

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD [NIXON PROJECT]

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
N-1 [Doc 90]	Letter	Annenberg to Woods, re: several items to note and pass along	5/21/73 11/13/2009 Date	OPEN C (mix)
N-2 [Doc 91]	Letter	Woods to Annenberg, re: response to last few letters	7/23/73 [SIC]	C (mix)
N-3 [Doc 93]	Letter	Annenberg to Woods, re: dele- vision program with interview with Clement Stone [attached to N-2 case file]	6/12/73 11/13/2009 Date	C (mix)
N-4 [Doc 92]	Letter	Draft of N-2, in N-2 case file	7/21/73	C (mix)
N-5 [Doc 94]	Memo	President to Woods, re: Annenberg's letter	12/6/73 11/13/2009 Date	C (mix)

FILE GROUP TITLE

PPF

BOX NUMBER

20

FOLDER TITLE

Annenberg, Walter L 3 of 37

RESTRICTION CODES

- A. Release would violate a Federal statute or Agency Policy.

B. National security classified information.

C. Pending or approved claim that release would violate an individual's rights.

D. Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy or a libel of a living person.
- E. Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial financial information.

F. Release would disclose investigatory information compiled for law enforcement purposes.

G. Withdrawn and return private and personal material.

H. Withdrawn and returned non-historical material.

Presidential Materials Review Board

Review on Contested Documents

Collection: President's Personal Files
Box Number: 20

Folder: Annenberg, Walter [3 of 3]

<u>Document</u>	<u>Disposition</u>	
90	Retain Close Invasion of Privacy	OPEN <u>11/13/2009</u> Date
91	Retain Open	
92	Retain Open	OPEN
93	Retain Close Invasion of Privacy	<u>11/13/2009</u> Date
94	Retain Close Invasion of Privacy	<u>11/13/2009</u> Date

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N-4	Letter	Draft of N-2, in N-2 case file	7/21/73	C (mix)
N-5	Memo	President to Woods, re: Annenberg's letter N2, N4 re integrated from Contested files 7-20-06.	12/6/73	C (mix)

FILE GROUP TITLE	BOX NUMBER
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Annenberg, Walter [3 of 3]

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1	Letter	Walter Annenberg to Rose Mary Woods re: [Comments on political personalities] Cover memo to open case file; top item now: [Newspaper story, 4/16/73]	4/17/73	D 1p.
2	Tel[?] Mem con	Ambassador Annenberg to RMWoods] re: [Comments on political events and personalities] Cover Memo to open case file; top item now: telegram, Joseph N. Bongiovanni, Jr. to President Nixon ^{5/1/73} re: [Suggestion for special prosecutor appointment]	5/2/73	D 1p.
3	Tel Mem con	Ambassador Annenberg to RMWoods] re: [Comments on political events and personalities]	5/2/73	D 1p.

FILE GROUP TITLE WHSF PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL FILES

BOX NUMBER

[RMW] Alpha-Subject File

949 20

FOLDER TITLE

ANNENBERG, WALTER [3 of 3]

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		cover letter, Walter Annenberg to Rose Mary Woods, 11/16/73; with following attachments nos. 4-5:		
4	Notes	Christmas plans, Amb. Ambassador	12/21/73	D Shorthand 1P.
5	Notes	Telephone calls	n.d.	D Shorthand HPP.
		cover memo, RN to RMW [oods] 12/6/73; with following attachment no. 6:		
6	Tel [?] Con Memo	Ambassador Annenberg to RMW [oods] re: [Comments on U.S. negotiations with Great Britain and France]	11/19/73	D, Poss. B 1P.
7	Tel [?] Con Memo	Ambassador Annenberg to [Rose Mary Woods] re: [U.S. negotiations with France, Nixon Administration's use of Sunnylands, the Annenberg residence]	2/12/74	D, D-shorthand Poss. B 1P.

FILE GROUP TITLE
 WHSF PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL FILES
 [RMWJ Alpha-Subject File

BOX NUMBER
 24 20

FOLDER TITLE

ANNENBERG, WALTER [3 of 3]

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|---|---|



The Secretary
Department of State **TELEGRAM**

UNCLASSIFIED 652

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ACTION FUR-20

INFO OCT-01 ADR-00 SS-14 NSC-10 CIAE-00 DODE-00 INR-09

NSAE-00 P-03 RSC-01 USIA-12 PRS-01 RSR-01 /072 W
011597

R 221257Z JAN 73
FM AMEMBASSY LONDON
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 0222

UNCLAS LONDON 00757

FOLLOWING IS [FULL TEXT OF SUNDAY EXPRESS EDITORIAL OF
JAN 21]

"AS RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON BEGINS HIS SECOND TERM, IT IS HARD TO RECALL AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT WHO HAS BEEN MORE REVILED. TRENDIES AND LEFT-WINGERS TURN THEIR VENOM ON HIM AS 'THE TYRANT IN THE WHITE HOUSE.' WITH TEARS IN THEIR EYES THE SAME INDIVIDUALS DREAM OF THE GOLDEN AGE WHEN HANDSOME JACK KENNEDY MADE WASHINGTON INTO CAMELOT. THEN, INSTEAD OF MR. NIXON'S COTTAGE CHEESE, THERE WAS SALMON COOKED IN CHAMPAGNE. INSTEAD OF FOLK SONGS AND BASEBALL PLAYERS THERE WERE BACH AND PHILOSOPHERS. ALL THAT AND JACKIE, TOO. YET NOTICE SOMETHING CURIOUS. MR. NIXON'S CRITICS RARELY VENTURE BEYOND THE TRAPPINGS. THEY DO NOT TRY TO CONTRAST HIS ACTUAL RECORD WITH THAT OF KENNEDY. LET US DO JUST THAT. VIETNAM? KENNEDY BEGAN THE WAR. MR. NIXON BY HIS ALBEIT RUTHLESS BOMBING POLICY, IS ABOUT TO BRING IT TO AN END. UNIVERSITIES? REMEMBER THE TORCHLIGHT MARCHES AND THE SIT-INS UNDER KENNEDY? THE GHETTOS? REMEMBER THE DREADFUL RIOTS WHEN KENNEDY AND HIS BROTHER BOBBY MADE PROMISES TO THE BLACKS THAT COULD NOT BE KEPT? UNDER MR. NIXON THE UNIVERSITIES ARE AS SILENT AS THE READING ROOM IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. THE GHETTOS ARE PEACEFUL TOO BECAUSE IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT THERE IS NOW A PRESIDENT WHO CANNOT BE PANICKED INTO CONCESSIONS. THE ECONOMY? KENNEDY FACED RECESSION AND INFLATION AND DID NOTHING. MR. NIXON COURAGEOUSLY INTRODUCED ONE

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FORM -----



Department of State

TELEGRAM

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PAGE 02 LONDON 00757 221316Z

OF THE SEVEREST FREEZES IN AMERICAN HISTORY AND THE COUNTRY IS ONCE MORE HEADING INTO PROSPERITY. HIS ENEMIES SNEER THAT MR. NIXON IS 'ORDINARY'; BUT THIS IN FACT IS HIS GREATEST QUALITY. HE IS ORDINARY IN THE SENSE THAT HE SEEKS THE SUBSTANCE RATHER THAN THE SHADOW; THAT HE IS CONCERNED NOT WITH CHEAP POPULARITY BUT WITH PROMOTING THE REAL, MUNDANE INTEREST OF HIS NATION. THE AMERICAN VOTERS RECOGNIZED THIS WHEN THEY RE-ELECTED HIM OVERWHELMINGLY. AND PEOPLES FAR FROM THE UNITED STATES SHOULD GIVE THANKS EVERY DAY THAT THIS PLAIN AND SENSIBLE MAN SITS IN THE WHITE HOUSE. WOULD A PROGRESSIVE HAVE KEPT AMERICA STRONG AND PROSPEROUS? WOULD A ~~TRENDY~~ HAVE ACHIEVED PEACE EXCEPT BY SURRENDER?" ☐ *K. McNamara*

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The Secretary
Department of State

TELEGRAM

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ACTION EUR-20

INFO OCT-01 ADP-00 EA-11 SS-14 NSC-10 H-02 CIAE-00 DODE-00

INR-09 NSAE-00 P-03 RSC-01 USIA-12 PRS-01 RSR-01 /085 W
----- 011731

R 221312Z JAN 73
FM AMEMBASSY LONDON
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 8223

UNCLAS LONDON 00760

SUBJECT: DAILY TELEGRAPH EDITORIAL ON VIETNAM AND
NIXON INAUGURATION

FOLLOWING IS [FULL TEXT OF DAILY TELEGRAPH EDITORIAL OF
JAN 22:

"MR. NIXON HAS SHOWN HIMSELF TRULY A GREAT
AMERICAN PRESIDENT IN HIS CONDUCT OF THE VIETNAM WAR
AND OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH GAVE STRONG SIGNS OF
APPROACHING THEIR CONCLUSION IN SAIGON AND PARIS AS HE
DELIVERED HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS IN WASHINGTON. THERE
WAS GREATNESS, TOO, IN THE LEADERSHIP HE GAVE FOR WHAT
THE WORLD PRAYS WILL BE A PEACEFUL POST-VIETNAM-WAR
ERA, BOTH IN THAT REGION RAVAGED BY COMMUNIST AG-
GRESSION, AND ELSEWHERE. NO FLAMBOYANCE, NO POLITICAL
MANOEUVRES, NO HUSTLING TO GET THE CEASE-FIRE SIGNED,
REGARDLESS OF KNOWN OR UNKNOWN OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS, IN
TIME FOR A COMPLETE INAUGURAL TRIUMPH. MR. NIXON,
RIGHTLY CONFIDENT OF THE SUPPORT OF THE VAST
MAJORITY--SILENT EXCEPT ON ELECTION DAY AND IN THE
OPINION POLLS--COULD AFFORD TO ALLOW THE CONTRAST BE-
TWEEN HIS OWN ACHIEVEMENTS AND THE EMPTY SPITE OF THE
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PROTESTERS TO SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

"IT WAS DEPLORABLE THAT SENATOR MCGOVERN, SPEAKING
AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY, SHOULD HAVE CONTINUED HIS ABUSE
OF THE PRESIDENT IN SUCH IRRESPONSIBLE PHRASES AS
'THE NIXON DESTRUCTION OF INDO-CHINA' AND
'EXECUTIVE WARS BY WHIM.' AT THE SAME TIME, HE CON-

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over



Department of State **TELEGRAM**

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PAGE 02 LONDON 00700 221334Z

FESSED THAT MR. NIXON'S OVERWHELMING VICTORY LAST NOVEMBER REMAINED 'SOMETHING OF A MYSTERY' TO HIM. THIS SOUNDS LIKE THE BOXER WHO REGAINS CONSCIOUSNESS STILL NOT KNOWING WHAT HIT HIM. IN FACT IT WAS THE STRAIGHT RIGHT FROM THE MASS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, WHOM MR. NIXON HAS LED BACK TO PSYCHOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC HEALTH AFTER AN ATTACK OF VIETNAMITIS THAT IN LESS CAPABLE HANDS MIGHT HAVE BEEN FATAL, WHO EMPHATICALLY REJECTED WISHY-WASHY LEFTY-LIBERALISM AT HOME AND ABROAD.

"MR. NIXON'S MESSAGE, TO HIS OWN PEOPLE AND TO THE REST OF US, WAS CLEAR AND SALUTARY. NO MORE OF JOHN F. KENNEDY'S WORLD-WIDE CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY. BUT SOLID GAINS FOR PEACE, HE URGED, MUST NOT BE JETTISONED BY A POST-WAR MOOD OF ISOLATIONISM IN AMERICA. AMERICA WOULD DO HER SHARE TOWARDS DEFENDING PEACE AND FREEDOM, BUT OTHERS MUST DO THEIR SHARE TOO. EUROPEANS IN PARTICULAR SHOULD BE GRATEFUL THAT MR. NIXON IS PRESIDENT FOR ANOTHER FOUR YEARS, AND HEED HIS WARNING."

SOHM

UNCLASSIFIED

23

*Halter
Annenberg*
file
SUNNYLANDS

January 22nd, 1973

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
2500 Virginia Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20037.

Dear Rose Mary,

Your acknowledgment of January 7th regarding our gift was forwarded to me here from London. May I say that your stationery is not only appropriate but reflects the care and thought that you always manifest.

Last Friday night and Saturday night were indeed nights to remember and however pleased I was to have been among those present, I rather suspect that television will afford me the opportunity to view these events in 1976.

You looked extraordinarily well at the Friday night concert and I detected the loss of some five or six pounds. Your dress was beautiful and that embroidered and beaded white bag elegant.

Again, forgive me for having bothered you regarding Gretel Ormandy but this poor woman was virtually in tears because she had so eagerly anticipated being seated next to Mrs. Nixon the second half of the concert and I appreciate so much your having straightened this out.

- 2 -

May 1973 be a happy year for you.

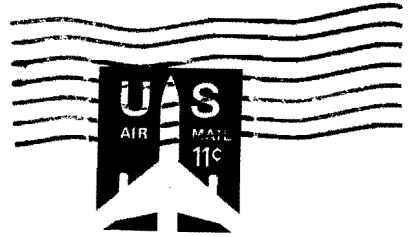
Always warmly,



Walter Annenberg

Until January 29th, 1973:
P.O. Box 730,
Palm Desert, California 92260.

AIR MAIL



Miss Rose Mary Woods,
2500 Virginia Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20037.

The Hon. Walter H. Annenberg
SUNNYLANDS
WONDER PALMS ROAD
CATHEDRAL CITY, CALIFORNIA

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

Restricted document has been removed. See document entry number / on Document Withdrawal Record (GSA Form 7279) or NARS Withdrawal Sheet (GSA Form 7122), located in the front of this folder, for a description of the item and an explanation for its removal.

MARTHA (SUBS)

(WASHINGTON) -- OUTSPOKEN MARTHA MITCHELL TODAY DESCRIBED AS A "GOD-BLESSED LIE" A WHITE HOUSE DENIAL THAT HER HUSBAND, FORMER ATTORNEY-GENERAL JOHN MITCHELL, CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT NIXON LAST SATURDAY.

MRS. MITCHELL SAID HER HUSBAND DID MEET WITH NIXON ON HIS VISIT THAT DAY TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

DEPUTY PRESIDENTIAL NEWS SECRETARY GERALD WARREN HAD SAID MITCHELL DID NOT SEE THE PRESIDENT, BUT TALKED WITH AIDES.

MRS. MITCHELL, HOWEVER, SAID SHE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM THE WHITE HOUSE AND -- IN HER WORDS -- "MR. PRESIDENT WANTED MR. MITCHELL DOWN THERE." OTHERWISE, SHE SAID, THERE WOULD BE NO REASON FOR HER HUSBAND TO GO TO WASHINGTON.

SHE ADDED THAT SHE SENT THE PRESIDENT A PERSONAL MESSAGE, COMMENTING: "AND HE RECEIVED IT AND SENT ME BACK A PERSONAL MESSAGE." THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, SHE SAID, WAS DELIVERED TO HER BY HER HUSBAND.

MRS. MITCHELL TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS VIA PHONE:

"THEY'RE LYING FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE END."

ASKED WHY SHE THOUGHT THE WHITE HOUSE WOULD DENY A MEETING BETWEEN MITCHELL AND NIXON, MRS. MITCHELL REPLIED: "THEY'RE TRYING TO GET HIM AND ME AS THE TWO CULPRITS."

WARREN WAS TOLD MRS. MITCHELL INSISTED HER HUSBAND HAD MET WITH THE PRESIDENT, AND WARREN REITERATED THAT "HE (MITCHELL) DID NOT SEE THE PRESIDENT," AND DID NOT TALK TO HIM VIA TELEPHONE.

MRS. MITCHELL RAISED THE QUESTION OF WHY THE WHITE HOUSE HAD COME OUT IMMEDIATELY IN DEFENSE OF THE PRESIDENT'S CHIEF OF STAFF -- H. R. HALDEMAN -- WHEN HALDEMAN WAS MENTIONED IN WATERGATE NEWS STORIES. SHE SAID: "WHAT HAVE THEY DONE FOR MY HUSBAND -- NOT A DAMN THING." SHE THEN ADDED: "I'VE GOT NEWS FOR YOU -- THEY WON'T PIN ANYTHING ON MY HUSBAND."

MRS. MITCHELL SAID SHE HOPED SENATOR SAM ERVIN WOULD CALL HER BEFORE HIS WATERGATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. SHE STATED: "I'D TELL THE SENATORS SOME THINGS THEY NEVER HEARD IN THEIR LIFE."

THE FORMER ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S WIFE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT SHE DOUBTED ERVIN WOULD CALL HER BECAUSE, SHE EXPLAINED: "THE WHITE HOUSE IS TRYING TO DISCREDIT ME. I SPENT FOUR YEARS FIGHTING THE LITTLE BOYS IN THE WHITE HOUSE."

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
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The White House
Washington

973 MAY 1 PM 8 52

WHITE HOUSE
MAIL ROOM

WHC003(0833)(2-072638E121)PD 05/01/73 0833

ICS IPMMTZZ CSP

1973 MAY 1 AM 9 48

215L083410 TDMT PHILADELPHIA PA 78 05-01 0833A EST

PMS PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON

WHITE HOUSE DC

I COMMEND YOU FOR YOUR STATEMENT LAST NIGHT. THE ACTIONS YOU
ANNOUNCED WILL FIND POPULAR SUPPORT. PARTICULARLY WILL THE ORGANIZED
BAR HAIL YOUR NOMINATION OF ELLIOT RICHARDSON AS ATTORNEY GENERAL.
IT MAY BE, HOWEVER, THAT HE WILL NEED A SPECIAL PROSECUTOR TO
ASSIST HIM. IN THAT REGARD, I SUGGEST ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY
RICHARD SPRAGUE OF OUR BAR AS A POSSIBILITY.
WITH THE HOPES OF ALL AMERICA THAT THE PRESIDENCY AS AN INSTITUTION
REMAINS UNDIMINISHED, I AM SINCERELY YOURS

JOSEPH N BONGIOVANNI, JR CHANCELLOR OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR
ASSOCIATION.

101100

5/9/73

Ambassador Annenberg called from London for rmw and said:

"I just wanted to alert you that I have requested the TIMES of London to send about 1/2 dozen copies of yesterday's edition that incorporated a superb column by Bernard Levin on the President.

"It is really a remarkably good column denouncing the gleeful hysteria. It is a classical defense of the President.

"As you know my thoughts are always with the President and with you.

"Incidentally, I sent him a telegram about an hour ago a meeting I had with Harold Macmillan. He was confident the President would gain further inspiration out of having to go through this thing.

"The telegram will be coming in any minute and I would appreciate his receiving it.

"Lord George Brown - former Labor Leader - he spoke highly of the President.

"I have the most enthusiastic confidence in the character ability and strength of the President -- I am sure that he will come out of this stronger than ever. Be sure to give him the copy of the Levin story from the TIMES."

rmwoods



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rmwoods

Rmw

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WALTER H. ANNENBERG

PERSONAL

May 21, 1973

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing herewith several items that you may want to note and pass along.

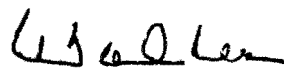
1. Robert Conquest's piece from the Telegraph, Saturday, May 19th. I called Robert Conquest Saturday morning to tell him how very much I appreciated his editorial comment in support of the President. You may note the typographical mistake in the spelling of Mike Wallace's name.
2. The characteristically divisive Anthony Lewis column in The Times this morning. Incidentally, I alerted our Embassy in Paris to call this to the attention of Dr. Kissinger today.
3. The lead editorial from this morning's Daily Telegraph.

Among the quality newspapers here in London The Times (daily) and the Sunday Times have hammered away at the President most unfairly and stridently. This of course has been all the more disappointing to me because I know how extremely courteous the President has been to Lord Thomson over the years. I would say the Guardian has perhaps been more abusive than The Times, but not by much.

I am also enclosing a United Press International Tape that indicates that General Alexander Haig had recommended former Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown of California as Special Prosecutor. I note this item was as of May 15th, so I know that as of this writing we have been saved from Haig's choice.

Lee prays for the President daily, and we look forward to the day when he is in a position to counter attack the extreme liberals whose primary objective is destruction of the President.

Sincerely,



Walter Annenberg

THE WATERGATE business is now employing, almost full-time, virtually every certificated moralist on both sides of the ocean.

Macaulay's often quoted remark that there was nothing more ridiculous than the British in one of their fits of morality made high claims for this country's Pharisees. Even though the American ones, it might be thought, are now putting on an even better show, the current British fit about America would certainly keep us in the running, if it were not limited to a rather particular lot of Britons.

Most of us recognise a certain gaminess in politics particularly American politics. Even Abraham Lincoln (known as "Honest" rather than "Tricky" Abe) might be cited. The way in which he secured the statehood of Nevada, contrary to the spirit though not, heaven forbid, the letter of the Constitution, in order to have two more Republican votes in the Senate (procuring it by allowing his men to offer what amounted to bribes) and his getting the Thirteenth Amendment through Congress by the same means, are dealt with quite frankly by his most admiring biographer, Mr Carl Sandburg. Lincoln knew exactly how near the wind he could sail. The late President Johnson, just before he died, made the soundest comment on Watergate: that Nixon had committed the terrible blunder of surrounding himself with amateurs.

One basic rule when reading about American affairs is that one must discount 80 per cent. of the attacks on Mr Nixon from the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*, and from the greater proportion of the British correspondents in Washington who inhabit the same hangouts. The fury of the "liberal" media men goes back to the 'forties when Nixon committed the offence of securing the conviction of a Soviet spy. As usual, the late Robert Kennedy's actual employment by Senator McCarthy was not held against him, under the traditional slogan "It's all right when we do it," as amended to read "It's all right when we do something much worse, even by our own standards." We might compare Mr Wilson, lately hobnobbing not with alleged 'phone tappers so much as traitors and murderers, when he tells us to remember Munich and forget the rather more recent Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

This may remind us, too, that if Mr Nixon had personally organised all the acts committed by, or even alleged against, his subordinates — and been

ROBERT CONQUEST: Pharisees and liberals, Washington style

chauffeur at Chappaquiddick into the bargain—these are very minor faults compared with those committed by the leaderships of Russia or China, or indeed nine-tenths of the States of the world. Mr Nixon has never served in a Government which framed up, tortured and executed even guilty people.

One may also question, perhaps, the *locus standi* of those American papers which condemned, or rather compounded, the theft of confidential material from the United States Government when they attack the theft of that of a political party. Doubtless the Executive should behave better than the Press; but as to the acts themselves, it is hard to discover any moral difference, unless it be that the first is the more discreditable.

Moreover, it is something of an anticlimax to read horrified allegations that the President is an associate of kleptomaniacs from people who have recently called him a Hitler-cum-Hiroshima-style mass murderer. They would be better employed in comparing what they said about last year's raids on North Vietnam with the facts, reasonably obvious at the time, but now fully established by air photography and other analysis, to which surprisingly, or unsurprisingly, little attention has been given.

The political issue at present is the extent to which the Presidency will be damaged. Although it is generally true in the West that the Executive has too much power and is able to inflict on our populations policy—and physical—changes that the majority of them do not want, the United States (at least under the present Administration) is precisely the exception. There the Executive has to fight continually to keep its necessary powers from being destroyed (or being disastrously slowed down) by the Senate and the Judiciary.

It is true that when the President and the Senate and the Courts were all more or less "liberal"—i.e. devoted to interfering in everybody's business at all times and against their will—a vast amount of federal intervention took place, carried out by self-righteous bureaucrats of a particularly horrible type. But the Nixon Administration has been actively fighting to stop this. It has been attempting in general to devolve responsibility for their own affairs on to the States and the localities, and it has worked

against—to take a typical horror—"bussing": that is, the system by which "liberal" judges can order parents to send their children to schools where they will stand a reasonable democratic chance of being knifed and learning nothing. (I have always felt that if some philanthropic organisation were regularly to bus muggers out to the comfortable Maryland suburbs where the leading judges live, the problem might fade away.)

Given our corps of correspondents in Washington, how many people here have read about Mr Mike Wallis's exposure, on his CBS television programme, of the conduct of "liberal" Senators and others on the bussing issue? Wallis noted that Senator Kennedy, Senator Muskie and others did not for some reason send their own children to the Washington integrated school system.

The same applied to leading liberal columnists like Tom Wicker and Nicholas Von Hoffman. Von Hoffman commented, "Nobody wants to make his children pay for his own social philosophy"—No, other people's children! Perhaps this was not reported here so as not to offend the susceptibilities of Labour education chiefs who have similar problems. In any case, may one not find it more morally repulsive than the cowboy crudities, even the illegalities, of Watergate?

Whatever view be taken of these internal matters, it is plainly in the interests of the world that America retain a strong Executive in the field of foreign affairs.

Mr Stewart Alsop, who has strongly attacked the Administration on the handling of the Watergate Affair, this week notes that when, in 1960, Nixon was given firm information that Kennedy's election could almost certainly be annulled because of fraud in Illinois and Texas, he decided not to raise a challenge on the grounds that the damage done to the Presidency would be too great.

Those who wish to destroy America's international influence, or simply to destroy the American system as such, such as Mr Richard Crossman in the *Times* and Mr Gore Vidal in the *New Statesman* respectively, are being perfectly logical when they hope that Watergate will do the maximum damage to the President.

For the rest of us, the opposite consideration applies.

TELEGRAPH

Saturday,
May 19, 1973

An American presents the case against Dr Kissinger Dangers from a flawed talent

From Anthony Lewis

Washington, May 20

For four years most of the press and other national sceptics in Washington suspended their disbelief when it came to Dr Henry Kissinger. He had three qualities that were in desperately short supply at the top of the Nixon Administration: intelligence, humour and accessibility. He was worth seeing, and he could be seen.

Dr Kissinger used his talents and his position shrewdly in these relationships. He gave liberal critics the impression that he really sympathized with their position. He played to their egos by seeking their understanding and support for his difficult role in a conservative government.

All of that is not quite yet in the past tense, but that is the way things are moving. Dr Kissinger's extraordinary status in Washington has been shaken.

The immediate reason is Dr Kissinger's behaviour in the matter of the tapping of his own staff members' telephones. Not only did he have the tapping done; when that fact caught up with him, he tried to explain it away in a series of inconsistent statements that, to put it politely, were attempts to deceive.

When first asked about the tapping, Dr Kissinger gave a long and evasive answer. Then he indicated that he had had nothing to do with ordering the taps but knew about them and had sometimes read the transcripts. Next, in an interview, he said specifically that he had

discussed security problems with Mr J. Edgar Hoover, then head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), but had not asked for "any particular form of investigation" or suggested "that any particular individual be investigated". Justice Department officials finally said that Dr Kissinger had asked for the taps and named some men he wanted tapped.

The alleged security reason for undertaking the tapping is also revealing. It was a report in *The New York Times* in 1969 that American aircraft were bombing Cambodia—a fact that was hardly a secret to the communists but that was embarrassing to the Nixon Administration when disclosed to the American people.

In his defence, Dr Kissinger's friends have put it out that he wanted his staff members tapped to protect them from doubts that were being expressed by the security men.

Why did Dr Kissinger personally read transcripts of the home telephone conversations of his assistants and their wives? One must suppose that he wanted to catch any hints of flagging personal loyalty.

The whole business is distasteful in the extreme. It is a sad example of what we are learning from Watergate—the degraded standards of honour in our official life.

But Dr Kissinger is also part of the deeper problem disclosed by Watergate: the centralization of power in the presidency, in disregard of law and institutions. In all but name he has been Secretary of State—but one who operates without any

feeling of responsibility towards Congress and without the wise if irritating restraints of bureaucracy.

No doubt it will be said that, unlike others on the White House staff, Dr Kissinger meant well. But well-meaning men are even more dangerous when they abuse power. Dr Kissinger's plausibility enabled him to play a large role in advancing the extremely dangerous notion that what the President wants is above the law.

Before he left for his talks in Paris with Mr Le Duc Tho, Dr Kissinger conveyed a plea for just a little more congressional toleration of the bombing in Cambodia: it was our only way to make the North Vietnamese comply with the Vietnam peace agreement.

There in concentrated form was the disregard for fact and law that has so wounded the United States. For to judge by the accounts of the United States Embassy in Phnom Penh it is overwhelmingly a civil war in Cambodia. America has intervened to keep the losing side afloat, at terrible cost to the Cambodians. It is the United States that is most massively violating the call for an end to foreign intervention in Cambodia—and violating, every day, the United States constitution.

A high-ranking friend has been calling the press and pleading that Dr Kissinger is a national asset and ought to be protected. Dr Kissinger is in many ways an exceptional person. He is entitled now to compassion, but no longer to toleration.—*New York Times News Service.*

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1973

135, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

TEL: 01-353 4242. TELEX: 22874/5/6.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS: 01-583 3939.

NIXON'S ORDEAL

WATERGATE WILL BE with us for a long time yet. The Senate public hearings opened last week and they are likely to continue for several weeks. In addition, the federal grand jury proceedings are continuing, and the newly appointed Prof. ARCHIBALD COX, the Harvard lawyer, will be pursuing his activities as the Justice Department's special prosecutor. It is a safe prediction that large swathes of the public, both in America and abroad, will become increasingly bored and confused by the apparently endless reiteration of the same innuendoes and allegations about the same people and the same incidents. The major American television networks are reported to have received many complaints about substitution of the Senate hearings for regular programmes. Nevertheless, there are obviously important issues involved. What are they?

The first consideration is the effect the investigations will have on the position of the President. Mr Nixon is lying extremely low, like Brer Rabbit. He has not said nuffin, but has come very close to it. This could be either because he has been completely knocked out of his stride or because he knows he is innocent of the graver allegations against him, and is merely waiting for time and events to vindicate him, in order to come back with thereby greatly increased effect at the end of it all. Whatever happens, it has already been clearly established that he showed remarkably poor judgment in choosing his closest staff. That is damaging, but in no way fatally so.

A second main issue is the extent to which the affair will lead to improvement in American constitutional practices. One of the most surprising aspects so far has been evidence of how relatively powerless America is to protect her own secrets. Our own Official Secrets Act is under fire at present, but not that part of it which protects military and security information. Nothing of the kind exists in America. Her laws relating to wire tapping and counter-espionage also seem to be in a state of muddle. A third field where it is to be hoped that Watergate may result in reforms relates to the rules governing conduct of elections and fund-raising. These are some of the aspects of the affair which are of general and genuine interest. Much of the rest is trivia.

RICHARDSON 9-15

DAY LD

BY WESLEY G. PIPPERT

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- ATTORNEY GENERAL-DESIGNATE ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON AND THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE HAVE HAMMERED OUT ROUGH GUIDELINES ON WHAT THE SPECIAL WATERGATE PROSECUTOR--WHO MAY BE NAMED TODAY--WOULD DO AND HOW HE WOULD DO IT.

RICHARDSON SAID MONDAY THE PROSECUTOR WOULD BE SELECTED FROM AMONG FOUR FINALISTS: WARREN M. CHRISTOPHER, 47, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL IN THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION; WILLIAM H. ERICKSON, 49, COLORADO SUPREME COURT JUSTICE; DAVID W. PECK, 70, RETIRED NEW YORK SUPREME COURT JUSTICE, AND HAROLD R. TYLER JR., 51, U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE IN NEW YORK.

IF NONE OF THE FOUR ACCEPTS, RICHARDSON SAID, HE WILL GO TO A LIST OF 25 OR 30 FROM WHICH THE FOUR WERE CHOSEN DURING THE WEEKEND. AFTER THREE DAYS OF CONFIRMATION HEARINGS, WHICH RESUME TODAY, RICHARDSON AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS AGREED THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR WOULD ASSUME AUTHORITY OVER INVESTIGATION OF THE WATERGATE BUGGING, ALL OFFENSES ARISING OUT OF THE 1972 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, INCLUDING CAMPAIGN FINANCING, AND THE SO-CALLED WHITE HOUSE "PLUMBING OPERATION," WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1971 AT THE TIME OF THE PENTAGON PAPERS TO PLUG NEWS LEAKS.

"HE IN EFFECT WILL ASSUME AUTHORITY OVER ALL OF THEM," RICHARDSON REMARKED MONDAY WHEN SEN. JOHN V. TUNNEY, D-CALIF., ASKED WHETHER THE PROSECUTOR WOULD EXAMINE DANIEL ELLSBERG'S PROSECUTION AND THE THEFT OF ELLSBERG'S PSYCHIATRIC FILES.

RICHARDSON SAID THE PROSECUTOR WOULD HAVE AUTHORITY OVER THE PREPARATION OF INDICTMENTS, THE GRANTING OF IMMUNITY AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF GRAND JURIES.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS HAVE PRESSED RICHARDSON CLOSELY ON HOW MUCH AUTHORITY HE WOULD GRANT THE PROSECUTOR AND HOW MUCH HE WOULD RETAIN FOR HIMSELF. THEY HAVE CONCEDED THAT THE PROSECUTOR MUST HAVE SUFFICIENT AUTHORITY TO REMOVE DOUBT THAT RICHARDSON, AS A MEMBER OF PRESIDENT NIXON'S OFFICIAL FAMILY, WAS DICTATING THE INVESTIGATION.

RICHARDSON REVEALED MONDAY THAT ACTING WHITE HOUSE CHIEF OF STAFF ALEXANDER M. HAIG AND A SECOND STAFFER, BELIEVED TO BE ACTING WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL LEONARD GARMENT, PROPOSED TO RICHARDSON THAT HE CONSIDER FORMER GOVS. EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN OF CALIFORNIA AND WARREN E. HEARNES OF MISSOURI FOR PROSECUTOR.

RICHARDSON ASSURED THE SENATORS THAT HE WOULD NOT SELECT EITHER MAN.

"DOES IT CONCERN YOU, THAT YOU HAVE PEOPLE DOWN AT THE WHITE HOUSE ADVISING YOU ON THIS MATTER?" SEN. BIRCH BAYH, D-IND., ASKED.

"I DIDN'T FEEL I WAS BEING GIVEN ANY ADVICE," RICHARDSON SAID. "I SAW NOTHING WRONG IN ADDING THEIR NAMES TO A LIST THAT ALREADY WAS MORE THAN 100."

UPI 5-15 01:37 AED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 13, 1973

*TV
Interview
Requests
1973*

MEMORANDUM

TO:

✓ Al Haig
Ron Ziegler

FROM:

Rose Mary Woods

When and if the President decides he is going to give any TV interviews, I would think this one suggested by Walter Annenberg might be helpful with the European Community.

In the meantime, when I am talking with the Ambassador I will just tell him that we have it in the "holding file."

Enclosures

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

May 9, 1973

Dear Rose Mary:

Would you pass the enclosed to the President
at the earliest opportunity?

With thanks,

Cordially,



Walter Annenberg
Ambassador

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LONDON

May 9, 1973

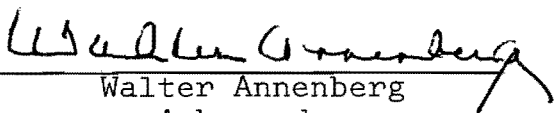
Dear Mr. President:

Today I received the enclosed letter and clipping from Mr. Bernard Levin, commentator for the London Times. You may already have seen Mr. Levin's article in the May 8 issue of the Times because I asked to have copies of it delivered today to Rose Mary Woods.

Mr. Levin hopes to do a television interview with you for the commercial TV channel in Britain. If time and other considerations permit, I strongly recommend that you agree to the interview.

Mr. Levin is one of the most highly respected commentators in London, and his columns in the Times are always interesting and frequently quoted. He has been consistently one of the best friends the United States has in this country, and his support for you and your policies has never wavered. I am confident that he would be anxious to arrange the interview in a manner fully responsive to your desires. I believe that such an interview could only have a favorable impact here, and I should think that it would have a positive effect in the United States as well.

Sincerely,


Walter Annenberg
Ambassador

Enclosures

The President,
The White House.

10 DEVONSHIRE PLACE,
LONDON, WIN 1PB.

01-935 0046.

8th May, 1973

Dear Ambassador

I write to ask for your help in a matter of what I think could be described as mutual concern. Some time ago you were immensely helpful in furthering the arrangements for my interview with Vice President Agnew. Since then, A.T.V. (the Company for which that programme was done) has been seeking an interview with the President.

When he was approached last autumn, we got back a favourable reply, indicating that he might well be prepared to do this, but saying that in any case he would take no decision until after the election.

We made a further approach earlier this year, and have so far heard nothing. Now of course I realise that the President at the moment is even more busy than usual.

(..cont..)

FROM BERNARD LEVIN

FROM BERNARD LEVIN

W. Annenberg

- 2 -

8th May, 1973

On the other hand, it occurred to us that he might think this was a good time to appear on British television (and I imagine that the programme would certainly be seen elsewhere including the United States), in a situation involving an interviewer sympathetic to his views and position. (I don't know whether you saw my column this morning but I enclose a copy in any case.)

You may feel that this is no time to be bothering him, in which case I should of course quite understand. On the other hand, you might share my view that this is something that could do him, and understanding of U.S. policies, no harm and possibly some good. The areas I would want to cover in the interview would be general ones about international affairs and domestic problems, and of course if there was any subject or subjects that he would not wish to talk about I would be happy to exclude them.

Perhaps you would be kind enough to consider this, and let me know your views.

Meanwhile all good wishes to you and Mrs. Annenberg,

Yours sincerely Bernard Levin

Mr Nixon and the Grade A devil-figure

The gleeful hysteria in much of the British comment on the Watergate affair, comment which in many ways is reminiscent (more of this in a moment) of the 1963 uproar in this country, was beautifully exemplified by the headline which announced that President Nixon was involved in yet another "scandal" because it seemed that he had ordered an investigation into the theft of the "Pentagon papers". When it can be thought scandalous for the President of the United States to wish to discover who has been stealing confidential diplomatic and military documents, it is clear that the insane root that takes the reason prisoner has been filling rather too many sandwiches in newspaper and television-studio can-tees; a word or two designed to catch hold of our sense of proportion before it vanishes entirely may therefore be in order.

The less important aspects may be disposed of first. Mr Wilson's poodle, for instance, snaps at my heels asking whether I still believe that the American people made the right choice in last year's Presidential election. Since President Nixon has, in the few months that have elapsed since his overwhelming

reelection, extricated the United States from Vietnam, achieved an enormous improvement in American-Russian relations without alienating China and *vice versa*, helped to keep the lid on the seething Middle East saucepan, cooperated in international efforts at regularizing currency problems, initiated new thinking on America's role in Europe, made a substantial contribution to the control of domestic inflation, and seen a further dwindling of both racial and university strife in the United States, it is not easy to see, even if his conduct in the Watergate scandal has been very gravely at fault, how anybody could imagine that the American voters were mistaken in preferring him to the grotesquely inadequate Mr McGovern, whose willingness to change his principles in the course of the campaign made our Mr Wilson look like St Thomas More.

Furthermore, my comparison of the Watergate business with the British scandal of 1963 should also be borne in mind before the substance of the affair is considered. The chief characteristic of that lamentable business was than anything—literally anything at all—could be alleged and believed while the hysteria was at its height. The naked man in the

mask was said to be a Cabinet Minister, the genitals in the cropped photograph that figured in a bitterly-contested divorce case were said to be those of another Cabinet Minister, nine High Court judges were said to have been caught in *flagrante* at an orgy with prostitutes; all these tales, and many more like them, were being energetically peddled, and widely accepted as true by otherwise intelligent and rational people. Now something similar appears to be happening in the United States; every day new allegations, ever more flimsily supported, are being widely retailed and eagerly believed; the latest, for instance, have nothing more behind them than a magazine report of some claims by Mr John Dean, to accept which would be about as safe to accept as Mr Daniel Ellsberg's view of his own conduct (and incidentally, a close reading of what Dean has said does not even show that he was suggesting that the President knew what was going on).

A lot of the comment, on both sides of the Atlantic, is even less reputable. Much of it in Britain flows from the same anti-Americanism that has existed ever since America became Europe's, and Britain's,

Bernard Levin

chief ally and protector; some of the comment is made still more poisonous by an added dose of anti-Germanism, based on the fact that Mr Ehrlichman and Mr Haldeman, the President's two advisers, had German ancestors. (Mr Haldeman, incidentally, is now officially classified by the liberal establishment as a Grade A devil-figure, but not so long ago he was, it seems, sufficiently acceptable to the same establishment to be appointed a trustee and executive member of that liberal temple the Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts, of which offices he will no doubt be shortly stripped; the liberal establishment has a great relish in kicking a man when he has been brought down by others and safely pinioned.)

What is the very worst that President Nixon might have done in the Watergate affair? So far, nobody who should be taken seriously has suggested that he approved, or knew of, the original "bugging". (I don't know what we are getting so hot up about in Britain, incidentally;

figures: saying is believing

it would not even be illegal here.) Nor has any evidence yet been produced to suggest that he was a party to the "cover-up". (Compliments to my friend Mr Anthony Lewis, and accusations are not the same as evidence; nor, for that matter, are allegations the same as convictions. Mr Lewis would surely not need reminding of these elementary but rather important facts if those being denounced were Corrigan Brothers, Chicago Sevens or Clarence Earl Gideons.) What is more, it is extremely unlikely that President Nixon, even if he were the most unscrupulous villain ever to hold public office, would have known about the alleged conspiracy to pervert the course of justice; even leaving out all other considerations and putting the matter at its most cynical, the first unwritten rule of those who act improperly on behalf of their superiors is to keep their superiors ignorant of what they are doing, thus leaving their superiors free to deny involvement. (A parallel, though of course much less significant, instance in Britain was the security services' action in sending Commander Crabb to examine the Soviet warship *Ordzhonikidze* in Portsmouth harbour while concealing what they were

doing from the Prime Minister.) But suppose the very worst is worse still? Suppose President Nixon suspected what was going on after the Watergate men were convicted, suspected that some of his political associates, or even staff had been and were still involved, suspected this and turned his head away lest he should find his suspicions confirmed (as at least one Minister in Britain did during the Suez conspiracy in 1956, taking elaborate steps to avoid discovering that British policy was based on a criminal collusion and the official story a pack of lies)? What then?

Well, *The Sun*, that mighty organ of international repute and influence, has already gravely advised President Nixon to resign ("Let the Tsar beware; the Skibbereen Eagle is watching him"), and no doubt further such voices, some of them even graver and more influential, on both sides of the Atlantic, would repeat the call. I do not think that President Nixon would heed it, and if it comes to that I do not think he should. There are, after all, the American people to be considered, and some exceptionally fastidious people might even suggest that it is none of anybody else's business. And one possibly significant shred of evidence on the American

people's view has emerged from the opinion-polling that has taken place in America on this business; a majority, whatever their views of President Nixon or what he did and did not do, seem to believe that there is no more corruption in American politics now than in the past, and eight per cent actually suggested that, Watergate or no Watergate, there is less. You can call this view cynical, or realistic; you can even call it mature. Indeed, you can call it accurate, and might well be right to do so. But whatever you call it, it suggests that the American people are considerably less thunderstruck by the implications of Watergate than many of the commentators profess to be, and even than some of them actually are. Anyway, to put it in terms which the liberal establishment, fresh from calling President Nixon every kind of blackguard, will no doubt class as outrageous, I must say that, in view of the fact that the Democratic contender for the Presidency in 1976 is very likely to be Senator Edward Kennedy, the necessity for the most delicate scruples in public men is not likely to figure largely in the campaign.

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Ambassador Walter Annenberg
EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

VIA AIR POUCH

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

June 15, 1973

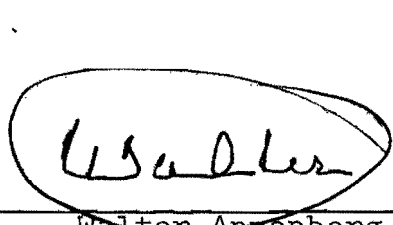
*Rmw
Kathleen*

Dear Rose Mary:

Lee joins me in extending congratulations on your new title, and we want to congratulate you in this assumption of further responsibilities in service to the President.

We think of you as diligent and dedicated, faithful and patriotic.

Warmly,


Walter Annenberg
Ambassador

Dear Mr. Ambassador (Walter)

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Executive Assistant to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Walter Annenberg

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

VIA AIR POUCH

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Executive Assistant to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

TELEPHONE:
(01) 262 5594.

Bill
Galtner Annenberg
apl.
AMERICAN EMBASSY.

REGENT'S PARK.

LONDON, N.W.1.

July 4th, 1973

Dear Rose Mary,

This is a reminder of my request that I should like to see the President on August 1st, 2nd or 3rd.

Lee and I are returning to the States July 31st and we shall be in the Philadelphia area until August 4th when we go to California. Incidentally, we will be occupying a cottage on the grounds of Del Monte Lodge at Pebble Beach, staying there until September 6th. We then go to "Sunnylands" for a week before returning to Philadelphia, and then back to England. Perhaps it might be more convenient for the President to see me in California, should he be there during this period and, hence, my giving you this schedule.

Adele and Bill Rogers spent 24 hours with us before going on to Helsinki. The Prime Minister invited them to Sir Alec Douglas-Home's 70th birthday party Monday night and this proved to be a heartwarming event. I mentioned to Adele and Bill that I had spoken to you that day and that you had asked to be remembered to them. May

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Assistant to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

TELEPHONE:
(01) 262 5594.

AMERICAN EMBASSY.
REGENT'S PARK.
LONDON, N.W.1.

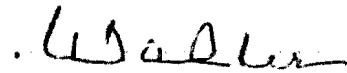
- 2 -

I tell you how delighted I was to hear them speak about you in a manner that measured up to my opinion.

Rose Mary, in the next few days I shall send you a letter for transmittal to the President so that he will have the substance of the subject matter about which I wish to see him.

With every good wish,

Warmly,



Walter Annenberg
Ambassador

7/2/73

Ambassador Annenberg to rmw:

"I would appreciate if you could get an appointment for me with the President August 1, 2, or 3. I will be coming back for the month of August and most of September.

"We are planning on being in the Philadelphia area until the 4th or 5th than to Del Monte between July 1st and August 4 we will be in Philadelphia area -- after that on the Monterey Peninsula ~~xxx~~ in California until right after Labor Day.

OR - if it would work in vetter with the President's schedule then then we could make it out in San Clemente.

Sal,

Walter Annenberg to rmw -- July 21st, 1973

I certainly would want to stay until the visit of the President.

I would never forgive myself if I were not there.

July ²¹/₂₅, 1973

PERSONAL.

Dear Mr. Ambassador (Walter):

My lack of response to the last few letters I have received from you is, as you are well aware, not due to any lack of respect or admiration for you, but because of the continuously busy schedule here.

I can imagine your embarrassment over the comments made by the gentleman who is most anxious to be our Ambassador to Great Britain. As we have commented before, this is an ongoing problem and one which will have to be solved one of these days.

I have put your letter of July twelfth, repeating your desire to return to private life, among the things the President will see when he is back at his desk and taking on all of the day to day activities in his normal routine. However, as you and I have mentioned on the phone, there are not many people who would be readily approved by the Senate Foreign Relations' Committee at the present time! I will also let the NSC people know of your desire to return home in the Fall but before I do I am wondering if you still wish to remain until after the President has paid a visit to London.

With fondest personal regards to Lee and to you,

Sincerely,

Rose Mary Woods
Executive Assistant
to the President

The Honorable Walter Annenberg
American Ambassador
London

P.S. I greatly appreciated your sending along the July twelfth editorial from the London Times as well as the memorandum from your secretary, and will put these in the President's reading file.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

July 12, 1973

Dear Rose Mary:

I am enclosing the editorial from today's London Times. With this editorial, The Times continues its objective commentary on the course of Watergate events.

I have also had the USIS office in London send the full text of this editorial telegraphically to USIA in Washington for wide distribution there.

With every good wish,

Warmly,



Walter Annenberg
Ambassador

Enclosure

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Executive Assistant to the President,
The White House.

P.S. While editorial coverage has been objective, the reporters and feature writers have definitely not been; I would say that this applies to the reporters and feature writers of the Sunday Times as well. As you may know, this is a sister publication of The Times.



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ONE DAY PAST THE CLIMAX?

Throughout the Senate hearings on Watergate Mr Mitchell's testimony has always seemed to be vital. There were originally six men who had a significant view on the question of the possible involvement of the President in the Watergate affair or its cover up. They were Mr Stans, Mr Magruder, Mr Dean, Mr Mitchell, Mr Ehrlichman and Mr Haldeman. Of the first three, Mr Stans and Mr Magruder exonerated the President from knowledge either of the Watergate plan or of the cover up. Mr Dean claimed that the President was personally involved in the cover up.

It has always been assumed that Mr Ehrlichman and Mr Haldeman would defend both their own innocence and that of the President. That left Mr Mitchell as the one man close to the President whose evidence could be decisive. He has stated quite clearly that he deliberately kept the truth about Watergate from the President and that the President only came to know the full facts late in March. Unless there is some further piece of evidence, of which no one at present has any idea, that means it will not be proved that the President had knowledge either of the event or of the cover up before the second half of March this year. Mr Nixon's handling of the situation from that point on may not have been perfect, but it certainly does not amount to the high crime or misdemeanour on which a President can properly be impeached.

This balance of five to one of the key witnesses on the side of the President's essential innocence is the less impressive because all of the six were themselves involved in the cover up, and have themselves in all probability at one stage or another told untruths about it; they are not entitled to be accepted as witnesses of truth. Nevertheless if this tells against the witnesses for Mr Nixon, it tells in equal force against Mr Dean.

There is one point in Mr Dean's evidence which is particularly suspect. "Friends" of Mr Dean gave a long interview which was published by *Newsweek* on May 6. Mr Dean admits that these friends of his were in fact himself. In this interview *Newsweek* reported him as saying that he had told the President on March 21, 1973, that he had never conducted the supposed inquiry into White House involvement on

which the President had relied in public statements. *Newsweek* went on to report "the President came out of his chair" in apparent shock. Before the Senate Committee Mr Dean denied that he had ever told *Newsweek* that the President came out of his chair or any such thing. The significance of this is of course that if the President was shocked on March 21 he cannot already have known about the cover up as Mr Dean alleges for six months. The withdrawal by Mr Dean of evidence tending to exonerate the President is damaging to Mr Dean's credibility.

Mr Mitchell says that he kept the President in the dark until March 22 of this year. Taking the four witnesses which have been heard so far together, there is therefore no reliable or adequate evidence that Mr Nixon had knowledge before March 21-22. If he did not have that knowledge then he is innocent of the most serious charges that have been brought against him.

That is not to say that Mr Nixon is not open to severe criticism. He has himself said that he must bear the responsibility for the conduct of men he had appointed which involved both illegal acts and concealment of illegal acts. Under Mr Nixon the White House developed an intolerable anxiety about security. The incidental revelations show that the White House was being run over a period of years in a way which was quite unacceptable and for that also the President cannot escape responsibility. Whatever happens now the President's position has been badly damaged and from that injury his reputation cannot be expected to recover quickly or completely.

Yet the essential political question of this summer was whether the President would be impeached or forced to resign, whether he would have to go. He was always likely to survive; he is now going to survive in all probability. Without clear cut proof of his guilt American public opinion would not support the impeachment of a President; polls show that only a small minority want the President to be impeached or to resign. The Democrats have no motive to remove the President, who cannot stand in 1976 for a third time, in order to replace him with Mr Agnew who would be free to stand in 1976. The

Republicans in Congress are strongly opposed to having a Republican President impeached as a matter of party honour; they do not believe even if the Democrats wanted impeachment, that they would have the votes either in the House of Representatives or in the Senate.

We have therefore a situation in which at least the evidence fails to prove the President guilty on the major charge of tampering with justice. Public opinion does not support his removal. The Democrats do not want him removed and do not have the votes to remove him and the Republicans do not want him removed either. In practical terms that must surely mean that the President is going to stay, unless some completely new facts are uncovered at this late hour.

The Watergate affair can hardly carry through the summer at the level of obsessed Washington interest which was reached in the period up to and including Mr Dean's evidence. It is likely to be declining by the time the Senate hearings adjourn for the summer. From the point at which people start to recognize that Mr Nixon is in fact going to remain President of the United States for the rest of his term, there is bound to be a swing back towards more normal conduct of business. The United States has been severely damaged already by the paralysis of administration produced by Washington's concentration on Watergate, understandable as that was.

What is needed is a return to business as usual. Everyone will have to accept that Watergate has left a permanent mark on American political life. Some of the dirtier practices of American politics, which were not invented in the Nixon White House, will now seem much more dangerous than politicians used to think them. Mr Nixon himself will be able to continue to conduct foreign policy without much embarrassment because the country is broadly behind what he is doing. He will have to make concessions to Congress and he will not be able to follow through as conservative a social policy as he would have hoped. He will have to recapture control of the economic situation. Yet in all probability his long drawn out personal agony of Watergate has passed its climax; life is even now beginning to ebb back into that extraordinary institution, the Presidency of the United States.

Ambassador W. H. Annenberg

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Executive Assistant to the President,
The White House.

UNCLASSIFIED.

VIA AIR POUCH

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

July 12, 1973

Dear Rose Mary:

It occurred to me that you would like to see the enclosed memorandum from my secretary, Miss Henrietta Morris.

Sincerely,



Walter Annenberg
Ambassador

Enclosure

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Executive Assistant to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Ambassador:

As you know, the Chapel Choir of the First Baptist Church of Dallas, Texas, is currently in London to perform under the auspices of the London Baptist Association.

I am well-acquainted with several of the sponsors of the group, and last evening joined seven of them for dinner. As is usual these days, the subject of Watergate came up; and I was quite impressed with their sincere defense of our President and their dismay at the proceedings currently being conducted in Washington.

They were outspoken in their praise of the way in which President Nixon is carrying on with dignity in the face of scurrilous attacks upon him which they are convinced are not only unfounded but an outrage. They said they voted for him because they believe in him, and that he has done nothing to undermine that belief; his record as President - what he has accomplished in office thus far - stands as a testimonial to his kept promises and his abilities.

They apparently have been backing President Nixon throughout their tour of the British Isles; and they are so intelligent and attractive that you would be delighted that such "ambassadors" are with us and not against us.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be 'L. H. H.', located in the lower right quadrant of the page.

July 12, 1973

Ambassador Walter Annenberg

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

VIA AIR POUCH

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Executive Assistant to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

June 12, 1973

Dear Rose Mary:

Last evening there was a television program on the British commercial channel about political events in the United States. Part of the program was taken up by an interview with Clement Stone. I did not see the program myself, but it was seen by some members of my Staff who informed me about it. At my request a memorandum was prepared about Mr. Stone's comments in regard to the Ambassadorship to Great Britain. I append a copy of that memorandum.

As you can well understand, such comments are a source of embarrassment for us here, and have even led to ridicule from some quarters. Naturally, I have declined any public comment.

At an appropriate time you may wish to show this to the President.

Sincerely,



Walter Annenberg
Ambassador

Enclosure

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Personal Secretary to the President,
The White House.

June 12, 1973

MEMORANDUM TO THE AMBASSADOR

There was a program on the British commercial television channel on June 11 about political events in the United States. Part of the program was devoted to a discussion of contributions by wealthy individuals to the Republican Party, centering on an interview with Mr. Clement Stone. After a discussion by Mr. Stone about his reasons for making large contributions, the interviewer, noting that there had been reports from time to time that he was interested in being appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, asked Mr. Stone if he was disappointed that he had not received the appointment. Mr. Stone's response was substantially as follows:

"Who says that I didn't get it? The future extends further in time."

He then went on to indicate that he thought he could do the job better than anyone else, and that would be his attitude if the President wanted to appoint him. He then spoke substantially as follows:

"If the people of England want me, why shouldn't I be gracious and accept?"

Ambassador W. H. Annenberg

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDÓN

UNCLASSIFIED

VIA AIR POUCH

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Personal Secretary to the President,
The White House.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

July 12, 1973

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Rose Mary:

As written you under date of July 4,
I am sending the enclosed letter for trans-
mittal to the President.

Warmly,



Walter Annenberg
Ambassador

Enclosure

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Executive Assistant to the President,
The White House.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

July 12, 1973

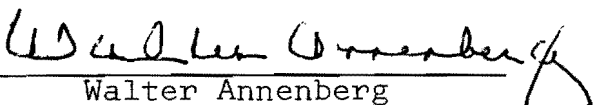
Dear Mr. President:

As I have previously told you, serving as your Ambassador in the United Kingdom has been the high point of my life, and the discipline of representing you has proven to be an especially gratifying and satisfying experience.

Nevertheless, with your acquiescence, Mr. President, I should like to return to private life following your visit to England this fall. You may recall my writing you November 12, 1972, urging that another be given this ambassadorial honor during your second Administration, and I take the liberty of reiterating this so as to underscore that this decision was not hurriedly made.

When I saw you on May 9, 1972, I mentioned Leonard Firestone's ambition for an ambassadorship, and you gave me permission to tell him that he could count on one. I do not mean to be bold or presumptuous in stating the following, but I believe Leonard would view the Court of St. James's appointment as a joyous climax to his career. Of course I recognize that only you, Mr. President, can sort out the possible, and we must have the wisdom to understand and accept the difference.

Sincerely,


Walter Annenberg
Ambassador

The President,
The White House.

Date July 21, 1973

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Ambassador (Walter)

My lack of response to the last few letters I have received from you is, as you are well aware, not due to any lack of respect or admiration for you, but because of the ^{continuously} busy schedule here.

I can imagine your embarrassment over the comments made by the gentleman who is most ~~xxxx~~ anxious to be our Ambassador to Great Britain. ~~xxxx~~ As we have commented before, this is an ongoing problem and one which will have to be solved one of these days.

I have put your letter of July 12, repeating your desire to return to private life, among the things the President will see when he is back at his desk and taking on all of the day to day activities in his normal routine. However, as you and I have mentioned on the phone, there are not many ^{people} ~~xxxxxx~~ who would be readily approved by the Senate Foreign Relations' Committee at the present time! I will also let the NSC people know of your desire to return home in the Fall but before I do I am wondering if you still wish to remain until after the President has paid a visit to London.

With fondest personal regards to Lee and to you,
P.S. I greatly appreciated your sending along the July 12 editorial from the London Times as well as the memorandum from your secretary, and will put these in the President's ~~xxxx~~ reading file.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 13, 1973

TO: ROSE MARY WOODS
FROM: BRUCE KEHRLI *BK*

Please note General Haig's
comments on scheduling this
visit for the latter part of the
San Clemente trip.

August 6, 1973

MEMORANDUM

TO: ✓ General Haig
David Parker

FROM: Rose Mary Woods

This is just to remind you of Ambassador Annenberg's request to see the President while he is in the country -- August 6 to September 6. He has written, called, etc., and I think he has to see him for a couple of minutes at least to discuss his desire to leave his post after the President visits Great Britain.

His number in Del Monte, California is: 408/624-2466

Put in
✓ Schedule proposal for
latter part of time in
S.C.
Things changed + Halter
Annenberg understood.
Rmw

Riv

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

November 16, 1973

Dear Rose Mary:

Would you please give the President the enclosed two letters. As you will note, one is personal and the other an official type resignation that can be used in any way the President sees fit.

Sincerely,

W. Annenberg

Walter Annenberg
Ambassador

Enclosures

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Executive Assistant to the President,
The White House.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

November 16, 1973

Dear Mr. President:

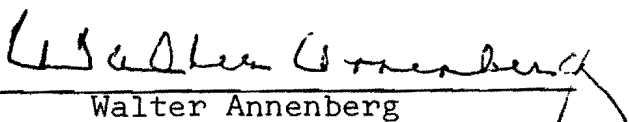
You will recall that I wrote you on November 12 of last year to express my desire to return to private life. Subsequently, I was, of course, willing to accede to your request that I remain at my post for a longer period.

The pressure of personal affairs has now become such that I feel obliged to tender my resignation, with the request that it be made effective on or before February 28, 1974.

May I take this opportunity to express again my gratitude for the honor and trust you reposed in me by appointing me as United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. The privilege of serving you and the people of the United States in this capacity has been the most rewarding experience of my life. I will take leave of my post with the recognition of a deep and abiding relationship between the United Kingdom and the United States, and the conviction that the fundamental identity of ideals and aspirations remains one of the most important cornerstones of the policies of the two countries.

I would just like to add my sincere appreciation and admiration for the leadership you have been giving to the Free World.

Respectfully,


Walter Annenberg

The President,
The White House.

WALTER H. ANNENBERG

November 16, 1973

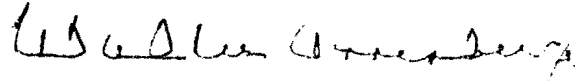
Dear Mr. President:

On a more personal note, I believe there is less evidence for a sincere and cordial welcome for you on European shores at this time and for the immediate months ahead. This is to be regretted because I know it had been your desire that a visit would underscore how importantly you viewed the need for solidarity and the maintenance of good relations between the United States and Europe.

Mr. President, because of the foregoing and because of my desire to return to private life, I should like to leave my post on or before February 28, 1974. I am submitting my formal resignation by separate letter herewith.

May I once again express my gratitude for the honor you have done me by this appointment and my admiration for your leadership.

Respectfully,


Walter Annenberg

The President,
The White House.

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

Restricted document has been removed. See document entry number 4 on Document Withdrawal Record (GSA Form 7279) or NARS Withdrawal Sheet (GSA Form 7122), located in the front of this folder, for a description of the item and an explanation for its removal.

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

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Spd
RN:rmw -- Please call Ambassador Annenberg -- 12/6/73

" I will of course respond formally to his letter. In our last conversation you had mentioned Bob Anderson of Richfield. Waiting your decision - I think it would be ~~xxx~~ great if you would put a feeler out for it and have ---- tell him when your decision will take effect.

Tell him the President would like to have him serve.

I want to give Walter the opportunity to formally offer the ~~xxx~~ position to him and if he is willing I will have HAK talk with him after that.

Walter -- do the whole thing -- all Walter has to do is to inform rmw and I will see that it is followed up from the White House level.

~~xxx~~

Tell Walter the President will respond formally -- would like to see him when he is back here."

RMW called - 12/6/73

Ambassador Annenberg said: "Please remember dear that we shall continue to have an unshakable friendship."

Mr. President, this is always your choice but ~~wex~~ had talked about an ambassadorship for Firestone -- nothing specific. The last time I was back home I spend a weekend with Bob Anderson and that is ~~wxxx~~ when his desire to be the Ambassador there came up."

rmw told Ambassador Annenberg that the President said they had tried but could not give the post in London to Firestone -- that they might

see if he would be interested in Canada.

=====

Later that day -- Ambassador Annenberg called back:

"I spoke to Bob - he said he is still very much interested but would appreciate it if he could have another 30 days to give a firm answer. Bob said that he feels a little easier about things (oil business, etc.) and he is still very much interested as he was when he spoke to me originally but he would really appreciate another thirty days. His reluctance is based only on leaving the company at this time. He asked whether I was leaving at the end of the year and I said I planned to stay on to the end of February and in a pinch I could stay until the middle of March."

more

Ambassador Annenberg to rmw -- Dec. 7, 1973 -- 11:30 AM

"If you thought it would be desirable - after I return in 10 or 12 days - to try to encourage him -- I have a very good relationship with him. (He is not a bit reluctant -- it is just that he is in the midst of a difficult decision as to whether to leave his responsibilities at the Atlantic Richfield -- (Arctic Slope up in Alaska, etc.) I know anyone who has thought about this job -- they don't need to have much encouragement to go after the job.

"Phil Hoffman - used to be Chairman of Johnson and Johnson would be another who would like the job.

"Bob Anderson would be first class. In my judgment he has the kind of reputation in our country that I believe would be a very real asset. He is a tremendous individual -- I have great respect for Bob. In September I told the Boss the feelings I had. I am going to leave on December 13th - go to Philadelphia for a few days - probably go out to California on the 18th or 20th of December.

In the meanwhile I will get back to him on the 18th or 20th -- ~~dx~~ 30 days firm answer one way or another.

I know you have been a great soldier -- don't let these people get you down.

If the President wants to see me -- I will be in Philadelphia from the 14th to 18th or 19th

would come back.



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

November 16, 1973

Dear Rose Mary:

Would you please give the President
the enclosed two letters. As you will
note, one is personal and the other an
official type resignation that can be
used in any way the President sees fit.

Sincerely,



Walter Annenberg
Ambassador

Enclosures

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Executive Assistant to the President,
The White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

This has not gone to
anyone else as I felt
you would wish to
see it first and make
your decision.

RmW

12/4/73

WALTER H. ANNENBERG

November 16, 1973

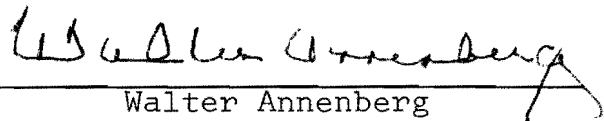
Dear Mr. President:

On a more personal note, I believe there is less evidence for a sincere and cordial welcome for you on European shores at this time and for the immediate months ahead. This is to be regretted because I know it had been your desire that a visit would underscore how importantly you viewed the need for solidarity and the maintenance of good relations between the United States and Europe.

Mr. President, because of the foregoing and because of my desire to return to private life, I should like to leave my post on or before February 28, 1974. I am submitting my formal resignation by separate letter herewith.

May I once again express my gratitude for the honor you have done me by this appointment and my admiration for your leadership.

Respectfully,


Walter Annenberg

The President,
The White House.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

November 16, 1973

Dear Mr. President:

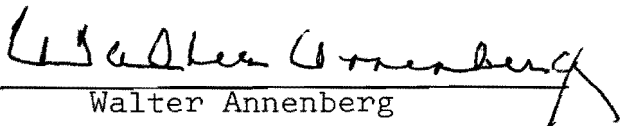
You will recall that I wrote you on November 12 of last year to express my desire to return to private life. Subsequently, I was, of course, willing to accede to your request that I remain at my post for a longer period.

The pressure of personal affairs has now become such that I feel obliged to tender my resignation, with the request that it be made effective on or before February 28, 1974.

May I take this opportunity to express again my gratitude for the honor and trust you reposed in me by appointing me as United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. The privilege of serving you and the people of the United States in this capacity has been the most rewarding experience of my life. I will take leave of my post with the recognition of a deep and abiding relationship between the United Kingdom and the United States, and the conviction that the fundamental identity of ideals and aspirations remains one of the most important cornerstones of the policies of the two countries.

I would just like to add my sincere appreciation and admiration for the leadership you have been giving to the Free World.

Respectfully,


Walter Annenberg

The President,
The White House.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

The President,
The White House.

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
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FROM THE OFFICE OF THE AMBASSADOR

To Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Executive Assistant to the
President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.



Dear Rose Mary:

It would appear that things are
heating up in the Golden State.

A handwritten signature, appearing to read "W. Annenberg", is written above a horizontal line.

Walter Annenberg
Ambassador

Enclosure

Feb. 6, 1974

ALIOTO 2-6

DAY LD

BY DONALD THACKREY

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) -- THE WIFE OF MAYOR JOSEPH ALIOTO FINALLY SHOWED UP TUESDAY AFTER "DISAPPEARING" FOR 15 DAYS AND CONFESSED SHE DID IT BECAUSE SHE FELT SHE WAS BEING IGNORED AND HER BUSY POLITICIAN HUSBAND OF 33 YEARS NEEDED "A LITTLE PUNISHMENT."

MRS. ANGELINA ALIOTO, 58, APPEARED WITH ALIOTO--A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR--IN A NEWS CONFERENCE AT THEIR HOME ONLY HOURS AFTER A LENGTHY SECRET SEARCH ENDED WHEN SHE CALLED HOME.

"I LOVE MY HUSBAND VERY, VERY MUCH," SHE SAID, WITH ALIOTO STANDING QUIETLY AT HER SIDE. "BUT HE DIDN'T ASK ME WHEN HE RAN FOR MAYOR AND HE DIDN'T CONSULT ME ABOUT RUNNING FOR GOVERNOR."

"IT WOULD BE NICE TO BE ASKED."

MRS. ALIOTO SAID SHE SLIPPED AWAY AFTER A POLITICAL RALLY JAN. 20 IN PALM SPRINGS AND MADE A LEISURELY TWO-WEEK TOUR OF THE FAMOUS CALIFORNIA MISSIONS UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME. SHE SAID SHE DIDN'T TELL HER HUSBAND AND OTHERS BECAUSE THEY "NEEDED A LITTLE PUNISHMENT."

ALIOTO KEPT THE DISAPPEARANCE SECRET BUT AS HIS ANXIETY GREW HE BEGAN CANCELING OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS AND HIRED OFF-DUTY POLICE DETECTIVES TO SEARCH PALM SPRINGS. THEN HE REQUESTED A FIVE-STATE MISSING PERSON BULLETIN BE ISSUED AS FAR AS TEXAS. FINALLY, ON MONDAY, HE ANNOUNCED THE DISAPPEARANCE TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN MRS. ALIOTO HEARD THE ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE RADIO, SHE CALLED HOME FROM NEARBY SANTA CRUZ TO REPORT SHE WAS SAFE AND EXPLAINED HER DISAPPEARANCE. THEN SHE CAME HOME.

"OUR MARRIAGE ALWAYS HAS BEEN VERY HAPPY AND SUCCESSFUL IN PERSONAL ARRANGEMENTS," SHE SAID, "BUT AS FAR AS POLITICS IS CONCERNED I SOMETIMES FEEL THAT WE ARE CORNERSTONES, A PLACE TO HANG ONE'S HAT. NO ONE LIKES TO BE USED."

"THAT WAS PART OF MY ANGUISH. I WANTED TO BE WANTED FOR MYSELF."

THE FINAL BLOW CAME, SHE SAID, AT THE PALM SPRINGS RALLY FOR HER HUSBAND'S DEMOCRATIC CANDIDACY FOR THE STATEHOUSE. MRS. ALIOTO, THEIR SON AND A SAUGHTER-IN-LAW WERE PRESENT, SHE SAID, "BUT WE FELT LIKE STEP-CHILDREN. I THOUGHT WE WOULD BE AN ASSET BUT WE

HIDE US."

),9)5463,& 59

WHEN THE FUNCTION ENDED, SHE SAID, "I THOUGHT HE SHOULD HAVE EITHER BROUGHT ME BACK TO SAN FRANCISCO OR STAYED WITH ME." BUT THE CAMPAIGN ROLLED ON WITHOUT HER.

SO SHE TOOK OFF FOR THE MISSIONS, SHE SAID.

"IF ONE WANTS TO ESCAPE AND NOT SEE ONE'S FRIENDS," SHE EXPLAINED WITH A WRY SMILE, "GO TO A CHURCH..."

THE ALIOTOS DISAGREED AT THE NEWS CONFERENCE OVER WHETHER MRS. ALIOTO WAS CONSULTED ON PUBLIC AND OTHER MATTERS. ALIOTO SAID SHE WAS AND SHE SAID SHE NEVER WAS.

"HE DOESN'T ALWAYS TELL ME THE TRUTH," SHE SAID. "HE TELLS ME WHAT I WANT TO HEAR."

ALIOTO SUGGESTED HE CAME FROM A FAMILY WITH A BACKGROUND OF "BEING OVERLY PROTECTIVE" BUT WHEN A WOMAN REPORTER ASKED, "DO YOU UNDERSTAND WHAT YOUR WIFE'S TRYING TO TELL YOU," HE ANSWERED, "NO."

"DOES THE GOVERNORSHIP MEAN MORE TO JOE THAN YOU DO?" A REPORTER ASKED MRS. ALIOTO.

"ABSOLUTELY NOT," SHE SAID. "IF I THOUGHT THAT I WOULDN'T PLAY A DISSOLUTION (OF MARRIAGE). I WOULD PLAY A MURDER."

UPI 02-06 01:55 AED

April 28, 1974

Dear Mr. Ambassador (Walter):

This is a belated note to tell you that I thought your letter of March 15th to the Vice President was a masterpiece! I am sure the President shared my view.

I hope all goes well with you and dear Lee, and that it will not be too long before I will have the pleasure of seeing you both.

With appreciation for your continued friendship and support and warm personal regards to you both,

Sincerely,

**Rose Mary Woods
Executive Assistant
to the President**

**The Honorable Walter Annenberg
American Ambassador
London**

RMW:ma

SUNNYLANDS

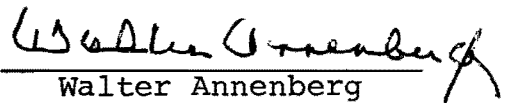
March 15th, 1974

Miss Rose Mary Woods,
Assistant to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Rose Mary,

You may or may not want to show the
enclosed copy to the President, but in
any event, I think you ought to be aware
of its contents.

Sincerely,


Walter Annenberg

Until April 6th, 1974:
P.O. Box 730,
Palm Desert,
California 92260.

WA:S

March 15th, 1974

The Honorable Gerald Ford,
Vice President of the United States,
Executive Building,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Vice President,

The ancient Chinese philosophers believed that reverence of the landscape was the highest ideal in life and hence most early Chinese paintings majored in some aspect of the landscape. Further, the landscape represented a sanctuary of protection and peaceful comfort. "Sunnylands" has come to represent just this in my life and as a consequence I try to guard the privacy and the beauty of it with respect and consideration.

Candidly speaking there were two occasions when I did not accede to requests for visits of Vice President Agnew because of the generous nature of his entertaining. Please do not construe this as any indication of my being adversely critical, but rather protective of this property.

The above preamble is being written you because your guest, Mr. Parma, called my Estate Manager, Jay Sherman, to seek information as to whether we were equipped to handle guest groups for meals and golf. Mr. Sherman told him he was certain the Ambassador would surely have no objection if the Vice President invited a few people here for lunch or dinner, but when the President stayed here no guests were invited on the property. Mr. Sherman further indicated to Mr. Parma that the Country Club next door, Tamarisk, would be pleased to extend courtesies to any golfing groups and as your host I would naturally insist on assuming any charges that might be incurred.

Mr. Vice President, over the years literally hundreds of people in this area have attempted to get on this property and I have avoided this because if I had permitted some, I could not in all good conscience turn down others, and I simply did not want to see "Sunnylands" take on Country Club aspects. At times this has not been easy, but I have found it more prudent to be consistent. I trust you will understand my philosophy about "Sunnylands" because it does mean so much to me.

With every good wish to you in your patriotic endeavors, I am,

Ever sincerely,

Walter Annenberg

Until April 6th, 1974:
P.O. Box 730,
Palm Desert,
California 92260.

WA:S