

Pre-Inaugural
File

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

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LLA125 (47)SYA123

SY NE158 GV NL PDF NEW YORK NY 16

NIX ON

WASHDC

FEDERAL FUNDS BEING POURED DOWN HRA DRAIN IN NYC FOR GOD'S
SAKE SEND QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANTS TO CONTROL AFFAIRS
PETER WILLIAM EVAN.

1969 JAN 17 AM 6 53

SF1201(R2-65)

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AHA421 (19)SPE173 MB067

M LLE096 NL PDF 7 EXTRA MINNEAPOLIS MINN JAN 6

PRESIDENT RICHARD M NIXON, DLY 75, NIXON STAFF HDQTRS
NYK

DEAR PRESIDENT NIXON: I THANK GOD YOU ARE OUR PRESIDENT ELECT
AND YOU ARE WORTH MORE THAN THE ADDITIONAL 100,000.00 BUT PLEASE
BEWARE. IN MY OPINION THIS INCREASE IS ONLY A TRICK BY THE
OPPOSITION TO PSYCOLOGICALLY ENCOURAGE MORE INFLATION THUS
DESTROYING ONE OF THE GOOD INTENTIONS OF YOURSELF AND THE CONSERVATIVE
S. AS OWNER OF THE RICHFIELD BUS COMPANY AND THE ROCHESTER
CITY LINES I KNOW WHAT INFLATION MEANS TOWARD THE DESTRUCTION
OF OUR BUSINESS AND SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC. I ALSO WISH TO APOLOGIZE
FOR THE MISINFORMED VOTERS OF MINNESOTA. I WOULD HAVE BEEN
MUCH PROUDER HAD MINNESOTA VOTED REPUBLICAN. KINDEST REGARDS
TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY SINCERELY

GEORGE C HOLTER 6424 EMERSON AVE SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

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LLH004 (37)LA005

L FNA276 RL NL PDF FULLERTON CALIF 15

PRESIDENT ELECT RICHARD NIXON

WASHDC

NOW THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON IS THROUGH WITH MAGNIFICENT POLITICAL DIPLOMACY, LET'S CARVE HIS HEAD IN MT. RUSHMORE AND GET ON WITH THE JOB OF RE-BUILDING AMERICA. THE PRESIDENT, IN HIS LAST MOMENTS, DARED NOT TELL IT QUITE LIKE IT IS, UNDERSTANDABLY SO - NATIONAL UNITY AND WORLD PEACE ARE FLIRTACIOUS AND UNSTABLE GIRLS TO COURT AND THEY HAVE AND WILL REMAIN OLD MAIDS - IT IS MY OPINION THIS COUNTRY, DURING YEARS OF FOOLISH HAGGLING AND DIVISIVENESS HAS SPAWNED MULTITUDES OF MORONS - ANIMAL LIKE CREATURES WHO FEEL AMERICA IS A RAGING JUNGLE FOR THEIR HIDEOUS CAPERS - THESE FRANTIC HEATHENS PREY UPON ANYONE IN ORDER TO SURVIVE - SOME ARE VICIOUS VARMINTS, OFTEN HIDING IN SHEEPS CLOTHING - SOME ARE INVADERS FROM AN EVIL DOCTRINE

SF1201(R2-65)

1969 JAN 17 AM 12 08

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L FNA276/2

- UGLY PERPETRATORS OF LAWLESS SCHEMES AND PLOTS ALL DESIGNED TO OVERTHROW AND MURDER OFF - I ASK, WHO IS GIVING THE GREEN TO THESE BARBARIANS, PAVING THEIR WAY TO DESTRUCTION?? SO NOW, COME RICHARD NIXON - SHOULD WE DEFEAT THE COMMUNISTS? SHOULD WE CONDEMN PL480? WHAT ABOUT THE FAILURE OF PACIFI ATION? WHAT ABOUT THE BIG RACKETS? CAN WE HAVE PURE AIR? WHERE ARE THE REALLY BIG SEEDBEDS OF NARCOTICS? DO WE REALLY WANT TO GET ON THE MOON? HOW MANY AMERICANS ARE STARVING? WHERE DOEX THE ONEY REALLY GO? SHOULDN'T WE ISOLATE, GAIN INDEPENDENCE, HAVE SELF-ASSURANCE AND BE DEFIANT? AT LEAST, ONCE AGAIN. WILL THE REAL NIXON PLEASE STAND UP - FOR A GREATER AMERICAN, SINCERELY

THOMAS E GILPIN

7902 MONROE BUENA PARK 823-6242.

SF1201(R2-65)

1969 JAN 17 AM 12 08

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LLC423 (23) AB331

A BRA071 DS NL PDF BURLINGTON NCAR 16

PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON

WASH DC

THE LOVE FOR MONEY HAS NO DOUBT REPLACED THE LOVE OF THE SERVICE TO ONE'S COUNTRY. A TRAIT TO BE SOUGHT AFTER IN THIS MATERIALISTIC AGE. SURTAXES, INCOME TAXES, STATE TAXES AND SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES EAT AWAY AT OUR MEAGER PAY CHECKS BUT NEVER FOR ONE MOMENT DOES THE LOYAL DEVOTED TO THEIR COUNTRY AVERAGE HARDWORKING OVERTAXED CITIZEN RESENT HELPING THEIR BELOVED REPRESENTATIVE. IT WOULD BE BEYOND THEIR DIGNITY TO WANT TO DENY THEM THEIR SUMMER HOMES IN FLORIDA AND ONE IN MAINE AND OF COURSE THE VERY NECESSARY ONE IN WASHINGTON. YOUR DEVOTED SERVANT.

MRS PAUL WHITEHEAD, SR

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LLAD16 (33)CTA896

1969 JAN 15 AM 12 22

CT CZA464 NL PDF COLUMBUS OHIO 14

RICHARD M NIXON

75 DLY PD PRESIDENT ELECT WASHINGTON DC

COPY OF WIRE SENT TO LYNDON B JOHNSON

IN YOUR TERM OF PRESIDENT OF THESE UNITED STATES WHAT HAVE YOU ACCOMPLISHED.

AS A TAX PAYER WHO HAS BEEN TAXED TO THE FRAME OF MY BODY WHICH IS 105 POUNDS I AM VERY WELL AWARE OF THE FACT THAT I AM EXPECTED TO SUPPORT MY COUNTRY WHICH I CAN NOT GO AGAINST. BUT I AM TIRED OF SUPPORTING IDIOTS. NO ACCOUNTS EVEN IN POLITICAL OFFICE. WHAT THE H--- IS HAPPENING TO OUR COUNTRY. SHALL WE FURTHER OURSELVES SINCE YOU ARE LEAVING OFFICE YOUR ANSWER MIGHT BE INTERESTING THIS IS JUST A TAX PAYING PEASANT

JOSEPHINE M LITTLER 4690 DUNDEE AVE

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LLE438 (22)SYA385

1969 JAN 14 PM 10 49

SY ABB287 NL PDF ALBANY NY 14

UNEMPLOYED PRIVATE CITIZENS

RICHARD M NIXON

CARE PRESIDENT LYNDON B JOHNSON

WASH DC

HI

PLEASE REFER TO MY LETTER OF LATE OCTOBER. FRATERALLY
PROF RALPH C JAMES JR ASSOC PROF OF ECONOMICS.

SF1201(R2-65)

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LLF093 (55)CTA131 PRA005

PR SFA419 NL PDF SAN RANCISCO CALIF 14

PRSIDENT ELECT NIXON

WASHDC

PEASE USE THIS IN YOUR INAUGURAL SPEECH MAYBE THIS WILL BRING
OUR COUNTRY TOGETHER IN THE PAST IT WAS SAID THAT AMERICA IS
A LAND OF PROMISE WELL A PROMISE IS A DREAM I SAY UNDER THIS
NEW ADMNISTRATION AMERICA WILL BE A LAND OF FULFILLMENT, FULFILLMENT
OF A DREAM COME TRUE

JOSEPH H FACIANE

SF1201(R2-65)

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TKA072 (17)AA302

A MCA244 NL PD MACON GA 14

PRES-ELECT RICHARD M NIXON

WASHDC

SEND ME A TICKET. I WANT TO BE YOUR HEAD BODYGUARD. I VOTED
FOR YOU

WILDCAT BULLFROG NIXON MILLHOUSE SPUTNIK

PPC.

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LL0282 (51)NS A350

NS CVA014 PDF CLARKSDALE MISS 14 443P CST
HONORABLE RICHARD M NIXON, PRESIDENT ELECT

1969 JAN 14 PM 7 05

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WASHDC

MAY I ADD THIS MY SECOND APPEAL TO THE MANY YOU HAVE RECEIVED ABOUT THE PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION ON JANUARY 20. REPORTS BY THE NEWS MEDIA REACHING THE PEOPLE OF OUR NATIONA INDICATE THAT TRADITION WILL ONCE AGAIN CROWD OUT REASON AND LOGIC ON THIS DAY. THERE MIGHT SOME OCCASSIONS THAT WARRANT CELEBRATION AND REVELRY BUT HARDLY THIS ONE. WE LOOK BACK WITH SHAME AND REGRET FOUR YEARS AGO WHEN INAUGURAL DEMANDS MADE PRESIDENT JOHNSON HAVE TO BE RUSHED TO THE HOSPITAL. THAT GAY CARNIVAL REVELRY THEN WHEN SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL WAS IN A COMA AND THE VIET NAM SITUATION WAS WORSENING WAS NOT IN KEEPING WITH THE TEMPER OF THE TIME. AND NOR TODAY WHEN A NATION AND A WORLD IS STAGGERING AND WE WONDER WHERE TO LOOK TO LIND A HAND TO

SF1201(R2-65)

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NS CVA014/2

1969 JAN 14 PM 7 05

LEAD US. A HAND THAT IS STABLE AND STRONG AND A HAND THAT ENCOURAGES US TO BE PEOPLE OF CHARACTER AND POWER AND CONCERN IS WHAT WE NEED. THE ABSOLUTE ABANDONMENT AND CANCELLATION EVEN AT THIS LATE DATE OF PLANS THAT MAKE THE INAUGURAL DAY PLAIN DANGEROUS AND STUPID FOLLY WOULD BE MOST WELCOMED BY MR. AVERAGE CITIZEN. A SINCERE CHANGE BY A NEW PRESIDENT ON HIS VERY FIRST DAY MIGHT WELL BE THE JUST THE SMALL AND PROPER START FOR A RETURN OF A PEOPLE TO CHARACTER AND SANITY AND TO GOD

THOMAS W DYE 214 CYPRESS ST CLARKSDALE MISS

(450).

SF1201(R2-65)

(43)PRA054

PR SLA059 NL PDC SALT LAKE CITY UTAH 14

PRESIDENT ELECT RICHARD M NIXON

NYK

DEAR MR NIXON

IGNORE NEGRO BULLYING CLAMP DOWN ON CRIME SEDITION AND TREASON
BE STRONG BE PRAYERFUL CONTINUE TO ASK FOR PRAYERS REMEMBER
PIONEERS RANCHERS DAIRYMEN FARMERS AMERICAN INDIANS MEXICANS
ALASKANS HAWAIIANS ALL HARD WORKING AMERICANS IN THE INTERMOUNTAIN
WEST THESE CITIZENS ALL NEED MORE LAND MORE WATER AND MORE
RESERVOIRS TO PRODUCE MORE FOOD AND BUSINESS FOR THE PEOPLE
SPEAKING OF ISRAEL READ ISAIAH 31 CHAPTER VERSES 4 AND 5 GENERAL
ALLENBYS AIRPLANES AND THE LORD OF HOSTS BE COMFORTED GOD WILL
DEFEND AND PRESERVE JERUSALEM AND ISRAEL GOD WILL NOT FAIL
IT IS ALL PROPHESED SINCERELY

MISS VIRGINIA L HORNE

Handwritten: Mary Ann Anderson
Handwritten: Personal issue

COPY

Telefax

WESTERN UNION

SENDING BLANK

Telefax

CALL LETTERS FFL 1/10/69 CHARGE TO Alabama Education Association

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Koontz, President
National Education Association
1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

JAN 14 1968

JAN 14 1968

Congratulations upon your appointment to the position as
Director of Women's Bureau of U. S. Department of Labor.
This appointment reflects deserved credit upon you as an
individual and upon the profession of education. We
extend our sincere best wishes.

Alabama Education Association
C. P. Nelson, Executive Secretary

JAN 13 1968

Send the above message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD

1269—(R 4-55)

Telefax

WESTERN UNION

Telefax



(K PG005) PD 6 EXTRA PITTSBURG KANS 9 824A CST

PRESIDENT ELECT RICHARD M NIXON

NYK

EVERY AMERICAN ENTITLED CORRECTION INTOLERABLE CONDITIONS VETERANS
ADMINISTRATION ONLY WAY IS FIRE DRIVER AND CREATE CABINET POSITION

JOHN W WILLIAMS 102 1/2 E MURDOCK WICHITA KANS 1101A
(45).

1270W (1-51)

western union

Telefax



MAR 76 (15) SPE 115 (25) 1018055

CT HROA04 PDF 3EX MEMPHIS TENN 25 1002A CST

RICHARD M NIXON

RESIDENCE PARK AVE NYK

MAY I CONTACT YOU CONCERNING AN IDEA I HAVE IN REGARD TO THE
ECONOMY AND THE LOWERING OF THE CRIME RATE

WAYNE A BURGESS 2204 VINTON AVE
(1005).

1051P

WU 1270 (R8-66)

President Johnson and/or Nixon - NOV 18 1968

I demand to be told here and now what
justifies the U.S. Air Force bombing of
Laos, a neutral country! Was the actual
enemy the U.S. in the Domino theory?

- Roger N. Spencer

264 4th Avenue
Redwood City, Calif.



The President of the U.S.
(Johnson and/or Nixon)
White House
Washington, D.C.

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622P EST NOV 9 68 AA841 PA737

P PGA429 NL PDF TDPG NEWCASTLE PENN 9

1968 NOV 9 PM 6 24

RICHARD NIXON

KEY BISCAYME FLO

DEAR MR NIXON: AS A REPUBLICAN POLITICAL SCIENTIST WORKING FOR IMPROVED RACE RELATIONS LET ME SUGGEST THAT YOU USE YOUR INFLUENCE WITH CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS TO SEND ADAM CLAYTON POWELL IN THE NEW CONGRESS WHATEVER HIS FAULTS HIS SEATING IN THE HOUSE WOULD HELP HEAL SOME OF THE WOUNDS BETWEEN THE RACES CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR VICTORY AT LAST THE MODERATE HAVE FOUR AND TWO VOICE

DR WALTER SLACK WEST MINSTER COLLEGE NEW WILMINGTON PENN.

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AHA 892 (03) (37) LB535

L SUA181 VOM PDF SANTA BARBARA VALIF 18 NXT

PRESIDENT ELECT RICHARD NIXON

HOTEL PIERRE NYK

LIBERAL NEWS MEDIA COMMITTING YOU TO \$35 GOLD PRICE DONT BE SEDUCED SEE REGISTERED LETTER

H MURRELL 1540 BOBERO DR

MRH

SF1201(R2-65)

The Hazards of Negotiating With the Communists

BY ADM. ARLEIGH A. BURKE, USN (RET.)

JAN 10 1969

A member of the first U.S. negotiating team in Korea recalls the bitter lessons we learned at Panmunjom and points out their applicability to the Paris talks today

WE WERE the senior officers who had crossed the battle lines to meet with the communist enemy to work out a Korean armistice. We climbed from our helicopters and boarded waiting jeeps—captured American jeeps. The one I got into had the name “Lucy” painted on it. There was a bullet hole in the windshield, and the seat was covered with dried blood.

Each jeep flew a large white flag. We moved at a crawl along roads lined with troops, whose weapons and hostile stares were aimed at us. Communist newsreel cameras were recording all of it. To millions of Asians and millions in the communist world who were treated to these scenes, it surely must have looked as though the United States had come

to surrender. On that propaganda note, the Korean armistice talks began, and we learned our first lesson: in trying to negotiate peace with communists, *never* agree to meet with them except on purely neutral ground. When, last spring, the Administration promised to talk peace with the Vietnamese communists “any place, any time,” it was an appalling blunder, and Hanoi made the most of it. For a full month, communist propaganda made the United States seem a liar before the world before talks even got started in Paris.

In July 1951, we could, perhaps, be pardoned for ignorance. We had no previous experience in negotiating the end of a war with communists. We assumed they meant to

negotiate in good faith, as we did. Hence, we permitted our natural impatience to end the war to supersede good judgment. But, with the United States again engaged in negotiations with communists, it behooves the American people to recall what happened in Korea.

By early summer 1951, the United Nations forces, composed mainly of American troops, were solidly in control of the Korean War. The enemy was hurting badly, and on June 23, 1951, Jacob Malik, then Soviet delegate to the U.N., let it be known that the communists might be ready for a cease-fire along the 38th Parallel, the line from which they had launched their invasion of the south. At Washington's direction, Gen. Matthew Ridgway, Supreme Commander of U.N. forces, asked the enemy high command, via radio broadcast, whether they desired truce talks. If so, Ridgway proposed that representatives of both sides meet aboard the Danish hospital ship *Jutlandia*. He offered to place the ship in the enemy-controlled harbor at Wonsan so that the communists could, if they desired, go ashore at night. The proposal seemed more than reasonable.

Ridiculous Lengths. Next day, the communists agreed to meet with us

if we came to Kaesong, a city they held, on the 38th Parallel. It was decided that it didn't really matter *where* we talked so long as we talked and got the shooting stopped. So we agreed to meet the enemy on his ground. We learned quickly that communists regard any such unreciprocated concession as a sign of important weakness—military, political, moral or all three—and having won one, they press for and fully expect to win more and more.

The communists, of course, acted as though they could not understand our anger at our reception at Kaesong. Nor were they through trying to win points. The delegations sat in ordinary dining-room chairs that first day, facing each other across a table. We gave no thought to the fact that we were taller than the communists until we sat down again after lunch to find that the legs of each of our chairs had been shortened by several inches—we practically were sitting on the floor gazing upward at them! Our senior delegate, Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, insisted on a new set of chairs, but by the time we got them, the communists had more film footage. We had learned another valuable lesson—that the communists will literally go to the most ridiculous lengths to score a propaganda point.

Now began the greatest farce of all, the negotiations. We believed the conditions necessary for a cease-fire would be agreed on within a month at the most and that then a peace treaty could be hammered out.

ADM. ARLEIGH A. BURKE first won fame as an audacious and colorful destroyer captain during World War II, and later became a distinguished Chief of Naval Operations (1955-61). He is now Director of the Center for Strategic Studies at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

But it took ten long, bitter sessions even to work out a sensible agenda, and then the real stalling began.

We sought agreement on the principle that the truce line should be approximately the battle line at the time an armistice was signed. We were told we had to agree immediately to retire behind the 38th Parallel. We were well north of this parallel along more than two thirds of the front and had no intention of ever retreating behind it. To accept it as the demarcation line, with communist forces just on the other side, would be to relinquish a strong position for which we had paid dearly in blood, and to provide an aggressive enemy with a temptation to

invasion—a temptation that already had proved irresistible to him.

The Waiting Game. They brushed aside our every argument and continued to demand that we negotiate on their terms. They wouldn't budge. The war went on, and men—theirs as well as ours—kept dying. Meanwhile, enormous efforts were made to turn public opinion against us. It was claimed that our unreasonable attitude might bring on another world war. We held fast, knowing well that the surest way to all-out war is to appease aggressors.

Unable to win an inch from us on the matter of the demarcation line, the communists continued their propaganda pressure. At the conference table they digressed frequently into long harangues against our naval and air power, claiming that we used it only to kill civilians. We answered that since they pushed civilians ahead of their troops, used forced civilian labor in military operations, used school buildings and private homes as military barracks and otherwise grossly violated the rules of war pertaining to the treatment of civilians, they, not we, were to blame for their civilian casualties.

And so the Korean talks went—nowhere. The communist stall was based on their certainty that our national will and the morale of our combat forces would collapse eventually and that we then would sue for peace on their terms. They were willing to wait interminably and were able to hang on because we had



ordered our forces simply to hold the line. We made the same mistake in Vietnam, drastically curtailing our air campaign against the north, which was ruining the enemy's economy, and getting no concession in return.

In Korea, our obvious impatience to end the war gave the communists ample reason to believe their waiting game would succeed and that we would cave in and pay their price. It took them two months to realize we were not going to give them a demarcation line until an armistice was signed. It was time for a change in their tactics.

One midnight they bombed the Kaesong "neutral" zone, accused us of doing it in an attempt to murder their delegates and abruptly broke off the talks. They believed that such a show of toughness on their part would create a tide of public opinion in America that would force us back to the truce table on their terms. It didn't work. We reapplied military pressure. Some two months later they called for a resumption of negotiations. We refused to return to communist-controlled Kaesong where we were unable even to walk around without permission. But they agreed to meet us near Panmunjom, six miles south of Kaesong. It was between the front lines and made for a more neutral atmosphere.

"You Are Lying!" Army Maj. Gen. Henry I. Hodes and I met with communist delegates to try to break the impasse. After much wrangling, we agreed to determine the location

of the present battle line. Hodes and I flew and walked across Korea, plotting the whole line. We went to Panmunjom knowing the exact positions of both sides' forces, and started pointing them out on a map. "We hold Hill 874," we began.

"You are lying," we were told.

"We were on that hill yesterday," we said, "and we talked to our corps commander this morning."

"Your corps commander is lying," they said.

After six hours the argument remained unresolved. That night we learned that just before we reached Panmunjom, the enemy, knowing we meant to start on that side of the peninsula, had launched a savage human-wave attack on Hill 874 and had taken it. At Panmunjom the next morning, our opposite numbers were jubilant. They wasted a couple of hours explaining to us that they realized we all were liars and that we could save time by accepting their version of the battle line. To ensure against recurrence of such tactics, we had telephone lines strung to the negotiating site. Then we tried to continue.

"We hold Hill 762," we said.

"No, you don't," they said. "You are lying again."

I called the corps commander. "You are going to get an attack on Hill 762 in a few minutes. Repulse the attack and take some of the territory the enemy holds to the north. Then call us back." He soon called back to tell us the attack had come and that he had done as instructed.

It went on like that for many weeks; we negotiated the location of the present battle line by force, point by point, slowly, all the way across Korea.

"Accept this point, midway between our lines, as the present battle line," we would say, "and we will agree that that is the present battle line. Tomorrow we won't accept this point. We will be a mile farther north." The communists would not accept, and the next day we would advance a mile. We meant to keep turning the screw until they agreed to talk truce on a sensible basis. It was the only language they understood, and we knew that at the rate things were going, it wouldn't take long—already they were coming to the meetings with their heads down.

Under Orders. Then, one morning, the inconceivable happened. The communists were their old selves again, nasty and rude. We were told we had to accept the present battle line as the demarcation line. It was their final position; they were through talking. To the world it would appear that they were making a major concession in that they no longer were demanding the 38th Parallel as the demarcation line. Actually, it was no concession at all—the debate had not been over the 38th Parallel but over the idea of fixing any demarcation line until an armistice was signed. It would have been unconscionable folly for us to agree, for it would have minimized our chances of obtaining acceptable terms and guaranteed the prolonga-

tion of the war at a greater sacrifice in life.

But that night we received orders from Washington to accept the communists' demarcation line. Heart-sick, Hodes and I agreed to do so only if we then were relieved of further participation in the truce talks—we wanted no part of negotiations we now were certain would prove injurious to our country. Ridgway understood. Next morning we surrendered to the communists on the demarcation-line issue, and within a few days we left Korea.

The negotiations, of course, continued in other hands. Washington believed our concession would induce a reasonable attitude in the communists. Instead, it infused iron into their negotiating stance. So the talks droned on, until Washington agreed with our delegation to break them off. We began clobbering them again, and continued until the communists asked us to come back.

We only obtained a cease-fire in Korea after a new U.S. Administration got word to the enemy that unless he signed, and fast, we would resume hostilities in a major way without recognizing sanctuary in Manchuria or even Red China proper. Our warning was punctuated with a hint that nuclear weapons might be used. It was that simple, always had been and still is. We need not fear that our firmness may provoke a major war. The Soviet Union is no more likely to launch a nuclear war over Vietnam today than over Korea in 1953. If the

Soviets ever make war on us, it will be for one reason: that they believe they can win with acceptable losses to themselves. They may be approaching that point, but they haven't reached it yet.* And Red China, rife with internal turmoil, has far more to lose by intervening in Vietnam than it did in Korea—growing nuclear teeth that we are capable of pulling overnight.

No Hope of Peace. By and large, the Korean War negotiations constituted a disaster for the U.S. We approached the enemy in overly anxious fashion, pulled in our military horns too soon and made one unnecessary and costly concession after another. The truce talks dragged on for two years and 17 days, during which time we suffered thousands upon thousands more casualties, and settled for far less than the best armistice terms. Hence, we are still—18 years later—sending a military armistice delegation to Panmunjom, but only to trade charges, insults and abuse with the communists, and no longer with any hope that a true peace in Korea might be achieved.

At Panmunjom we proved to the communists that if crime doesn't pay, at least it doesn't cost much, and under certain circumstances is well worth the try. If we negotiate the

Vietnam war as we did the Korean, we can expect only more communist "wars of national liberation." For Americans, the following lessons of Panmunjom are vitally important.

- Recognize that communists regard the conference table as part of the battlefield, a propaganda platform from which they will try to win what they have failed to win on the battleground. Never make a concession for which there is not an exact reciprocation.

- Insist that an acceptable truce must be achieved within a short, specified time period. If the enemy procrastinates, do not hesitate to break off the talks.

- Never be afraid to threaten new military force if it seems necessary, and always be prepared to follow through. Whatever your intentions, never promise not to use nuclear weapons; there is no reason to free your enemy of this worry.

- Require the enemy to earn your trust with deeds. Never assume that you can take his word for anything.

- Recognize that far from triggering a world war, a firm negotiating stance will make such a war more unlikely.

In addition to our prayers and good wishes, those who are trying to negotiate a Vietnam peace for us deserve to know that the American people will not settle for a peace that is less than honorable.

*See "The Threat of Russia's Rising Strategic Power," *The Reader's Digest*, February '68.

We need a world in which it is safe to be human.

—Arthur J. Goldberg, quoted in *Washington Post*

And Now a Word About TV Commercials

Honesty and humor in advertising are creating an occasional refreshing oasis in TV's vast wasteland. Too often, though, it's still a case of ad nauseam

Condensed from TIME

TELEVISION commercials are infuriating. They are also irresistible. Hardly anybody pays total attention to them; hardly anybody totally ignores them. Even a reluctant viewer cannot quite resist the euphoria induced by airline ads that waft him up, up and away, or travel spots, island-hopping in a wink of quick cuts, that drop him on a sun-splashed beach. Catch phrases such as "Fly the friendly skies," "Leave the driving to us" and "A little dab'll do ya" have become a kind of pop poetry.

Commercials also have deeper, more serious impact. In a discussion of the causes of last year's ghetto riots, the Kerner Report suggested that the enticements of TV commercials, "endlessly flaunted before the eyes of the Negro poor and the jobless ghetto youth," were an important inducement to the state of

unrest. Whether or not that analysis is fair, commercials obviously represent the American materialist vision of the good life—all the shiny possessions and luxuries that people are supposed to want.

Conveniently Deaf. TV pushes this vision to an overwhelming degree. Despite the genuine entertainment that many of the good commercials afford, television still crushes its viewers with ads that are too annoying, too loud, too often and just too much. Roughly 20 percent of TV air time is given over to commercials. This year, 2000 advertisers will pour \$3.1 billion into television advertising—almost twice the budget of the poverty program—reaching 95 percent of the nation's homes. What's more, the TV spieler has a unique license. He doesn't have to stick his foot in the door. He's already in the living room, chattering

away. Conveniently deaf, he just smiles and hammers home his quota of 600 "brief messages" a day.

Worse, he seems to catch his second breath always at the wrong time. He cuts into the movies just when things are getting interesting, or links three, four or five commercials in a row during the station breaks. Even the war news suddenly comes to an abrupt halt for the sake of sell. The bloody events in Vietnam are incongruously flanked with sales messages glorifying the good life at home. And what are the limits? On the day Robert Kennedy died, Walter Cronkite no sooner wrapped up the latest bulletins on the killing than the screen cut cold to a mouthwash ad.

The effort and money alone that go into a single commercial production are stupefying. While a TV series films an average of ten minutes' worth of script in one day, the shooting of a 60-second commercial often takes two or three days and can run through 25,000 feet of film to get the final, worthy 90 feet. The cost of a one-minute commercial—rehearsals, filming, reshooting, dubbing, scoring, animation, printing—runs to an average of \$22,000, or about five times more than a minute of TV entertainment.

For that kind of money, the mini-moviemakers command top talent. Frank Sinatra sells Budweiser beer. Sid Caesar does a comedy routine for Sperry Rand, while José Ferrer supplies the voice-over continuity. Jack Benny promotes Texaco gaso-

line. Hollywood cameraman George Folsey, who has been nominated for an Oscar 13 times, now trains his lens on Miller High Life beer and Sanka Coffee. Composer Mitch Leigh, who wrote the music for *Man of La Mancha*, is a top jingle writer. Dress designer Bill Blass does the wardrobe for the models who are seen nuzzling up to the Princess telephone.

CEBUS. This refreshing infusion of talent has come just in time: the old sock-it-to-'em pitch was making a lot of people punchy. After 20 years of hard-sell harangue, of watching faucets drip acids into the stomach and hammers clang on anvils in the head, viewers had developed a kind of filter blend up front. They did not turn off their sets; they turned off their minds. Admen refer to that phenomenon as the "fatigue factor," or "CEBUS" (Confirmed Exposure but Unconscious).

Now, increasingly, as admen try to break through the CEBUS barrier, the old commercial is being replaced with the truly new brand of ad with miracle ingredients—some honesty, some humor, packaged with meticulous care. It might be called the uncommercial, and it has transformed the viewer into a consumer of the pitch as much as of the product. He identifies with the characters who for once look almost like real people—fat, scrawny, drab, sassy, ordinary.

Pioneering Tummies. One of the first breakthroughs in new-look commercials came in 1964 in an Alka-

Seltzer film. It showed nothing more than a quick succession of people's midriffs being prodded and pushed, or just merrily jouncing along. The message was: "No matter what shape your stomach's in, when it gets out of shape, take Alka-Seltzer." On Madison Avenue the film became an instant classic. Along with Alka-Seltzer, others pointed the way—Volkswagen, Avis, and Chun King chow mein. Today, if critics were to categorize commercials in the manner of plays or films, they would find a variety of styles and sub-styles. Among them one can discern:

- *Theater of the absurd.* A beautiful girl gets into the back seat of a Rolls-Royce, takes off her clothes, and climbs into a bathtub brimming with Calgon bath oil. In an equally nonsensical series, the Dash soap man butts into conversations and flings laundry at innocent people. "Louise Hexter," he commands, "start wearing cleaner blouses!"

- *Theater of cruelty.* A spot for American Motors shows a gang of men demolishing a competitor's car with sledge hammers. Who would admit to hating autos? Still, there is

and catches it—splat—in the face.

- *Fun sex.* A blonde looks straight through the camera and coos, "Take it off. Take it off. Take it *all* off!" while the music rips through a bump-and-grind melody. Of course she is really talking to some guy shaving with Noxzema, and she is referring to his beard. The girl, incidentally, is Gunilla Knutsson, Miss Sweden of 1961.

- *Too Many Dreadfuls.* But the old hard-sell commercial, with its view of the consumer as a saphead, is still all too prevalent. In the typical American family, Mom every blessed washday is seen running around the backyard with passionate abandon, embracing her laundry and squealing, "It even *smells* clean!" Sis, poor kid, has just told her best friend that she's got bad breath. Dad keeps getting punched in the eye because he won't switch his brand of cigarettes, and asserts his virility by barreling around mountain roads in his wide-track, fast-back, four-on-the-floor Belchfire. Junior stands at the mirror all day and counts his pimples. And after dinner, members of the family gather at the hearthside, unwrap their Wrigley's and,

sales pitch. The networks become, in effect, just audience-delivery services. Not only are they influenced by advertisers—they are psyched by them.

With the exception of a few enlightened companies—among them Xerox, Hallmark, Bell Telephone and Western Electric—most advertisers avoid controversial or special-interest programs, and are happily led to the kind of show that provides the best frame for a sales pitch. Sometimes the frame and the picture merge completely, as when Clairol builds a beauty pageant around its commercials.

Fingers Crossed. What can be done? Chances are that if everyone keeps his fingers crossed and buys the right products, the lighthearted uncommercials will spread and increasingly crowd the ugh-plugs off the air. Another prospect is that the networks, goaded by viewer resentment, will move closer to the European scheme by having fewer but slightly longer commercial breaks. But with almost 9000 new items appearing on the supermarket shelves

each year, sponsors already have started "clustering"—cramming more but shorter messages into the same time space. In the past two years alone, the number of products shown on TV has increased by about one third, most of them in 10-, 20- and 30-second shots.

Humorist Stan Freberg, a freelance commercial producer, is pushing a possible cure. It calls for a week like this:

Monday. Television as usual.

Tuesday. The set goes black, but one word shines in the center of the screen: Read!

Wednesday. Television as usual.

Thursday. The set goes black again, but this time we see the word Talk!

Friday. Television as usual.

Saturday. The words Unsupervised Activity.

And what about Sunday? Says Freberg: "We have to have somewhere to lump all those leftover commercials, don't we? Think of it! Twenty-four glorious, uninterrupted hours of advertising!"

Tell Us the Truth, Uncle Sam

BY JOHN BARRON

Federal agencies and bureaucrats are increasingly engaged in a self-serving policy of official deceit—a shabby practice that debases the quality and character of our democratic process

LAST SPRING, as Congress sought a \$6-billion cut in federal spending before passing the Administration's tax bill, government agencies joined in a scare campaign to forestall economies. Most stunning was a statement by the Veterans Administration. The spending reduction, it announced, "would require the closing of the equivalent of 30 hospitals." Outraged protests poured into Washington, berating Congress for heartlessly shutting hospitals when hundreds of injured men were arriving weekly from Vietnam. Finally, a bipartisan group of Congressmen had had enough. "You know that VA announcement is utterly false," Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) told the Treasury Department. "We want a letter to that effect. Unless you set the record straight, your whole tax

bill will go down the drain." The letter came quickly.

Not long ago the Department of Agriculture hurriedly bought 2900 expensive electric typewriters to use up money left over at the end of the year. The General Services Administration rebelled at this extravagance, pointing out that purchase through competitive bidding would have saved half a million dollars. The Agriculture Department solemnly explained that it had to buy the typewriters immediately because of all the paper work created by a new farm-bill amendment. But the fact was that Congress already had *rejected* the amendment cited.

Monthly Defense Department reports to Congress have long suggested that the amount of supplies being delivered to North Vietnam by Western ships was an inconse-

quential trickle. The State Department announced that it was "very sure" that none of the cargoes contained any "military or strategic" materials. But when Congress finally got a look at secret intelligence data, it learned that the number of Allied ships visiting North Vietnam was more than twice what it had been told. And authorities had no idea what material some of them carried.

These examples of official deceit symbolize an ugly phenomenon which today has begun to corrode our democracy. Increasingly, federal departments are caught lying to the public, the press, the Congress, even to each other. Such calculated deception masks mistakes, chokes off enlightened criticism and denies voters facts they need to make intelligent choices. Worst of all, it undermines the trust upon which democratic government and traditions depend.

"Much of the doubt and dissension which torment the nation today results from the belief, too often justified, that our government no longer tells the truth," asserts Sen. Vance Hartke (D., Ind.). "This is not just a moral or a philosophic problem," adds news commentator Walter Cronkite. "Half-truths or lies . . . feed the fire of skepticism and cynicism that can undermine and destroy our democracy."

In recent years the government has tampered with the truth so frequently that the phrase "credibility gap" has gained common acceptance. Like most slogans, it is not always used fairly. Official pronouncements

which turn out to be wrong sometimes are the consequence of bad judgment instead of dishonesty. Some issues and programs are so complex that sincere differences about them are inevitable. Yet even after the most charitable allowances are made, the public record remains littered with official lies which no amount of explanation can erase or mitigate.

This war on the truth is waged for fundamental purposes:

To Cover Incompetence. By deceit, bureaucracies seek to hide bungling that would justify the censure or dismissal of their administrators. Consider what the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) tried to foist off on the public last year.

NASA spends \$11,500,000 of the taxpayers' money annually and employs 300 press agents to glorify itself. It initially enjoyed immunity from independent scrutiny and criticism. On the night of January 27, 1967, fire erupted in an Apollo space capsule at Cape Kennedy. Three brilliant young astronauts were suffocated, and our whole program to put a man on the moon was set back a year. NASA attempted to depict the tragedy as simply a bad-luck accident which could not possibly have been avoided.

Death was "instantaneous," it announced. "There was a flash and that was it." "We always have adhered to the highest standards of safety," intoned a space boss. "And yet, in spite of meticulous attention

to the smallest detail, this tragedy has occurred."

Soon, these reassurances were shattered. New York *Times* and Washington *Evening Star* reporters learned from engineers who had heard tape recordings that the three deaths had been far from "instantaneous." The astronauts pleaded for help and, as the *Times* disclosed, up to the very end "they were scrambling, clawing and pounding to open the sealed hatch." Rep. William F. Ryan (D., N.Y.) unearthed proof out of NASA's own files that, *as a result of previous blazes*, it had been warned repeatedly of the danger of fire in the capsule. Yet it made no provision for emergency escape.

Next, several Senators asked NASA officials if Maj. Gen. Samuel A. Phillips had not submitted a report devastatingly critical of the Apollo program. "I know of no unusual General Phillips report," replied George E. Mueller, an associate administrator of NASA. The agency admitted that General Phillips had made some "notes." But it belittled their importance, and NASA boss James E. Webb refused to let investigating committees see them.

Representative Ryan obtained a copy of the Phillips report from a secret source. Instead of a few "notes," it was a voluminous document full of charts and evidence. It found the principal Apollo contractor, North American Aviation, Inc., guilty of disastrous mismanagement

and waste, and showed that the entire Apollo program was jeopardized by dangerously poor workmanship and skyrocketing costs. Yet additional evidence demonstrated that NASA had done little to correct the conditions pinpointed by Phillips.

Now some Congressmen began to wonder. Had there been favoritism in awarding North American the \$5-billion Apollo contract in the first place? A "Source Evaluation Board" of 190 scientists and business advisers had recommended a contractor after an exhaustive study. Had it been North American?

On April 17, the Senate Space Committee summoned Webb. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Maine) asked the direct question: "Was North American the first choice of the Source Evaluation Board?" "Yes. It was the recommended company," Webb said categorically.

Three weeks later, Senator Smith had the facts—and called Webb back to testify. She asked if it was not true that the experts actually had rated Martin Marietta Corp. above North American. Webb at last admitted that North American was *not* picked by the experts. He and his three assistants had rejected the expert recommendation on their own.

To Forestall Criticism and Discredit Critics. Bureaucrats have perfected the technique of using misinformation to obscure criticism in clouds of confusion. Sen. John C. Stennis (D., Miss.) was jeered after

he warned that military spending for fiscal 1966 would be \$12 to \$14 billion more than the Pentagon claimed. "Pure figments of someone's imagination," said Presidential Economic Adviser Gardner Ackley; and Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler joined in ridiculing the Senator's authoritative calculations. Yet soon thereafter the Defense Department had to ask Congress for a \$12.7-billion supplement to its 1966 budget.

Next year the ritual deception was shamelessly repeated. Before the defense budget was released, senior military officers secretly reported to Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R., Wis.): "Congressman, we think you ought to know that we've purposely underestimated the war costs by at least \$10 billion." Laird then accused the Administration of trying to fool the public about Vietnam war costs by understating the budget. Within hours the then Defense Secretary, Robert S. McNamara, denied the charge.

As it turned out, Laird was more than right. The military expenditures during fiscal 1967 actually were \$12.1 billion more than Defense Department assurances. Had the truth been told, the Joint Economic Committee said last year, then Congress might have done something to avert the vicious inflation the unbudgeted costs helped cause.

In April 1966, the New York Times reported from Saigon that air strikes against the communists had been drastically curtailed because of

a shortage of explosives. "It is not true," McNamara vowed to Congress. "All this baloney—and it is only that—about lack of bomb production is completely misleading." Yet at the time the need for bombs was so desperate that the Air Force had to buy back for \$21 apiece old 750-pounders which it earlier had labeled surplus and sold to other countries for \$1.70 each. The Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee later produced overwhelming evidence, including official reports from field commanders, that the shortage had been acute.

To Manufacture Propaganda. The Associated Press last year organized a team of reporters to ascertain how much the government spends a year to put out public information. Their staggering finding: \$425 million! This "is more than double the combined outlay for news-gathering by the two major U.S. news services, the three major TV networks, and the ten biggest American newspapers," the AP noted. Too often, this colossal publicity apparatus is used to generate deceitful propaganda justifying pet policies and practices.

The Defense Department in recent years, for example, has dazzled the public with claims of immense savings attributed to brilliant and revolutionary management. Yet cold-eyed auditors from the General Accounting Office have discovered hundreds of millions of dollars of these claims to be utterly fictitious—such as the Pentagon's crediting itself with a \$51,800,000 "saving"

when the Marines did not buy some tanks they never planned to buy in the first place.

For sheer gall, though, no bureaucrats rival poverty-program administrators. Repeatedly they have pictured themselves to the public as slaying dragons of destitution. The facts too often show otherwise. For example, in announcing a "community action" grant for four rural Missouri counties, the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) conjured up a compelling scene of want and despair. "Approximately 120,000 needy persons are found scattered in every town and along rural roads in an area 60 miles long and 40 miles wide," said its press release. Rep. William L. Hungate (D., Mo.), who represents the four counties, boggled. Census figures revealed the *total* population of the area to be no more than 105,000. Queried by the Congressman, OEO first said that it had erred, that only 80,000 poor people were huddled in the counties. Challenged again, it ultimately admitted that the right figure was 5000.

Residents of prosperous Danville, Ind. (pop. 3287), protested when OEO attempted to force a poverty program on them. But poverty warriors insisted, and to prove their point told Sen. Birch Bayh (D., Ind.) that the little town had 1339 families with incomes under \$1000, and 1979 families receiving aid for dependent children. At a public hearing, townspeople cited the government's own statistics to prove that only 382 families had incomes

of less than \$1000 and only 29 were getting ADC funds. Red-faced, OEO officials said they would check.

"Those figures are for Danville, Ill.," one finally announced. "An understandable mistake." But it wasn't. A newspaper investigation verified that the figures were ridiculously inaccurate when applied to Danville, Ill.

OEO has claimed marvelous success for Upward Bound, a program with the worthy objective of putting poor youngsters through college. "They respond as if the floodgates to knowledge had just been opened. They do well in college, they stay in college," it boasted. However, a study by Dr. Joseph Froomkin, of the Office of Education, was not so glowing. "More than half dropped out by the beginning of the sophomore year," he concluded.

Angrily OEO condemned the report as inaccurate and stated that Froomkin had agreed to make corrections on the basis of "more complete data" OEO had supplied. He had agreed to no such thing. Rather, he had asked OEO to send along *any* "new data," but none was ever provided. Moreover, Froomkin's report was based entirely on statements OEO itself had made to Congress. "I'm all for the idea of Upward Bound," he says. "But why not admit how difficult the job really is?"

To Dupe Congress. Often, in evaluating legislation, Congress must rely upon information provided by government agencies. If it is withheld or falsified, lawmakers

can be misled into action they otherwise might not approve. Yet today Democrats and Republicans alike complain of difficulty getting straight answers.

After Rep. Wright Patman (D., Texas) sent an inquiry to the Treasury Department, someone there mistakenly attached an internal memorandum to the reply. The memo, obviously intended for the eyes of bureaucrats only, said, "As you will note we purposefully have not answered the question except in a very indirect way."

Testifying in behalf of a bill to create a Youth Conservation Corps, Interior Secretary Stewart Udall read a statement prepared by his underlings. "A recent study has shown that 60 percent of those who went into the old Civilian Conservation Corps program, instead of going back to their old environment, went on to new jobs and new opportunities," he said. But when the Senate Labor Committee asked for a copy of the study, the Interior Department had to admit that there was no such study. Some bureaucrat had simply fabricated it to persuade Congress to do what the Interior Department desired.

Over the years, the Agency for International Development has made many appeals to Congress for foreign-aid funds. Believing what AID said, Congressmen voted billions with the understanding that they were authorizing *loans* which eventually would be repaid. Two years ago came the shocker, when minor-

ity leader Everett Dirksen's staff started examining data supplied by the General Accounting Office. They discovered that AID had disguised as "loans" no-strings-attached handouts of \$10.1 billion. There is no way of recovering the money, even though many nations who got it have become prosperous and capable of repaying.

Deceit practiced in Washington today is seldom so clearly unmasked. "For every bald-faced lie you can document," says Rep. Thomas Curtis (R., Mo.), "there are dozens of others—more sophisticated, less detectable and thus more destructive." But enough official lies have been documented to create widespread distrust. As a result of doubts spawned by misinformation, the nation finds itself perilously troubled and divided in the midst of the third-greatest war it ever has fought.

The problem of restoring the reputation of our government for truthfulness is one of the first to which the new Administration, be it Democratic or Republican, must turn. The issue here is not a partisan one. It involves the health of the nation at a time when it is beset by crises, foreign and domestic, as grave as any in its history. Historically, free men have responded best to the challenges of their time when told the truth. So will Americans today. Tell us the truth, Uncle Sam. That's what we need.

For information on reprints
of this article, see page 18

Dear R. N.,

Friday

File

My son told me you sent your photograph and ^{JAN 1 1969} note to my Southfield address... - Thank you.

(I am still interested in organizing and discussing the 'RETC' with you -
- Reserve Educational Training Corp -)

I would use 'Sub' teachers to break not only educational strikes - but any STRIKE ... A Sub teacher can go back to school for further Development to fill any need.

What do you think???

I also wish to discuss Rothschild's death with you.

Will you encourage the enforcement of The U.N. Charter for a women's rights, and The Right of a child and include sec 40 J of The U.C.C.??

I am still studying law!

I think you are magnificent!

Please call or write

B. Faybeth Blecher Shwartz
32-11 Jackson Heights
Long Island New York -
651-7087

Betty Faybeth -

... Regards from Congressman Brookfield!

= Karol H. Sitko =
= R.D. = 3 DALTON, PENNA.
= 18414 = Tel: 717-563-1806 =

Office: 203-04 Fort Bldg.
= 133 = ADAHS = AVE =
= SCRANTON = PENNA =
= 18503 =

At present = HOTEL = UNION = MÜLLER
= BONN/Rheinland =
= ROOM 20 = WEST-GERMANY

January 6th 1969 / 12 am.

Dear Mr. Flemming,

With a very bad flu = must stay in Germany
for 4-5 days - until Traveling possible.

Expect to return Home until Jan 10/11, 1969.

Hope for your consideration - as per your letter
from Dec. 11. 1968.

Sincerely,
/s/ Karol H. Sitko

OTD
Fill

21175 Hillcrest Dr
Mt Clemens, Michigan
1-18-69

Dear Mr. President,

It is generally agreed that you face the gravest crisis since Abraham Lincoln a man who understood both the fear and the meaning of the Word of God.

Isiah "a rebellious people which say to the seers see not and the prophets prophesy not ^{prophesy} some smooth deceit" President Lincoln knew that only the "seers" could help him outguess Sec. I say only the "seer" can help you outguess "Satan" who has led many a people and nation into the ashcan of history. I don't know if you want to be a great President. I hope you want

To be a great President. Great Presidents have great vision and the abilities to make the tough minded decisions upon which national survival depends.

I propose that you "level" with the American people that the "seer" predict riot hell in the cities until we "Undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free" Isaiah

I propose that you build in the state of Idaho a "Columbia, Maryland" on the Federal property there. I propose that you use the Army engineers and navy seabeers to further reduce the cost. It is written "Righteousness exalted a nation" "The rich man's

(2)
strength in his strong city and
the poverty of the poor is his
undoing" my grandfather

raised 9 children under the
tough-minded philosophy of
"those who can't hear
must feel!" The "seers" predict

1. a 1929 level stock market
crash in 1970-71 with a great depression.

2 that you will not live out
your term as President

3. Riots and warfare in our cities.

I propose that you set up
a nation wide council of "seers"
as Lincoln did with Jeanne
Dixon as chairman. This would
head off the consequences of
plane crashes, political assassinations
earthquakes and other natural
disasters.

I propose that as fast as
decent homes can be built
in "Columbia" Idaho that they
be given to the poor (you
could tax the churches to pay
for it) Christ Almighty said
"What ye do to the least
of these ye do to me" G.M., AT&T,
Ford could build plants in ^{and}
Idaho. Ask Billy Graham to give
a ^{hourly} weekly T.V. Talk on The "Word
of God" St. Paul "faith without
works is as tinkling cymbals or
sounding brass. Proverbs "The fear
of the Lord is the beginning of
Wisdom. For the sake of
the children at home and around
the world I hope you become
the greatest President in American
History Sincerely Eldon Wyly

" 878
RM Zell

The White House
Washington, D.C. 20000

Dear Sirs.

I understand that you will be serving whisky from 12 stone jars flown in from Scotland, for the Presidential reception -

Would it be possible for me to have one of those stone jars when you are through with them? I will pay the charges to have one sent to me.

Please consider my request, want you?

I am a nineteen year old boy and would consider it an honor to have one of these jars.

my address is:
Morrison Fye
234 So. Elliott St.
Olney, Illinois 62450

Sincerely
Morrison Fye

11 880 1C-10
File
RM
MILFRED H. BERRY

January 18, 1969

To His Excellency
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20000

Sir:

The writer has admired you for many years, and am happy to realize that within a few days you will be taking over the helm of this great country. As one among millions of Americans, I wish to congratulate you and extend best wishes for your continued good health in these distressed times.

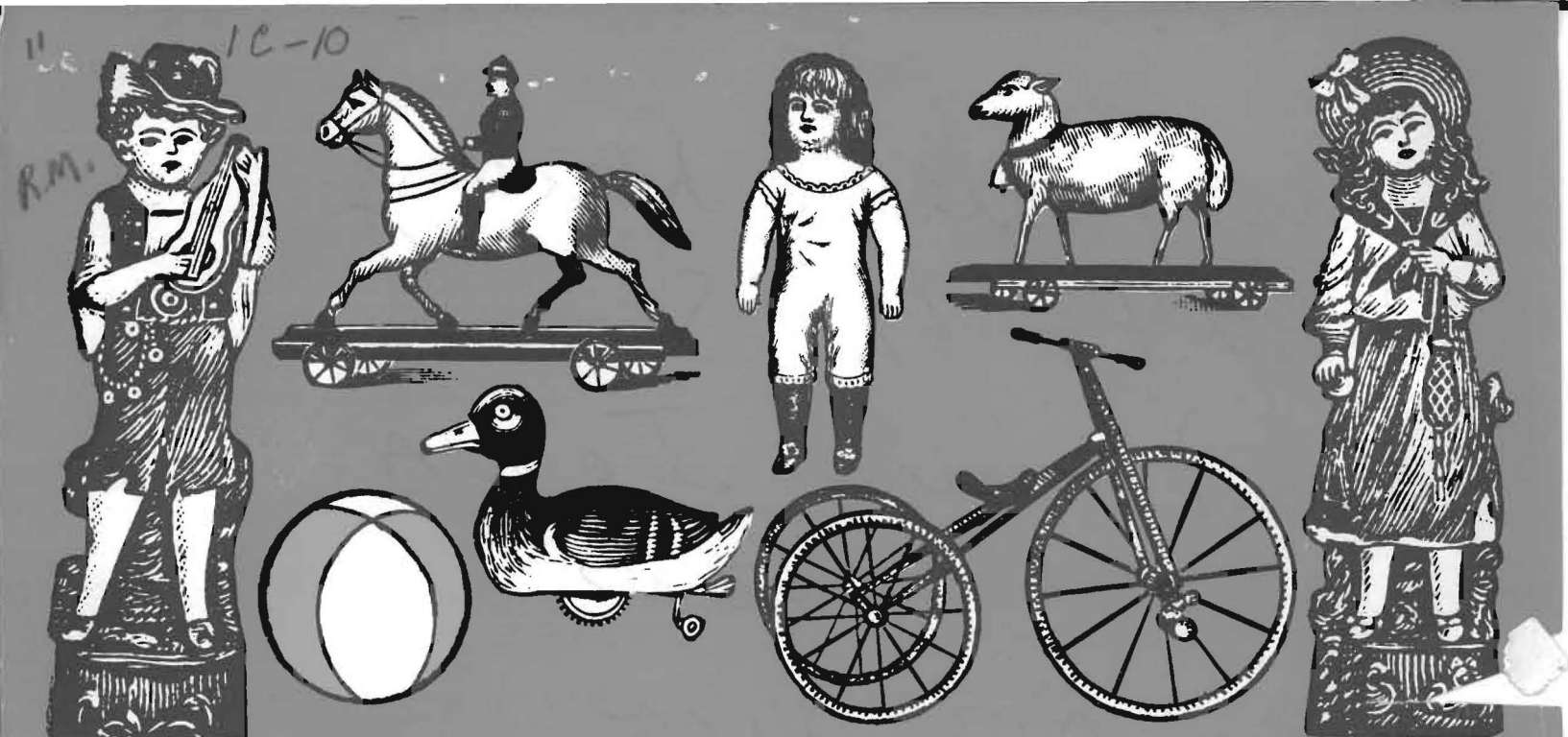
An interesting article appeared in a local publication, indicating that you are planning to serve a very unusual scotch whiskey at your inaugural reception, called "Usquaebach", and the bottles read "Blended and bottled for President Richard Nixon to commemorate his inauguration in Washington as the 37th President of the United States on 20 January 1969."

If it is at all possible, the writer would certainly appreciate having one of those empty bottles to add to his collection and would be most grateful if this could be arranged.

Respectfully yours,

M. H. Berry

MEL BERRY
FEB 21 1969
1000 10000000
1000 10000000



100
Fall

Sat. morn. 9:00 A.M. Kitchen. Jan 18th 1969

My Dear President, Mr. Nixon:

Read in our Des Moines Iowa paper this morning. - of the stone jar for your inauguration from Inverness, Scotland. - Being one of these housewives that abuses crocks + jars - would you please call me over ^{empty} + send it C.O.D. or, however, easiest for you - it would thrill me to my bones - beside, what a "memento" for the finest Republican president Mr. Nixon.

.. (over)

Thank You so much.
Mrs. Rezilda Kenney.

Mrs. Rezilda Lervey

3924 - 64th St.

Des Moines, Iowa

50322

Phone - 276-2105

WHITE HOUSE
MAIL ROOM

1959 JAN 21 PM 1 00

A Rare Whisky For Inauguration

LONDON, ENGLAND (AP) — A rare blend of whisky is being shipped by air today to the White House for the reception following Richard Nixon's inauguration as President Monday.

The Scotch whisky—12 stone jars each holding the equivalent of a standard-size scotch bottle, 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ ounces — was flown here Friday from Inverness, Scotland.

The blend is called "Usquae-bach"—Gaelic for whisky. The name was registered in 1876 and the blend is now made only to order by William Grigor and Son Ltd. of Inverness.

The jars are embellished with these words: "Blended and bottled for President Richard Nixon to commemorate his inauguration in Washington as the thirty-seventh President of the United States on 20 January, 1969."

A spokesman said the special blend, stone jar, and embellishment make the whisky about \$2.40 more a bottle than fine bottled scotch.

empty jar.

19. - IC
Con Socialism

Mrs. Helen Perry
14633 Mansa Dr.
La Mirada
Calif. 90638

Jan, 18, 1969

C/SZ
President Richard Nixon
The White House
Washington
D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Congratulations on your election victory
and THANK GOD.

I sincerely hope that you will be
instrumental in putting the brakes on our race
to Socialism.

Mr. Johnson advocates increased social
security, free medical care from pre-birth to
the grave, continues to increase taxes while
asking for astronomical jumps for the salaries
of "public servants" (I'd like to be making
\$12,500 a year) brags about our prosperity
while we who are in the lower middle bracket
continue to have more and more deducted from
our pay checks until it is becoming ever
increasingly difficult to make ends meet to
say nothing of being able to put a little aside
for our old age.

I do hope that your administration will be
able to get this country back on the right road.

Sincere BEST WISHES



Mrs. Helen Perry
14633 Mansa Dr.
La Mirada
Calif. 90638

AN OPEN LETTER TO RICHARD M. NIXON

From LIBERTY LOBBY

Dear Mr. President:

There is still time for an inspired President to lead this Nation out of danger at home and abroad. We hope you will prove to be that President.



The crucial test of your Presidency has already begun—even before you enter the White House—and it will continue, night and day, until you finally succeed . . . or fail. We refer to the greatest test of every President: Overcoming the Politician within himself.

Your predecessor failed this test. Honored President of the world's greatest nation, he was yet, first and foremost, a Politician. Even while expressing his genuine concern for his place in history, he instinctively concentrated his efforts—not on the next decade, but on the next election. His failure has been spectacular.

Should you fail to overcome the Politician within you, inspiring those around you to do the same, your own failure will no doubt be even more spectacular than that of Lyndon Johnson. But what is far, far worse, your failure as President might well signal not just the fall of a man, but of an entire nation.

That is what concerns us. We address you, not for your benefit, but for the good of all Americans. We feel that there are at least three critical areas of public policy which demand solutions based on statesmanship, rather than politics. Every decision you make affecting these critical areas of policy will have within it the seeds of your failure and our destruction. We earnestly pray for your success, and our

SURVIVAL AS A NATION.

Either we have the vitality to survive as an independent nation or we do not. If we have the necessary strength and will to remain a sovereign power, we need not negotiate with others for it. If we do not have the strength and will, we cannot win it by negotiations.

Mr. President, we value peace and detest war nearly as much as we value freedom and detest slavery. We believe that America can achieve both peace and survival. But survival cannot be achieved by the continued piecemeal sacrifice of our young men in an unending series of peripheral wars. Neither can freedom flourish under a government that commands its citizens to interrupt the peaceful pursuit of their private lives in order to serve their Nation, then abandons them to the enemy whenever that appears to serve the purpose of the Politician. The "Pueblo" is a case in point.

Therefore we recommend that you immediately reverse the Politician's policy in Vietnam, where the lives of thousands of Americans are being wasted on the altar of politics. Put an end to the so-called "bombing halt" which allows the enemy there to strengthen his ability to kill Americans; and adopt one of the many reasonable plans that have been proposed to close off the port of Haiphong, so that we may at last see an end to the stalemate in Southeast Asia.

We should recognize that the Politician's alternative policy of fighting endless "limited" wars on the enemy's terms, on battlefields selected by the enemy, will eventually result in a military disaster from which we may not recover.

Such a situation may well be in store for us in the Mideast. A place where the enemy supply-lines are short and secure, but where our own would be long and vulnerable, is not likely to result in American victory, unless the use of atomic weapons is contemplated. On the other hand, a massive American defeat—both military and psychological—is a distinct possibility.

In summary, the Politician is quick to make promises, which in foreign affairs become firm commitments. The Politician finds excuses for failure to carry out his domestic promises, but apparently—no matter how high the cost—the Nation is expected to pay off in full on political promises abroad. An example is the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which in the name of preventing nuclear war, effectively commits the American people to take part in any future nuclear war.

RACIAL CONFLICT

verges on civil war in America today. It is not within your power to alter the roots of racial tension . . . they are embedded in the cell-structure of the human body. But you must prevent the misery and destruction of racial war, with its aftermath of chaos and guilt. Thus far, the Politician in you has tended to side with the demanding Black against the complacent White; yet we fully expect the Politician to change sides instantly, when the White ceases to be complacent.

In this area, solutions are not hard to find . . . they are just difficult for politicians to accept. The Politician's instinct is to seek the imaginary consensus, which reduces all men to one man. But a statesman must deal with reality—must accept the distinctions which exist among people—and seek an orderly arrangement of them which will create harmony.

Much can be done to ameliorate the friction that already exists, simply by ceasing to favor the side of the demanding Black. The Black lawbreaker and revolutionary must be punished as swiftly and as severely as the White would be under similar circumstances. The favoritism inherent in most of the recently-passed Civil Rights acts should be annulled; particularly the role of the government in forcing Blacks upon Whites in apartment housing.

More can be done to encourage the return of business and industry to our inner cities by the establishment of law and order, than by the extraction of hard-earned dollars from the White to give to the Black "capitalist." As inflation makes it harder for the White American to make ends meet, it will become inflammatory for the government to grant White tax dollars to Blacks on giveaway terms.

You have stated the theme of your Administration: "Bring Us Together." The question is: Will you bring us—and our differences—together as an orchestra in concert . . . or by striking us upon each other like flint and steel? Take care, Mr. President, or your place in history may be that of an arsonist who put a nation to the torch.

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

is now in your hands, Mr. President.

The simple reality is that the "capital" of capitalism is no longer that of the risk-taking owner-investor. It is borrowed money—the long-term corporate bond—that supplies the tools, the factories and the transportation of "capitalism."

Voluntary investors supply the capital, and voluntary investors also supply the consumer credit that purchases the production. In short, from supply to demand, our entire economy is based on the willingness of people to loan their savings to others in faith and confidence that the dollars they get back will be worth at least as much as the dollars they loan.

Mr. President, "faith and confidence" are fragile. They can be here today and gone tomorrow. Continued, unpredictable inflation will destroy the availability of credit faster than anything else. If the Politician tries to buy a little temporary tranquility through printing-press inflation, he can do so only at the cost of confidence in the future value of the dollar.

The Politician will tell you that you can prevent this loss of confidence—and the inevitable depression to follow—by requiring investors to buy government bonds; but soon you will find yourself required to rely more and more on coercion.

At the end of this road lies not only coerced investment, but coerced manufacture, coerced distribution and . . . coerced labor. That, Mr. President, is slavery.

Mr. President, you stand today on the threshold of destiny. After 193 years history's boldest adventure in human liberty lies deflected from its charted course. Drained by loss of blood and treasure overseas, beset at home by the chaos of division and violent dissent, and robbed of the benefits of their productivity by excessive taxation and inflation, Americans cry out for leadership—for statesmanship. Can you—will you—fill the need? We may not have another chance.

78
45-2A
Critical
file
P.O. Box 224

Jamestown, Kansas

January 19th, 1969

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

~~President~~ President Elect

Washington, D.C.

My Dear Sir:

This will be my last chance to address you in such a manner. I so wish that I could talk with you in congratulatory terms, but it just cannot be that way. Personally I feel that your election was one of the greatest catastrophic events that could possibly happen in our nation. I, for one plus the majority of the American people will never accept you as our Commander-In-Chief. Of course you will not concur with me, you will just have to live long enough to see it all come true. This is by no means personal. On that score I am in deep admiration of your accomplishments, but the image you have put forth, definitely leaves much to be had. You are a money man. The people will never swallow that Republican Cloth Coat Episode, nor will they forget. You just do not have what it takes to reach the masses. Your public relations have been at best, poor, with little if any appeal to the thinker. I shook your hand at a Sunrise Service at Rose Hills years ago. It was not in admiration, but more in respect to the office that you held at that time. I was glad to see Lyndon Johnson get out from under, but I was equally unhappy to see you elevated to this great endeavor. You are Richard Milhaus Nixon, there is little if anything you can do about it. The only out I do foresee is for you to do an about-face in the thinking department, but you are so shackled that I seriously doubt if you can move in this direction, yet it is not entirely impossible. I feel real sorry for you and those about you. Please find time to go into seclusion, for say, twenty four hours with your conscience. You need a rest. You do this one thing for me and for yourself, for that matter. Maybe you will emerge as a new person. You definitely must shake the past, else it can amount to world turmoil. I need you sir. I pray for your success, but you present me with nothing to go on. You are synthetic. You know it and I fear that it is true. Your start is true with your character of the past. Unless you do an about-face you are headed for dismal failure, possibly an impeachment and the Democrats are not going to strew your path with flowers. Please come to the aid of your country. Forget Richard Nixon.

Respectfully and hopefully yours,
Robert E. Donohoe
Robert E. Donohoe

YOP Religious
Fall

President-elect Nixon,

Ysv

1st. Tim. 2:1-3

I exhort therefore, that, first of all,
supplications, prayers, intercessions, and
giving of thanks, be made for all men;

For kings, and for all that are in au-
thority; that we may lead a quiet and peace-
able life in all godliness and honesty.

For this is good and acceptable in the
sight of God our Saviour;

A "Songtime" Listener,

Alice P. Flynn

Station WRYT
Boston, Massachusetts

.....
Alice P. Flynn
15 Morningside Road
Wakefield, Mass. 01880
.....

JANUARY 19, 1969

THE NATURE OF THE PRESIDENCY

"The next President must unite America. He must calm its angers, ease its terrible frictions, and bring its people together once again in peace and mutual respect. . .

"The President is the one official who represents every American — rich and poor, privileged and under-privileged. He represents those whose misfortunes stand in dramatic focus, and also the great, quiet forgotten majority — the non-shouters and the non-demonstrators, the millions who ask principally to go their own way in decency and dignity, and to have their own rights accorded the same respect they accord the rights of others. Only if he listens to the quiet voices can he be true to this trust. . .

"A President must tell the people what cannot be done immediately, as well as what can. Hope is fragile, and too easily shattered by the disappointment that follows inevitably

BUT, WILL YOU
REALLY REMEMBER
AND HONOR THIS
WHICH YOU HAVE
SAID?

William S. G. H.
1-19-69

trust...
"A President must tell the people what cannot be done immediately, as well as what can. Hope is fragile, and too easily shattered by the disappointment that follows inevitably on promises unkept and unkeepable. America needs charts of the possible, not excursions into the impossible."

Do 1 M.

1-19-69
Lucky Child — an account of the sister of a retarded child who home. This, in turn, triggers a sampling of what many others on this controversial topic.
readers, one of which we purchased
by Mr. Rita Conrad of

27-1009 file
Downing Place, Oakfield
Big Flats, New York
RR1 14814

January 19, 1969

05-2
Mr. Richard Nixon
The White House
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Nixon,

I read in the newspaper a few days ago that your inaugural platform is costing the Taxpayers \$289,000. The article also mentioned the fact that in 1945 Franklin D. Roosevelt took his presidential oath of office on the south portico of the White House.

I see no reason for any man to have such a large and costly inaugural platform. Think of the ways America's cities and slums could be improved with \$289,000! But instead that money is being spent on one man. President Roosevelt had a very admirable thing going when he took his oath of office on the White House portico.

Sincerely,
Debbie Swinehart

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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1969 JAN 19 PM 2 00

RICHARD M NIXON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON/DC

MAY WE ALL UNITE BEHIND YOUR GREAT DESIRE TO

GET US ALL TOGETHER

UNCLE DAN

NNN

*file
Inaugural
no
address*

8 file LC-13
Apprec. for photo I find it
easier to
say and
write 1100
Maree Dean Christensen
733 South ~~11th~~ East St.
Salt Lake City, Utah East,
Praise booklet, "The Presidency"

Just a Note:

C/S- I am purposely
addressing this letter to
you as Mr. Nixon since it
is written prior to the
and that is the
theme of my letter
Inauguration, ^{looking to} Inauguration Day.
and it is
being mailed to the
New York Post Office Box
you have had during
the recent campaign.
I have an idea there
will be so much going ^(over)

on in Washington, D. C. and
at the White House that it
may be better to mail
my letter to New York.

Somehow, I have had
these somewhat rambling
thoughts and have put them
on paper. In our family
home as we grew up
from childhood we
were accustomed to the
discussion of current
events and government.
It has been ^{or they have been} a life long
interest of mine.

Maree Dean Christensen

733 South ~~1100~~ East St.

Salt Lake City, Utah

Written Sunday
January 19th

and mailed

Monday -

January 20th
1969.

Mr. Richard Nixon
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Nixon:

I am writing to
express real appreciation
for the two lovely Nixon
family pictures - the
last one received recently -
in color and including
David. I shall treasure
these pictures and the
thought that we shall

have in the White House such²
a truly wonderful American
family. I have never before had
such a feeling of "rightness"
in the American Scene. I have
noticed for some weeks now, on
buses, in stores, on the streets and
in any ^{and all} groups — a feeling of calm
belief and a confidence in the
future.

In your booklet, "The Presidency",
you say, "The President is the one
official who represents every
American," and you speak of "the
quiet voices, the inner voices — the
voices that speak through the
silences, and that speak from
the heart and the conscience," as
"the voices that carry the real
meaning and the real message
of America." I believe, with you, that
"the quiet voices," the real America, will
be heard and that you will listen
to, and that you do listen to "the
quiet voices." There is a feeling and
a sound of poetry in your words
when you speak of "the great,
quiet forgotten majority," who
have such a real feeling of

confidence with you as our (3)
President-to-be.

This booklet, "The Presidency",
is one of the best - and the
most inspiring I have read.
The wording, the wonderful
vocabulary - and the most
inspiring of all - your inter-
pretation of the meaning
and significance of that
high office make the
booklet a high point in a
study and understanding
of the Office of the
President. I believe, too,
that a background in
the study and Practice of

(4)

Maree Dean Christensen

133 South ~~1100~~ East St.

Salt Lake City, Utah

Law is very valuable in acquiring a meaningful and easily-understood vocabulary. It seems to me that a Law Degree and the subsequent practice of a career in this field is an excellent background - in fact, one of the best - for the career of politics and statesmanship. A lawyer knows much more about ^{the} meaning -

or, shall I say meanings, of (5)
words and their use than do the
most accomplished members of
other fields of study.

The study and practice
of Law will surely be a valuable
help to one who holds the
Office of President. This thought
has kept recurring to me as I
have read and re-read your
Presidential Nomination Accep-
tance Speech of August, 1968, and
your other speeches and writings.
I have, also, the Booklet containing
your July, 1960, speech at the
Republican National Convention
in Chicago. This ^{too} is a wonderful
speech which I have read and
re-read. The time was not
quite "the right time," then, ¹⁹⁶⁰ but,
I believe the years since then
and all that has come in
these years - make this partic-
ular time - January, 1969 -
the "right time" - as you have
said - and What a thrilling
acceptance speech you gave at

Miami Beach - last August! Now,⁶
I look forward to your Inauguration address.

I am purposely address-
ing this to New York, ^{and mailing it}
just before the Inauguration.
I had hoped to get it mailed,
Sunday, Jan. 19, the day I
am writing it, but it has been
very windy (high winds) and I
could not get it mailed. I am
a little lame but get out a great deal
excepting in the wind.
How thrilling a day,

Monday, January 20, 1969,
will be! And - what a wonder-
ful day for our whole nation!
With every good
wish and with sincerity.

(Miss) Maree D. Christensen