

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD [NIXON PROJECT]

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
N-1 [Doc 95]	Memo	President 40 Woods, re: personal paper	{ 3/29/71 3/31/71	CC (man)

FILE GROUP TITLE PFF	BOX NUMBER 20
-------------------------	------------------

FOLDER TITLE Archives and Library

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 or 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G. Withdrawn and return private and personal material.

H. Withdrawn and returned non-historical material.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: Archives and Library

<u>Document</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
95	Return Private/Personal

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD (NIXON PROJECT)

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
1	Memo	Edward L. Morgan to John D. Ehrlichman re: RN Personal Matters [Inventory of Presidents' property in his New York Law office] with following attachments nos. 2-3	3/29/69	G 1P.
2	Note	Anne H. to Marje [Acker] re: [Attached supplement to List of files from New York]	n.d.	G 1P
3	Memo	Helen Moroz to [Ann] Higgins re: [Correction of inventory item and questions concerning family photos]	3/20/69	G 1P.
4	Memo	Edward L. Morgan to Rose Mary Woods re: [Question concerning White House or National Archives Storage of material listed in attached inventory]; with following attachment no. 5;	4/10/69	G 1P.

FILE GROUP TITLE
 WHSF President's Personal Files
 [RMWJ Alpha Subject Files

BOX NUMBER
 94 20

FOLDER TITLE

Archives and Library

RESTRICTION CODES

- A. Release would violate a Federal statute.
 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 or 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 G. Withdrawn and return private and personal material.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.

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD (NIXON PROJECT)

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
5	Inventory List	H. Moroz to Anne Higgins re: Inventory of Contents of files in Telephone Storage Room, RN's Desk, Receptionist's Desk and Coat Closet at 20 Broad St.	3/17/69	G. 1 p.
6	Letter	Rose mary Woods to Jack Naylor, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie & Alexander re: [Authority for items to be removed from the law office used by the President], with following attachment no. 4:	5/20/69	G. 1 p.
7	LIST	[6 Books to be removed from the President's Law Office]	n.d.	G. 1 p.
8	LIST	Annotation; List of things stored by Don Nixon at Bank of America, Whittier, California, August 1971 August 1971	8/71	G. 20 pp.

FILE GROUP TITLE
 WHSF President's Personal Files
 ERMWJ Alpha Subject Files

BOX NUMBER
 94 20

FOLDER TITLE

Archives and Library

RESTRICTION CODES

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

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD (NIXON PROJECT)

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
		memo, Marje [Acker] to RMW [oods] re: [Conversation with Loie Gaunt], 6/1/72; with following attachment nos. 9 and 10:		
9	Memo	Bruce Kehrli to Rose Woods re: Special Files Unit	5/19/72	D Shorthand 1 p.
10	Resumé	Elsie McDermott	n.d.	D 5 pp
11	Letter	Rose Mary Woods to Loie Gaunt re: [RMN Foundation]	5/15/73	G
12	Memo	Loie [Gaunt] to Rose [Woods] re: [Transmittal to Mrs. Nixon] with following attachments nos. 13-14	11/1/73	G
13	Letter	Leonard K. Firestone to Mrs. Richard Nixon re: [Richard Nixon Foundation]	11/1/73	G

FILE GROUP TITLE
WHBF President's Personal Files
[RMW] Alpha Subject Files

BOX NUMBER
44 20

FOLDER TITLE

Archives and Library

RESTRICTION CODES

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

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD (NIXON PROJECT)

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
14	Letter	Pat [Nixon] to Leonard [Firestone] re: [Plans for Nixon Foundation Library]	[10/73]	G

FILE GROUP TITLE
WHSF President's Personal Files
[RMWJ Alpha-Subject Files]

BOX NUMBER
24 20

FOLDER TITLE
Archives and Library

RESTRICTION CODES

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Release would violate a Federal statute. | E. Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information. |
| B. National security classified information. | F. Release would disclose investigatory information compiled for law enforcement purposes. |
| C. Pending or approved claim that release would violate an individual's rights. | G. Withdrawn and return private and personal material. |
| D. Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy or a libel of a living person. | H. Withdrawn and returned non-historical material. |

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD [NIXON PROJECT]

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
N-1	Memo	President 40 Woods, re: personal paper	{ 3/29/71 3/31/71	C (9 men)

FILE GROUP TITLE	BOX NUMBER
PPF	20

FOLDER TITLE
Archives and Library

RESTRICTION CODES	
A. Release would violate a Federal statute or Agency Policy.	E. Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information.
B. National security classified information.	F. Release would disclose investigatory information compiled for law enforcement purposes.
C. Pending or approved claim that release would violate an individual's rights.	G. Withdrawn and return private and personal material.
D. Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy or a libel of a living person.	H. Withdrawn and returned non-historical material.

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.

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

Restricted document has been removed. See document entry number 2 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

Restricted document has been removed. See document entry number 3 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.

Rose:

Anne sent over the attached which are the files that were given to the Archives. *3pl.*

Item No. XV shows 1959 appearances, trips.

This could be where the material on the Russian trip is.

Do you want Anne to see about getting them back from Archives? Marje

SCHEDULE A ANNEXED TO AND PART OF
 CHATTEL DEED FROM RICHARD M. NIXON
 TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 DATED *September 30, 1978*

The materials conveyed by the Chattel Deed of which this Schedule is a part are located in packing cases identified by roman numbers I through XXI. The column at the left identifies each packing case by reference to its number, the center column describes the materials contained in such case in general terms and the column to the right shows the approximate number of items contained in such case.

I	Children's Letters	} .	
II	" "		
III	" "		9,000 items
IV	82nd Congress		2,500 items
V	Campaign of 1964		3,000 items
VI	1965 Appearances, Trips		3,000 items
VII	Plaques and Key (5) Whittier Year Book 1966 8 Tapes	}	13 items
VIII	Far East Trip		3,000 items
IX	1960 Campaign		3,000 items
X	1959 Speech Files (Correspondence and copies)		3,000 items
XI	1964 Campaign Tapes in Chronological Order		24 items
XII	Plaques, Key, Picture		10 items

XIII	1960 Campaign Clippings	1,000 items
XIV	<u>Six Crises</u> Manuscript	2,000 items
XV	1959 Appearances, Trips	1,250 items
XVI	1953 Trip - Far East Letters, Notes	2,000 items
XVII	1955 Central American Trip	3,000 items
XVIII	1956 Trip - Philippines, Pakistan, etc.	3,000 items
XIX	1964 Correspondence Prior to Republican Convention Young People's Correspondence Book on 1964 Convention	1,250 items
XX	1954 Itineraries, Appearances Foreign Dignitaries (met by RMN)	1,250 items
XXI	1964 Campaign Notes (plus 2 Books and Framed Plaque)	3 items

RMW

March 31, 1969

Bob Houdek

The President mentioned to Mr. Kissinger that there was a private record made of his 1959 trip to the Soviet Union. He suggested that Mr. Kissinger look it over.

Houdek is asking if we can put our hands on it.

M

20 boxes of files
that went to
Archives to Russia file.
trip to Russia trips
159 appearances
159 speech files

Ask Anne H
if this is in
file she has.

over

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

Restricted document has been removed. See document entry number 7 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

Restricted document has been removed. See document entry number 5 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.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

For your records --

The original has been sent
to Dan Reed at the National
Archives



Ed Morgan

RIGHT OF ACCESS

from

RICHARD NIXON

to

ROSE MARY WOODS

(Pursuant to Chattel Deed from Richard M. Nixon to
The United States of America, dated December 30, 1968)

Dated: April 16, 1969

RIGHT OF ACCESS

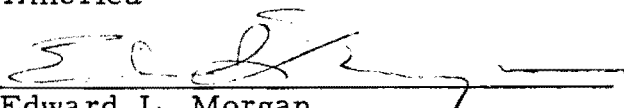
WHEREAS, the undersigned executed a Chattel Deed to The United States of America dated December 30, 1968, a copy of which is attached hereto as EXHIBIT I,

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the restrictions set forth in Paragraph "I", page 2 thereof, the undersigned hereby grants to ROSE MARY WOODS a right of access to inspect, examine, copy, or remove all of those documents set forth in Schedule A which is annexed to and made a part of said Chattel Mortgage, Exhibit I hereof. The removal of any document by said ROSE MARY WOODS shall be temporary, although it may be for an indefinite period of time, but it is in no way to be construed as a permanent removal of said document or documents, nor does the undersigned intend to give said ROSE MARY WOODS the right to permanently remove any such document referred to above.

This right of access shall remain in effect until revoked in writing by the undersigned.

DATED: This 16th day of April, 1969.

RICHARD NIXON
President of the United States
of America

By 
Edward L. Morgan
Deputy Counsel to the President

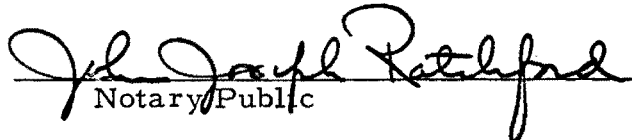
IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON)
) ss:
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

On this, the 17th day of April, 1969, before me, the undersigned Notary Public, personally appeared EDWARD L. MORGAN, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he is Deputy Counsel to the President of the United States and that he executed the foregoing instrument on behalf of the President, acting in his capacity as such Deputy Counsel, and that, as such Counsel, he is authorized to sign such document on behalf of the President of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal the day and year first above written.

My commission expires:

May 31, 1973


Notary Public

CHATTEL DEED

from

RICHARD M. NIXON

to

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dated: December 30, 1968

EXHIBIT I

CHATTEL DEED

from

RICHARD M. NIXON

to

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The undersigned, Richard M. Nixon, does hereby give, assign, transfer, set over and deliver unto The United States of America all of his right, title and interest in and to the papers, manuscripts and other materials (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Materials") which are listed and described in Schedule A annexed hereto and hereby made a part hereof, to have and to hold the same to The United States of America forever.

This conveyance is made to The United States of America without any reservation to the undersigned, Richard M. Nixon, of any intervening interest or any right to the actual possession of the said Materials, it being understood that the delivery of this Chattel Deed to the General Services Administrator shall convey to The United States of America the right and power immediately to take possession of the said Materials and to hold, use and

dispose of the same, subject only to the following commitments made on behalf of The United States of America by the General Services Administrator:

1. The undersigned shall have the right of access to any and all of the Materials and the right to copy or to have copied any and all of the Materials by any means of his selection, and to take and retain possession of any or all such copies for any purpose whatsoever. During such time as the undersigned shall hold the office of President of the United States, no person or persons shall have the right of access to such Materials except the undersigned and those who may be designated in writing by the undersigned, and in the case of any person or persons so designated, such right of access shall be limited to those Materials as shall be described in the instrument by which he, she, it or they shall be designated, and for the purposes specified in such instrument; and, if such instrument shall so provide, the person or persons designated therein shall have the further right to copy such of the Materials as shall be described in such instrument and to take and retain possession of such copies for such purposes as shall be specified in said instrument.

The undersigned shall have the right and power at any time during his lifetime to modify or remove this restriction as to any or all of the Materials and/or to grant access to any group or groups of persons by notification in writing to the General Services Administration or other appropriate agency of The United States of America.

2. If a Presidential archival depository shall be established for the housing and preservation of the Materials pertaining to the career of the undersign in public service, then, as soon as practicable after the establishment of such depository, the Materials shall be transferred to and thereafter housed and preserved at such Presidential archival depository. Until the establishment of such a depository, the Materials shall be housed and preserved at a place to be selected by the General Services Administrator or other appropriate agency of The United States of America.

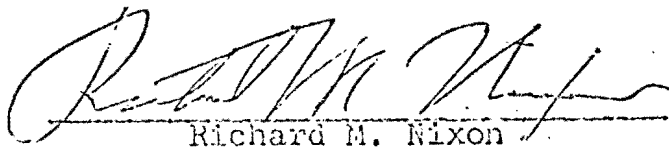
3. None of the foregoing restrictions is intended to prevent the Materials from being used exclusively for public purposes, and in no event shall any of the said restrictions be so construed.

4. Notwithstanding the foregoing restrictions, employees specifically designated by the archivist of the National Archives and Records Service shall, in the course of performance of their necessary archival duties, have such access to the said Materials as shall be necessary for normal archival processing activities.

By the signature of his duly authorized agent below, the General Services Administrator accepts this conveyance for and on behalf of The United States of America, and confirms the commitments made by his office on behalf of The United States of America, as set forth above.

This instrument is executed in duplicate, each of which is an original, but both of which taken together shall be deemed one and the same instrument.

Dated: *January 28, 1968*


Richard M. Nixon

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

2.5/1/68 By *P. T. S. [Signature]*

SCHEDULE A ANNEXED TO AND PART OF
CHATEL DEED FROM RICHARD M. NIXON
TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DATED *November 29, 1968*

The materials conveyed by the Chattel Deed of which this Schedule is a part are located in packing cases identified by roman numbers I through XXI. The column at the left identifies each packing case by reference to its number, the center column describes the materials contained in such case in general terms and the column to the right shows the approximate number of items contained in such case.

I	Children's Letters	}	9,000 items
II	" "		
III	" "		
IV	82nd Congress		2,500 items
V	Campaign of 1964		3,000 items
VI	1965 Appearances, Trips		3,000 items
VII	Plaques and Key (5) Whittier Year Book 1966 8 Tapes	}	13 items
VIII	Far East Trip		
IX	1960 Campaign		3,000 items
X	1959 Speech Files (Correspondence and copies)		3,000 items
XI	1964 Campaign Tapes in Chronological Order		24 items
XII	Plaques, Key, Picture		10 items

XIII	1960 Campaign Clippings	1,000 items
XIV	<u>Six Crises</u> Manuscript	2,000 items
XV	<u>1959 Appearances, Trips</u>	1,250 items
XVI	1953 Trip - Far East Letters, Notes	2,000 items
XVII	1955 Central American Trip	3,000 items
XVIII	1956 Trip - Philippines, Pakistan, etc.	3,000 items
XIX	1964 Correspondence Prior to Republican Convention Young People's Correspondence Book on 1964 Convention	1,250 items
XX	1954 Itineraries, Appearances Foreign Dignitaries (met by RMN)	1,250 items
XXI	1964 Campaign Notes (plus 2 Books and Framed Plaque)	3 items



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

January 14, 1970

Mr. Bill Eagle
Vice President - Operations
Penn Van & Storage Company
1610 Penn Way
P. O. Box 1434
Santa Ana, California 92702

*PRN
Personal
file*

Dear Bill:

I had hoped to get up to see you when Bob and I were in California at Christmas, but things piled up and obviously I didn't make it.

As far as the items which are in storage for the Nixons, I think the best disposition to make of them would be as follows. The two or three chairs and piano stool, as well as the few pieces of glass which I set aside as potentially of some value, can be simply left in Bob's and my storage lot and charged to us.

If you have not already done so, just dispose of the rest of the articles in any manner you see fit. Then later when a determination can be made as to whether the furniture and glass is of any real value or use in the Nixon museum or the birthplace, they can be turned over for that purpose. The quantity is so small that I see no point in establishing a separate storage lot and billing them. Bob and I will be glad to pick up whatever the costs are, ourselves.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Patricia Reilly Hitt
Assistant Secretary
Community and Field Services

cc: Miss Rosemary Woods ✓
The White House

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Miss Rosemary Woods
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 7 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.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D.C. 20408



March 19, 1971

RMW
info copy

Mr. Leonard K. Firestone
Richard Nixon Foundation
Crocker-Citizens Plaza
611 West Sixth Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Archives

Dear Mr. Firestone:

With this letter is a memo recommending that the President appoint soon a small group, which I have called "literary executors," to act for him when and as necessary in the administration of his papers and other historical materials. To the memo I have appended two statements, which I have labeled "Precedents." They describe the provisions made, in the first case, by President Roosevelt and, in the second case, by the family of President Kennedy for the administration of papers. While neither arrangement was as good as it might have been, there is something for us to learn from each example. Unfortunately, Presidents Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower have not left models of use to us.

The experience of my office in dealing with the papers of all Presidents from Hoover through Johnson, plus my personal experience in administering the papers of twenty-three other former Presidents at the Library of Congress have lead me to some conclusions. They are the basis for the recommendations in the memo. We can and would like to make the provisions for President Nixon's papers a model for other Presidents to follow.

I look forward to discussing this subject on March 25 with you and others who may be concerned.

Sincerely,

Dan Reed

DANIEL J. REED
Assistant Archivist
for Presidential Libraries

Enclosures:
Memo
Precedent I
Precedent II

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION



DATE: March 19, 1971

National Archives and Records Service

Washington, D.C. 20408

LY TO
ATTN OF: Daniel J. Reed

SUBJECT: Literary Executors for the President

TO: Leonard Firestone

Purpose

Bob Firestone
Hobart Le

I recommend that President Nixon appoint as soon as possible a committee of about four people to act for him in the event he is for any reason unable at any time to act for himself in the following matters:

1. To decide where his papers and other historical materials shall be kept, under what conditions, and for what period whenever they leave the White House, Executive Office Building or other places where they may now be.
2. To decide if, when and to whom title to all or part of his papers and other historical material shall be transferred and under what conditions.
3. Assuming that the materials under discussion here will eventually be given by the President or his estate to the Federal Government to be added to

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

the collections in the Richard Nixon Presidential Library, the literary executors would serve as a "screening committee" or "committee of review" which would:

- (a) Establish guidelines to be followed by the Library staff in determining which materials may be opened to researchers immediately and which must be closed to all use or restricted in some manner and for what stipulated periods such materials must be restricted or closed. (See categories set forth for Roosevelt Library.)
- (b) Review at intervals the work of the Library staff in order to ensure that the wishes of the executors are being carried out and to answer questions the staff may have as a result of its work.
- (c) Bear to the degree possible whatever criticism may result from the application of their wishes, guidelines, etc. to the

President's papers and thus spare the President and/or his family (who will have borne enough by then) and the Library staff who are public servants and may feel at times under public pressure.

Members

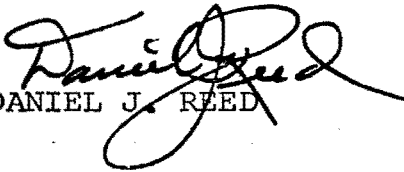
The executors should probably be about four in number, not less than three, and five might be too many. They should, if possible, be younger than the President and include:

1. Someone close to him and his papers while he was President, preferably someone close to foreign and national security affairs and well informed on the sensitive matters involved.
2. Someone who was close to him and his papers for a large part of his total career and intimately familiar with his role in domestic politics and with the various personalities who were close to the President.

3. Perhaps a member of his family who knows the events, personalities and materials relating to the young and the strictly private Richard Nixon and his immediate family.
4. An attorney preferably one familiar with the President's legal and tax affairs who will also concern himself with such things as statutory and common-law copyright, questions of libel and the Freedom of Information Act.

The existence of this committee, the names of its members, the general guidelines they develop, and, whenever possible, the specific restrictions on different groups of papers should be matters of public knowledge soon after the end of an administration. There is otherwise a serious danger that a former President will be accused of conspiring to hide material or to prevent the researchers from seeing what they feel they have a right to see.

Some such arrangements as these may now be included in a will or some other document provided by the President. If so, the provision is probably general and much less clear, comprehensive and detailed than what is recommended herein. Any arrangement less complete than what is described in this memorandum would almost surely leave unnecessary problems to be resolved later and . probably under less favorable conditions than now prevail.


DANIEL J. REED

PRECEDENT I

The Roosevelt Library Screening Committee

In 1943, three years after the Roosevelt Library was dedicated, President Roosevelt wrote a memorandum to the Library's Director. In it he named a committee of 3 persons to go through his papers and decide which should be opened and which kept closed, in the event that he was unable to perform this task himself.

The 3 members of this committee had all been close associates of the President for some years. They were: Harry Hopkins (the President's principal White House Aide and closest adviser); Grace G. Tully (the President's secretary); and Samuel I. Rosenman (another White House Aide, the President's principal speech writer, and editor of his Public Papers.)

The committee only began to function in 1945, after the President's death. We have no idea how frequently the members met, either by themselves or with the Library Director. It is our belief, however, that the committee did not really function extensively until 1947 when a decision of the New York Probate Court affirmed legal ownership of the papers by the Library and, consequently, by the Government. It is also our belief that Mr. Hopkins, whose health was very poor and died in 1946, was never really an active member of the committee. Basic decisions of the committee were made by Miss Tully and Judge Rosenman.

In making their decisions Miss Tully and Judge Rosenman worked very closely with the Library Director. Since the Library staff was then engaged in examining and processing the President's papers, the Director was, consequently, in a position to advise the committee on problems involved in their handling from the point of view of an archivist. Miss Tully, who had been in overall charge of the White House filing system and who had been personally in charge of the most confidential of the White House files (except for the map room), had a detailed knowledge of the papers, their contents, and their organization. Judge Rosenman was also quite familiar with them, having used some in his speech writing capacity and having examined others as editor of the Public Papers volumes. As a result, decisions affecting the handling of the papers were made by persons who possessed, both individually and collectively, extensive knowledge of the papers.

The first basic decision made by the committee was that its members would not themselves screen the President's papers but would, instead, establish guidelines which the Library staff would use in screening them. In the final form, these guidelines consisted of 8 categories of material which would be closed. These were:

1. "Investigative reports on individuals.
2. Applications and Recommendations for positions.
3. Documents containing derogatory remarks concerning the character, loyalty, integrity, or ability of individuals.
4. Documents containing information concerning personal or family affairs of individuals.
5. Documents containing information of a type that could be used in the harrassment of living persons or person or the relatives of recently deceased persons.
6. Documents containing information the release of which would be prejudicial to national security.
7. Documents containing information the release of which would be prejudicial maintenance of friendly relations with foreign nations.
8. There should be temporarily excluded communications addressed to the President in confidence, the publication of which at this time so soon after the President's death and termination of office, might result in discouraging confidential communications to Presidents in the future. The majority of such communications would, of course, also be included in one or more of the foregoing 7 categories."

The committee's second decision was to give to the Library staff the authority to open closed material whenever the reason for its being closed had disappeared.

The Library staff, operating under the committee's guidelines, screened the President's papers. In 1950, the open portions of the papers--estimated at 85 percent of the total--were made formally available for research. Thereafter, for all practical purposes the committee ceased to function.

Several comments on the Roosevelt Library experience:

1. A committee of persons who were close not only to the President but to his papers proved to be of great value. Serious consideration should be given, however, to a somewhat larger committee and to a greater diversity of points of view among the members. It might be desirable to include on such a committee a professional historian with no official tie to the President or his administration.

2. A close working relationship between the committee and the Library Director and the committee's reliance upon the Director's advice also proved quite valuable. The Director is the one who must translate a committee's decisions into practice. In time, as custodian of a President's papers, he becomes the custodian of the President's historical image. If the Director must deal with regulations or procedures that are unworkable or difficult to defend, that historical image inevitably suffers.
3. In giving to the Library staff the authority to open and close material when, in their judgment, there is no longer any reason to keep it closed, the committee provided a flexible system for making material available. However, the system may have been weak in closing all material for an indefinite period. Consideration might be given to using definite closed periods (5 years, 20 years, the death of a particular individual), for at least certain classes of material.

PRECEDENT II

The John F. Kennedy Screening Committee

1. The deed of gift for the President's papers does not specifically provide for the establishment of a screening committee. It does, however, provide that the "review and classification" of materials shall be performed "by and in collaboration between the Donors of their designated representatives and the Administrator of General Services or his delegates."

There is no doubt that it was always the intention of both NARS and the donors to have the latter's role in the screening process carried out by a committee, such as existed at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

2. In August 1968 a "Memorandum of Agreement" was signed by the Donors of President Kennedy's papers and the Administrator of General Services. The main provisions of this agreement (~~copy attached~~) were:
 - a. The committee of Marshall, White, and Kahn was appointed. Marshall was appointed because he had always been involved in the legal aspects of the donation of papers; White probably because he would be very neutral and cautious in decisions on closing papers; and Kahn because of his general association with the Library, his archival background, and the fact that he was to be in semi-retirement.
 - b. The first procedure in the process of screening would be an agreement on the priority to be given various units of papers.
 - c. The second procedure would be agreement on the the "type and character" of materials to be closed.

- d. The third procedure would be the physical review and segregation of documents by GSA-NARS.
 - e. The fourth procedure would be inspection by the Donor's Committee of the results of GSA's work.
3. The details of the Committee's work have, in effect, been worked out in an informal way. The Committee first met in July, 1969, and agreed:
- a. The papers that could be opened immediately, without detailed screening.
 - b. The priority to be given in screening various units during the next year.

The Committee met again in April, 1970, to review what the Library staff had screened. They sampled boxes of papers proposed to be opened and generally discussed with the staff the criteria being used in closing documents. They also agreed on the priority for screening the remaining units of the White House Central Files.

4. Because of his interest and involvement in many aspects of the Library's work we have always discussed with Burke Marshall matters that perhaps do not come within the purview of the Screening Committee (e.g. procedures on handling oral history interviews, questions of access to and ownership of certain audiovisual material, and policies on the lending of museum objects).

In somewhat the same way Herman Kahn* has been involved in Library matters not related to screening.

The point is that the exact duties, powers, and responsibilities of the Screening Committee are not clearly defined and depend, in large part, on the kind of role the members are playing in Library affairs generally.

*Herman Kahn was Assistant Archivist for Presidential Libraries 1964-68, Dr. Reed's predecessor.

5. A large and important function of the Screening Committee is to remove the Kennedy family from any involvement in matters of access to and closing of papers. The Committee has the complete confidence of the family and, to my knowledge, reports to them on their activities only in an informal way, if at all.

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER
AT THE REQUEST OF FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON

A RESTRICTED DOCUMENT OR CASE FILE HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM
THIS FILE FOLDER. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE ITEM REMOVED
AND THE REASON FOR ITS REMOVAL, CONSULT DOCUMENT ENTRY
NUMBER N- 1 ON EITHER THE DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD
(GSA FORM 7279 OR NA FORM 1421) OR NARA WITHDRAWAL SHEET
(GSA FORM 7122) LOCATED IN THE FRONT OF THIS FILE FOLDER.

April 23, 1971

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jack Nesbitt
FROM: Rose Mary Woods



With regard to the 1968 campaign files, I think you should send a memo to each of the people who had a role in the campaign in the New York and/or Washington headquarters, starting with the Attorney General, Bob Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, etc., and going on down the line, and ask them where their files are.

You should remind them that those files belong to the President and that we would like to put them in the Archives for courtesy storage. They need to be available so that someone representing the President can look at them when he decides what he wants to make public and/or for his use should he decide to write his memoirs.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 12, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: Miss Rose Mary Woods
FROM: Jack Nesbitt 
SUBJECT: 1968 Campaign Files

Attached is Loie Gaunt's inventory of the 1968 campaign files held in courtesy storage at the National Archives.

I wonder if you and your staff could give us some additional leads on where we might track down additional files and items. We're trying to make the collection as complete as possible. It should prove invaluable when the time comes for the President to write his memoirs (and, following that, it should make a good collection if he chooses to donate portions of it to his Library).

Enclosure

666
3/71

Inventoried by Loie G. Gaunt
March 1971

Inventory of 1968 Campaign Files at National Archives

NA Card File Ref.	Contents	Containers
#143	RMW - January to November 1968 Schedules, memos, lists, corres- pondence, etc.	3 legal boxes
#162-A	RMW - Form Letter File by issues	2 legal boxes
#204	RMW - Election Night Records	1 document box
#196	Schedules - February - November 1968 primary, post-nomination, campaign Ann Volz files	1 document box
#140	Basic Appearance Files - Tour Office Sept. 11 - Oct. 31, 1968	6 document boxes
#262	Schedules - Tricia, David, Julie, Agnew	1 document box
#203	Schedules and Records - VIP Speakers on behalf of RN	1 document box
#142	Pending Appearance Requests RMW and John Whitaker files	1 document box
#198	Tour Office Records - John Whitaker Jan. 24 - Nov. 15, 1968	5 binders
#200	Miscellaneous Tour Office Files	6 letter boxes
#201	Tour Office Files Arrangements - transportation & expense	4 legal boxes
#202	Tour Office Files - Advance Man Records	3 legal boxes
#199	Turndowns - by state January - November 1968	15 legal document boxes
#141	Turndowns - John Whitaker Files January - December 1968	2 document boxes
	Finance Records - Emily Roche locked filing cabinet	1 file cabinet (4 drawers)
#147	RMW shorthand notebooks Dec 5, 1967 to Aug 22, 1968	1 center box

(continued) Inventory of 1968 Campaign Files at National Archives

#181	1960 and 1968 Binders Issues, Sourcebook, Form Letters	2 center boxes
#188	Speeches and Statements Files Sept. 11, 1967 - Oct. 30, 1968	8 legal boxes
#189	Speeches and Statements - Kay Odell	3 legal boxes
#185	Press Releases - Reference File campaign, domestic, foreign <u>note</u> : signed out to Anne Higgins, 22 Sept 69	3 binders
#194	Statements, Article Reprints, 1967-68 <u>note</u> : signed out to Anne Higgins, 22 Sept 69	1 legal box
	Writers/reference files	35 center boxes
#182	Issue Files - Jessie Horack Agriculture, Foreign Aid, Transportation	1 legal box
#183	Misc. Mtl. and Correspondence Jessie Horack	1 center box
#144	Misc. Campaign Literature	1 center box
#146	Campaign Literature including article reprints	1 document box
#148	Campaign Literature and Reprints	1 document box
#184-A	Nixon Yearbooks	1 center box
#191	Campaign Books and Pamphlets Anne Volz files	1 legal box
#190	Los Angeles Telethon Questions	2 center boxes
#193	Misc. Campaign Materials - Anne Volz biogs, buttons, posters, candidate lists, "Nixon Nominator", photos, etc.	1 legal box

(continued) Inventory of 1968 Campaign Files at National Archives

#145	Citizens for Nixon-Agnew bound manual	1 document box
#147-A	United Citizens for Nixon-Agnew campaign materials and lists	1 center box
#195	United Citizens for Nixon-Agnew personnel lists, staff studies	1 letter box
#147	Rally Manuals	1 center box
#197	1960 and 1964 vote analysis binders Women for Nixon lists Rally Manuals	2 oversize document boxes
#186	Presidential Polls and Analyses July 1965 - October 1968	1 center box
#185-A	Photographs and Prints Nixon Family, Agnew	1 center box
#187	Favorite Nixon Recipe - copies	1 document box
#149 & 150	Nixon Volunteers, Commodore Hotel New York City - card files	3 trays
#153	CoppCollins Material photographs, statements, articles, clippings, etc.	2 center boxes
#170	Pre-convention Correspondence support	5 document boxes
#184	Pre-announcement mailing samples Seaton and Lodge	3 document boxes
#156	Correspondence re: VP possibilities	3 document boxes
#157	Correspondence - outgoing Congrats to Convention Delegates and and Alternates	2 document boxes

(continued) Inventory of 1968 Campaign Files at National Archives

#163	Pre-Convention Correspondence "NAR" (Rockefeller?)	5 center boxes
#165	Correspondence - Support post-announcement, pre-convention	5 center boxes
#151	Post-nomination - correspondence congrats	1 center box
#158	Post-nomination - correspondence analyzed suggestions	6 document boxes
#166	Post-nomination - correspondence issues	3 center boxes
#169	Post-nomination - correspondence mostly congrats	13 center boxes
#178	Post-nomination - correspondence support - by state	7 document boxes
#192	Post-nomination - outgoing correspondence lists	1 legal box
#162	Correspondence - January - December 1968 folder file - political	3 document boxes
#164	Correspondence - Jan - Dec 1968 miscellaneous/political (A. Waldron)	7 document boxes
#154	Correspondence issues - analyzed	22 center boxes
#155	Correspondence - support May - November 1968	10 legal boxes
#160	Correspondence - requests for material, autographs, photographs	7 legal boxes
#161	Correspondence - message requests	2 document boxes

(continued) Inventory of 1968 Campaign Files at National Archives

#171	Correspondence - Volunteers June - Nov. 1968 - Kathleen Balsdon	1 document box
#152	Post-election - correspondence congrats - children	3 center boxes
#155-A	Post-election - correspondence outgoing - congrats to Congressmen	1 center box
#159	Post-election - correspondence autograph and photograph requests	5 letter boxes
#167	Post-election - correspondence congrats - some children	60 center boxes
#168	Post-election - congrats special	1 center box
#'s 179-A & 179-B	Post Election - VIP Correspondence	2 center boxes
#190-A	Post-election - correspondence outgoing - Thank-you's	1 center box
#178	Post-election - returned, undeliverable thank-yous	1 letter box

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

Restricted document has been removed. See document entry number 8 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.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

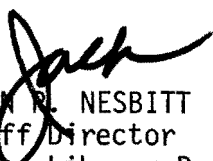
WASHINGTON

May 26, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS ROSE MARY WOODS

FROM: OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS AND ARCHIVES

Here is the written request I asked Agnes Waldon to send us. Terry Good is checking it out today up at the Archives.


JOHN R. NESBITT
Staff Director
Nixon Library Project

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: Office of Presidential Papers
FROM: AGNES WALDRON, Press Office *aw*
SUBJECT: Request for Information from the
President's Pre-Presidential Papers

Don Philips, a writer for Trains magazine, has asked the Press Office for assistance in researching an article on the President's use of trains during his Vice Presidential campaigns in 1952 and 1956 and his Presidential campaign in 1960.

Loie Gaunt informs me that among the President's papers on these campaigns there are schedules that would show which cities he visited and whether he travelled by train or plane.

Mr. Philips has been told that it will take at least a week to research this information.

July 6, 1971

RN:rmw

*Jack with
Lucy Ferguson*

*Presidential
Paper Gift
(Library)*

State gifts should be examined so that all of them do not go to the library. Some of these gifts have been personal -- some are state gifts.

Check through the list.

Examine all the stuff -- photographs, etc. -- there are many things that are personal -- many that are not and we should check this out.

EARL MAZO

5915 NEBRASKA AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20015

August 17, 1971

Miss Rose Mary Woods
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Rose:

If you think the attached is worth showing the President, please do so.

So help me, re-reading that interview of thirteen years ago just before listening to the Sunday night speech further helps me confirm my belief in extrasensory perception -- or something!

All the best,

Earl
Earl

*Call
+
tell
w/ Earl*

MR. PRESIDENT

I think you will find Earl Mazo's letter
VERY INTERESTING.

Rose

8/25/71

Also - we might want to have Earl give
his papers to you rather than to the
Foundation now.

yes

EARL MAZO

5915 NEBRASKA AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20015

August 17, 1971

President Richard M. Nixon
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Off and on for some time I have been going through and culling my enormous collection of Nixon material, trying to put the files in good shape before turning them over to your library.

Well, Sir, I thought you might be interested in a "bit" I happened to be reading, just before turning on the television Sunday night to hear your "earth-shaker" on the economy.

It was a taped interview with you on August 11, 1958 -- exactly thirteen years ago:

Mazo question -- Would it be accurate for me to say that in a Nixon Administration, if there is one, the public would never be in doubt as to where you stood on the issues and the national problems?

Nixon reply -- Wherever it was necessary for the administration's position to be known in order to accomplish an objective, the position would always be clearly known; there would be no doubt.

I feel that is the most effective way to lead....

Now, I am very practical in the sense that I do not believe in fighting windmills. I don't believe in being a Don Quixote, in taking on issues simply for the sake of a fight, simply for the sake of controversy.

I believe an individual in the administration must always conserve his resources for the battles that count, the great battles.. He must not fritter away his energies by getting involved in every little struggle, every minor issue that comes along... What he must do is look at the objectives of his administration and always have in mind what he considers those of major importance... the big ones.

He must never become unnecessarily involved in fights over minor issues which might prejudice his chances to win on the major ones ... To be an effective leader you have got

EARL MAZO

5915 NEBRASKA AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20015

Page 2

to decide well in advance what issues you feel are worth fighting for...and then you have got to take a clear-cut position, to get out front...and lead!

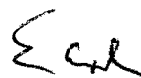
That is one of the most important rules of political leadership..."

There was much more in the interview of course, Mr. President ... and, so help me, I was reading a line in which you said "...and on occasion, when there is an extraordinary situation, I believe a political leader must be extraordinarily bold and decisive... and must dramatize his position so that it will be clearly known, so that no one could have doubts, so that the people would understand and follow the leadership..."

At that point Kaplow (on channel 4) announced: "The President of the United States" -- and what followed was President Nixon, on August 15, 1971, masterfully implementing the credo Vice President Nixon had ~~e~~nnounced privately to an interviewer friend on August 11, 1958.

Please give our love and regards to Mrs. Nixon.

Sincerely,

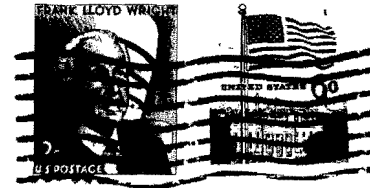
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Earl Mazo' in a cursive, stylized script.

Earl Mazo

EARL MAZO
5915 NEBRASKA AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20015

Personal

Miss Rose Mary Woods
The White House
Washington, D.C.



*File
Archives*

2 November 1971

Brigadier General James D. Hughes, USAF
Military Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Don:

I have gone through the classified files from Vice Presidential days and have done the following:

- a. Those folders that I recommend be declassified are bound into one bundle and so labeled;
- b. Those folders that I recommend remain as they are are bundled into another package and so marked;
- c. Attached to this letter is a list of the folders, marked "D and R" (Declassify and Retain) or "C and R" (Remain Classified and Retain).

It should be noted that some folders contain a mixture of classified material of various categories and of unclassified material.

May I call your attention to item 22 on the attached index, entitled "DEP Report -- 2 tape recordings." These tapes have a Hollywood label and purport to be a Top Secret report to the President. However, it is stated to have been prepared by the "Department of Extraordinary Personnel." There is no identification of the speaker by name or address. My research was unable to identify the "Department of Extraordinary Personnel" or any indication that it ever existed. These tapes should certainly not be Top Secret, and I doubt they should be in any Presidential Library. I am including with the tapes a summary of their content.

You note that I only recommend, as I find that the papers are almost all authored by different agencies and people in or out of Government, and therefore only they, as the originators, have the

power to declassify. My experts tell me that at this time there is no really satisfactory machinery for handling this problem. It seems that there may be three courses of action to choose from:

a. Treat them as Presidential papers and incorporate them into any Presidential Library material for review and declassification as may be determined through the Library system.

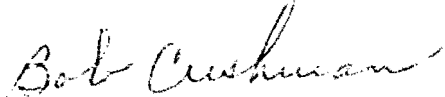
b. Treat them in the same manner as National Security Council papers. While here again there is no existing mechanism to declassify these, the matter is under consideration by an inter-departmental group headed by the Office of Legal Counsel to the Attorney General.

c. A committee might be convened under White House auspices, composed of a member from each of the agencies which have authored the papers, to decide upon declassification or not, as appropriate.

I have gone as far as I can go, and I am arranging to send the material, categorized as outlined above, back to Mrs. Livingston, Supervisory Archivist, Office of Presidential Libraries, National Archives and Records Service. Copies of appropriate paperwork will also be found in the box.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,



R. E. Cushman, Jr.
Lieutenant General, USMC

Attachment

cc: Miss Rose Mary Woods w/o att ✓
Miss Loie Gaunt w/o att
File Box w/att

October 14, 1971

Items to be removed from Courtesy Storage at National Archives and
Delivered to Miss Rose Mary Woods, West Wing, The White House

Series #264, Box 1 of 1 labelled LAWYER, NAVAL OFFICER
Miscellaneous Private Papers

inventory of box, as of 1 Oct 71, attached.

Series #419 - 2 Boxes labelled EDUCATION
High School and College Annuals
Essays and Term Papers

inventory of boxes, as of 5 October 71, attached.

4 Folders from Series #2, Box 1 of 1

- Rel'd* {
Rmw's {
Don {
1. RICHARD M. NIXON
correspondence leading to entry into 1946 Campaign for Congress
 - x 2. DUKE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL NEWSLETTERS, 1944
 - x 3. WWII REMINISCENCES (RN handwritten notes)
 - x 4. PAPERS of RN AS CONTRACT RENEGOTIATIONS NAVAL OFFICER, 1945
(some RN handwritten notes)

2 Folders of Photographs

- Not* {
rel'd {
Rmw's {
offic {
- x 1. Duplicates of Still Photos of RN and of Nixon and Milhous Family,
taken prior to 1948
 - x 2. Photographs, and ^{*selected*} (other original material), used in Bela Kornitzer Book.
inventory of folder, as of 13 Oct 71, attached.
 - x 3. Photographs of RN and Family, in general chronological order, ancestors
up to 1960. Note: one packet of photos separated to indicate that
no copies of these are existence in the Pre-Presidential Papers.

Rel'd {
11/5/71 {
6 {

from General Correspondence Series

- x Duke University Friends of RN, Box #228
- x letter, The Rev. Carl W., Box 312
- x Rice, Local. Jr.

October 14, 1961
page 2

from General Correspondence Series

- Rmw's office* {
* Navy Friends of RN, Box 553
* Hills, Isaac

- * Milton, Hugh, Box 520
* Baldwin, Fred L. Box 61

Rmw's office

Series #421 Family and Personal Papers

- Rel'd 11/5/71* {
* Box 2 of 8

correspondence and attachments, May 19, 1958, re: Dr. E. L. Nixon

- * Box 6 of 8

Selected Correspondence from and to Mrs. Hannah Nixon, 1954-1962,
plus extra copy of Family Weekly article, August 23, 1959,
"What People Don't Know About My Son" by Mrs. Hannah Milhous Nixon

removed from Series #209 (ROSE MARY WOODS FILES) for permanent Transfer
(~~Selected~~) and other

Rmw {
5 Folders of ~~biographical~~ biographical/material used by Miss Woods
as reference material for requested interviews about RN and PN
during 1953 to 1962 period.

Series #209 - 16 boxes

all labelled: ROSE MARY WOODS FILES, 1950-1963

Inventory, October 1971

#'s 1 and 2 of 16

Turndowns, Speaking and Other Invitations, 1950 and 1951

#3 of 16

Turndowns, Speaking and Other Invitations, 1952

#4 of 16

Log of speaking turndowns and acceptances, geographically, 1952

Folder - Non-speaking turndowns, 1952

#5 of 16

Manila Envelope, "Thoughts on Yalta Papers"
undated, no attribution, several typed copies

"Black Book" pages, RN and PN Engagements, 1953

Telephone Calls Log, 1953 @ Dorothy Cox (7 shorthand notebooks, plus
some yellow-lined sheets)

#6 of 16

"Black Book" pages, RN and PN Engagements, 1954

Telephone Calls Log, 1954 - Dorothy Cox (6 shorthand notebooks, plus
some yellow-lined sheets)

#7 of 16

Manila Envelope, RN's Handwritten Notes during period of DDE illness, 1955

Manila Envelope, records on telephone calls and messages on the night
of, and the day after, DDE's heart attack, 24 Sept 1955; also copies
of statement issued by RN on Sunday 25 Sept 1955

2 Manila Envelopes, RMW shorthand and typewritten notes and memo's, 1955-56

Folder, "Lunches Hosted by RN", Jan and Feb 1955

"Black Book" pages, RN and PN Engagements, 1955

Telephone Calls Log, 1955 - Dorothy Cox (shorthand notebooks)

#8 of 16

Folder, Lists of Hosts and Events and Dates on which RN and PN were Guests, 1946-56 (taken from RN Appointment Books)

Folder, labelled "1956"

1 small sheet of RN handwritten notes

Two Folders, RMW typed and shorthand notes and memos, 1956

Manila Envelope, "Bernice Woodward, Special Reports" 1956

#9 of 16

Invitations

Folder, Speaking ~~Invitations~~, 1957 (listed by States)

Two Folders, RMW typed notes on telephone and other conversations re: California Politics, 1957-58

Folder, RMW typed notes and other materials re: 1958 Campaign

Folder, Secret Service Reports re: RN vacations, 1954-58

Folder, RN Handwritten Notes, South American Trip, 1958

Folder, RN Handwritten Notes and other materials (DDE and Sherman Adams)

#10 of 16

All RMW typed notes, memoranda and miscellaneous materials re: political matters, 1959 and 1960

#11 of 16

Folder, Working Drafts (some with RN handwriting interspersed) for National Purpose article for Life Magazine, 1960

Folder, Working Drafts and Memoranda on proposal to DDE re: Food Surpluses, May, 1960

Envelope, RN's handwritten notes for TV appearance from Los Angeles, November 6, 1960

Envelope, RN's handwritten notes for various 1960 Campaign appearances

Folder, Miscellaneous speech and research material, 1960 campaign

Folder, RN's handwritten notes for various press conferences and appearances, 1960 campaign

Folder, carbons of memoranda to RN from RMW, December 1969 to August 1960

Folder, materials re: Steel Strike Settlement, 1960

Folder, RN's handwritten notes re: Cuba, 1960 campaign

#12 of 16

Folder, RMW biographies, sample photos and articles

Folder, "Issues, U-2", 1960 campaign

Folder, "Abbott Washburn", 1960 campaign

Folder, RMW personal, memo copies, 1960 campaign

Folder, carbons of memos to RHF from RN and RMW, 1959-60

Folder, RMW File, "Tickler" Carbons, 1960-61

#13 of 16

Folder, "Sample Carbons", RMW, January 1961

Folder, "RN Dictated" Carbons, January 1961

2 Folders, "Cliff Folger", RMW file, 1961

Folder, RMW working file on 1960 Campaign Mementos

Alphabetical Divider File, "Pending Appointments" 1961

#14 of 16

Envelope, with folders of RN Personal Financial Records, 1962

- Martin Lane House
- Investments
- Legal and Writing Accounts
- Income and Outgo

Bound copy, "Estate Analysis for RN" by Aetna (John Krehbiel), January 1962

Folder, typed notes (51 pages) on Meeting, St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, February 28, 1962 re: 1962 Campaign

Folder, "Paramount Pictures Matter" post 1960 Campaign

Folder, "Miscellaneous Correspondence and Filing", 1963
(should be put with other similar files)

#15 of 16

Photographs - prints of RN and PN for sending out and autographing, 1960-62

#16 of 16

Miscellaneous Reprints of articles by and about RN, 1961 - 1963
(includes set of Life Magazine series on "Six Crises")

Series #301 - 5 Boxes

all labelled "SENATOR-VP, SPEECH NOTES" - 1953-1966

inventory, October 1971

#1 of 5

RN Handwritten Notes
1953, 1954, 1955, as Vice President

RN Platters and Transcriptions attached
probably dictated onto platters over the 1953 to 1960 period,
but none transcribed until 1961 as material for Six Crises

Folder, "NSC, Cabinet and Legislative Meetings" - agendas, etc., with
some handwritten notes by RN

#2 of 5

RN Handwritten Notes
1954 Campaign
1955 Central American Trip
1956 - Pre-Campaign
1956 Campaign

#3 of 5

RN Handwritten Notes
1960 Campaign
1960 - Post-Election
1961
1961 - Governorship Decision Period

#4 of 5

RN Handwritten Notes
1965, 5 Folders, Notes of speeches, articles, meetings and
foreign trips

#5 of 5

RN Handwritten Notes
1961 - Six Crises
1966 - 2 Folders

Miscellaneous Speech and 1964 Campaign Material

Series #419 - 2 Boxes

Inventory, October 5, 1971

Box 1 of 2

School Annuals

- * 1928 The Pleades, Fullerton Union High School
- * 1939 Cardinal and White, Whittier Union High School
(inscriptions from classmates)
- x (2) 1930 Cardinal and White, Whittier Union High School
(one with inscriptions from classmates)

RN College Paper, 1933-34, "What Can I Believe" prepared for the course,
Philosophy of Christian Reconstruction
Handwritten original, 1 typed copy, and 1 carbon

x RN Handwritten Grammar School Essays, Assignments (Selected)

undated	An Arab Seed
Oct 16, 1923	Ways in Holland
Nov 4, 1923	Thanksgiving
Nov 5, 1923	The History of East Whittier
Nov 19, 1923	Letter to his Master from a Dog
Dec 12, 1923	The Boa Constrictor
Jan 7, 1924	John Greenleaf Whittier
Jan 10, 1924	How Moses Got Freed
Jan 22, 1924	Poem
Jan 28, 1924	Dictation
Jan 24, 1924	Sample Letter
Feb 1, 1924	Sample Letter
Feb 8, 1924	English
Feb 12, 1924	Abraham Lincoln
Feb 18, 1924	Illustrated Poems
Mar 5, 1924	Quotations
Mar 31, 1924	English
April 2, 1924	April Rain
April 15, 1924	Quotation
April 14, 1924	Verbs
April 15, 1924	Ants
April 17, 1924	English

Box 2 of 2

School Annuals

- x 1932 Acropolis, Whittier College
- x 1931 Acropolis, Whittier College (with inscriptions)
- x 1933 Acropolis, Whittier College (with inscriptions)
- x 1934 Acropolis, Whittier College

Series #264, ^{Box}~~Box~~ 1 of 1

*Rmwd
office*
LAWYER, NAVAL OFFICE
Miscellaneous Private Papers

Inventory (1 Oct 71, lgg)

Folder #1

Federal Income Tax Returns, RN and PN, and related papers for years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944 & 1945

Folder #2

*In
Box 181
Lawyer*

22 June 1964 letter to RN from Veterans Administration, re: National Service Life Insurance

31 Dec 1945 Notice of Separation from the U.S. Naval Service, RN (original)

30 April 1946 Post-separation letter to RN from Secy. of the Navy (Forrestal)

1 Jan 1946 Dependents Travel Voucher forms

Folder #3

*X
(SELECTED)*

<u>postmark dates</u>	<u>ed</u> (address/to RN overseas)
28 Jan 1944	Mrs. John (Edith) Nunes (cousin of RN)
8 June 1944	Mrs. Hannah Nixon
5 June 1944	Edward C. Nixon (8th grade graduation announcement)
6 June 1944	Mrs. Donald (Clara Jane) Nixon
11 March 1944	Mrs. H. C. Beeson (Aunt Jane)
June 1946	6 envelopes addressed to RN in PN handwriting, postmarked from San Francisco
	5 snapshots taken overseas; RN in each one, but no dates or name or other identification on backs
undated	hand-written note (request) to RN from SCAT associate
	RN Selective Service Registration card
	RN Treasury Department practicing attorney card
	RN Naval Officers Club Membership Card, Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides
	Domain of Neptunus Rex, SS President Monroe, card 1943

Folder #4

*X
(SELECTED)*

envelope, with "Overseas Notes" in RN's handwriting on outside. in addition to RN handwritten notes inside, are a collection of menus and other RN overseas memento's

Folders #5 & #6

X

RN's U.S. Navy Orders, Commendations, Awards and other official papers files, 1942-1945

Folder #7

all letters written to RN, apparently from former Duke Law School colleagues

(SELECTED) X	4 December 1938	L. A. Nash	Duke University
	8 March 1939	Edward Miller	Cornell United Religious Work
	28 December	Tom and Caroline	Portland, Oregon
	17 June 38	Bill Perdue	New York City
	28 December 1937	W. D. (Pete) Murphy	Staunton, Virginia
	undated	Bill Perdue	New York City
	30 December 1937	Dick Kiefer	Catonsville, Maryland
	undated	Duane Littell	Duke Law School
	16 November 1936	Frederick S. Albrink	Columbus, Ohio
	27 March 38	Tom	Portland, Oregon
	undated	Pete (Murphy)	Staunton, Virginia
	3 Jan 39	L. A. Nash	Duke University
	14 July 39	Frederick S. Albrink	Napoleon, Ohio
	6 December 39	Helen Kendall, Secy.	
		to Dean Claude Horack	Duke University
	2 December 38	Byron (?) Bobich	Duke University

X Folder #8

Official U.S. Navy Records, and Communications
Ottumwa, Iowa, Naval Air Station, and SCAT

(includes Officer's Qualifications Questionnaire, and
By-Laws, Naval Officers Club, N.A.S. Ottumwa)

#9 (3-ring zippered case notebook)

NOT
INCLUDED

1 snapshot, PN, marked on back "NYC, February 20, 1934"

1 group photograph, evidently of RN's Quonset Point, Rhode Island 4-42 Class, 1942 (RN top row, second from left, in Navy uniform)

X Certificate of Completion of Naval Training School, Quonset Point, R.I., October 16, 1942, RN

undated birthday card, signed "Ted and Aunt Olive"

X RN's Class Notes, divided by subjects, handwritten, mostly on both sides, 45 lined 8 1/2" x 11" pages (evidently Quonset Point)

~~NOT INCLUDED~~ X Loose in binder, 34 mimeographed tests, examinations and quizzes, answered in RN's handwriting and graded (evidently Quonset Point)

Staff List (evidently Quonset Point)

Pocket in front of notebook contains a number of letters, evidently to RN from PN

ask log o/a
Derry Good

found
RN's
book

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION											
ROUTING SLIP											
TO	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
NAME/TITLE						CORRESPONDENCE SYMBOL					
1. Miss Rose Mary Woods											
2.											
3.											
4.											
5.											
☐ ALLOTMENT SYMBOL ☐ APPROVAL ☐ AS REQUESTED ☐ CONCURRENCE ☐ CORRECTION ☐ FILING ☐ FULL REPORT ☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____ ☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____ ☐ HANDLE DIRECT ☐ IMMEDIATE ACTION ☐ INITIALS ☐ NECESSARY ACTION ☐ NOTE AND RETURN ☐ PER OUR CONVERSATION ☐ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION ☐ READ AND DESTROY ☐ RECOMMENDATION ☐ SEE ME ☐ SIGNATURE ☐ YOUR COMMENT ☒ YOUR INFORMATION											
REMARKS											
FROM	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
NAME/TITLE						CORR. SYMBOL		BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.			
Jack Nesbitt						TELEPHONE		DATE			
								2/5/72			

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

National Archives and Records Service

Washington, D.C. 20408



DATE: February 1, 1972

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: NL

SUBJECT: President Nixon's birthplace

TO: John Nesbitt
Nixon Library Liaison

*file
spl*

President Nixon's birthplace at Yorba Linda, California, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places December 17, 1971, as requested by the State of California. This means that the property is protected against any Federal projects that would adversely affect it and makes it eligible for a Federal grant if the State of California put up matching funds. No such request has been received to date from California, according to Dr. Bradford, Chief, Grants Division, National Park Service (code 183-x6669).

Information on the National Register was obtained from the office of the Keeper of the National Register, Dr. William Murtaugh (code 183-x2643).

DJ Reed
DANIEL J. REED

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION ROUTING SLIP											
TO	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
NAME/TITLE						CORRESPONDENCE SYMBOL					
1. Miss Woods											
2. Mrs Acker											
3.											
4.											
5.											
☐ ALLOTMENT SYMBOL ☐ APPROVAL ☐ AS REQUESTED ☐ CONCURRENCE ☐ CORRECTION ☐ FILING ☐ FULL REPORT ☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE ☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF				☐ HANDLE DIRECT ☐ IMMEDIATE ACTION ☐ INITIALS ☐ NECESSARY ACTION ☐ NOTE AND RETURN ☐ PER OUR CONVERSATION ☐ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION				☐ READ AND DESTROY ☐ RECOMMENDATION ☐ SEE ME ☐ SIGNATURE ☐ YOUR COMMENT ☒ YOUR INFORMATION ☐			
REMARKS											
Ad displaying jacket for Spalding's book.											
FROM	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
NAME/TITLE						CORR. SYMBOL		BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.			
Jack Nesbitt											
						TELEPHONE		DATE			
								2/22/72			

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 14, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR: RAY PRICE
CEIL BELLINGER

FROM: DAVE GERGEN

SUBJECT: 1968 Campaign Files

This has always been a murky subject to me and to others who have sometimes had need of materials from 1968. Under some pressure from several different offices -- including this one -- Jack Nesbitt has now become involved in trying to straighten out where we are and Margita White has just spent two days delving into more than a dozen dusty boxes of materials on the 5th floor of the EOB.

Margita called today to report that they have now located many films of 1968 speeches, a schedule of where the candidate was for much of the campaign (if not all), a lot of the PR hand-outs and some other material. This will be added to the speech transcripts that were already kept by Donna Kingwell as well as the RNC collections. Apparently, Nesbitt's staff will try to organize some of this material and is open to suggestions about what would be most useful for the White House to have available this year.

I'm sure that you both have a very precise knowledge of what has been available before and what -- if anything -- you would still like to obtain. If either of you have any suggestions about what would be of value to us, this would be an ideal time to obtain some results.

✓ cc: Rose Mary Woods

Dave G

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION ROUTING SLIP											
TO	CO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
NAME/TITLE						CORRESPONDENCE SYMBOL					
1. <i>Marje Acker</i>											
2.											
3.											
4.											
5.											
☐ ALLOTMENT SYMBOL ☐ APPROVAL ☐ AS REQUESTED ☐ CONCURRENCE ☐ CORRECTION ☐ FILING ☐ FULL REPORT ☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE ☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF ☐ HANDLE DIRECT ☐ IMMEDIATE ACTION ☐ INITIALS ☐ NECESSARY ACTION ☐ NOTE AND RETURN ☐ PER OUR CONVERSATION ☐ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION ☐ READ AND DESTROY ☐ RECOMMENDATION ☐ SEE ME ☐ SIGNATURE ☒ YOUR COMMENT ☒ YOUR INFORMATION											

John Kennedy 1954 Letter Up for Sale

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN

A letter handwritten by John Fitzgerald Kennedy in 1954, in which the then Senator explained why he had had to miss one of the most controversial and politically significant votes of his Senate career—the censure of Joseph R. McCarthy—was put up for auction here last night. The letter, whose contents had never been publicly disclosed, was placed on sale by an unidentified Boston dealer who had consigned it to Charles Hiton Galleries, 25 East 77th Street. The auction held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The question of Mr. Kennedy's attitude toward Senator McCarthy and McCarthyism persisted throughout his broadening political career and was a sensitive issue in his 1960 Presidential campaign. On Dec. 2, 1954, when the Senate voted the censure by 67 to 22, Senator Kennedy was in the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York, recuperating from an operation 12 days earlier for a spinal injury he had sustained in World War II. Sent to Close Friend

In his letter, scrawled in blue ink on four leaves of yellowed memo paper and sent to a close friend and legislative aide, he explained that his operation had been "set in advance of the facts are wrong." He explained McCarthy censure business.

The letter was prompted by a "Washington Merry-Go-Round" debate and added: "2ndly it is column by Drew Pearson and

Jack Anderson that accused Mr. Kennedy of entering the hospital to avoid the debate and the censure vote "because of his [Senator Kennedy's] huge McCarthy following in Massachusetts."

The column, which appeared on Sept. 28, 1954, also said that a "second purpose" in entering the hospital was that Mr. Kennedy would thus not have to campaign for Foster Furcolo, the Massachusetts State Treasurer who was the Democratic opponent of Senator Leverett Saltonstall. Senator Kennedy had refused to endorse Mr. Furcolo, despite his Democratic affiliation against Mr. Saltonstall, a Republican who was a long-time friend of Mr. Kennedy.

Effect of Victory

The column suggested that a Furcolo victory "would diminish" Senator Kennedy's political stature in Massachusetts Democratic circles, and that this was the reason he was opposed to Mr. Furcolo.

Senator Kennedy, in his letter, said it was his "guess" that the source of the column's accusations was either Mr. Furcolo or Ed Michaelson, a correspondent of The Boston Herald at the time.

"In any case," he wrote, "the facts are wrong." He explained that his operation had been "set in advance" of the McCarthy debate and added: "2ndly it is doubtful if Furcolo could beat

Saltonstall in 1954 if I would have to worry about him in '59."

Though not intended for publication, the letter was to serve as a guideline for its recipient, Lieut. Comdr. Langdon P. Marvin Jr., in any reply to Mr. Pearson.

The letter ended by saying: "I will leave it to your judgement—but it demonstrates that Anderson, etc. is unfriendly & I am inclined to say to hell with them."

Mr. Marvin, now president of the Aerospace Research Foundation, said by telephone from his Washington office yesterday that the "judgement" Mr. Kennedy left to him was "whether to straighten them [the columnists] out or ignore it." He added:

"I advised Drew Pearson that the operation had been scheduled well head of the censuring of Senator McCarthy, and that it was quite a serious operation. But I was in no position to advise them as to the ins and outs about Furcolo."

JFK Letter Brings \$1,000

A letter John F. Kennedy wrote as a U.S. senator criticizing columnist Jack Anderson was sold at auction last night for \$1,000.

Charles Hamilton Galleries, the auctioneers, had estimated the value at \$3,500.

C. F. Waring, a private New York Collector, bought the letter at Charles Hamilton Galleries in New York.

The letter, written to Lt. Cmdr. Langdon P. Marvin Jr. in 1954, denies an allegation in a column by Anderson and the late Drew Pearson that Kennedy would avoid voting on the censure resolution against the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, R-Wis., by entering a hospital. Another reason for the hospital stay was to avoid campaigning for Foster Furculo, who was opposing Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, the column charged.

"As you know the operation was set in advance of the McCarthy censure business," Kennedy wrote.

STAR

★

5/26/72

Call
for

Archives
spl.

RMW

June 1, 1972

I talked with Loie last week -- she does not know exactly what files they are referring to -- also she said she could come back around July 10 and stay until about the time of the Convention.

With regard to Mac -- she said she would be completely trustworthy ^{BUT} ~~but~~ everything has to be labeled before she can work with it.

John Dean was supposed to send her a copy of a plan he said he had of what they wanted to do and she would send you a copy when she received it.

Mac's resume is attached -- we got it when she was looking for a job in 1970.

Marje

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

Restricted document has been removed. See document entry number 9 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.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 10, 1970

FOR: Rose Mary Woods

FROM: Noble Melencamp

We have made copies of Miss McDermott's papers. I am sending one to Bill Hopkins with whom I have talked about Miss McDermott, and I will take another to Peter Milspaugh in Harry Flemming's office ~~2794~~ this afternoon.

12-16-70

2537

going to work
for Glenn Beall

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

Restricted document has been removed. See document entry number 10 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.

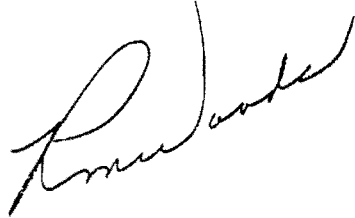
The Western White House
San Clemente

July 17, 1972

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bob Haldeman
Alex Butterfield
David Hoopes
David Parker
John Nesbitt
Lucy Ferguson

FROM: Rose Mary Woods



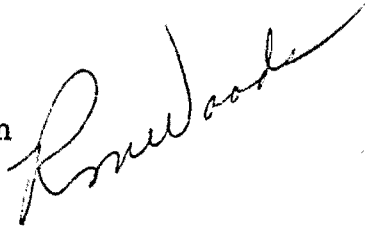
The President has given explicit instructions that no article of his from the Archives is to be loaned or given to any one. He said he has agreed with the members of the Foundation that all of these things will be held for the Nixon Library and nothing will be loaned or given to anyone for use prior to the time the Library is ready.

July 28, 1972

MEMORANDUM

TO: Darlene Moulds
Office of John Dean

FROM: Rose Mary Woods



Attached are the old files you requested from the Presidential Archives on restrictive covenants.

As you know, when you have finished with these files they are to be returned intact to the Archives.

If for any reason you wish to make xerox copies of any of the material in the files would you please let us know exactly what is being xeroxed for your use.

Thanks.

cc: Terry Good

July 28, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR: TERRY GOOD
FROM: DARLENE MOULDS
SUBJECT: Restrictive Covenant Files

The restrictive covenant files which were obtained from Presidential Archives for my use are being returned herewith. It was not necessary for me to zerox any material from the files, but I did use the information contained therein.

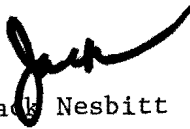
Thank you!

cc: ✓ Rose Mary Woods

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Marje:

Another example of what can
happen to Presidential
material!



Jack Nesbitt

VIP

(Tr)Ash Can Art of JFK

By Maxine Cheshire

A signed drawing by the late John F. Kennedy—allegedly found in a trash can—is being parlayed into a business venture timed to coincide next year with the 10th anniversary of his death.

The sketch, showing the Kennedy family's compound and their various boats on the water at Hyannis Port, Mass., has been authenticated at the Kennedy Library by archivist David Powers.

Powers, one of the people closest to JFK in his lifetime and co-author of a new book about him ("Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye"), says there are only five other similar drawings known to be in existence.

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis has two in her New York apartment. Ethel Kennedy owns two more. JFK's boyhood friend, LeMoine Billings, has the other.

Neither Powers nor anyone else familiar with the late President's artwork has been able to trace the drawing, which turned up last summer, or figure out how it came to be on the market.

The drawing is now in the possession of an Alexandria (Va.) antiques dealer, Holly Langhorne, who has put it in a safety-deposit box and hired a lawyer to help her make the fullest use of its commercial possibilities. She expects "to make a million dollars."

Mrs. Langhorne said she plans to reproduce the drawings in a "limited edition," each print selling for \$150. The matted pictures would be sold nationwide as "commemorative collectors' items."

In the meantime, she says she is "under orders" from her lawyer not to discuss the drawing's origins except to say that she has a valid legal title to it.

According to Powers, the drawing was first brought to his attention months ago by another Alexandria antiques dealer, James Maxwell, who sent a facsimile copy to the Kennedy Library offices in Waltham, Mass., for verification.

Maxwell, assured by Powers that the drawing was authentic, sold it to Mrs. Langhorne for \$2,500.

Maxwell said he bought the drawing from "a stranger" who showed up one day at the Thieves Market on Richmond Highway, where Maxwell and Mrs. Langhorne both have booths.

The stranger, who told Maxwell he had found the drawings "in a trash can," later sold the dealer an unspecified number of other drawings and "handwritten copies of two speeches made by Kennedy during the 1960 campaign."



Detail of the Kennedy sketch.

Maxwell said the seller told him his name "and the address where he was living at the time," but that he considers the information confidential.

The second batch of drawings and speech drafts did not come from a trash can. His supplier acquired those, Maxwell said, "through trading with other collectors."

Maxwell gave one of the other Kennedy drawings to his mother, Virginia Maxwell, an artist who lives in Springfield, Va.

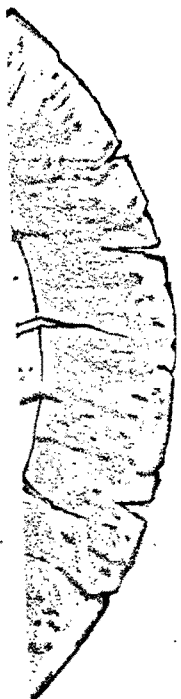
Hers, drawn as many JFK doodles were, on the back of a large white envelope, is also a pen-and-ink drawing of a house and boats. It is inscribed at the top: "Keep this—John Kennedy."

Other scribbles in Kennedy's handwriting read: "Teddy-bear for Caroline . . . check with Jackie on other gifts . . . candy . . . gifts for mother . . . Hyannis this weekend . . . surprise party . . ."

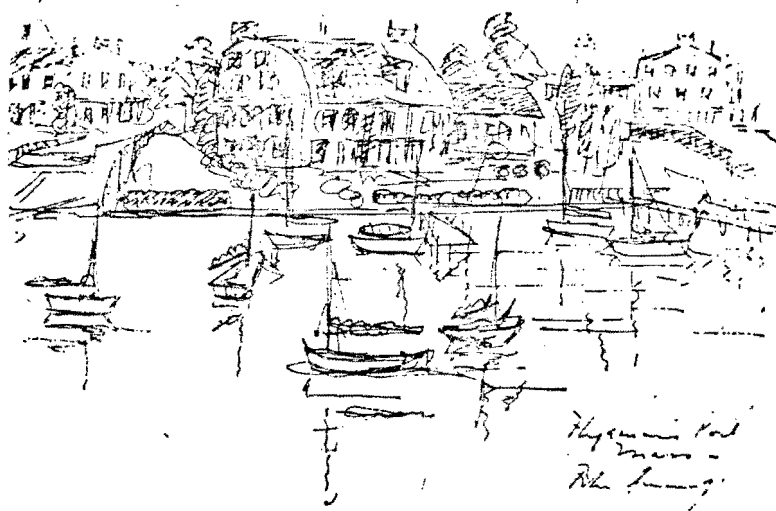
Kennedy's speeches and other drawings were sold to clients whose identity Maxwell declines to disclose.

He had no reason, he says, to suspect his supplier did not come by the Kennedy memorabilia in a legitimate way.

See VIP, E10, Col. 3



Liberation." is us he major areas of sex, marriage and a man now ere- at will help them onsibility" her thesis, the American house- a feeling that use of self, but too unbearably 33, Col. 1



A sketch, allegedly found in a trash can and attributed to John F. Kennedy, shows the Kennedy family's compound and boats at Hyannis Port, Mass.

The (Tr)Ash Can Art of JFK

VIP, From E1

"He was a collector," says Maxwell. "Plenty of collectors dig around in the right kind of trash cans."

The only unusual aspect of the drawing sold to Mrs. Langhorne, Maxwell says, was a partial inscription at the bottom which reads:

"To Dave—With best regards and thank you for invaluable services."

Something seems to have "been torn away" from the bottom, he says.

His source's name was not "Dave." Also, neither Dave Powers nor other Kennedy associates have been able to trace anyone else named Dave to whom President Kennedy might have presented a personalized gift of the kind which he usually kept only for close members of his family.

© 1972 The Washington Post-Chicago Tribune—N.Y. New York City

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 20, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR: MISS ROSE MARY WOODS

FROM: JOHN R. NESBITT *Jack*

Bruce Kehrli called today to inquire if news had reached me about my proposal to acquire a Presidential limousine for the Nixon Library. I mentioned the attached Butterfield memo. Bruce asked that I inform you about Butterfield's action.

- Thank you for your personal intervention on this matter. I feel that we need to be thinking ahead on this sort of thing.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 24, 1972

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. JOHN R. NESBITT
FROM: ALEXANDER P. BUTTERFIELD
SUBJECT: Nixon Library Limousine Exhibit

In a recent memorandum you inquired about the future acquisition of one of the Presidential limousines for the Nixon Library.

Negotiations for such purposes between the U.S. Secret Service and the Ford Motor Company should be postponed until early 1976, with the view then of our acquiring SS-800-X and one of the standard type (Cadillac or Lincoln Continental) limousines.

cc: Assistant Secretary E. T. Rossides, Treasury
Director James J. Rowley, USSS

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 2, 1973

✓
J. L.
Buckner

Marje: (FYI)

I saw this article and recalled seeing
a Napoleon hat (Loie identified it) in
the President's material we shipped to
the Archives from the White House
Warehouse last year.


Jack Nesbitt

12/21/72

isn't my home."

"It is the South Pole," replied Santa. "The Ice Queen lives here. I have brought you to ask for her hand."

"Never!" roared the king. "I told you I would never humble myself again. Everyone hates me and I hate everyone and that's the end of that." And he threw himself down beside the polar bear and refused to budge an inch.

Santa left him there and went into the Ice Queen's palace. Now the Ice Queen's palace was just like the Ice King's castle. Everything was made of ice and far above Santa could be heard the same grinding, clattering noise he had heard at the King's home. Santa went up a winding icy

himself heard over the noise. "I've brought you a suitor!" he bellowed.

The Ice Queen stopped pounding and pumping. She turned and stared at Santa. She was tall and regal looking and she too had icicles in her

Napoleon's Hat Brings \$100,000

OSAKA, Japan (AP) — An old French military hat said to have been worn by Napoleon Bonaparte was sold for 30 million yen, the equivalent of \$100,000, the Kintetsu department store said Wednesday.

It identified the buyer as Tokutaro Tomioka, 53-year-old president of a transport company, who described himself as a "Napoleon admirer."

Tomioka said he will keep the hat at home for a while but in the future he will return it to France.

"I believe France wants it back. Things that belong to France should be returned to France," he said.

standing at his room.

The Ice Queen walked in front of him and gazed at him worshipfully. "Oh, no!" she whispered. "He's too wonderful for me."

The Ice King raised his sullen eyes and when he saw her his heart turned over. He got out of the sled and took one step towards the Queen and then they both gulped and cried out, "Oh, would you marry me?"

They fell in each other's arms and Onik jumped up and down with joy and Keotuk barked and even the polar bear looked pleased.

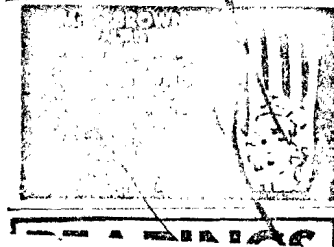
Then the Ice King said, "Fly with me now to my castle in the north."

But the Queen said, "I can't do that for it is wintertime at the South Pole and I must keep things cold."

The King looked crestfallen. "But, I can't stay here," he mumbled unhappily. "I am needed at the North Pole."

Santa burst into laughter. He laughed until the tears rolled down his cheeks.

"What is so funny?"



RMW

January 3, 1973

Jack Nesbitt suggests the following:

1. That a new flag be flown over the White House for Inaugural Day only -- this flag to be saved along with the 1969 Inaugural flag for the Nixon Library.
3. That the flag flying over the White House during the other 29 days of the Truman mourning period be presented to the Truman Library by the President.

(They feel that the flag which flew over the White House during the Eisenhower mourning period was presented to Mamie Eisenhower for the Eisenhower Library but they have not yet been able to document that.)

M

*I am sure the President
would agree to both suggestions.
Rmnd think
Is that enough or do they think
I have to ask him?
Jack Nesbitt
1/4/73*

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 2, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MARJE ACKER

FROM:

JACK NESBITT 

Rex Scouten put up a new flag at the beginning of the 30-day mourning period for President Truman.

Central Files has no record of any correspondence dealing with the flag that flew during the mourning period for President Eisenhower. The Eisenhower Library has not yet found anything for me. Rex was under the impression that the flag was given to Mamie Eisenhower for the Eisenhower Library, but we can't document that anywhere as yet.

Would you give consideration to the following proposals:

1. That a new flag be put up for Inauguration Day only; this flag is to be saved along with the 1969 Inaugural flag for the Nixon Library.
2. That the flag flying during the other 29 days of the Truman mourning period be presented to the Truman Library by President Nixon.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Marje:

Did you note this item when it
appeared?

Jack Nesbitt

Letter

A letter in which President Theodore Roosevelt told a clergyman that anyone advocating birth control is "either lacking in intelligence or else lacking in character" sold at auction for \$900 Thursday night in New York.

At the same Charles Hamilton auction, a letter in which President Nixon told a young man "always be yourself. Take stock of your abilities and limitations," sold for \$225.

2-17-73 Wash. Post
From staff reports and news dispatches.

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

Restricted document has been removed. See document entry number 11 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.

M

Let's take the list of things we have gotten out since RN has been in office -- books, I mean -- and ask Loie whether they have one -- or is that the Archives here that keeps so many of them. In that event have we sent the one on the "Book of Eulogies" and the Inaugural Address so they can be kept for the Nixon Library?

rmw

5/26/73

RMW

I talked with Marge Wicklein -- anything that they stock -- books, jewelry, etc. -- they set aside a minimum of five that are put in the Archives and are earmarked for the Library. She is going to go through the list of books such as "Setting the Course", "Eye on Nixon," etc., and see that they have copies of all of those set aside.

M
5/30/73

OK because I
have that Library
Congress list.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

✓ *fyi*

June 20, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR

MISS ROSE MARY WOODS

FROM

JACK NESBITT *[Signature]*

The old family photo on page one of the Hoover Library Association's News may be of interest to the President.

HOOVER PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Published by the Hoover Presidential Library Association
Box 359 — West Branch, Iowa 52358

NEWS

Volume I — No. 4

JUNE, 1973

FORMER VISITS TO WEST BRANCH BY RICHARD NIXON



Young Richard Nixon, who had graduated from Duke University a fortnight before, visited West Branch in 1937, with his mother, brothers and a cousin, on the way to their home in California. They visited here his grandmother, Mrs. Almira Milhous. In this picture, taken on Main street two blocks west of its intersection with Downey (heart of the town), Richard Nixon is shown at upper right. At upper left is his brother, Don; at left in second row, his cousin, Alice; next to her his hostess, here, Mrs. Ada Hemingway; his grandmother, Mrs. Almira Milhous; his mother, Mrs. Frank Nixon; at the front are his brother, Edward, and little Esther Hemingway.



Richard Nixon came to West Branch in 1965, to help observe the ninety-first birthday of Herbert Hoover. He is shown here with Donald E. Johnson, resident of West Branch, national commander of the American Legion, whom Nixon four years later would name head of the Veterans' Bureau. Mr. Nixon at this time had served eight years as vice president and had been narrowly defeated for president in 1960.

NIXON TO CENTENNIAL

President Nixon has the observance of President Hoover's Centennial on his schedule, but will not commit himself definitely until later. This was the response to the invitation to President Nixon by Duane Arnold to come to West Branch on August 10, 1974, and make the address. Mr. Arnold is president of the Hoover Presidential Library association which is preparing the centennial observance.

THESE ARE SOURCES OF HOOVER LIBRARY PAPERS

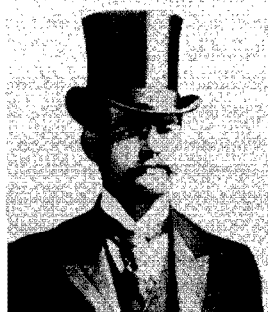
One of the major functions of a Presidential Library is to make available to scholars the documents and historical materials from which our history books are written. Frequent questions of visitors to the Library are "Where do you get these papers?" "How do you get them?"

The largest single source of the historical materials in the Hoover Library was Herbert Hoover himself. The three largest segments in the Library are the papers accumulated during his eight years as Secretary of Commerce (1921-1928), the Presidential Papers (1929-1933), and his personal correspondence files covering the 31 years following the Presidency (1933-1964).

To supplement the Hoover Papers, the library staff is engaged in a never-ending search for more historical materials related to the life and times of the 31st President. To date the Library has added personal papers of former secretaries of both Commerce Department and White House, a former

(Continued over)

HERBERT HOOVER



Trying to look older.
(See inside page.)

OFFICIALS OF HOOVER PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION: Chairman, Lewis K. Strauss; vice chairman, Robert K. Goodwin; president emeritus, William B. Anderson; president, Duane Arnold; vice president, Allan Hoover; vice president, Walter Harnischfeger; treasurer, Forbes Olberg, vice president and assistant treasurer, Floyd Fawcett; vice president and secretary, Vincent Starzinger; assistant secretary, Hedo Zacherle; counsel, Beah! Perrine. Executive Committee: Duane Arnold, Paul V. Farver, Floyd Fawcett, Robert K. Goodwin, John M. Henry, Allan Hoover, Donald E. Johnson, Forbes Olberg, John B. Turner, L. D. Vickers; Library Director, Thomas T. Thalken; Assistant Director, Robert S. Wood.

This issue of the Hoover Presidential Library Association NEWS includes an inserted sheet containing an article titled "Could Hoover's 'World Institution' Have Prevented Vietnam War?" Copies of this article in quantities up to 50 can be obtained, at no cost, from the Hoover Presidential Library Association News, Box 359, West Branch, Iowa, 52358.

NOTABLE JUDGES OF HOOVER ESSAY CONTEST



Dr. Arthur Shenfield



Dr. Henry G. Manne



Dr. B. A. Rogge

An essay contest on the rightness, morally, of the American free enterprise system with its rewards and risks, is being sponsored by the Hoover Presidential Library Association. More than 250 entries have been made in the contest, which has as prizes cash awards of \$2,000, \$1,000 and \$500 and expense-paid trips to the convention of the Mont Pelerin society in Switzerland. This organization furthers the philosophy and practices of free enterprise. Formal theme of the contest is *"The Moral Imperative of the American Private Enterprise System of Risks and Rewards"*

Entrants in the contest may be an American 30 years of age or younger. Applications for entry must be made by June 1, 1973, and the essays completed by Sept. 15, 1973. Announcement of winners will be made by Jan. 15, 1974.

The first three prize winners will be given also the expense-paid trip to Switzerland, and seven additional winners will be given the trip, with expenses paid, but will receive no cash prizes.

One of the contest judges will be Dr. Arthur Shenfield of London, now director of the Industrial Policy Group, formerly economic director of the Federation of British Industries and of the Confederation of British Industries and of the Confederation of British Industry. He was visiting lecturer at the London Graduate School of Business and examiner in Economics at the University of London. Another will be Dr. Henry G. Manne, of the department of political science at the University of Rochester at Rochester, N. Y. The other will be Dr. Benjamin A. Rogge, professor of political economy at Wabash college,

The Mont Pelerin Society was founded in 1947 by Frederick Hayek and a group of scholars committed to the concepts of private property and the competitive market. Its membership has grown through the years to include scholars from all parts of the world in the fields of economics, history, philosophy and public affairs. Its meetings are usually held in Europe and consist of the presentation of formal papers and discussions of the these presented.

"YOUR FAVORITE MUSEUM DISPLAY" — The Hoover Presidential Library gives to visitors a questionnaire on which they may note, if they wish, information about their reaction to the museum display. The replies are varied, and always interesting. For instance, a teacher from Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, wrote that she found the most interesting displays to be of Mr. Hoover's Chinese vases and the fabrics from foreign countries. She wrote that she was on vacation and had the impression that the *"Hoover Library"* was at Stanford, Calif., and stopped at West Branch when she saw the sign on Interstate 80, citing the Library here.

HERITAGE FOUNDATION ORGANIZED IN 1963

The people of the West Branch community have enthusiastically supported the varied activities which lead to the establishment of the Hoover park, with its Birthplace Cottage, Library, Grave Site, Meetinghouse and Schoolhouse, from the latter years of the 1930's, when the first property was acquired. And in 1963 they organized the West Branch Heritage Foundation to continue the aid to the Hoover complex activities, and, also to recognize and preserve the other historical culture of the town. The following paragraphs are from the records of Mrs. Mildred Speight, first secretary of the Foundation:

"After the birthday observance at the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library August 10, 1963, it was suggested that a local organization could have meaning and purpose in connection with the Hoover complex here, and shortly afterward invitations were issued by the Foundation to about 30 persons to meet August 22 in the Hoover Library.

"This small group enthusiastically agreed that the historical, cultural and educational heritage of the community should be preserved, and accordingly organized the West Branch Heritage Foundation.

"President Hoover was invited to become the honorary chairman. He accepted and held the post for the remainder of his life. The local officers elected were: Alfred Anderson, president; Carl Wilhelm, vice president; Mildred Speight, secretary; Nathan Coppock, treasurer. Mr. Anderson became ill that night and died. Wilhelm succeeded him as president and Murray Gibson became vice president.

"One of the first projects undertaken by the Foundation was the organization of a small museum which would bring together some of the historical valuable mementoes of covered wagon days into one place where they could be enjoyed by all.

THAT NAME, "WEST BRANCH"

There are three beliefs about the derivation of the town's name, "West Branch." One is that the Quaker settlement in the area in Iowa was the west branch of the Quaker church in Ohio. Another is that the Quakers settled at Springdale, Iowa, which is five miles east of the present West Branch town, and then established a *"west branch"* of the Springdale church, at the cross-roads settlement, five miles west, now called "West Branch." The third belief is that the town of West Branch, Iowa, in which Herbert Hoover was born nearly a century ago, and in which now is located the Presidential Library bearing his name, and his Grave Site in addition to the Birthplace Cottage and Meeting House, got its name from the little stream which runs through the Hoover park. The Library and Grave Site are a few rods south of the stream, the Cottage and Meeting House a little way to the north. The little stream runs into the Wapsinonoc from the west; and the Wapsinonoc runs into the Cedar from the west. Look at the stream now, and it babbles and murmurs its way east across the little green-green park, and goes on across the farms to the southeast. But old-timers will tell you of the years it had no water in it for weeks at a time, except on rainy days, and then they will show you pictures of the damage done the two times the stream went rampaging, and once washed out a railroad bridge farther downstream; and a train plunged into the stream and there was loss of life. Recently, the stream rose so it was some six feet from the Library.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1973

✓
File

MEMORANDUM FOR

MISS ROSE MARY WOODS

FROM

JACK NESBITT *JS*

Attached are two items out of the June issue of the Pennsylvania Minuteman, Sons of the American Revolution, that relate to the President and an early Washington hand-written letter.

PENNSYLVANIA MINUTEMAN

NEWS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Volume II

SPRING 1973 ISSUE

Number 4



CARL R. BLACK
ERIE CHAPTER
PENNSYLVANIA'S MISTER S.A.R. FOR 1973

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTION
BREVET MAJOR ANTHONY SELIN
BY CRAIG K. WILLARD
HISTORIAN, PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, SAR

Little is known about the birth of Anthony Selin, a native of Switzerland, who migrated to America with the foreign officers who served in the Revolutionary War. In January 1776, the Continental Congress chose to muster two companies of the 2nd Canadian Continental Regiment. Because of his extensive military training abroad, Anthony Selin was selected for one of the officerships. He was commissioned a captain in Baron de Ottendorf's Corps of Dragoons of George Washington's Continental Line on 10 December 1776.

The Army was located at this particular time in Great Plains, New York, and was under the direct command of General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief.

In May 1778, Washington formed an independent corps at Valley Forge and Captain Selin was appointed to command that corps. In General Sullivan's expedition, Captain Selin led the fight against the Indians in February 1779 and was also given full command of the Pioneer Corps in the van of the expedition. He served at Wyoming, Pennsylvania in the Spring of 1780.

Later Captain Selin was officially enrolled in the 2nd Canadian Regiment (Continental Congress' own), under the command of General Moses Hazen, with the title Major by Brevet. He resigned from his military career on 1 January 1783, having had one of the longest and most diversified careers of any Revolutionary soldier to serve from the Susquehanna Valley.

Major Selin was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. His original membership certificate was inscribed in the field and has been a cherished collector's item of his descendants for many generations.

Major Selin was granted the commission of Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th Battalion of the Northumberland County Militia, and although this was a senior rank in the militia, he is more highly revered for the rank he held in the Continental Line (Regular Army).

In 1787 Anthony Selin settled on the "Isle of Que" and purchased a tract of land, formerly held by John Snyder and his wife sold to Anthony Selin and Simon Snyder, early Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which was located on the present site of the Borough of Selinsgrove (Selin's Grove); then County of Northumberland, now Snyder County. Selin, himself, resurveyed the original plan soon after his purchase in 1790.

Major Selin married Miss Catherine Snyder, a sister of Simon Snyder. Their marriage was blessed with two children - Anthony Charles Selin, born 19 June 1786, and Miss Agnes Selin, who married Mr. James K. Davis, Sr. Major Selin's son, Anthony Charles Selin, later served as an officer in the War of 1812. The Major's heirs held large land tracts due to their father's participation in the Revolutionary War.

Brevet-Major Anthony Selin died in 1792. His remains were interred in the Trinity Lutheran Church Cemetery in Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania.

LADY EDITOR HELPS BUY WASHINGTON ESTATE

Back in the year 1760, George Washington bought an estate from an Indian Chief which included a one thousand foot frontage along the Potomac River. The "River Front Farm" is one of five properties purchased by Washington during his lifetime and which became a part of the family estate. This farm with its river frontage has remained unchanged since the purchase.

About a year ago the Russian Embassy in Washington showed an interest in the purchase of this property to be used for a summer retreat for the embassy staff. The property was also threatened by a blight of land developers who had their eyes on this highly exploitable property for their personal profits.

Mrs. Enid A. Haupt, who retired as editor of Seventeen magazine in 1971, heard about these various plans and was disturbed. She tried to contact the State Department, but wasn't able to do it. Others apparently were more successful and after looking into the Russian plan, the State Department vetoed the proposal for its purchase by them. The American Horticultural Society was interested in purchasing the property in order to preserve that part of the Washington estate for posterity. Mrs. Haupt gave one million dollars to this society to add to their money for the purchase. The transaction for the purchase of the twenty-five acre Washington estate was completed in February of this year. The American Horticulture Society will use the property for their headquarters and as a center of teaching and experimenting for work in plants, horticulture and all aspects relevant to environmental preservation. Mrs. Haupt's only stipulation in giving the money as a gift was that the mansion and grounds remain available for the viewing, enjoyment and pleasure of Americans as a part of their heritage. Thus a great American treasure has been saved by a very dedicated American philanthropist.

WASHINGTON BECOMES AN IRISHMAN

St. Patrick's Day was first celebrated in the United States 236 years ago, in 1737, by a small group of Irish immigrants known as the Charitable Irish Society of Boston.

The first St. Patrick's Day parade took place in New York City on March 17, 1776. The grand marshal was General George Washington, who was an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The parade was military in character with no pretty girls, schoolchildren or politicians on hand.

WASHINGTON LETTER BRINGS HIGH PRICE

On 12 June 1783, George Washington, upon his retirement as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, wrote a twenty-two and a half page letter to William Livingston, then Governor of New Jersey.

This letter, now 190 years old, was recently sold at auction to an anonymous bidder for the highest price ever paid for such a letter. The price was \$27,500.00!

SAR MEMBER AND WIFE COMPOSE SONG

A question, gentle readers: can the city of Philadelphia find happiness as the life of the Bicentennial? Not too many people would have been willing to take an affirmative bet on that question in recent months, but a major music publisher, and an enthusiastic young song-writing team have now joined forces to help convert the nay-sayers.

The company leading the way for a musical celebration of Philadelphia is Theodore Presser, one of the oldest and most distinguished music publishers on the national and international scene. Theodore Presser spent forty-two of his seventy-seven years in Philadelphia, and in that stretch of time created the Theodore Presser Company and the Presser Foundation, which are known around the world. With the acquired lineage of a large Boston music publisher (founded 1783) the Presser Company is the oldest music business in the United States.

The song which Presser is to publish has a title which is direct and to the point. It is called "Philadelphia"; its authors are a married couple named Henry and Bobbie Shaffner (Henry Fries Shaffner, II is a member of the Philadelphia Continental Chapter SAR - Ed.). She is a native Philadelphian; he hails from Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The spirited and gracious evocations of the city have lyrics that go: "On the Liberty Trail, We'll be having a whale of a time!" Members of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) the Shaffners have written a song that seems destined to earn the city substantial recognition on the national and international music map.



NIXON MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR SAR MEMBERSHIP

The Washington Crossing Foundation has prepared a Nixon genealogy which indicates the President's eligibility for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. The research was done by Dr. Raymond Martin Bell of the Washington and Jefferson College, Ivy Jackson Banks and Ann Hawkes Hutton.

James Nixon who was born about 1705, came to this country from Ireland and settled in Delaware about 1731. He died in 1775.

George Nixon I, next in line, was born in 1752 in Delaware. He was an ensign with General Washington when they crossed the Delaware on the famous Christmas night attack on Trenton. Later he served as an ensign at the Battle of Brandywine and as a lieutenant in the Philadelphia area. He died about 1842.

George Nixon II was born in Delaware in 1784. He moved to Pennsylvania and later to Ohio. He died about 1865.

George Nixon III was born in 1821. He served

as a private in the War Between the States and was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg on 8 July 1863.

Samuel Brady Nixon was born in 1847 and died in 1914. Francis Anthony Nixon was born in 1878 and died in 1956.

Richard Milhous Nixon was born in California in 1913. He served as a Navy Lieutenant JG in the Pacific Theatre during World War II and was made a Lieutenant Commander in 1946. He served as Vice President under President Dwight D. Eisenhower from 1953 to 1961 and was elected President of the United States in 1968. He was reelected in 1972.



COLONEL MORRIS RECEIVES HOLLIDAY SWORD

The sword of Lieutenant James Holliday, of the Continental Army, killed at Brandywine on September 11, 1777, was presented to the Blair County Historical Society at its Annual Meeting in the Penn Alto Hotel, Altoona. The heirloom was given by the Richard Hunter family in memory of Jane Leet Hunter, a direct descendant of the Holliday family, original settlers of Hollidaysburg.

The presentation was made for the family by William H. Murray of Point View to Colonel Lloyd M. Morris, President of the Blair County Chapter, who turned it over to Mrs. John B. Elliott, Regent of the Adam Holliday Chapter, DAR, to be displayed in the DAR Room in the Baker Mansion, home of the Blair County Historical Society.



Colonel Lloyd M. Morris, right, President, Blair County Chapter, accepts the Holliday sword from William H. Murray as Mrs. John B. Elliott, DAR regent looks on.

August 3, 1973

Dear Mr. Carr:

I am sure you will understand the delay in replying to your letter which came to me through the good auspices of our mutual friend, Ollie Atkins.

As you know, the President did have accounts with the Riggs Bank when he lived here as a Congressman, a Senator and as Vice President, but he does not now have one with Riggs.

We finally have had an opportunity to go through the pre-Presidential files to look through them for checks the President signed back in those earlier days, and I am enclosing two cancelled checks on your bank for your historical files.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

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

**Mr. Roland T. Carr
Senior Vice President
The Riggs National Bank
P. O. Box 1912
Washington, D. C. 20013**

RMW:ma

stat of 11/28/58
RICHARD NIXON

No. 334

Washington, D.C., December 29, 1958

15-3
511

Pay to the
order of Washington Gas Light Company \$66.03

Sixty-six and 03/100 Dollars

The Riggs National Bank

15-3
511

Washington, D.C.

MAIN OFFICE



1503 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W.

STYLE 26

YOUNG & RUBICAM CO. BAL TO

Richard Nixon

PAY THE AMOUNT SHOWN ON ORDER	
W.G.L.C.	
WASHINGTON GUARANTEE COMPANY	
7200 15th Ave. N.W.	
Seattle 5, Wash.	
JAN 1959 20201	
15-3	15-3
15-3	15-3

RICHARD NIXON
OFFICE ACCOUNT

Washington, D.C., November 14, 1959 No. 381

(M)

The Riggs National Bank

15-3
511

MAIN OFFICE

1503 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W.

*Pay
to the
order of*

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company----- \$28.33

Twenty-eight and 33/100-----Dollars

Richard Nixon

OFFICE ACCOUNT

WO 6-1290

STYLE 70

Stat of 11/1/59

MADE IN U.S.A. BY THE BANK OF AMERICA

CHIT 100.
RECEIVED BY CASHING HOUSE
1953 10 11 11 11 11

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 2

Dear Marje -

Do you think

Loie Gaunt would be
able to help with this

request? If it is a lot of
research let's tell Alie it
is too difficult.

Love you -

Julie

The Riggs National Bank
of
Washington, D. C. 20013

(202) 624-2110

ROLAND T. CARR
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT

March 1, 1973

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

Dear Miss Woods:

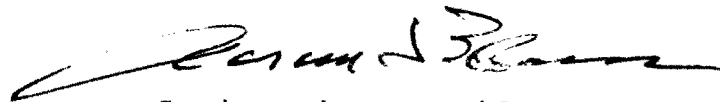
In a meeting with my long-time friend Ollie Atkins, this morning, I mentioned to him our gratitude that President Nixon has been a client of this bank, and our admiration and appreciation of him as one of the great Presidents of this age.

I mentioned to Ollie that we have four cancelled checks of Abraham Lincoln who we regard as the greatest President of his age, and I was speculating as to whether we might approach President Nixon to ask if he might be agreeable to furnishing us three or four of his old checks on our bank for our historical files.

As you probably know we have a very large historical collection which includes checks and letters of seventeen of our Presidents who have banked with us since the founding of this bank in 1836, as well as the checks and letters of many other famous Americans, including Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Francis Scott Key, Sam Houston, and many admirals and generals, including Winfield Scott, David Farragut, and more recently, General MacArthur and Admيران Nimitz.

Ollie suggested that I drop you a note on the subject with the hope that at a suitable time the President might consider making a contribution of a few of his cancelled checks available to us. In that connection the payees need not be of any great significance, as for example, the American Red Cross, C&P Telephone, a church or association, etc. We would be deeply grateful for any assistance you might render us with respect to the foregoing.

Yours very sincerely,



Senior Vice President

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO
P. O. BOX 1912
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20013

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1973

Dear Julie:

A special friend of mine is Roland Carr, the senior vice president at the Riggs National Bank who is the bank's historian.

What Mr. Carr would like is a couple of old checks that your father had made out in years past when he was a customer at the bank. They would like to add these to their distinguished list of customers which goes back to President Lincoln.

I am sure this means that the family accountant would have to look in the bank records and just pull out a couple of checks made out to the telephone or electric company or anything.

If you would care to undertake this project, I think it would be a nice thing, as the people at Riggs think very highly of the President. I will be glad to handle them after they have been rounded up.

Best,


Ollie Atkins

Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower
c/o Usher's Office

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



October 18, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR

MISS ROSE MARY WOODS

FROM

JACK NESBITT

A handwritten signature, likely of Jack Nesbitt, is written over the printed name.

SUBJECT

Presidential Libraries

You may find the attached re-print of interest. There is a reference to the future Nixon Library.

Will Success Spoil the Presidential Libraries?

By JAMES E. O'NEILL

ONCE THERE WAS a moment, say a third of the century ago, when the world was a great deal more simple. There were no nuclear weapons and no Vietnam War. There was not even a Pentagon, much less any "Pentagon Papers." And of course the federal government had no presidential libraries to occasion any concern among historians, as has recently been the case.

This is not to suggest that the historians of a generation ago were concerned only with the remote past. They worried about jobs, for 1938 was a depression year. They were exercised by the delay in publishing the *Foreign Relations of the United States*, which had attained the staggering lag of sixteen years. There was even some concern for archives, for the American Historical Association in those days still had, happily and fittingly, a standing committee on "historical source materials"—archives and historical manuscripts. When the AHA held its annual meeting in 1938, its members, 1,017 strong, found time for such contemporary topics as the "passing of Austria" and "New Deal liberalism." Moreover, as the anonymous rapporteur of that meeting wrote, "the spacious lobbys and lounges of Chicago's and the world's largest hotel gave free scope to gregarious and convivial impulses and the flow of professional gossip."¹

It is not possible to reconstruct the gossip of that shining moment, but it may be safely assumed that along with Munich, the recent congressional elections, and conviviality, the Stevens Hotel Bar flowed with at least some conversation about the decision of the man in the White House to give his papers to the nation and to house them in a specially built library to be carved from his estate in Hyde Park,

The author, now the deputy archivist of the United States, was director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library from 1969 to 1971. A modified version of this paper was read at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in New York on December 30, 1971.

¹"History and Historians at Chicago," *American Historical Review* 44 (April 1939): 482. The chairman of the AHA Committee on Historical Source Materials in 1938 was the late Theodore R. Schellenberg of the National Archives.

New York. Before making his announcement a few weeks earlier, FDR had consulted a number of the leaders of the historical profession, including William Dodd and Charles Beard, Frederick Paxson (who was then the President of the American Historical Association), Samuel Eliot Morison, Julian Boyd, and Helen Taft Manning, who was both an historian and the daughter of a president. By the time the AHA held its 1938 meeting, after Christmas, an even larger number of historians had been named to an advisory committee to assist in planning the library; the roster of that committee reads like a "who's who" of the leading scholars of the day in the field of American history.²

Nor was the newly emerged archival profession ignored. Having decided upon a library, Roosevelt quickly drew into its planning two of the leading archivists of the day, Waldo G. Leland and R. D. W. Connor. Leland served as chairman of the small executive committee named by the president to plan the library's construction and organization. Connor, whom Roosevelt had named as the first archivist of the United States, served as the executive committee's vice-chairman and hosted its meetings in the National Archives Building. Leland and Connor played key roles in translating the president's idea into a viable research institution based upon sound archival practices.³

FDR's decision and the announcement of it in December 1938 mark the starting point for any discussion of the growth of the presidential library system. In 1939 a joint resolution of the Congress authorized the archivist of the United States to accept the gift of the president's papers, as well as the gift of the land and the building. It charged him to preserve them, to maintain them, and, above all, to make them available for the use of the nation's citizens. In 1941 the Roosevelt Library was formally dedicated and opened to the public. In 1946, barely a year after FDR's death, the library's research room was opened, and the first of the thousands of scholars began the trek to Hyde Park.

One library, however, does not make a system. FDR provided the impetus and the basic design. But it was subsequent presidents—

² The Advisory Committee included Robert Binkley, W. E. B. DuBois, Guy Stanton Ford, Douglas Southall Freeman, Edwin F. Gay, Monsignor Peter Guilday, Allan Nevins, Bessie Louise Pierce, and Walter Prescott Webb. (Minutes, First Meeting of the Executive Committee, 17 December 1938, FDR Library File, Box 1, Roosevelt Library).

³ Waldo Gifford Leland, "The Creation of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library," *American Archivist* 18, (January 1955): 11-29, tells the story of the Library's establishment.

notably President Truman and President Eisenhower—whose actions expanded the Roosevelt innovation into a system of presidential libraries. In effect, it was the decision of each of these two succeeding presidents to follow the Roosevelt model that produced the present system. As a result of bipartisan effort in 1955, the Congress passed the Presidential Libraries Act of that year, the basic charter on which the system now rests. Under its terms the authority to accept the papers, land, and buildings, as well as “other historical materials” (as the law speaks of them) belonging to other presidents was conferred upon the administrator of the General Services Administration, who delegated this authority to the archivist of the United States.

In 1957 the Harry S. Truman Library at Independence was formally dedicated. The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library at Abilene, Kansas, and the Herbert Hoover Library at West Branch, Iowa, followed in 1962. After President Kennedy’s death in 1963, the nucleus of a John F. Kennedy Library was created in the National Archives and was subsequently moved in 1969 to the Federal Records Center in Waltham, Massachusetts, where the first papers were opened to researchers in 1970. In May 1971 the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library at Austin, Texas, was dedicated; the first of its papers (those dealing with education) were opened in January 1972.

As these dates suggest, the presidential library system is really very young. Ten years ago there were two libraries; five years ago there were four, but only two were open for research. Today there are six and all are open to scholarly research. The system is young, and it is enduring the difficult growing pains of youth.⁴

Moreover, as the dates also suggest, the different libraries in the system are at different stages of their development. The most fully developed is the Roosevelt Library, of course. Whether measured by the number of researchers; by the number of books, articles, and dissertations which have been based upon its resources; by the proportion of documents (especially the proportion of what might be called “high-level” documents) which are open; or by the relative completeness of its collections of important papers, the Roosevelt Library comes closest to maturity. The Truman Library is rather less fully developed. In the last several years it has received considerable use by scholarly researchers. But the number of important

⁴ Two earlier examinations of the presidential libraries by Richard S. Kirkendall, which also reflect the system’s “growing pains,” remain valuable: “Presidential Libraries—One Researcher’s Point of View,” *American Archivist* 25 (October 1962): 441–48; and “A Second Look at Presidential Libraries,” *American Archivist* 29 (July 1966): 371–86.

collections that are yet to be incorporated is still large and includes high-level material which remained in Truman's own possession until his death. The Hoover Library, which is the smallest in the system, has been handicapped by its late start; it thus had difficulties in obtaining all of the papers of President Hoover (some of which are in the Hoover Institution at Stanford) and of his important associates. It has, however, had intensive research use in the last three years. At the Eisenhower and Kennedy Libraries, researchers are only beginning to appear in any number, and both repositories face the same difficulty of making available many of the "high-level" documents, especially security-classified documents. Research, of course, has just begun at the Johnson Library.

Given these different levels of development, have the presidential libraries been a success? Measured against the goals which the libraries were to achieve, the answer is "yes."

As neatly as anyone has, FDR set down the goals of the presidential libraries in the memorandum which he circulated to that small group of historians whom he invited for lunch at the White House on December 10, 1938. He noted that he had had a long and full career as New York state senator, assistant secretary of the Navy, vice-presidential candidate, businessman, lawyer, politician, governor of the state of New York, and, of course, president of the United States. He did not want his papers broken up and dispersed. Instead, it was his desire that they be, as he put it, "kept as a whole and intact in their original condition, available to scholars of the future in one definite locality."⁵

That was not a unique idea, even among presidents. George Washington had very much the same hope and, following his retirement from the presidency, even toyed with the notion of building a kind of presidential library on his estate at Mount Vernon.⁶ The Adams family did, in fact, build a library. But the gap between aspiration and achievement, in the nineteenth century at least, proved to be a rather large one. In plain fact, there was no satisfactory machinery to achieve the goal of preserving presidential papers until the presidential libraries were created. To be sure, the Library of Congress has the papers of twenty-three of the American presidents, beginning with Washington and ending with Calvin Coolidge. But it is often forgotten that there was no Manuscript Division of

⁵ FDR Library File, Box 1, Roosevelt Library. An amended version of the memorandum was issued as a press release 10 December 1938.

⁶ "Introduction," *Index to the George Washington Papers* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1964), p. ix.

the Library of Congress until almost the end of the nineteenth century. It is often forgotten, too, that most of the collections of presidential papers in the library have been acquired painfully, meticulously, and often at considerable public expense. The government had to locate, and in a number of cases purchase from heirs or private collectors, the papers of the presidents.

Without suitable machinery for preserving presidential papers, many valuable ones disappeared. Some of Jackson's were lost when the Hermitage burned in 1834. An unknown number of Van Buren's were carefully filtered out by the former president and his heirs and were apparently destroyed. A major portion of Tyler's papers was lost in the burning of Richmond in 1865. Pierce, Grant, and the family of Millard Fillmore destroyed a number of theirs.⁷ And when destruction did not take effect, dispersal frequently did. It is true, of course, that other techniques might have been employed to preserve, "whole and intact," the papers of the presidents, not only the papers of their presidential years but those of their previous and subsequent careers. It was, however, the presidential library technique which presented itself to FDR, and it is this technique which has provided the solution to the problem of preserving presidential papers. There is no question that the presidential libraries have met this goal and have met it most ably. One can never say that absolutely no documents have been lost. But the presidential library system has now reached a position where the danger of such loss has been minimized almost to the vanishing point. It has tamed what Samuel Eliot Morison called "the winds of housecleaning and neglect" that blew away so many of the papers of earlier presidents.⁸ The anticipation of a presidential library now begins the process of bringing a president's papers under archival control even before he has finished his term in office. This was the case with President Johnson: the first director of the Johnson Library was selected and was working with the White House staff in 1968. Similarly, the National Archives and Records Service has had a small team of archivists working with President Nixon's White House staff since

⁷ A succinct "Résumé of Presidential Papers," indicating their fate, can be found in the *Hearing before a Special Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives . . . on Bills to Provide for the Acceptance and Maintenance of Presidential Libraries*, 13 June 1955, pp. 39-44. Also useful is Buford Rowland, "The Papers of the Presidents," *American Archivist* 13 (July 1950): 195-211.

⁸ Samuel Eliot Morison, "The Very Essence of History," *New York Times Magazine* (19 March 1939), reprinted in *Hearing before the Committee on the Library of the House of Representatives . . . on . . . a Joint Resolution to Provide for the Establishment of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library* (1939), p. 25, cited hereafter as *Roosevelt Library Hearing* (1939).

the first weeks of the present administration. The presidential libraries have brought to the papers of presidents—and other public officials—a degree of early and comprehensive archival control which was unthinkable a generation ago.

The second goal of the presidential libraries also was set forth by FDR in his 1938 memorandum, for it was his intent that legal title to all of the material placed in his library, including his own papers, would be turned over to the United States government. This is an area in which the very existence and success of the presidential libraries has served to obscure a fundamental fact. The papers of a president are not public records. By tradition they are legally the private property of the president, to dispose of as he chooses. Whether one regards this as a suitable and constitutionally sound position or as the unfortunate result of neglect and legal *malaise*, it is, nonetheless, the case.⁹ Yet presidential papers are vastly more important for the history of public affairs and the shaping of future public policy than are the papers of more ordinary men. The presidential libraries have provided a suitable means by which these all-important private papers on public matters can become the property of the nation. At the same time the libraries have provided adequate safeguards to a former president, or to his immediate family, against reprisals by his political enemies, invasion of his own privacy, or the depredations of muckrakers. The swiftness with which the papers of President Roosevelt and of subsequent presidents have been transferred not only physically but legally to the government of the United States is sufficient witness to the success of the system in accomplishing this goal.

The third goal of the presidential libraries was less explicitly set forth by President Roosevelt in 1938, though it is implicit in his memorandum of that year. Certainly his family and his literary executors believed that it was one of his aims to make the papers of a president available to researchers on equal terms and as soon as possible. In no area have the presidential libraries been so successful as in this; but perhaps in no area has their success been so misunderstood.

In 1938 when FDR proposed the giving of his papers to the nation,

⁹ Two presidents—Cleveland and Taft—have defended the private ownership of presidential papers. The former is quoted in R. D. W. Connor, "The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library," *American Archivist* 3 (April 1940): 83. Taft's view was expressed in his 1915 Columbia University lectures, originally published as *Our Chief Magistrate and His Powers* and recently reprinted as *The President and His Powers* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1967), p. 34. A criticism of this view can be found in H. G. Jones, *The Records of a Nation: Their Management, Preservation, and Use* (New York: Atheneum, 1969), chap. 7.

the papers of John and John Quincy Adams, of Lincoln, Garfield, Cleveland, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover, were all either completely closed or could be seen only by persons privileged to obtain the permission of the family or estate executors. Presidents and their families rarely provided, and historians did not expect, open and equal access to presidential papers. Long-term restrictions and access for a privileged few were the rules for recent presidential papers, even as they are still the rules for access to papers in many private and university repositories.

The presidential libraries have changed this. In 1950 the great bulk of President Roosevelt's papers, both personal and public, was opened to research—85 percent of them. Not all of the subsequent presidential libraries have been able to match that degree of swiftness. Nor has the special use of presidential papers by former presidents or their families ceased. On the average, however, most of the papers of presidents in the presidential library system have been opened to research on an equal basis, some six to seven years after the end of a president's term in office. An exception to this, of course, is the collection of President Hoover's papers, though even in this case the papers were made available for research within half-a-dozen years after they came into the custody of the National Archives and Records Service. Researchers now expect, indeed they even demand, that such material be opened under terms of equal access and that this be done early. But it is, in part, the very existence of the presidential libraries and the policies of the presidential libraries that have aroused this expectation.

The presidential libraries have, thus, been quite successful in developing a technique for preserving intact the papers of presidents, for placing them under public ownership and control, and for making them available for research on more equal terms and at an early date. But the libraries have a fourth goal, and like the other three it is rooted in the thoughts and vision of that rather remarkable man who invented the presidential library.

FDR was a historical collector, and he pursued his avocation with considerable zeal and knowledge. Like most collectors, he had developed several special areas of interest and expertise. Like many, too, he approached his special interests in what might be called an ecumenical fashion. He collected not only manuscripts dealing with the history of the Hudson Valley and the history of the American Navy but virtually anything that seemed pertinent to those two subjects—books, maps, prints, cartoons, paintings, photographs, ship models, scrimshaw, carriages, sleighs, ice boats. And while he himself had collected to reflect his own special interests, his friends, public

admirers, and foreign dignitaries were collecting for him objects to represent his presidency—brass donkeys, cloth elephants, pre-Columbian pottery, jeweled daggers, cathedrals made of toothpicks, cigarette holders, canes, and sundry other articles that he tactfully called “oddities.” To these must be added the product of what a later age was to call the “media”—sound recordings of his “fireside chats” and campaign speeches, newsreels, and a growing number of photographs of that most photogenic man.

Given his background as a collector and the large accumulation of material which had resulted, it is not surprising that when in the spring of 1937 he first set down his thoughts (or something approaching his thoughts) on his “library,” he envisioned it as a single and coherent entity capable of providing to scholars the manuscripts that they would need and to the public in general the other objects which he or his admirers had so painstakingly put together. The presidential library as he envisioned it would combine the resources of a manuscript repository with those of a historical museum. He did not see these as two separable functions somewhat casually linked together by being on the same site. Rather, he saw them as being two parts of an integrated library-museum which would, together, represent his career, his presidency, and his age. This ideal was expressed in his memorandum of 1938; it was embodied for the Roosevelt Library in the joint congressional resolution of 1939; and it was extended to all presidential libraries by the act of 1955. Each of the libraries (with the exception of the Kennedy Library, which does not yet have its own building) includes a public historical museum. The success of those museums can be expressed quite simply by noting that last year better than a million-and-a-half persons visited them.

Such a museum is inevitably regarded, at least by some, as a piece of unnecessary self-memorialization. Some critics have certainly found it so:

Establishing a memorial to a living man . . . is utterly un-American, utterly undemocratic. It goes back to the days of the Pharaohs, who built their own images and their own obelisks. It goes back to the days of the Caesars, who put up monuments of themselves and crowned them with laurel leaves, and posed as gods.¹⁰

¹⁰ Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York (whose district included Hyde Park), during the debate on the Joint Resolution of 1939; *Congressional Record*, 77th Cong., 1st sess., 1939, p. 9040. When a Democratic Congressman indicated that he would be happy to vote for a comparable memorial to Herbert Hoover in Iowa, Fish replied that “no Republican President would even think of asking in his lifetime to have the Government maintain a personal library in his home town.” (*Ibid.*)

Whether one chooses to call a presidential library a monument to vanity or a memorial to achievement apparently depends on one's taste, including one's taste in politics, in presidents, and possibly even in architectural style. Probably the libraries are something of both, for presidents, like most politicians, are endowed with a degree of self-esteem and pride in accomplishment, if only the accomplishment of having "climbed to the top of the greasy pole."

This writer is less disturbed by monuments than some are, since he works in a city with more monuments to the square mile than any other city in the United States. From his solitary window in the National Archives Building he can in a glance behold General Winfield Scott Hancock eternally parading down Pennsylvania Avenue on his horse; a truncated obelisk honoring the Grand Army of the Republic; and a pathetic, dry fountain glorifying the cause of Temperance—in front of a discount liquor store. It seems likely that, so long as men continue to honor their own and their fellows' achievements or aspirations, monuments of one sort or another will continue to be built.

What is significant is not that a presidential library is a monument but that it is a particular kind, and a particularly suitable kind, of monument. The twentieth century has witnessed an enormous enlargement of both the power and the activities of the president. It is a commonplace to note that a president is many men, that he wears (to use another cliché) many hats. Yet it is true. He is head of state and chief administrator, commander-in-chief and party politician, diplomat, legislator, shaper of consensus, radio and television performer, symbol of national unity at home and of national strength (or weakness) abroad, and much more.¹¹ The record of his actions and the record of the impact of his actions cannot be found in his papers alone. They are to be found in the whole range of objects from handwritten note to video tape, from presentation dagger to political cartoon—even in those idiosyncratic collections of Ming vases, gavels, Bibles, guns, and ship models that capture the museum visitor's eye. For while the presidency is an institution, presidents are men. Each gives, or tries to give, to the office and to the nation a distinct style of leadership of his own. Each struggles to prevent the powerful institution of the presidency from devouring the president himself.¹² This is what makes the combination of papers and

¹¹ Clinton Rossiter, *The American Presidency*, rev. ed. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and World: 1960), chap. 1, describes the many roles of the president.

¹² This point has been carefully examined in James MacGregor Burns, *Presidential Government: The Crucible of Leadership* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1965), especially in chap. 9.

"other historical materials" in a presidential library unique and uniquely valuable. It reflects the man, and, like the presidency itself, it exists not for the few but for the many, not for scholars alone but for the nation as a whole.

I am not suggesting that the presidential libraries are perfect, without flaws, without problems. No one who has tried to operate such a library for several years can be unaware of the weaknesses and the problems. Their resources are limited; their staffs are small and are unlikely to grow in a period of government economy. Yet these small staffs must deal with millions of documents and must attempt to serve the needs of thousands of highly specialized researchers. One might surmise that an age which is so successful in its technology and so proud of its successes would have devised means for archivists and historians to do their jobs more swiftly and efficiently. But with the exception of improved photocopying methods, the tools of the archivist have changed remarkably little in a generation or even in the last fifty years. The records of public life grow at an exponential rate, and archivists and historians alike are in danger of drowning in a sea of paper.

That marvel of modern ingenuity, the computer, may well come to our rescue in time. Certainly it has the technical capacity to handle the kind of controls over manuscripts that we all need; and one can dream of the day when the computer, with its linkages to microfilm and to a bewildering array of terminals, will take much of the drudgery out of the historian's work. The National Archives and Records Service is moving, with deliberate speed, in the direction of computerized control of records and manuscript collections, but the day of push-button research is still a long way off.

The problem of bulk, the problem of enabling a researcher to find amidst millions of documents the several thousand, or conceivably several dozen, that he really needs is the most difficult problem that the libraries face. But bulk is not the only problem. In fact to most historians (and to many archivists as well) it is regarded as less serious than the problem of access. Donors of papers often insist that certain parts of their collection be kept closed, on one ground or another, for a period of time. In addition, most presidential libraries have at least a few collections which are composed of what are legally public records and which are consequently subject to the restrictions on access placed upon them by the appropriate government agency or department. Finally, there are those nasty things called classified documents, the forbidden fruits of information that could presumably endanger national security. The fact is that all the presidential libraries have some material that is at this moment closed to research

because it falls into one of these three categories. It is also a fact, of course, that such restrictions on access are not peculiar to the presidential libraries. They can be found wherever the papers of recent public figures can be found. But the very importance of the collections in the presidential libraries makes such restrictions more noticeable in their case, and less palatable to most historians.

It is not necessary to dwell on how researchers find unpalatable such restrictions on access. The attitude expressed by most scholars on the "Pentagon Papers" dispute, the articles published on the general subject of access, and the sessions on that subject at meetings of learned societies all attest the great concern of the scholarly community. Many archivists, perhaps most, including those in the presidential libraries, share that concern. They share it for two reasons. For one thing, most archivists have come to their profession from the field of history, and many consider themselves both historians and archivists. They think like historians, and they share the historians' value system, which places a premium on the freedom of research. If they are more quiet in their criticism of restrictions on access it is because they operate within a different institutional milieu.

But there is a second and more practical reason why most archivists in the presidential libraries find such restrictions irksome. They must try to juggle dozens of different restrictions on the material in their collections, restrictions which often overlap one another and which at times are even inconsistent with one another. They must often separate portions of their collections, at least temporarily, to sequester the material restricted under the different rules or regulations. The archivist is frequently in the position where he must examine credentials, inspect notes, and tell irate researchers that they cannot see what they want to see and what they believe they have a moral right to see. In these circumstances, archivists are in a position of having to guard other people's secrets and apply other people's rules.

Secrecy in public life is not new; it is as old as government itself. So long as most historians were working in the more or less remote past, as they were in say 1938, and so long as the documents became available after a reasonable period, restriction on access was not a serious problem. But times have changed. Today the historical profession is vastly larger and is much more present-minded. Its members are more sensitive to present-day political and social issues and are much more inclined to question the competency or credibility of public leaders. Moreover, a much larger number of historians now work in the period of the very recent past. The growing insistence of historians to see the documents of the recent past, how-

ever, has not been matched by a willingness of government to permit them to do so. The vogue of secrecy which enveloped public life during World War II has been continued throughout the Cold War era. In a nuclear age the fear of compromising national security by the premature release of documents has extended wartime controls over information into what seems like a perpetual system.

Today, as one reads of the "thaw" in the Cold War, there are signs of fissures in the pack ice of classified information. President Nixon's Executive Order (11652) of March 1971, with its provisions for mandatory review and automatic declassification of classified documents, has altered the system radically. The program of the National Archives and Records Service for the massive declassification of World War II material will, in the next several years, lead to the opening of all but a handful of the pre-1946 classified documents, including those in three of the presidential libraries. The State Department has already opened its files through 1946, and the Department of the Army is rapidly opening its intelligence files to researchers. It is unlikely that the point will ever be reached when files of recent material are completely open, and even the more moderate desires of some historians for declassification of all documents after ten or twenty years may not be satisfied. But the changes that have been made in the last several years encourage the hope that the problem of secrecy will be, if not solved, at least reduced to a level which is tolerable for both scholars and the archivists who assist them. The problem of closed and restricted documents has been emphasized because it is the source of much of the misunderstanding that has developed in the past several years. It is not a problem peculiar to the presidential libraries, but the recentness and the great importance of their collections have made them particularly vulnerable to criticism, and that criticism has helped to obscure the considerable degree of success which the libraries have attained.

Are the libraries in danger of being spoiled? It is not likely. They may change; they probably will. It may be that a future president will place the desires of some historians above the desires of friends, admirers, and hometown constituents and will locate his library in Washington, D.C. It may even be that future legislation will create and finance a single, ever-growing, superlibrary for all future presidents.

None of this is impossible; but it is unlikely, for it is doubtful that presidents or the public would find it desirable. In endorsing the creation of the Roosevelt Library in 1939, Charles Beard noted that "rightfully the people of each locality and region desire to enrich

their cultural traditions by preserving historical records and monuments. By placing his collections at Hyde Park, President Roosevelt will create another historic spot and at the same time make the memorials available to students and travelers from all parts of America and the world."¹³ What Beard noted of the Roosevelt Library in 1939 is equally true of all the libraries today.

The Presidential libraries are not perfect. (Few institutions are.) But they are likely to endure and to grow, for they have come to play an important—even a vital—role in meeting the needs of scholars, the general public, and presidents themselves.

¹³ Letter to Representative Kent E. Keller, in *Roosevelt Library Hearing* (1939), p. 22.

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

Restricted document has been removed. See document entry number 12 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

Restricted document has been removed. See document entry number 13 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

Restricted document has been removed. See document entry number 14 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.