the maximum penalty which could be imposed under section 222 would be a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for 5 years.

An Ad Hoc Advisory Panel on Safeguarding Special Nuclear Material appointed by the Atomic Energy Commission in 1967 pointed up the weakness of the Act in this regard and recommended that it be amended to increase the penalties for unauthorized diversion of such material. The executive branch has not yet taken action on this recommendation, although I understand that the AEC for some time has had a legislative proposal in this regard pending before the Bureau of the Budget.

November 19, 1968

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
Pierre Hotel
New York City, New York

Attention: Mr. Bryce N. Harlow

Re: Four AEC Programs Which
Deserve Careful Attention

Dear Dick:

Amongst others, there are four AEC programs which deserve special attention for budgetary or other reasons. They are the following:

(1) Enrichment Plant Improvements: Growing domestic and overseas demands for enriched uranium will exceed the capacity of our three AEC plants by 1978. If we start spending around \$500 million very soon to improve these plants, the time limit is shifted to around 1981-82. This should be done in order to give us an orderly transition for AEC ownership and operation of these facilities to some non-governmental or quasi-governmental successor.

(2) Plutonium Reactors: Already we've gone from 14 to 7 reactors in operation. That is about as low as we can go and still retain flexibility to meet unanticipated demands for plutonium. It also is as low as we should go because any further reduction will limit our capability for producing isotopes important for research or commercial applications.

(3) Underground Testing: Opposition is growing to continued testing at the Nevada Test Site. Elements are both the usual ones, plus Howard Hughes. Both the Sentinel System and Plowshare require the tests to continue, despite the fact that positive proof cannot be produced that the tests will not create some minor natural seismic aftershocks. The risk, in relation to benefits, is small enough to take.

(4) New Accelerators: The 200-PeV accelerator at Weston, Illinois, needs \$100 million spending authority for FY '70 to keep going. If it doesn't get it, the exceptional scientific team organized to build it as a superior product will drift elsewhere. The Comitron at Berkeley, not yet started, should go ahead. Otherwise, the Soviets instead of us will start discovering and naming the new heavy transuranium elements, particularly elements around ~~210~~²¹² above atomic number 114. Continued U. S. prestige in high energy physics depends on both projects moving without delay. If delayed, expect the Soviets to assume world leadership from us in this highly important area.

Cordially,

CRAIG ROSSER
Member of Congress

Glimy

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

RICHARD M. NIXON

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 24, 1968

Honorable Craig Hosmer
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Craig:

I have now set up shop in the Transition headquarters, Federal Building #7, corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D.C. While it will be necessary for me to divide my time between the Capital and New York until January 20, my associates -- Ken Belieu and Bill Timmons, both "Deputy Assistants for Congressional Relations" -- will operate from the temporary Washington office. Ken will be concentrating on Senate matters, and Bill on House matters. Please call on them if they can be helpful in any way during this governmental hiatus.

The D. C. office switchboard is 395-2000 and the New York number is (212) 421-3100.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:kb

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91109

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 19, 1968

12/30
No BKH replies
rec'd - have
comresp to
Martin Luther
Bolt

Mr. Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to President-Elect Nixon
Hotel Pierre
Fifth Avenue and East 61 Street
New York, New York 10021

Dear Mr. Harlow:

Thank you very much for sending me the letters from Congressman Craig Hosmer. I have taken the liberty of replying to him directly, though I trust that your replies will go forward as you have written them. I think they both constitute excellent responses to Mr. Hosmer's communications.

I find my views very close to those of Mr. Hosmer, and I hope that we will have a good ally in Congress in his support of scientific programs.

Sincerely,


Lee A. DuBridge

Enclosures

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91109

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 19, 1968

The Honorable Craig Hosmer
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hosmer:

Mr. Nixon's office has been kind enough to send me a copy of your letter to the President-Elect, dated November 19, discussing some of the problems which the new Administration will face in the field of atomic energy. I am very glad indeed to have your views on these matters. I have already discussed some of these problems with Dr. Glenn Seaborg and Dr. Gerald Tape at AEC. Needless to say, I will endeavor to keep Mr. Nixon informed of the important developments and problems in the atomic energy field, in which I have a keen interest. Your forward-looking approach to these problems is most encouraging, and I am sure the new Administration will very much need your cooperation in having these programs carefully considered in the new Congress.

I have also seen the other material you sent to President-Elect Nixon on the subject of improved relations with the scientific community. I very much appreciate the views you express which, as you can imagine, are very close to my own. As soon as feasible, I will want to discuss with Mr. Nixon the action which can be taken on the problems which you raise.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,


Lee A. DuBridge
Special Assistant to the
President-Elect for
Science and Technology

bcc: Bryce N. Harlow

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

November 19, 1968

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
Pierre Hotel
New York City, New York

Attention: Mr. Bryce N. Harlow

Re: Four AEC Programs Which
Deserve Careful Attention

Dear Dick:

Amongst others, there are four AEC programs which deserve special attention for budgetary or other reasons. They are the following:

(1) Enrichment Plant Improvements: Growing domestic and overseas demands for enriched uranium will exceed the capacity of our three AEC plants by 1978. If we start spending around \$500 million very soon to improve these plants, the time limit is shifted to around 1981-82. This should be done in order to give us an orderly transition for AEC ownership and operation of these facilities to some non-governmental or quasi-governmental successor.

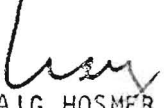
(2) Plutonium Reactors: Already we've gone from 14 to 7 reactors in operation. That is about as low as we can go and still retain flexibility to meet unanticipated demands for plutonium. It also is as low as we should go because any further reduction will limit our capability for producing isotopes important for research or commercial applications.

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Honorable Richard M. Nixon
New York City, New York
November 19, 1968
Page 2

(4) New Accelerators: The 200-BeV accelerator at Weston, Illinois, needs \$100 million spending authority for FY '70 to keep going. If it doesn't get it, the exceptional scientific team organized to build it as a superior product will drift elsewhere. The Omnitron at Berkeley, not yet started, should go ahead. Otherwise, the Soviets instead of us will start discovering and naming the new heavy transuranium elements, particularly elements around the above atomic number 114. Continued U. S. prestige in high energy physics depends on both projects moving without delay. If delayed, expect the Soviets to assume world leadership from us in this highly important area.

Cordially,


CRAIG HOSMER
Member of Congress

CH:my

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

November 19, 1968

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
Pierre Hotel
New York City, New York

Attention: Mr. Bryce N. Harlow

Re: Improved Relations with
Scientific Community

Dear Dick:

These are my views on the above-captioned matter for whomever will be handling it:

The scientific community exerts an influence on public attitudes disproportionately greater than its size. Its bent is liberal and it needs some wooing.

LBJ budget cutbacks for the National Science Foundation and NASA have, with good reason, resulted in considerable alarm. They are severe and are going to reduce the flow of basic scientific research going into the barrel out of which practical applications and progress comes.

Quick action by you (subject to the limitations of your budget planning) to restore close to \$100 million to these agencies' scientific programs conducted at universities would certainly woo the scientific community.

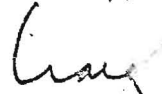
On the longer range, some stable mechanism for future support of both scientific research and higher education ought to be established to free these basic national endeavors, the magnitude of which does not fluctuate, from annual budget situations, which do.

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
New York City, New York
November 19, 1968
Page 2

I would also think seriously of taking up HHH's recommendation that the Vice President preside over the Federal Council on Science and Technology. The name will enhance FCST's prestige and costs nothing.

Under LBJ the Bureau of the Budget has come to have an awesome influence on the scientific research area. This has been due to lack of real guidance from the White House. It is respectfully suggested that your policies in this area be fairly explicit so that BoB's minions will have guidance and not be left to their own devices.

Cordially,



CRAIG HOSMER
Member of Congress

CH:my

CRAIG HOSMER
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

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

November 21, 1968

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
Pierre Hotel
New York City, New York

Attention: Mr. Bryce N. Harlow

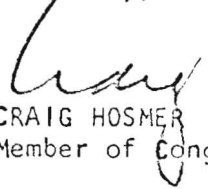
Re: Improved Relations with
Scientific Community

Dear Dick:

Please file the enclosed copy from the Department of Physics at the University of Pittsburgh to the AEC with my letter to you on the above captioned subject dated November 19th.

It exemplifies what is bugging the scientific community as to LBJ initiated cutbacks in research.

Cordially,


CRAIG HOSMER
Member of Congress

CH:p
Enclosure



FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15213

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Dr. George Ragosa
Division of Research
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D.C. 20545

BN 11/19/68

Dear George:

I'm sure you have heard a great deal about the National Science Foundation Budget cut, but it has hit our laboratory with a severity beyond my wildest dreams. Our budget last year was \$545,000, and pay raises plus a change in the overhead rate would have increased this to \$570,000 this year with no growth or allowance for increased costs of equipment and supplies. However, we anticipated a budget cut of about 20% from last year's figure and took many stringent steps to cover it. As a result, we could have lived very frugally this year on a budget of \$435,000. This would have involved no new instrumentation except what is absolutely needed to replace break-downs, and very careful use of all supplies. We instituted what must be some of the tightest control measures of any laboratory in the country; every dollar spent is carefully scrutinized.

The first news that things would be worse than expected came in early September when we were told that the cut would be retroactive to July 1. We had expected it to start on October 1 when our grant was to run out, so this was equivalent to an additional \$27,000 cut. I was still trying to figure out how to adjust to this when we were told in late October that the cut was to be 48%! I didn't believe it at first and spent most of my time trying to figure out the causes. I think I finally understand how it happened--our university received several new grants but no new money to cover them, and then there were some book-keeping errors--but when our intra-university politicking is over, and even if the NSF responds to our appeals by correcting the book-keeping errors, I believe the cut will be close to 40%. Our fiscal year budget will therefore be about \$325,000, of which \$150,000 was already spent in the first four months (for two of these months, we thought we were operating on a \$545,000 annual budget). This means that we will have to go through the remainder of the fiscal year on \$175,000 for 8 months, which is equivalent to an annual budget of \$263,000--well below half of our last year's budget.

Our legally binding commitments to academic personnel, and the cost of absolutely vital supplies and equipment are such that the only way open for us to reduce our annual expenditure rate is to lay-off all microscopists and technicians. This would save us about \$85,000 per year (including savings in materials, shop time, etc. from less operation), and would cut our production in half. Laying off these people would, of course, be an irreversible step; if we were to get more money next year, it would take us at least a full year to find and train new people for these jobs, and what a trying, frustrating year it would be! But even this would reduce our annual expenditure

rate only to about \$350,000, which is still far short of the reduction that is needed. Under these circumstances, the only alternative I can see is to shut down our operation in the next few months.

Ironically, this trouble comes at a time when our scientific productivity is at an all time high. Each of our three principal research groups, those headed by Drs. Daehnick and Saladin and myself, are doing really original and important work. Saladin has an invited paper at the DNP meeting at Miami Beach (he was given a choice between that and the New York Annual meeting), Daehnick has an invited paper at the New York Annual meeting, and I had an invited paper at the International Conference in Dubna last summer and was told that I was proposed for an invited paper at a recent National APS meeting but was eliminated because I had an invited paper last year. This number of invited papers is most unusual in a laboratory that has never had a representative as an officer or a member of any of the committees of the APS or of the Division of Nuclear Physics. The only thing we have going for us is the research we put out. Over the past 15 months, we have had our full machine energy available at least 75% of the time; I'm fairly certain that we have more available beam time above 15 Mev than any Van de Graaff laboratory in the country. In the 12 months covered by our last annual report (which I enclose) we had 25 papers printed (this doesn't count "submitted") in major journals, and 25 talks at APS meetings. While I may be prejudiced, it is my personal honest opinion that ours is currently the most productive Van de Graaff laboratory in the country.

In case you haven't guessed, I'm writing to ask if there is any possibility that AEC can help us financially, or if you have any other advice. It just seems too heartbreaking to see a \$4 million capital investment and a group of enthusiastic, very hard working, productive young people go down the drain because we happen to be supported by NSF rather than by AEC.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard L. Cohen

cc to: Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg ✓
D. Halliday
F. Keffer
W. Daehnick
J. McGruer
J. Saladin

Encl.

CRAIG HOSMER
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

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

DEC 8 1962

Mr. Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the President-Elect
450 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Harlow:

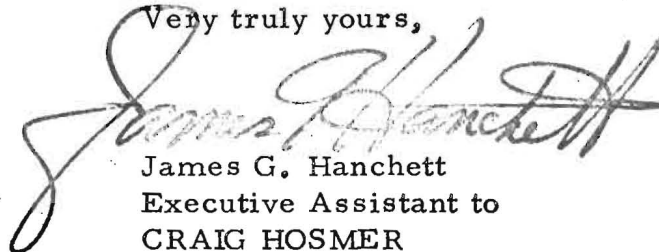
As you may be aware, Congressman Hosmer is currently in South America on business for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Your letter of November 27 and the urgency indicated by it prompted me to contact the Congressman in South America last week and apprise him of your request.

Rather than delay a reply until his return, he asked that I respond to your letter with a summary of his recommendations in the nuclear areas. We discussed some of the topics to be covered and recommendations to be made.

I hope this information is useful. The Congressman may want to be in further contact with you in this regard upon his return.

Very truly yours,



James G. Hanchett
Executive Assistant to
CRAIG HOSMER
Member of Congress

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Richard M. Nixon

December 9, 1968

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

Honorable Craig Hosmer
Member of Congress
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Craig:

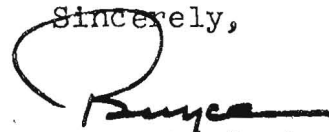
Thanks much for your November 19 letter
in behalf of Glenn T. Seaborg.

I will make sure that Mr. Nixon knows of
your respect and regard for the distinguished
Chairman, and of course your assessment will
receive most careful consideration.

I note your comment that the AEC Chair-
man should be included in meetings of the
National Security Council. This too will
have the President-Elect's attention.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH/jch

*Hissinger.
Hanger*

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

November 19, 1968

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
Pierre Hotel
New York City, New York

Attention: Mr. Bryce N. Harlow

Re: Atomic Energy Commission
Chairmanship

Dear Dick:

These are my views on the above-captioned matter for whomever will be handling it:

You can't replace "somebody" with "nobody" and if Glenn T. Seaborg is to be replaced it ought to be only by someone with great international prestige and respect.

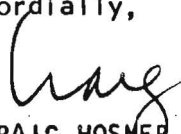
Seaborg is willing to continue serving as Chairman. I talked directly with him about it 11/18/68 "off the record" to make sure.

His present term expires 30 June 1970. I recommend that you consider keeping him on as Chairman until then if he stays in line.

After talking with him about it, I feel confident he would do so and be of value.

Whoever is Chairman ought to be included in National Security Council meetings as a matter of course. President Kennedy did this, but not Johnson.

Cordially,


CRAIG HOSMER
Member of Congress

CH:my

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

November 22, 1968

Harry Flemming
Office of the President-Elect
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D.C.

Re: President's Scientific
Advisory Committee (P-SAC)

Dear Mr. Flemming:

This is for your file relating to the above captioned appointments.

The jobs need not be filled immediately. I recommend you handle more urgent matters first.

But these appointments are very important vis-a-vis Mr. Nixon's ultimate ability to enlist the cooperation of the nation's scientific community. This group is liberal, hostile and needs to be wooed. I think it can be won. P-SAC appointments are part of this effort's success.

I hope you will give me the opportunity for inputs into the problem when it comes up for attention. I would suggest getting around to it after the inauguration.

This letter is initiated because of my position as ranking minority member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which carries with it some knowledge of and some influence with the scientific community.

I am at your service.

Very truly yours,



CRAIG HOSMER
Member of Congress

CH:p

To Harlow

Mr Harlow -
Bye - you
already know
this Pto

November 27, 1968

Honorable Craig Hosmer
Member of Congress
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Craig:

For the next several weeks President-Elect Nixon will be firming up programs to be proposed to Congress by the new Republican Administration.

Mr. Nixon is much aware of your long Congressional experience and your leadership as a senior member on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. He is very hopeful that you will offer suggestions for inclusion in the program of the new Administration and that your recommendations can be made available by mid-December. If you would supply these suggestions to me, I will see that they receive the priority attention that the President-Elect has directed.

With cordial regard.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the President-Elect

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

Memo from the desk of

CRAIG HOSMER, M. C.

11/22/68

*Hold for
contacting purposes!*

Bryce --

Doubt if you'll need me --

But just in case -- in re your handling of
AEC and like matters -- I'll be traveling in
South America roughly 24 November - 15 December.

To reach me contact Capt. Edw. Bauser, Joint
Committee on Atomic Energy, (202) 225 6171.

Good LUCK!

I don't envy the magnitude of the job you'll
be doing until 20 January -- AND after.

Best,

Craig

CRAIG HOSMER,
Member of Congress

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Richard M. Nixon

WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 24, 1968

Honorable James J. Howard
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Howard:

I have now set up shop in the Transition headquarters, Federal Building #7, corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D.C. While it will be necessary for me to divide my time between the Capital and New York until January 20, my associates -- Ken BeLieu and Bill Timmons, both "Deputy Assistants for Congressional Relations" -- will operate from the temporary Washington office. Ken will be concentrating on Senate matters, and Bill on House matters. Please call on them if they can be helpful in any way during this governmental hiatus.

The D. C. office switchboard is 395-2000 and the New York number is (212) 421-3100.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:kb

HRUSKA

JANUARY 3, 1969

RN TALKED TO SEN. ROMAN L. HRUSKA TODAY.

January 6, 1969

Honorable Roman L. Hruska
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Roman:

Thanks very much for your December 24th letter recommending Mark Evans for appointment as Director of the U. S. Information Agency.

I am pleased to know of your commendation and certainly hope something can be worked out so that Mr. Evans can participate in the new Administration. Your enthusiastic salute means a great deal.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:jt/da

cc Fleming

MEMORANDUM
FOR OFFICIAL USE

Peg:

Jana Hruska called to
tell you that they had
a request from Robert
Taft's office (Judy
Martin, Room 315 Cannon
Office Bldg) for a copy
of the Conflict of
Interest Pamphlet

*phoned
Krogh
1/15 ph
pending*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Richard M. Nixon

WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 24, 1968

Honorable Roman L. Hruska
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Roman:

I have now set up shop in the Transition headquarters, Federal Building No. 7, corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. While it will be necessary for me to divide my time between the Capital and New York until January 20, my associates -- Ken Belieu and Bill Timmons, both "Deputy Assistants for Congressional Relations" -- will operate from the temporary Washington office. Ken will be concentrating on Senate matters, and Bill on House matters. Please call on them if they can be helpful in any way during this governmental hiatus.

The D. C. office switchboard is 395-2000 and the New York number is (212) 421-3100.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:ph

December 13, 1968

Honorable Roman L. Hruska
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Roman:

I am well aware of Bob Smalley's impressive credentials; additionally, I am glad to know of your strong endorsement for his interest in being appointed Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs.

Your comments have been added to the numerous other recommendations Bob has received, and all are before those working most closely with Mr. Nixon on such appointments. I certainly hope something suitable can be arranged.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:ph

cc: Peter Flanigan

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Richard M. Nixon

December 8, 1968

Chapin

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

The Honorable
Roman L. Hruska
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

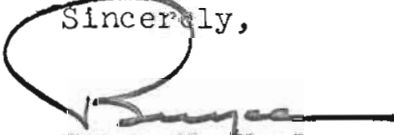
Dear Roman:

Thanks so much for your December 3 letter in behalf of Vic Gold. As you may know, Vic is a cherished friend of mine.

Vic is certainly a talented individual and can make many contributions to the new Administration. I will be happy to call attention to his interest with those who are working with Mr. Nixon on White House appointments. I am certain that he will receive the most careful consideration.

With cordial regard,

Sincerely,


Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH/jch

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.
THOMAS J. DODD, CONN.
PHILIP A. HART, MICH.
EDWARD V. LONG, MO.
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.
BIRCH BAYH, IND.
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, N. DAK.
JOSEPH D. TYDINGS, MD.
GEORGE A. SMATHERS, FLA.

EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, ILL.
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII
HUGH SCOTT, PA.
STROM THURMOND, S.C.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

December 6, 1968

Mr. John Mitchell
Nixon Transition Headquarters
New York, N. Y. 10021

Dear John:

This is to express my hearty and enthusiastic endorsement of Jim Keogh for appointment as Director of the U. S. Information Agency.

Since you know Jim and his work at least as well as I do, I will not set forth here his splendid background nor extol his tremendous ability.

I have known Jim since he was a reporter on my hometown paper, the Omaha World-Herald, and have followed his rapid climb to success with Time with real pride. I can think of no one in the country better suited for the very difficult assignment at USIA.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,



Roman L. Hruska
United States Senator
Nebraska

RLH:dpm

cc: Mr. Bryce Harlow ✓
Mr. Peter Flanigan

NOVEMBER 30, 1968

RN TALKED TO SENATOR ROMAN HRUSKA TODAY.

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.
THOMAS J. DODD, CONN.
PHILIP A. HART, MICH.
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ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII
HUGH SCOTT, PA.
STROM THURMOND, S.C.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

FILE

BA

November 25, 1968

Mr. John D. Ehrlichman
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

The purpose of this letter is to bring to your attention a man I feel can be of great help in the new Administration because of his extensive background in personnel administration.

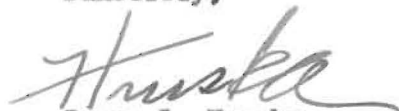
He is William S. Heffelfinger, Director of Program Review of the Martin Marietta Corporation's Aerospace Group at Friendship Airport, Maryland.

Bill served in the Executive Office of the President during the Eisenhower Administration in the Office of Civil Defense Mobilization as its Director of Administration (GS-18). He is thoroughly familiar with Civil Service procedures and is a "can do" type of administrator.

Because of his present position, I doubt he would accept a long-term assignment, but I know he could be most useful during the early months of the Administration in the fields of organization and personnel in which he excels.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,



Roman L. Hruska
United States Senator
Nebraska

RLH:dpm

cc: Mr. Bryce Harlow ✓

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Richard M. Nixon

WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 24, 1968

Honorable Harold E. Hughes
Senator-Elect
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator-Elect Hughes:

I have now set up shop in the Transition headquarters, Federal Building No. 7, corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. While it will be necessary for me to divide my time between the Capital and New York until January 20, my associates -- Ken Belieu and Bill Timmons, both "Deputy Assistants for Congressional Relations" -- will operate from the temporary Washington office. Ken will be concentrating on Senate matters, and Bill on House matters. Please call on them if they can be helpful in any way during this governmental hiatus.

The D. C. office switchboard is 395-2000 and the New York number is (212) 421-3100.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:ph

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Richard M. Nixon

WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 24, 1968

Honorable John E. Hunt
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Hunt:

I have now set up shop in the Transition headquarters, Federal Building #7, corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D.C. While it will be necessary for me to divide my time between the Capital and New York until January 20, my associates -- Ken Belieu and Bill Timmons, both "Deputy Assistants for Congressional Relations" -- will operate from the temporary Washington office. Ken will be concentrating on Senate matters, and Bill on House matters. Please call on them if they can be helpful in any way during this governmental hiatus.

The D. C. office switchboard is 395-2000 and the New York number is (212) 421-3100.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:kb

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Richard M. Nixon

WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 24, 1968.

Honorable Edward Hutchinson
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Hutchinson:

I have now set up shop in the Transition headquarters, Federal Building No. 7, corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. While it will be necessary for me to divide my time between the Capital and New York until January 20, my associates -- Ken Belieu and Bill Timmons, both "Deputy Assistants for Congressional Relations" --- will operate from the temporary Washington office. Ken will be concentrating on Senate matters, and Bill on House matters. Please call on them if they can be helpful in any way during this governmental hiatus.

The D. C. office switchboard is 395-2000 and the New York number is (212) 421-3100.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow
Assistant to the
President-Elect

BNH:ph

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

223P EST NOV 6 68 AD279 PA270

P SZA014 PD PITMAN NJER 6 117P EST

PRESIDENT-ELECT HONORABLE RICHARD M NIXON

1968 NOV 6 PM 2 34

KEY BISCAYNE FLO

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR MOST SIGNIFICANT VICTORY FOR WHICH ALL OF AMERICA CAN BE THANKFUL IN THIS HOUR OF TURMOIL AND CONFUSION. AT NO OTHER TIME HAVE THE CHALLENGES TO OUR NATION BEEN SO MANY AND DEMANDING OF THE FULL LEADERSHIP AND INGENUITY WHICH IS UNQUESTIONABLY EMBODIED IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ITS LEADERS. IT WILL INDEED BE A DISTINCT OPPORTUNITY AND PLEASURE TO WORK WITH YOU AND YOUR ADMINISTRATION IN THE 91ST CONGRESS

JOHN E HUNT MEMBER OF CONGRESS 1ST DISTRICT NEW JERSEY (130).

SF1201(R2-65)

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

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226P EST NOV 6 68 AD281 PE219

P SZA015 PD PITMAN NJER 6 118P EST

VICE PRESIDENT ELECT HONORABLE SPIRO T AGNEW

1968 NOV 6 PM 2 37

KEY BISCAYNE FLO

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR VICTORY WHICH WILL STAND AMONG OTHER MILESTONES IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN POLITICS. THE REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY HAS COME TO THE FRONT AND IS I BELIEVE A TURNING POINT FOR OUR GREAT NATION IN WHICH I AM PROUD AND HONORED TO BE A PART. THE CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN LONG AND ARDUOUS BUT THE FRUITS OF VICTORY ARE AN ABUNDANT REWARD FOR THE TIRELESS AND DETERMINED EFFORTS OF THE REPUBLICAN TEAM

JOHN E HUNT MEMBER OF CONGRESS 1ST DISTRICT NEW JERSEY (132).

SF1201(R2-65)