

**RICHARD NIXON PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY
DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD**

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
1	Phone call recommendation to President	Re: call to Bob Newbrand recommended by Dwight L. Chapin, 1 p.	05/19/1970	D
2	Phone call recommendation to President	Re: Call to Jerry Warren recommended by Ronald Ziegler, 1 p.	ND	D
3	Phone call recommendation to President	Recommended by Bryce n. Harlow, 1 p.	02/20/1970	D
4	Memo	To High Sloan fr. Walter R. Tkach, M.D.	02/17/1970	D
5	Memo	To Dwight L. Chapin fr. Bryce Harlow, 1 p.	02/13/1970	D
6	Memo	To Dwight L. Chapin fr. Bryce Harlow, 1 p.	02/30/1970	D
7	Phone call recommendation to President	Fr. Dwight L. Chapin, 1 p.	05/14/1970	D

COLLECTION TITLE

WHSF: SMOF: Stephen B. Bull

BOX NUMBER

1

FOLDER TITLE

Phone Calls Submitted to President [1970-1973] [1 of 3]

PRMPA RESTRICTION CODES:

A. Release would violate a Federal statute or Agency Policy.
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8	Phone call recommendation to President	Re: call to Kenneth R. Cole, recommended by Stephen Bull, 2 copies	06/22/1971	D
9	Phone call recommendation to President	Re: call to adm. Lewis Strauss recommended by Rose Mary Woods, 1 p.	02/11/1971	D
10	Phone call recommendation to President	Re: call to Judge Thurmond Clark recommended by Dwight L. Chapin. 1 carbon, 2 attachments (4 pp.)	06/08/1970	D
11	Memo	To Steve Bull fr Dwight L Chapin re Bob Hope Birthday call	05/25/1970	D (Phone No.)
12	Form	"Presidential Telephone Calls: List of People to be Called...", 3 copies	n.d.	H
13	Form	"Telephone Call Recommendations", 8 copies	n.d.	H
N-1/7	Memo	Memo from Timmons to RN Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	05/19/1970	C (Nixon)

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DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
N-2/8	Memo	Telcon recommendation from Bull & Odle Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	03/31/1970	C (Nixon)
N-3/9	Memo	From Chapin to Bull and Sloan Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	03/31/1970	C (Nixon)
N-4/10	Memo	From Timmons to Chapin Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	01/25/1972	C (Nixon)
N-5/211	Letter	From Parents & Spouses of Soldiers KIA in Vietnam to RN Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-6/11	Index	Names of Parents of Soldiers KIA writing to RN Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-7/212	Letter	From Parents of Soldiers KIA in Vietnam to Pres. Nixon Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-8/213	Letter	From spouse of soldier KIA in Vietnam to RN Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	n.d.	C (Nixon)

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DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
N-9/214	Letter	From spouse of soldier KIA in Vietnam to RN Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-10/215	Letter	Parent of soldier KIA in Vietnam to Pres. Nixon Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	04/30/1970	C (Nixon)
N-11/216	Letter	Parent of soldier KIA in Vietnam to Pres. Nixon Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	05/01/1970	C (Nixon)
N-12/217	Letter	Parent of soldier KIA in Vietnam to Pres. Nixon Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	05/01/1970	C (Nixon)
N-13/218	Letter	Parent of soldier KIA in Vietnam to Pres. Nixon Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	05/01/1970	C (Nixon)
N-14/219	Letter	Parent of soldier KIA in Vietnam to Pres. Nixon Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-15/220	Letter	Parent of soldier KIA in Vietnam to Pres. Nixon OPENED 01/2010	n.d.	C (Nixon)

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N-16/224	Letter	Parent of soldier KIA in Vietnam to Pres. Nixon Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-17/222	Letter	Parent of soldier KIA in Vietnam to Pres. Nixon Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-18/223	Letter	Parent of soldier KIA in Vietnam to Pres. Nixon Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-19/224	Letter	Parent of soldier KIA in Vietnam to Pres. Nixon Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-20/225	Letter	Parent of soldier KIA in Vietnam to Pres. Nixon Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-20/226	Letter	Parent of soldier KIA in Vietnam to Pres. Nixon Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N24	Letter	Parent of soldier KIA in Vietnam to Pres. Nixon Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	n.d.	C (Nixon)

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DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
N-22/227	Letter	Parent of soldier KIA in Vietnam to Pres. Nixon Reintegrated from Contested Files 07/05/2006	04/06/1970	C (Nixon)

COLLECTION TITLE WHSF: SMOF: Stephen B. Bull	BOX NUMBER 1
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May 18, 1973

FOR: DAVID PARKER

FROM: STEPHEN BULL

RE: Presidential Telephone Call Recommendations

The President returned the telephone call folder to me this morning noting that, although he was the one requesting the calls, he did not plan to make any until after the Soviet Summit.

cc: Gen. A. Haig

TELEPHONE CALL RECOMMENDATION

TO: Former President Lyndon B. Johnson

BACKGROUND

Former President Johnson suffered a heart attack during the pre-dawn hours on Friday, April 7. He and Mrs. Johnson had come from Gov. Buford Ellington's funeral in Tennessee the previous day and were staying with their daughter and son-in-law, Lynda and Chuck Robb, at their home in Charlottesville, Virginia. He was taken to the University of Virginia Medical Center on April 7th where he remained for one week.

After his condition had improved sufficiently, he was taken to Brooke Army Medical Center at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He was released on Wednesday, April 26, and flew to the LBJ Ranch where he is now resting comfortably.

Former President and Mrs. Johnson had been invited to the Connally dinner on Sunday, April 30, but will not be able to attend because of the former President's condition.

TALKING POINTS

1. I just wanted to let you know how happy I am that you're at home and feeling better.
2. Most other men would still be in the hospital, but it's clear that you were just too much for the illness.
3. I think that must be a trait of Southern statesmen. I remember a story I read about Thomas Hart Benton. One day a constituent asked Benton his age and the Senator replied, "According to the calendar my age is seventy-four, but when anything is to be done I am thirty-five years old, sir."
4. Neither of us is 35 anymore, but as someone who appreciates your wise counsel, I'm glad you're as tenacious as you were when you were 35.

TELEPHONE CALL RECOMMENDATION

TO: MR. ELMER BOBST - Thursday
December 16, 1971

RECOMMENDED BY: ROSE WOODS

PURPOSE: To congratulate Elmer Bobst on his
87th birthday on Thursday, December 16.

Note: Two years ago you had a
birthday party dinner for Elmer
in the State Dining Room on his
85th birthday.

To: Steve Bull

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: C. G. "Bebe" Rebozo - *Call was made at approx 9pm, Nov 17.*

RECOMMENDED BY: Stephen Bull

PURPOSE: To congratulate him on his 59th birthday. *A*

TALKING POINTS:

1. In addition to being the anniversary of your birth, it is the anniversary of some other significant occasions:
 - (a) It is the 171st anniversary of the first convening of Congress in Washington, D.C. That's when our problems started.
 - (b) On this date 90 years ago Samuel Gompers organized the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions, the forerunner of the AF of L. The descendants of this group are meeting in your "backyard" (Miami) right now and causing us reason to want to forget this date.

I will leave to you the significance of your sharing an anniversary with these aforementioned two groups.
2. I have a special gift for you which should help you improve your golf game. (Yesterday George Grassmuck gave you a weighted golf ball that wobbles and suggested that it would be an appropriate gift for Bebe.)

November 17, 1971

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALL TO
REP. OTTO PASSMAN AT
DRUG CONFERENCE IN
MONROE, LOUISIANA

Monday, October 4, 1971

11:15 A.M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

THE PRESIDENT:

BACKGROUND

The week of October 3rd is Drug Abuse Prevention Week. A large drug education seminar, to be attended by approximately 21,000 high school and college students, parents, teachers, public officials and medical people will be held in the Monroe Civic Center in Louisiana. The entire Conference will be carried live on local TV, and State-wide on six radio stations. It will also be video-taped for prime time TV State-wide broadcast on Wednesday, October 6.

Congressman Passman, who will be the Master of Ceremonies for this Conference, will open the program at 11:00 a.m., EST (Louisiana time). The program will begin with a prayer, Pledge of Allegiance, and the introduction of 30 stage guests. At that point, they will be expecting a telephone call from the President that will be amplified to the entire 21,000 attendees. This will be a two-way telephone conversation with Congressman Passman, both ends of the conversation being amplified. The phone call will be to Congressman Passman who will be at the podium, and initially you will speak with him. When he picks up the telephone at the podium and indicates that it is the President calling, he expects that there will be extended applause and that you should not make any further remarks until the applause has finally stopped. He has requested that you begin the conversation by acknowledging the following guests who will be present:

Gov. John J. McKeithen
Former Gov. James A. Noe
District Attorney Robert Kostelka (Chairman of Conference)
Mayor Jack Howard of Monroe
Mayor Bert Hatten of West Monroe
John Ingersoll, Director of BNDD (who will be delivering
the keynote address to the Conference)

Telephone Call to Rep. Otto
Passman at Drug Conference
in Monroe, Louisiana
Monday, October 4, 1971

After these introductions, you would move into the text that has been prepared (attached). You can conclude this amplified telephone conversation in an informal manner by expressing your appreciation for having the opportunity to talk to such a group on such an important subject, and wish the Conference success.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

11:15 a.m.
(EST)

A Key Biscayne White House telephone operator will ring you when the point in the program has been reached for your amplified telephone call to Louisiana.

After you have indicated to the telephone operator that you are ready to speak to Congressman Passman, the line will be opened and will be amplified from that point on.

Congressman Passman will acknowledge to the audience that it is the President calling and applause can be expected.

After the applause has ceased, Congressman Passman will ask you to proceed with your message.

You should open with the informal acknowledgment of the principal platform guests noted in the "Background" section, and then read from the prepared text.

11:20 a.m.

Text concludes.

You conclude the conversation in an informal manner by wishing the Conference attendees well.

11:21 a.m.

Telephone conversation concludes.

Press Plan:

This telephone conversation will be carried live over the TV and radio stations in Louisiana.

Stephen Bull

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: SEN. BOB DOLE

RECOMMENDED BY: William Timmons

BACKGROUND: Sen. Dole is in San Diego attending meetings with the Convention Committee. On Tuesday, August 17, he will depart for a 10-day tour of Vietnam. He has never visited there before and is going independently, financing the trip personally. Prior to his departure, he wanted to "check out" with you and will probably raise the following three points:

1. Comment and congratulate you on the economic policy speech.
2. Give you a progress report on the Convention Committee meetings.
3. Inquire as to whether you have any specific instructions or guidance for his Vietnam trip.

TALKING POINTS:

1. Express appreciation for Senator Dole's continued help and support on the economic issue.
2. Express your continuing interest in the developments of plans for the 1972 Convention.
3. Wish him well on his trip to Vietnam.

August 16, 1971

TELEPHONE CALL RECOMMENDATION

TO: APOLLO 15 ASTRONAUTS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7 - 5:45 P.M. (Approximate)

RECOMMENDED BY: WILLIAM ANDERS (NASA)

BACKGROUND:

The Apollo 15 mission, which began on July 26th, will terminate at 4:46 p.m. EDT when the command module "Endeavor" splashes down in the Pacific. At that time the three Astronauts, Col. David Scott, Lt. Col. James Irwin, and Maj. Alfred Worden will be picked up by helicopter and carried to a ship. The ship will vary according to the distance of the splashdown from the ship.

Upon arrival the astronauts will be given a physical examination, and then will spend the night on the ship. On Sunday, August 8, they will helicopter to Hickham Field and then fly directly to Houston where they will undergo a two-week debriefing. There will be no quarantine in this mission as there have been in past missions.

The optimum time for a telephone call from you would be as close as possible to the arrival of the astronauts aboard the ship after splashdown. This would be a private telephone call just like the one you placed to the astronauts on Sunday, July 25, prior to their departure on the mission.

TALKING POINTS:

1. This mission demonstrates the coming of age in the exploration of the Moon. As Col. Scott said as he set foot on the Moon: "Man must explore and this is exploration at its greatest".
2. In addition to the dramatic activities witnessed all over the world, the scientific achievements will greatly enhance our ability to understand the formation not only of our own planet but of our solar system as well. The data that was gathered on the Apollo 15 mission exceeded the aggregate total of all data gathered on all 14 of the earlier Apollo missions.

3. All Americans are proud of your achievements and are relieved that you have returned safely.

4. Notes in a Lighter Vein:

- (a) As the lunar module, the Falcon, lifted off the Moon, the astronauts played a tape recording of the Air Force Song that was audible over radio and television. You assume that the equal time provisions will be demanded by the other Services.

- (b) Comment on the dramatic demonstration of Gallileo's law of gravity, when Col. Scott dropped a feather and a hammer simultaneously and they landed on the surface of the Moon simultaneously.

August 6, 1971

Stephen Bull

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: John W. Rollins, Sr.

RECOMMENDED BY: Harry S. Dent and Tom Evans (Colson concurs)

PURPOSE: To acknowledge John Rollins' participation in the November 9 RNC Fund Raising Dinner project.

BACKGROUND: Tom Evans of the RNC has requested that you telephone John Rollins while he is staying at the La Costa Country Club here in California this week. Attempts are being made to get Rollins to serve as Chairman of the Fund Raising Dinner project but to date he has been reluctant to do so. The purpose of your call would be one of subtle persuasion in which you would acknowledge and express your pleasure in hearing that John Rollins "is playing a major role in the November 9 dinner project". Tom Evans emphasizes that the call should not be one that openly attempts to persuade Rollins to take the job as Chairman.

TALKING POINTS:

1. Express pleasure that Rollins will be playing the major role in the November 9 fund raiser which will be nationwide, linked with closed circuit television.
2. Note that you had hoped to visit with him personally while you were here in San Clemente, but that your staff had scheduled you rather tightly.
3. Rollins has set up polling operation in Delaware. It's a good idea. Keep us advised through Harry Dent.

July 15, 1971

(No letter has been sent.)

July 13, 1971

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: ALEX BUTTERFIELD
DWIGHT CHAPIN

FROM: L. HIGBY

SUBJECT: John Rollins Telephone
Call or Visit

Tom Evans of the RNC called Bob last evening to request a phone call be made by the President to John Rollins. The RNC is trying to get Rollins to Chair the November 9th RNC Fund Raising Dinner project.

Rollins has indicated his interest in this, but has not really decided to do it, indicating to Evans that "Tom sometimes you just need to talk to the President about things like this."

Rollins will be spending the week at the La Costa Country Club here in California, and Evans would either like to have the President call Rollins or preferably have Rollins come up and see the President for five minutes.

Evans indicated that the call should not be one that attempts to persuade Rollins that he ought to take the job, but merely a call that says to him, "John, I understand that you are going to be playing a major role in the November 9th Dinner project, and I want you to know how great I think that is."

Obviously, Evans has not thought this whole thing through completely in terms of whether the call or the visit would be best or what should be said in either case, so you will want to get back to him for details.

cc: Mr. Haldeman

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.

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Harry S. Truman
RECOMMENDED BY: Ray Price
PURPOSE: To wish HST happy birthday on his 87th birthday on May 8.

*Call not
made -
Telegram sent.*

BACKGROUND: HST prefers to celebrate quiet birthdays at home with his wife, Bess. He will not attend the big party in his honor in Kansas City.

He has made a strong recovery from a siege he suffered in January. Vice President Agnew visited him in the hospital at that time. HST does have some arthritis, and he seldom goes outside anymore.

RN visited HST on March 21, 1969.

This March HST was visited by Earl Warren, former Treasury Secretary John Snyder and Averell Harriman.

TALKING POINTS: Postmaster Blount will visit HST at home on his birthday. Blount will be in Independence to issue the first 8¢ stamp, which commemorates Missouri's 150 years of statehood.

March 5, 1971 was the 25th anniversary of Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech and a special ceremony marked by the unveiling of a Churchill statue, is to be held in Fulton on May 16. Churchill was introduced by Truman at Fulton in 1946.

NOTE: Call should be made on May 8.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

RE: Telephone Call to William Allen and the Boeing Employees
March 25, 1971
4:30 P.M.

BACKGROUND

Arrangements have been made for you to speak directly to the Boeing employees at the Wichita, Kansas, and Seattle, Washington, Boeing Aircraft plants. This will be effected by your placing a telephone call to Mr. William Allen, President of the Boeing Aircraft company, which will be amplified over a loudspeaker system to the plants in the two cities. A suggested text for your message is attached.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

4:28 Mr. Allen will be piped into the company loudspeakers in the two cities and announce that he is expecting a call from the President of the United States, and that the President has requested that it be piped over the loud-speaker system to all of the company workers.

4:30 p.m. Bill Allen will be on the telephone.
You begin the conversation with words to the following effect:

"Bill: Although I am telephoning *calling you on the phone,*
I understand that our conversation is being carried to the workers in your two great plants in Wichita and Seattle and I would like to share with them my thoughts at this time."

You then proceed with the suggested text.

4:32 p.m.

Your statement concludes.
Mr. Allen will say "Thank you Mr. President".
There will be no further telephone conversation.

TELEPHONE CALL RECOMMENDATION

TO: William Casey

RECOMMENDED BY: William Safire

PURPOSE: Congratulate William Casey on his confirmation as Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission (confirmation was by a voice vote).

TALKING POINTS:

1. Offer your congratulations on Mr. Casey's confirmation.
2. The Committee hearings were a tough fight during which some unfair aspersions were cast upon his character. He had the courage to withstand the glare of publicity, stick the situation out, and ultimately vindicate himself as evidenced by his confirmation today.

March 25, 1971

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Ronald Walker
Col. Verne Coffey

RECOMMENDED BY: H. R. Haldeman

PURPOSE: To acknowledge the outstanding advance work
down on the Whitney Young funeral.

TALKING POINTS:

1. In a very tactful and unassuming manner, guidance was given to the Urban League officials and members of the Whitney Young family in making preparations for the burial service in Lexington.
2. Without the assistance of the advance team, the service could not have been performed with the dignity that ultimately was the result of their efforts.
3. Efforts such as were demonstrated in this event are recognized and are typical of the fine work that you have been doing on these Presidential events.

March 17, 1971

TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau

This morning at approximately 8:45 a.m. EST you attempted to place a call to Prime Minister Trudeau but the operators were unable to complete the telephone call. Presumably, you were calling to congratulate the Prime Minister on his marriage about which you read in the news summary this morning.

The Prime Minister is now aware that you attempted to call him and we have learned through his aides that he would very much appreciate hearing from you and is standing by awaiting your telephone call. His office, which has called two or three times today, advises that 6:00 p.m. is an ideal time for the Prime Minister. He is honeymooning in British Columbia, a three-hour time difference, so it will be 3:00 p.m. his time.

March 5, 1971

TELEPHONE CALL RECORD DAYTON

TO: Gov. John Bell Williams of Mississippi

BACKGROUND:

This afternoon you declared a major disaster for the State of Mississippi which was struck by a series of tornadoes in five mid-western counties of the State. As of this evening the death toll has reached 73, there have been hundreds of injuries, and there is extensive damage to public and private property.

TALKING POINTS:

1. You are sending General Lincoln to meet with Governor Williams tomorrow morning at 8:00 a. m. in Jackson, Mississippi. Gen. Lincoln carries with him your extreme concern for the situation in Mississippi.
2. As indicated in your telegram to the Governor, the Office of Emergency Preparedness will coordinate Federal disaster assistance efforts, the coordinating officer being a Mr. William H. Holloway.
3. You hope that the Governor will extend your deepest sympathy to those who are affected by these tragic storms.

February 22, 1971

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

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TELEPHONE CALL TO APOLLO 14 CREW

Tuesday, February 9, 1971 - 5:30 P.M. (Approx.)

After Remarks to Freedoms Foundation

BACKGROUND

At 4:01 p.m. today the crew of the Apollo 14 mission will splash down 900 miles south of Samoa in the South Pacific, thus ending a nine-day journey that took them a quarter of a million miles to the moon and back again. The spaceship that carried them from earth to within 60 miles of the moon was named the Kitty Hawk, and the lunar module the Antares. The two astronauts who were actually on the moon's surface were:

Capt. Alan B. Shepard (USN) - "Al"
Cmdr. Edgar D. Mitchell (USN) - "Ed"

Major Stuart A. Roosa (USA) ("Stu") was the astronaut who remained aboard the Kitty Hawk orbiting the moon while the other two men were down on the lunar surface.

After the splashdown, it will take approximately one hour for the astronauts to be returned to the USS New Orleans. Upon their arrival on the ship, they will then move down to the mobile quarantine facility (MQF) where they will remove their pressurized suits, various physical sensory devices, and probably call their wives. About one-half hour will be required between the astronauts arrival on the ship and the time when they could receive a telephone call from you in the MQF. When you call, this will be a private conversation.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS

1. Express your pride in the personal and scientific achievements of the Apollo 14 mission.
2. In accordance with existing policy, you may wish to mention that Commander Edgar Mitchell will soon become Captain Mitchell, and Major Stuart Roosa will become Lt. Colonel Roosa.
(Note: Capt. Alan Shepard will not be promoted to Admiral as a result of this mission.)

Highlight of Moon Landing Mission

HOUSTON, Jan. 31 — Here are the highlights of Apollo 14, America's fourth moon landing mission. Because of the 40-minute launch delay at Cape Kennedy today, the times for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday are approximate.

However, course corrections during the astronaut's long coast to the vicinity of the moon are expected to make up the lost time in order to accomplish the lunar orbital maneuver at the scheduled 2:01 a.m. Thursday, Feb. 4. All times are Eastern Standard.

MONDAY

8:03 A.M.—Following a schedule that has them working at night and sleeping during the day, Apollo 14 Astronauts Alan B. Shepard Jr., Stuart A. Roosa and Edgar D. Mitchell begin a 10-hour sleep period.

6:03 P.M.—They wake up, and a half-hour later begin eating. At this point they are more than 116,000 miles from earth, or about half the distance to the moon.

10:29 P.M.—The astronauts fire the main engine of their spacecraft Kitty Hawk to put them on a course for their Fra Mauro landing site on the moon. This course change means that they will no longer be able to swing around the moon and return safely to earth without firing their engines.

TUESDAY

8:23 A.M.—Now into their long coast through space to the moon, the astronauts begin a 10-hour rest period.

WEDNESDAY

1:23 A.M.—The astronauts take an hour for dinner.

4:01 A.M.—If needed, the astronauts will make a routine mid-course correction.

4:13 A.M.—The astronauts prepare to inspect their lunar module Antares for the first time.

5:08 A.M.—A 45-minute telecast begins showing Mitchell entering the lem at 5:28 a.m., followed by Shepard five minutes later.

7:23 A.M.—Shepard and Mitchell return to the command module.

8:23 A.M.—The crew eats, followed by a nine-hour rest period that begins at 9:23 a.m. and ends at 6:23 p.m. The crew eats breakfast after awakening.

9:01 P.M.—A fourth mid-course correction is scheduled, if needed.

THURSDAY

1:48 A.M.—The spaceship swings behind the moon and loses radio contact with earth for 32 minutes. Just before, the crew gets the go-no go signal from mission control in Houston, giving them permission to swing into orbit around the moon.

2:01 A.M.—The Apollo 14 astronauts fire their main engines in a braking maneuver for 6 minutes and 7 seconds. The craft is slowed by 2,986 feet a second, placing Kitty Hawk in an egg-shaped orbit around the moon that ranges from 196 miles to 86 miles above the lunar surface.

2:31 A.M.—The top part of the Saturn rocket smashes in the moon 258 miles south of the Fra Mauro landing site to create an artificial moonquake to be measured by scientists here.

4:08 A.M.—The Apollo 14 spaceship begins its second turn around the moon.

6:14 A.M.—At the beginning of the third orbit, command module Pilot Roosa fires the spaceship's main engines in another braking maneuver, to slow it down by 207 feet per second and drop it into an orbit that ranges from 67 miles to about 11 miles above the moon.

11:50 P.M.—With Shepard and Mitchell at the controls, the lem Antares undocks from the command module Kitty Hawk and moves away in its own orbit.

FRIDAY

1:09 A.M.—Roosa fires the command ship's main engine for four minutes to speed it up by 73 feet per second and put it in an almost circular orbit, 63 miles by 75 miles above the moon.

4:05 A.M.—Shepard and Mitchell fire the lunar module descent in a three-phase burn to take it out of orbit and start the journey to the moon's surface.

4:16 A.M.—Antares touches down on the lunar surface, the third manned spacecraft to do so. For the next four hours and 54 minutes, Shepard and Mitchell inspect the lem, eat, describe the view from their window and get ready to step on the MOON for the first time.

9:10 A.M.—Shepard, America's first man in space, steps out of the lem hatch and releases a color television camera that will record his first steps

on the moon. He walks around the lem, getting accustomed to moving in the gravity-less atmosphere of the moon.

9:37 A.M.—Mitchell follows Shepard out of the lem and onto the moon. They begin their first moonwalk, to last four hours and to be televised in color, all told. Shepard will walk about 3,000 feet, Mitchell 2,500 feet. They will set up scientific experiments, collect rock samples, put up an American flag and set off small explosions on the moon's surface so scientists can study the vibrations.

12:38 P.M.—Unless their moonwalk is extended for another 45 minutes, Shepard and Mitchell return to Antares and prepare to enter it.

1:08 P.M.—They reenter the lem. After changing from their bulky moon suits and stowing and describing the samples they brought back, Shepard and Mitchell eat.

3:58 P.M.—They begin a 10-hour rest period that Roosa started a few minutes earlier.

SATURDAY

1:15 A.M.—Roosa wakes up. Shepard and Mitchell, still on the moon, wake up at 1:48 a.m. They eat and get ready for their second moonwalk.

5:51 A.M.—Shepard steps to the moon for the second time, followed by Mitchell five minutes later. This walk will total more than 1½ miles and will take them to the 330-foot-high cone crater, which scientists feel contains rocks dating to the creation of the solar system. The astronauts will pull a rickshaw-like cart on the walk. Because of the distance involved, they will only be seen on television walking away from the lem and returning.

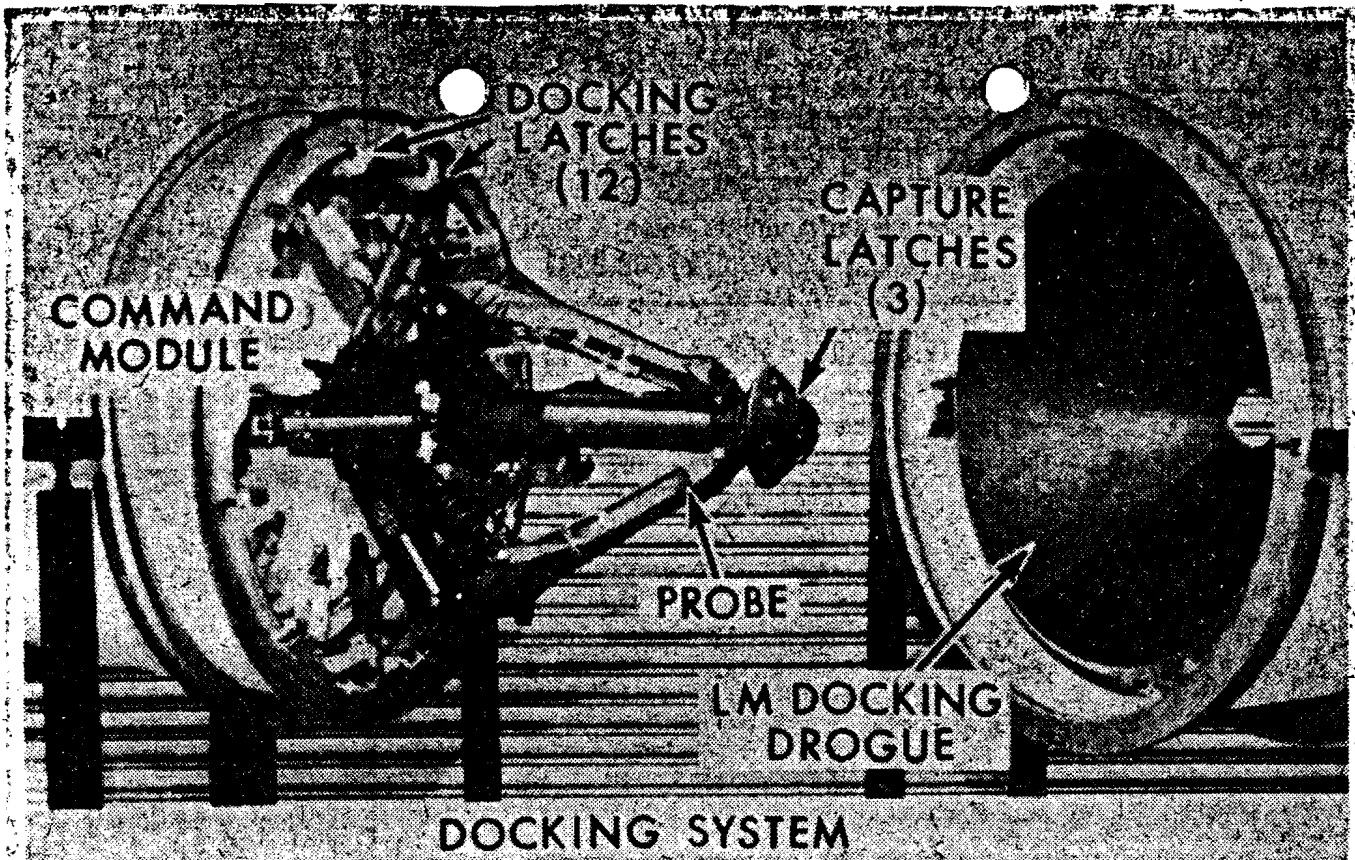
9:12 A.M.—The crew returns to the lem site.

9:51 A.M.—Shepard and Mitchell will get back in the lem. The walk may be extended another 45 minutes, providing the astronauts are in good physical shape and have enough oxygen and water to last.

11:23 A.M.—After cleaning up the lem cabin and throwing out excess material, Shepard and Mitchell eat.

1:47 P.M.—They ignite the ascension stage of their lunar module from the moon's surface and go into an orbit 11 miles by 59 miles around the moon seven minutes later.

PRESERVATION COPY



United Press International

Apollo 14 astronauts succeeded in docking their command ship with the lunar lander, overcoming a problem that would have forced cancellation of their landing on the moon. At first when the attempted docking failed

Stuart Roosa said, "We're just not getting the capture latches for some reason." However, Roosa later pulled back the probe used to guide the Apollo command ship into proper position and steered it in himself.

2:32 P.M.—Mitchell and Shepard speed up Antares into a 70-mile-by-51-mile orbit to catch up with the command module Kitty Hawk.

3:13 P.M.—The two spaceships sight each other and prepare to dock.

3:33 P.M.—With television cameras relaying the rendezvous maneuvers back to earth, the lunar module docks with the command ship. Mitchell and Shepard, carrying their moon samples, move from the lem into the command module.

5:46 P.M.—The crew jettisons the lunar module, sending it crashing into the moon at a spot 30 miles west of the Fra Mauro landing site.

7:43 P.M.—The lem hits the moon 30 miles west of the Fra Mauro landing site, with the impact recorded by and beamed back to earth, by seismometers at both the Apollo 12 and Apollo 14 landing sites.

8:37 P.M.—Roosa fires the main engines of Kitty Hawk for two minutes and 27 seconds to blast out of moon orbit and head back to earth.

11:23 P.M.—The crew begins a 10-hour rest period.

SUNDAY

9:23 A.M.—They wake up partway during their long coast towards splashdown with nothing much to do during the day except a possible course correction. If needed, it will be at 1:38 p.m.

7:53 P.M.—For their last television show of the mission, the Apollo 14 crew will demonstrate how the zero gravity of their spacecraft affects engineering and biological processes. The telecast will last 30 minutes.

11:23 P.M.—Astronauts begin 10 hour rest.

MONDAY

9:23 A.M.—Astronauts wake up,

again with very little to do during the day except for another course change, if needed, at 5:49 p.m.

11:23 P.M.—Crew begins their last rest period aboard the spacecraft Kitty Hawk.

TUESDAY

7:23 A.M.—The crew wakes up early on splashdown day.

12:49 P.M.—The astronauts have one last chance to correct their course for landing.

3:34 P.M.—The command module separates from its service module and is turned around with its heat shield pointed down for entry into the earth's atmosphere.

3:47 P.M.—The command ship enters the earth's atmosphere, traveling at 36,170 feet per second—almost 24,000 miles an hour.

4:01 P.M.—Splashdown, in the South Pacific, 900 miles south of Samoa.

PRESERVATION COPY

APOLLO 14 TELEPHONE CALL

BACKGROUND

The Apollo 14 lunar crew of Capt. Alan B. Shepard (USN) and Cmdr. Edgar D. Mitchell (USN) landed on the lunar surface at approximately 4:16 a.m. EST this morning. Since that time they have been making preparations for their "extra vehicular activities" (moon walking). The other Astronaut, Major Stuart A. Roosa, is up in the spaceship "Kitty Hawk".

The moon walking was to begin at 9:10 a.m. EST this morning but, because of technical problems, has been delayed about 50 minutes. Capt. Shepard stepped out on the lunar surface at approximately 9:50 and live color pictures are now being transmitted to earth. He will be joined in approximately 25 minutes by Cmdr. Mitchell.

It is proposed that you call Mr. Donald "Deke" Slayton, Director of Flight Crew Operations, and express to him your best wishes to the Apollo 14 mission crew. At an appropriate time Deke Slayton will transmit your message to the Astronauts on the lunar surface. When he tells them of your call to him, he will be on live television.

Talking Points:

All of you at mission control, and everyone associated with Apollo 14, ought to be very proud--and I'm sure you are. All the rest of us are proud of you. I hope you will tell all those on the ground how proud I am of the part they've played.

When you have an opportunity, I hope you will pass along my greetings to the Astronauts themselves and tell them I wish them well. They've done a great job, they are doing a great job, and they've got millions of people down here who in their thoughts are walking with them.

Whenever I am travelling abroad, I get a special thrill out of seeing our flag flying in other lands as a symbol of friendship and cooperation--but even that can't quite compare with seeing it on the moon, and knowing that it flies there in the same spirit and that it's been carried by men of such spirit, such courage, backed by a team of such skill and dedication.

DEX TO: LARRY HIGBY, KEY BISCAYNE, FLA.
FROM: STEPHEN BULL

PRESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE CALL RECOMMENDATION

TO: VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW
REASON: The Vice President's Birthday, Monday,
November 9, 1970. (Age - 52)

170 NOV 9 PM 2:58
Delayed
WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

TALKING POINTS:

1. Congratulate the Vice President upon his successful efforts throughout the 1970 campaign.
2. Comment upon the luncheon meeting he will have on Wednesday in New York with the New York Daily News Editorial Board. You will recall that you met with this group on Tuesday, September 15.
3. The Vice President will be the principal speaker at a D.C. Republican fund-raiser on Thursday, November 12. This dinner is in the Vice President's honor and he will be introduced by Martha Mitchell. Reportedly, some surprises are in store.
4. November 9 marks the following anniversaries:
 - (a) 98th Anniversary of the Boston fire, the most devastating in the city's history.
 - (b) The 52nd Anniversary of the announcement of abdication by Kaiser Wilhelm.
 - (c) 5th Anniversary of the eastern blackout.

Also, today is:

Hero Day in the Republic of Indonesia.

Youth Appreciation Week which recognizes the great majority of young people who are leading constructive lives in the home, school, church and community.

DEX TO: LARRY HIGBY, KEY BISCAYNE, FLA.
FROM: STEPHEN BULL

PRESIDENTIAL PHONE CALL RECOMMENDATION

TO: VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW

REASON: The Vice President's Birthday, Monday,
November 9, 1970. (Age - 52)

TALKING POINTS:

1. Happy Birthday To You.
2. Happy Birthday To You.
3. Happy Birthday, Dear Spiro.*

*Option: Dear Ted

4. Happy Birthday To You.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

C

Date: 9/8

TO:

H

FROM: Dwight L. Chapin

Please handle. _____

Please see me. _____

Other: _____

He is sending a Certificate of
Commendation plus a
letter.
L

TELEPHONE CALL RECOMMENDATION

TO: Bill Shoemaker, Jockey

RECOMMENDED BY: Dwight L. Chapin

BACKGROUND:

Yesterday, September 7, Jockey Bill Shoemaker scored his 6,033rd victory at Belmont Race Track. This figure betters by one the world record for victories set in 1966 by Johnny Longden at Santa Anita.

TALKING POINTS:

1. Congratulate Willie Shoemaker upon his record-breaking victory.
2. Make mention that you are glad that he could attend the State Dinner for Diaz Ordaz in San Diego.

DATE: Sept. 8, 1970

TELEPHONE CALL RECOMMENDATION

TO: Mr. Vince Lombardi

RECOMMENDED BY: John Ehrlichman

BACKGROUND

Mr. Vince Lombardi is in the hospital suffering from terminal cancer. The prognosis is that he has approximately one month to live. Although the general public is unaware of this fact, Mr. Lombardi himself recognizes that his condition is terminal. Understandably, his condition has affected him psychologically and he is reportedly extremely downcast. An earlier suggestion that you pay a personal visit to Mr. Lombardi in the hospital was rejected by his physicians because of his poor physical and psychological state.

The switchboard line to Mr. Lombardi's room has been disconnected to prevent incoming calls. However, the line can be made operative for your call if prior notice is given.

TALKING POINTS

1. Vince, you came to Green Bay as a coach and left as a legend and that is what you are now--a legendary figure in the sports world.
2. The Lombardi team has always been more than a champion--it has been a symbol of excellence. Your great team showed American youngsters that hard work, discipline, and sacrifice aren't old-fashioned. For doing this, the Nation owes you a debt of gratitude.
3. I know I speak for all Americans when I tell you that, for years to come, when Americans want to describe a certain kind of brilliance, a certain kind of excellence, all they will have to say is "It's the Lombardi touch".

August 10, 1970

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 7, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DWIGHT CHAPIN

FROM: STANLEY H. BEAR, M.D. *SHB*

We have contacted Mr. Vince Lombardi's attending physicians and they feel it would be appropriate for him to receive a telephone call from the President. They mentioned that the telephone switchboard line to Mr. Lombardi's room has been disconnected to prevent any incoming calls. If prior arrangements are made with Dr. Coffey (625-7108) or Dr. Meluzo (625-7243), his telephone line will be made operative if the President desired to make a call.

MR. CHAPIN

Do you have this information?

Should we prepare the telephone call
sheet?

Nell

ASK if appropriate

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON


JULY 31, 1970

FOR DWIGHT CHAPIN

RE: PRESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE CALLS

Recently we received a memorandum from your office regarding possible telephone call suggestions for the President. Mr. Ehrlichman feels that it would be a good idea for the President to call Vince Lombardi. In that you have recently received some additional information on Mr. Lombardi's condition, I think it would be most appropriate for your office to prepare the talking paper for the President.

Many thanks.


Tod R. Hullin

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1970

TC
H. H. Harriet
Allin - Assem
re their or
phone call/c

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMO TO H. R. HALDEMAN

FROM: Mort Allin

I have been informed by an attorney with Edward Bennett Williams that Vince Lombardi only has a month or so to live. If there is any interest in a Presidential visit, this information may be of use.

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
By Michael NARS, Date 12/17/79

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1970
Monday - 11:00 a. m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. STEPHEN B. BULL

FROM: Dwight L. Chapin

The President wishes to make some phone calls to some of the VIPs who wired him after his economy speech. John Brown will give you the telegrams from VIPS who did wire the President. Will you please prepare phone call sheets from these? You should work through Chuck Colson to make sure that the President are genuine VIPs and important enough to receive a Presidential phone call.

CC: Mr. Brown
Mr. Colson

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

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TELEPHONE CALL RECOMMENDATION

TO: Flight Captain Dale Hups (pronounced "Husp" (rhymes with "loop"))

RECOMMENDED BY: D. Chapin

BACKGROUND:

According to a telegram sent to you this morning by Mr. Charles Ruffing, Captain Dale Hups, the wounded pilot of the TWA Jet which was hijacked yesterday, is an old friend of yours from World War II days. He was a Marine Corps Captain who flew in your organization, MA-25.

According to the latest news reports, Captain Hups is in good condition at Fairfax Hospital after undergoing exploratory surgery following the shooting on the airplane.

TALKING POINTS:

1. Tell him how pleased you are that he is recovering satisfactorily.
2. Comment upon his courage and composure under the trying circumstances of the hijacking.
3. Make mention of your previous friendship during World War II.

June 6, 1970

May 25, 1970

FOR: ELISKA HASEK
FROM: STEPHEN BULL

We expect the President to call Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hope on the 26th of May on the occasion of a birthday party to be given for them by their son Tony (see attached telephone recommendation). However, in the event that the President does not call, we have been requested to have a telegram prepared and ready to be sent out at a moment's notice. Would you please submit the telegram to Dwight Chapin who will hold it until it is needed.

cc: D. Chapin

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

ITEM REMOVED FROM THIS FILE FOLDER

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To C

May 25, 1970
Monday - 9:00 a. m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. R. HALDEMAN

FROM: Dwight L. Chapin *[Signature]*
RE: Birthday Party for Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hope

Tony Hope, son of Bob Hope, called to invite the President and Mrs. Nixon to a birthday dinner for his mother and father, on Tuesday, May 26, at 7:00 p. m. in Malibu. He said the Bennys, Crosbys, and Firestones would be among the thirty guests.

Do you want to check the President to see if he wishes to call Bob tomorrow evening (probably around 10:30 or 11:00 p. m. EDT)? If not, we will move forward in getting up an appropriate telegram.

President will call Hopes get me a phone call sheet
Have telegram prepared in case he doesn't
Other call

H - Since we are pushing for his help on the 4th of July Project the call would be great! We're dead beat.
C

TELEPHONE CALL RECOMMENDATION

TO: Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hope

RECOMMENDED BY: Dwight L. Chapin

BACKGROUND:

Tony Hope is having a birthday party for his parents, Delores and Bob Hope, whose birthdays are on the 27th and 29th of May, respectively. Among the 30 people present at the party will be the Goldwaters, the Bennys and the Grebys. Cocktails will be served prior to dinner and the most appropriate time for you to telephone would be between 10:30 and 11:30 p.m. EDT, or anytime after the Secharte dinner.

TALKING POINTS:

- 1. Mention that you understand that this is the first time since Bob and Delores have been married that a party has been given for them.**
- 2. Tonight both of you will blow out the candles on a birthday cake, but nothing will extinguish the warmth that, through your mutual efforts, has been put into the hearts of servicemen all over the world.**
- 3. Billy Graham and Hebe Lewis have told me you are going to help with the 4th of July activity which is planned in Washington, D. C. I appreciate your public support of the event and I hope you can be in Washington on the 4th.**
- 4. The Vice President asked that I send along to you a present that will contribute immeasurably to your longevity -- his promise not to play golf with you anymore -- let alone tennis!**

May 26, 1970

May 25, 1970

MEMO

TO: BEVERLY COLE
CHIEF TELEPHONE OPERATOR

FROM: STEPHEN BULL

Since the President is expected to be in Key Biscayne over Memorial Day week-end, this would be the exact same setup as we had planned for Armed Forces Day.

May 25, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR: H. R. HALDEMAN

VIA: DWIGHT L. CHAPIN

FROM: STEPHEN BULL

The attached booklet contains the same telephone calls that were submitted to the President for Armed Forces Day week-end. All of the calls would be appropriate for Memorial Day and, with the exception of the cover sheet in which "Memorial Day" has been substituted for "Armed Forces Day", no other changes have been made. The telephone operators still have the phone numbers and the Press Office has the background material and is equipped to generate publicity should the President choose to make any of these calls.

cc: Beverly Cole
G. Warren
R. Ziegler

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date

To J/kw
P 4/16

To:

C

From: Larry Higby

Larry - Did this ever
go to P - yes -
no -
other ✓
~~I believe he was~~
C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SUGGESTED ARMED FORCES DAY
TELEPHONE CALLS

Contained in this book are three general categories of telephone calls that might be appropriate for you to make during Armed Forces Day week-end. The categories are as follows:

Category I

Families of servicemen killed in Vietnam.

Category II

Letters of support for your Cambodian decision from people who have sons serving, or who have been killed, in Vietnam.

Category III

Miscellaneous:


1. Mother with son in Vietnam.
2. Wounded serviceman in Army Hospital.
3. Mother of three servicemen.

The first section of this book is an index of each call, by category. The background material relating to each call is located at the tab designated in the index. The information includes a retyped copy of the letter that was written to you and, where applicable, your written response. The White House switchboard has the telephone numbers for each call recipient on hand and will be prepared to place the call upon your request.

FOR: WILLIAM TIMMONS

FROM: STEPHEN BULL

RE: Suggested Telephone Call by the President
to Senator McClellan

Steve
May 29, 1970
Griff


Yesterday you sent over to the President a suggested telephone call to Senator McClellan. The basis of this call was a transcript of the interview on the Today Show with Senator McClellan and Senator Cooper.

Dwight asked that I redo this telephone recommendation and return it to you for two purposes:

1. For your approval.
2. As an example of the format which is most likely to result in the President making the phone call.

Although it may be helpful for the President to have the total transcript of the interview, we have to recognize that he has neither the time nor the inclination to read through it in its entirety. Consequently, it is necessary that we summarize for him, like I did in the background, and list those salient points which he can use as information and talking points.

If the telephone recommendation that I prepared is satisfactory, please initial it and return it so that it can be submitted to the President.

Thank you.

cc: D. Chapin

TELEPHONE CALL RECOMMENDATION

TO: Senator John McClellan

RECOMMENDED BY: William E. Timmons

PURPOSE: To commend Senator McClellan on his superb performance on the Today Show where he appeared with Senator Cooper on Tuesday, May 19.

BACKGROUND

Senators Cooper and McClellan appeared on the Today Show and participated in a discussion of the Cooper-Church Amendment. Senator McClellan clearly dominated the interview and made the following significant points in opposition to the Amendment:

1. The Amendment implies distrust and lack of confidence in the President and would amount to an official censure.
2. The President is Constitutionally obligated to protect the U.S. troops. You are recognizing this obligation by destroying these sanctuaries contiguous to the battlefield and posing a real threat to U.S. troops as they withdraw according to your planned program of disengagement. You should be applauded rather than condemned for your actions.
3. In view of the existence of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution you were acting with the consent and approval of the Congress.

TALKING POINTS

1. Commend Senator McClellan on his defense of the Presidency and your position.
2. Express appreciation for his recognition that this entire matter is non-partisan in nature.
3. You might note that you are aware that, over a year ago, Senator McClellan recommended Judge Blackmun for appointment to the Supreme Court.

May 20, 1970

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 19, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: William E. Timmons *BT*

*Skive - This is so
Good down Redmond - will
you get them to Bill how to
send over a phone report
- They should pull out
the wife the f... make
to know the f...
you want you
Tonight the
you know
Plan to work
up a program
phone that
for this
call + see
it a -
you
people
Thank*

Attached is the transcript from The Today Show, Tuesday, May 19. It is an interview with Senators John Sherman Cooper and John McClellan.

McClellan gives a superb defense of your powers and the Cambodian operations. Believing McClellan deserves a pat on the back, I recommend you consider telephoning him to express your appreciation for his remarks. He would be grateful for the recognition and it would fortify the Senator to continue the battle.

Also worth noting is Senator Cooper's acknowledgement that the President "has the Constitutional power to protect our troops wherever they are."

FOR NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

PROGRAM The Today Show

STATION WRC TV
NBC Network

DATE May 19, 1970 7:00 AM

CITY Washington, D. C.

SENATORS COOPER AND McCLELLAN INTERVIEWED

HUGH DOWNS: The Senate is considering several resolutions to put limits on the President's freedom to engage in military operations in Southeast Asia. The first one to be voted on will be the Cooper-Church Amendment, sponsored by Republican Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky and Democratic Senator Frank Church of Idaho.

We've asked two senators this morning to discuss that amendment, which would deny funds for any American operations in Cambodia after June the thirtieth. In favor of it, its co-sponsor, Senator Cooper of Kentucky; and opposed to it, Senator John McClellan of Arkansas.

They're in our Washington studio now with "Today" Washington editor, Bill Monroe.

Gentlemen.

BILL MONROE: Thank you, Hugh.

Senator Cooper, exactly what does your amendment do, and why do you feel it's needed?

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN COOPER (R-Ky.): The amendment is designed to prevent the engagement of the United States in a war

in Cambodia for the Cambodian government, and also to prevent the expansion of the Vietnamese War into Cambodia. That's its purpose.

And we accomplish that purpose, if it's accepted, by denying funds to keep our forces longer in Cambodia and prevent any funds from being used to engage us in a new war in Cambodia. We think we have that constitutional authority because this could become a new war. And in a new war, the President should come to the Congress for its consent. We have no obligation at all to defend Cambodia.

MONROE: Senator McClellan, what is your basic objection to the Cooper-Church Amendment?

SENATOR JOHN McCLELLAN (D-Ark.): Well, first, let me say that any comment I make is in due deference to the sponsors and to anyone who is supporting this amendment. I do not question their good faith, their integrity, or what they think is their objective.

But I simply think that the President of our country deserves better treatment and greater respect than to have inflicted upon him the public rebuke and implications that I think are clearly implicit in this amendment. The implication that it is premised in large measure on distrust and conveys a lack of confidence in the President of the United States as our commander-in-chief, I think, is inescapable and irrefutable.

And I also think that to adopt this resolution in view of the timing of it and the climate of circumstances in which

It is being offered would be tantamount to an official censure of the President of the United States by the United States Senate. And I think that its enactment would be so interpreted, not only by the enemy, but by many other governments throughout the world.

MONROE: Senator Cooper.

SENATOR COOPER: Again, I respect the motives and intention of my good friend, Senator McClellan. May I say our sponsors are not only Senator Church and myself, but Senator Aiken, the ranking Republican, and Senator Mansfield, the Majority Leader.

I would take an opposite viewpoint from Senator McClellan. In fact, our amendment goes along with what the President has said. He said we'll have all our forces out by July 1st. He has said I do not intend to engage in a new war in Cambodia. He said I intend to get out of Vietnam, and he has a program for that. And we support all of those proposals of his.

We have not attempted to tell him what he can do except what he has agreed upon. But we have relied upon our own constitutional authority -- and we have that authority, no matter what the President has -- to keep this country out of a new war in Cambodia.

I'll mention one other thing. There's been a complaint that we infringe on his powers, or limit his powers, to protect the troops. I would say the President of the United States has the constitutional power to protect our troops wherever they are. What we're saying: you should not use that constitutional power to protect the troops to engage us in a new war, which instead

of protecting our troops would place them in greater danger.

MONROE: Senator McClellan, what about the status of the Church-Cooper Amendment as simply requiring to be done what the President has said he would do?

SENATOR McCLELLAN: I think that emphasizes what I just said: the distrust and the lack of confidence in the President. And I don't think he deserves that treatment.

I think he's kept his word. He has reduced the personnel, our troops, in Vietnam in the fifteen, sixteen months he's been in office. He has reduced them by twenty-one percent. He has reduced the casualties thirty-seven percent. He has promised, and I believe he'll keep his promise.

This challenges his promise as being truthful and trustworthy. I believe he'll keep his promise to bring another hundred and fifty thousand out by this time next year or before.

I just can't see it. And with respect to these sanctuaries: when you establish, or attempt to establish, a sanctuary contiguous to the battlefield, it must become a target if we're going to protect our troops. And I commend the President highly for having taken the action he has, because it has been successful in the capture of equipment and in disrupting the operations of the enemy. And to that extent, it saved many, many American lives.

MONROE: Senator Cooper, is there a rebuke to the President, an expression of lack of trust in your amendment?

SENATOR COOPER: Well, I would have to be very honest.

I suppose any amendment or resolution that's adopted could be considered by some as a challenge to the President.

But we've been very careful to direct this amendment to the powers of the Congress, not attempt to challenge the President's powers except to say, which we have the right to say, you can't engage in a new war without the consent of the Congress.

And I've supported President Nixon's Vietnamization program.
And I agree he's reversed the policies of the past administration.
He's getting us out of war. I don't see anything wrong in our country, in the Congress taking a step to insure that we are coming out of war. That's a matter which is troubling the American people and troubles all of us, and troubles President Nixon.

MONROE: Senator McClellan, what about this amendment as an assertion of the Senate's right to have a say in these matters?

SENATOR McCLELLAN: It has a right to say so. But it can't abrogate the power of the President under the Constitution to protect American troops as commander-in-chief. And that's what he's doing.

I don't want to see -- we're retreating. You can use other words that will be a little kinder. But actually, we're retreating -- or call it disengaging -- our forces from Vietnam. Well as we retreat, I don't want another Dunkirk to happen to our troops as they come out. And that's what this ammunition, and that's what these supplies and these sanctuaries are there for -- for that purpose, so that they can win a decisive victory as we depart.

And I just don't want to see our troops slaughtered. And, again, I think it will help. I think it will help to prevent a wholesale massacre of South Vietnamese by getting this equipment out of there.

MONROE: Senator McClellan and Senator Cooper, we will continue our interview in just a moment.

Right now, back to Hugh in New York.

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MONROE: We're talking with Senators Cooper of Kentucky and McClellan of Arkansas.

Senator Cooper, is there some possibility that a compromise might be reached between your position, the position of you and Senator Church, and the position of the Administration?

SENATOR COOPER: I would think so. And that would bring into question what Senator McClellan has just said.

Yes, if the Administration would say that we are proposing what it has proposed -- that is, the withdrawal of troops from Cambodia by July 1st, that we're not going into war in Cambodia (and the President has said that) -- that there's the possibility of compromise.

And that's why I come to this point of protecting our troops. We don't challenge that. The President's got that power. We could put in our amendment, if they would prefer, that -- we can't give the President that power; he has it -- but we could say that, of course, he has the power to protect our troops as we withdraw from Cambodia.

Now that would fit the statements of both, the purposes of both. And as far as it becoming a challenge to the President in trying to condemn, which we're not trying to do, I think it could bring the President's office, the Executive and the Congress into harmony.

And that's what you have to do in many of these cases. You can't stake out exactly the constitutional position. But when you come into a crush or a clash, both sides have to accommodate themselves. And I think it would be good for the President, the Congress, and the country.

MONROE: Senator McClellan, do you see a possibility of a compromise?

SENATOR McLELLAN: Well, I'm not in the councils either of the opposition -- either the sponsors or the administration. I really do not know.

But since it is conceded that the President has the power to protect our troops, I insist that the action in Cambodia, the invasion into these sanctuaries and destroying their potential there to make war, is not only a protection of the troops: but the commander-in-chief would be derelict in meeting his responsibility if he didn't undertake to destroy them in view of their contiguity to the battlefield.

And I think he should be applauded and not condemned. He has said that he doesn't want a war. I don't think he wants a war. Who can say the President wants a war in Cambodia? My, my, my. We're trying to get out; he's trying to get out. He's

demonstrated that.

And the compromise: I don't know what can be done. But I don't think you can take away from the President that power; and I think he'll exercise it. I hope he will in trying to get our troops out, that he'll fully protect them.

MONROE: Senator Cooper, is there an element in this amendment that says in effect that the President really had no business going into Cambodia in the first place?

SENATOR COOPER: I would not say so as far as the terms run. We haven't sanctioned it by the terms of the amendment; we have not condemned it.

I would agree that the President has authority to clean out sanctuaries, to protect the troops. If we look at this operation as a purely military operation without its being in Indochina, it probably would be a classic military operation. But you have to consider the fact, the political fact, that if you move these sanctuaries with a new flank, you have to get the next sanctuary. You can move all the way into China (?). And we shouldn't do that. We should get out.

MONROE: Senator McClellan, do you feel that to some extent this is a division between those who are critical of the whole Cambodia operation and perhaps the whole Vietnamese operation?

SENATOR McCLELLAN: If we didn't move into Cambodia (?), we wouldn't have this resolution. That's the purpose of it. It objects to it. It's an official objection, an affirmative action objecting to what the President's done to protect our troops.

as I see it. I don't see how you can construe it in any other way.

He has already captured enough ammunition over there to kill every American soldier in Vietnam twenty times over. Now, that can't be shot at (sic).

MONROE: In connection with this -- the resolution as an assertion of the Senate's right to have a say in foreign affairs -- do you have a feeling the President should have consulted the Senate before going into Cambodia?

SENATOR McCLELLAN: For the first thing -- the first thing, let us not forget that we have the Tonkin Resolution which authorized the President to take the very action he's taken. And until that is repealed, the President was acting with the consent and approval of the Congress.

MONROE: Do you agree with that, Senator Cooper?

SENATOR COOPER: The President had previously told the Foreign Relations Committee through Secretary Rogers that they didn't rely on the Tonkin Bay Resolution at all and they were perfectly willing to have it repealed. That was about a month before this action was taken.

I think he took this action, as he said, upon the proposition of protecting the troops.

What we're just simply saying, don't use this to go in and stay in Cambodia and to get involved in a new war without coming to Congress. It's simple. I think that it would meet the purposes the President expressed. It would assure the country

that the Congress has a parallel responsibility and is using it. And that's what we're trying to do.

MONROE: I believe we have a question from Hugh in New York.

DOWNS: Yes, Bill.

I'd like to ask Senator McClellan, suppose that one day we had a president in office less wise than President Nixon. Would you advocate any restraints on the discretionary powers of a president as commander-in-chief?

SENATOR McCLELLAN: Well, the constitutional restraints that are already there. He cannot declare war. And the Congress can. It has the power to withhold funds.

But in this critical situation -- in this critical situation when the President's doing everything he can to get us out -- what the opposition says it wants; what the sponsors of these resolutions and amendments say they want -- when he's doing everything and he's demonstrated that he's keeping his word, he ought to have our support and our sympathy, and not our condemnation.

MONROE: Senator Cooper, where does the President's (sic) right to declare war fit into this situation?

SENATOR COOPER: The President hasn't any power to declare war. He has no power....

MONROE: Congress. Congress's right.

SENATOR COOPER:per se to involve us in war. He has such powers as commander-in-chief. In truth, he takes actions which bring us into war.

That's the very thing that we're trying to avoid: such action that would involve in us in a new war. That infringes on the constitutional power of the Congress. We're simply trying to assert that. It's not only good for the assertion of the congressional power; it's good to help the President to get out of Vietnam and to end this war in Vietnam.

MONROE: Thank you very much, Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, Senator John McClellan of Arkansas.

Now, back to Hugh in New York.

NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

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NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT
DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

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May 12, 1970

**FOR: BEVERLY COLE
CHIEF TELEPHONE OPERATOR**

FROM: STEPHEN BULL

Over Armed Forces Day week-and the President is planning on making a number of telephone calls, mainly to families of servicemen who have been killed or wounded in Vietnam. Following is a list of the names and addresses of the people we expect him to call:

Mrs. Sally Hardee, 560 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Bewley, 80 Oakleigh Drive, Brunswick, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Crosby, 1250 Arnold Ave., Greenville, Miss.
Mrs. Ronald A. Neubauer, 14325 S.W. 288 St., Leisure City, Fla.
Mr. E. R. Godsey, 703 North 9th St., Humboldt, Kansas
Mrs. Mildred C. Gere, 560 E. Providencia Ave., Burbank, Calif.
Mrs. Emily J. Savage, 6050 East 10th St., Indianapolis, Indiana
Mrs. Sally Ward, 25 W 215 Fairmeadow, Naperville, Illinois
Mrs. David Ruffner, 4718 Falcon Street, Rockville, Maryland
Mrs. Marilyn Liddell, 1111 Parkwood Ave., Park Ridge, Illinois
Mr. Paul L. Dowd, 215 Manhasset Woods Rd., Manhasset, N. Y.
Mrs. Ann S. Russell, 8540 Mt. Zephyr Dr., Alexandria, Virginia
Mr. Benjamin Hagan, Mandeville, Louisiana 626-7236
Mrs. Roe M. Powell, 860 Gainsborough Dr., Pasadena, California
Mrs. John J. McGrath, 23 Lincoln Court, Rockville Centre, N. Y.
Mrs. Lois Webb, 1003 W. Norberry, Lancaster, California
Mrs. Stella Vacar Lacusky, New Road - Box 29, North Jackson, Ohio
Lt. Timothy P. O'Connor, Orthopedic Ward, Brooks Army Medical
Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas
Mrs. Jane D. King, 201 Ridge Road, North Arlington, N.J.

I would suggest that you begin immediately to obtain the telephone numbers so that the calls may be put through expeditiously. When the President is given the list of suggested calls on Thursday, he will be advised that "the White House switchboard has the telephone numbers for each call recipient and will be prepared to place the call upon your request". Since I enjoy working here, I hope that events of this week-end will prove that statement to be true.

It is requested that you supply the Signal Board in Key Biscayne with the names and telephone numbers in the event that the President should place these calls from Key Biscayne.

If there are any problems, please let me know.

Thank you.

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If there are any problems, please let me know.

Thank you.

TELEPHONE CALL

(To 1 made on May 8)

Call made 5/8/70

TO: President Harry Truman

PURPOSE: To congratulate him on his 86th Birthday.

BACKGROUND:

You visited President Truman on March 21, 1969 and presented him with the old White House piano.

Mr. Truman was born on May 8, 1884 in Lamar, Missouri.

He has previously celebrated his birthday in interesting ways:

- a. 1945 - 61st Birthday - 4 weeks after becoming President he announced the end of the war in Europe (VE Day).
- b. 1964 - 80th Birthday - addressed a regular session of the U.S. Senate.

TALKING POINTS:

1. If you were in Independence, Missouri, you would play "Happy Birthday" for him on the piano you presented to him last year.
2. Give recognition to President Truman's reputation as a man who made tough decisions even when it meant public criticism. The sign that used to sit on Mr. Truman's desk - "The buck stops here" - and the other phrase for which he was known - "If you can't stand the heat get out of the kitchen" - are particularly meaningful to you now. His philosophy has been a source of encouragement to you during this past week.

NOTE: The Doctor's office reports that Mr. Truman is in good health and his spirits are high.

May 7, 1970

Suggested Talking Points for Truman Phone Call

1. It was just thirteen and a half months ago (on March 21, 1969) that President Nixon called on President Truman in Independence, Missouri and presented him with the old White House piano. Comment: "If I were there, I'd sit down and play Happy Birthday on the piano we presented to you last year."
2. Piano-oriented comments: e.g., "I'm enjoying the job -- but I don't get much time for piano playing. Is that how you found it?"
3. Truman -- now 86 -- was born at 4:00 p.m., May 8, 1884, in Lamar, Missouri.
4. Truman has celebrated past birthdays in some interesting ways. On his 61st birthday in 1945, just four weeks after he became President, he addressed the nation to announce the end of the war in Europe (V-E Day). "Isn't that some birthday present?" he wrote to his mother and sister. It was only the night before that the Trumans had moved from Blair House to the White House. Possible comment: "I guess the end of a long war is the nicest birthday present a President could get."
5. On his 80th birthday in 1964, Truman became the first former Chief Executive to address a regular session of the U. S. Senate.

6. This is also the anniversary of the Nixons' visit to Lima, Peru in 1958.

7. Truman was a man who made tough decisions even when it meant public criticism. The sign on his desk read: "The buck stops here." And -- of course -- he is known for the phrase: "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen." Comment: "I know what you meant by that comment -- and your example is a source of encouragement to me."

#

TELEPHONE CALL

Call not made.
Orig. to C.F.

TO: Governor Warren Knowles of Wisconsin

**PURPOSE: To thank him for his support of your Cambodia speech.
(Text of the telegram containing his public statement
is attached.)**

His statement made the following points:

- 1. Your decisive decision calculated to assist in U.S. withdrawal
and is in best interests of country.**
- 2. President deserving of the opportunity to demonstrate the wisdom
of his decision without "devisive criticism from those who do not
bear the burden of responsibility".**

DATE: May 5, 1970

**TEXT OF TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT FROM WARREN P. KNOWLES,
GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN, MAY 1, 1970**

**I HAVE TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT CONCERNING
THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION REGARDING CAMBODIA AND THE
VIETNAM WAR:**

**PRESIDENT NIXON, AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF, HAS FACED THE
MOST CRITICAL AND DIFFICULT DECISION OF HIS LIFE. BASED
UPON HIS OWN JUDGMENT AND THE RESOURCES OF THE SECRE-
TARIES OF THE THREE MILITARY SERVICES, THE SECRETARY OF
STATE, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, AND EXPERTS THROUGHOUT
THE U.S. FOREIGN SERVICE, HE HAS RESPONDED TO THE ISSUE
WITH DECISIVE ACTION.**

**THE PRESIDENT MADE CLEAR THAT THIS DECISION IS CALCULATED
TO ASSIST IN REMOVING THE 400,000 AMERICANS WHO ARE STILL IN
VIETNAM AND IS NOT INTENDED TO EXPAND OR PROLONG U.S.
INVOLVEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE
PRESIDENT EXAMINED THE ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE TO HIM
AND CHOSE THE COURSE OF ACTION HE IS CONVINCED IS IN THE
LONG-RANGE BEST INTEREST OF OUR NATION AND OF THE CAUSE
OF PEACE.**

**PRESIDENT NIXON AND OUR SERVICEMEN ON THE FIRING-LINE
DESERVE THE UNITED SUPPORT AND PRAYERS OF ALL AMERICANS.
PRESIDENT NIXON SHOULD BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO
DEMONSTRATE THE WISDOM OF HIS DECISION WITHOUT DIVISIVE
CRITICISM FROM THOSE WHO DO NOT BEAR THE BURDEN OF
RESPONSIBILITY. I AM APPALLED BY THOSE INDIVIDUALS NOT
HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR THE RESULTS, WHO NEVERTHELESS
RUSH IN SELF-SERVING FASHION TO MAKE IRRESPONSIBLE ATTACKS
ON THE PRESIDENT. I BELIEVE THAT WHEN CITIZENS, OPERATING
UNDER DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES GIVE A MAN THE RESPONSIBILITY
FOR EXECUTIVE DECISION AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF, THOSE CITIZENS
SHOULD STAND BY HIM IN TIMES OF DIFFICULTY AND DANGER.
I BELIEVE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL STAND BY PRESIDENT NIXON
AND WILL GIVE HIM THE CHANCE TO SUCCEED.**

TELEPHONE CALL

To: **The Apollo 13 Astronauts: 2:00 P.M. EST (Approximate)**

**Capt. James Lovell
Mr. Fred Haise
Mr. John Swigert**

BACKGROUND

After the splashdown of the Astronauts, which is expected to be at approximately 1:00 p.m., EST, they will be carried by helicopter to the recovery ship, the Iwo Jima. After the Astronauts have gone below deck and spoken with their families, a call will be placed from you to the Astronauts. On behalf of the Nation you will welcome the Astronauts back (suggested talking points are attached).

In addition, you may wish to make the following points:

- 1. You are inviting their families to join you in Houston on Saturday morning to pay tribute to the men and women of NASA who have contributed so much and who have been so instrumental in the safe return of our three Astronauts.**

- 2. Upon the completion of the ceremonies, Mrs. Lovell and Mrs. Haise will join you and Mrs. Nixon in flying to Honolulu to give the Astronauts an official welcome home.**

Friday, April 17, 1970

TELEPHONE CALLS TO FAMILIES OF ASTRONAUTS

Mrs. James Lovell (Marilyn)

Mrs. Fred Haise (Mary)

Dr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Swigert (Parents)

After it has been determined that the Astronauts have returned safely, you will place calls to the wives of the two married Astronauts and the parents of the one bachelor. Attached are some suggested talking points prepared by Jim Keogh. Additionally, following is some personal information relating to each of the families.

Capt. James Lovell

Wife: Marilyn - 4 Children: Barbara (16), James (15),
Susan (11), Jeffrey (4)

Capt. Jim Lovell flew on Apollo 8 with Frank Borman and Bill Anders.

Fred Haise

Wife: Mary - 3 Children: Mary (14), Frederick (11), Stephen (8)

Expecting fourth child in June.

Fred Haise is an ex NASA test pilot. No previous flights but was on the backup crew for Apollo 8 and Apollo 11.

John Leonard Swigert

Parents: Dr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Swigert (Denver, Colorado).
Bachelor.

It is reported that Mrs. Swigert took the entire experience very hard.

Jack Swigert has no previous space flight experience. He graduated from University of Colorado in 1953 and was Captain of '52-'53 Football Team. He will be piloting the spacecraft during reentry and splashdown.

(Safire) JK

April 17, 1970 ✓

Suggested Remarks for 'Phone Call to Astronauts Wives

We've just seen what the quiet courage of your husbands can mean in a crisis; but your own quiet courage was an example to every woman in the world.

The strain on everyone was enormous -- but the strain on you was the greatest of all.

I want you to know how proud your husbands have made us all feel, and your own faith and confidence was a source of strength to everyone.

CONVERSATIONAL OPENERS

Well, you're going to see your husbands a lot sooner than was planned -- that's one plus in the situation, isn't it?

I hope you have the heat turned up in the house....

Did your husband prepare you, over the years, for the possibility of moments like these past few days....

SIGN OFF: The nation is grateful to your husband, and we're especially proud of his judgment in the selection of a partner. Your reaction was inspiring, and all of this shows what courage and training -- and a lot of silent prayers -- can do. We'll be seeing you soon.

####

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Apollo 13 Crew Notes

Commander: Captain James Lovell, USN. (42)

"Jim", or more intimately "Shakey", flew on Gemini 7 and 12, and Apollo 8, man's first flight to the moon, with Frank Borman (retiring from USAF/NASA in June) and Bill Anders (Executive Secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council). Holds spaceflight time record of 572 hours.

Wife: Marilyn. Four children.

Interested in navigation and sailing. Special Consultant to the President for physical fitness. Will make lunar landing into rough Fra Mauro region of moon. Might be jokingly cautioned not to "cage the platform" (lock the inertial guidance system) as he inadvertently did on Apollo 8.

Command Module Pilot (from Back Up Crew): Mr. John Swigert. (38)

"Jack". No previous spaceflight. Replaced Mattingly. Bachelor. Friendly, social. Enjoys sports and hunting. Captain of 1952 University of Colorado football team. Of German extraction. Will be alone in lunar orbit while Lovell and Haise are on lunar surface. Will also "fly" spacecraft during reentry.

Lunar Module Pilot: Fred Haise (pronounced Haze). (36)

"Fred" or "Fredo". No previous flight, backup Apollo 8 and 11. Ex-NASA test pilot. Wife: "Mary" - expecting in June; 3 children. Enjoys flying and camping with family. Will be making detailed geologic observations on lunar surface.

Replaced Command Module Pilot: LCDR Kenneth Mattingly. (34)

"Ken". Bachelor. No previous flight. Backup for Apollo 11. Intense, hard working. Not many outside interests since heavily motivated to training for flight. Did fine work in design and man-testing of PLSS (Portable Life Support System) - lunar surface back pack. Will most likely recycle to later Apollo flight with CDR John Young and Lt. Col. Charles Duke, who feels very bad about exposing Mattingly to measles.

Miscellaneous Spacecraft Call Signs:

Command Module

Lunar Module

Lift Off: Saturday - 2:13 p. m.

Landing: Wednesday - 9:55 p. m.

1st Lunar Exploration: Thursday - 2:29 a. m.

Splashdown: Pacific - Tuesday (21st) - 3:17 p. m.

Quarantine for 18 days.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL
WASHINGTON 20502

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 10, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Stephen Bull

Subject: President's Call to Apollo 13 Crew

The NASA has made the difficult decision to launch Apollo 13 as scheduled, Saturday P. M. This has required substituting Backup Command Module Pilot, Mr. John Swigert, for prime crewman, LCDR Kenneth Mattingly, USN. Mattingly was found to have no immunity to German measles after having been exposed by Lt. Col. Charles Duke, Backup Lunar Module Pilot.

The FRG has shown great interest in participating with us in the development of our future manned space shuttle. This reusable vehicle would greatly reduce the cost of space operations. This cooperation would be a natural evolvement of our present arrangements on the Highly Elliptical Orbiting Satellite (HEOS) to be built by the FRG and launched by the U. S. On this basis, it may not be inappropriate for Mr. Brandt to wish the Apollo 13 crew well as representatives of all men from the planet Earth.

I have discussed the timing of the President's call with Colonel Thomas Stafford, Chief of the Astronaut Office. He presently can see no pre-launch schedule conflicts for the 1945-2045 period, though the training requirements to develop the vital teamwork required among the reconstituted prime crew has become most critical. I recommend you plan for the above time, and I will continue to keep you advised of developments.

I am attaching some food for thought for the President's call. More detailed information can be found in the official NASA biographies (attached). I have included information on Mattingly should it be considered appropriate to pass him condolences.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill", written in a cursive style.

William A. Anders

305-867-5099

Time 1945-2015 (7:45-8:15)
A/C 305-867-5099
NASA COOD. - COL STAFFORD
WH COOD - W.A. ANDERS - NASC
395-3300 -off.
536-4512-home

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"Fred" or "Fredo". No previous flight, backup Apollo 8 and 11. Ex-NASA test pilot. Wife: "Mary" - expecting in June; 3 children. Enjoys flying and camping with family. Will be making detailed geologic observations on lunar surface.

Replaced Command Module Pilot: LCDR Kenneth Mattingly. (34)

"Ken". Bachelor. No previous flight. Backup for Apollo 11. Intense, hard working. Not many outside interests since heavily motivated to training for flight. Did fine work in design and man-testing of PLSS (Portable Life Support System) - lunar surface back pack. Will most likely recycle to later Apollo flight with CDR John Young and Lt. Col. Charles Duke, who feels very bad about exposing Mattingly to measles. -

Miscellaneous Spacecraft Call Signs:

Command Module

Lunar Module

Lift Off: Saturday - 2:13 p. m.

Landing: Wednesday - 9:55 p. m.

1st Lunar Exploration: Thursday - 2:29 a. m.

Splashdown: Pacific - Tuesday (21st) - 3:17 p. m.

Quarantine for 18 days.

TELEPHONE CALL RECOMMENDATION

TO: APOLLO 13 CREW

RECOMMENDED BY: DWIGHT L. CHAPIN

BACKGROUND:

The MS-off of the Apollo 13 Mission is scheduled for 2:15 p.m. on Saturday, April 11. Chancellor Brandt will be in attendance. The Mission will last 10 days. The splashdown will take place on Tuesday, April 21, following which the Astronauts will be quarantined for a period of 18 days.

The entire Mission came very close to being postponed because Lt. Commander Kenneth Mattingly was exposed to German Measles. At the last minute he was replaced by John Swigert, a member of the backup crew.

It is recommended that you call between 7:30 and 8:00 p.m. from the Residence. During this time the three Astronauts will be having dinner.

Following is personal information relating to each of the Astronauts:

Commander: Captain James (Jim) Lovell, U.S. Navy - (Age 42)

Known among friends as "Shakey". Married; 4 children. Interested in navigation and sailing. Special Consultant to the President for physical fitness. Will make lunar landing into rough Frau Mare region of Moon. Might be jokingly cautioned not to "cage the platform" (lock the inertial guidance system) as he inadvertently did on Apollo 8. Flew on Gemini 7 and 12 and Apollo 8, man's first flight to the Moon, with Frank Borman and Bill Anders. Holds spaceflight time record of 572 hours.

Command Module Pilot (from Backup Crew): John Swigert - (Age 38)

Known as "Jack". Bachelor. Friendly, sociable. Enjoys sports and hunting. Captain of 1952 University of California football team. No previous spaceflight experience. Will be alone in lunar orbit while Lovell and Haise are on lunar surface. Will also "fly" spacecraft during reentry. Most importantly, he is the last-minute substitute for Lt. Commander Mattingly.

Lunar Module Pilot: Fred Haise (pronounced "haze") - (Age 36)

Known as "Fred" or "Frede". Married; 3 children. Enjoys flying and camping with family. Ex-NASA test pilot. No previous flight experience, but was a backup for Apollo 8 and 11. Will be making detailed geologic observations on lunar surface.

It is being recommended that between now and the return of the Apollo 13 Mission you place a telephone call to Lt. Commander Kenneth Mattingly, the Astronaut who is being replaced because of exposure to German Measles. The purpose of this call will be to offer consolation to the disappointed Astronaut.

April 10, 1970

(Price)

April 17, 1970

Suggested Citation -- Medal of Freedom for Each
Of the Apollo XIII Astronauts

Adversity brings out the ^{Character}~~mettle~~ of a man. Confronted suddenly and unexpectedly with grave peril in the far reaches of space, he demonstrated a calm courage and quiet heroism that stand as an example to men everywhere. His safe return is a triumph of the human spirit -- of those special qualities of man himself we rely on when machines fail, and that we rely on also for those things that machines cannot do.

From the start, the exploration of space has been hazardous adventure. The voyage of Apollo XIII dramatized its risks. The men of Apollo XIII, by their poise and skill under the most intense kind of pressure, epitomized the character that accepts danger and surmounts it. Theirs is the spirit that built America. With gratitude and admiration, America salutes their spirit and their achievement.

#####

(Price)

April 17, 1970

Suggested Citation -- Medal of Freedom for ~~Each of~~
The Apollo XIII Mission Operations Team

We often speak of scientific "miracles" -- forgetting that these are not miraculous happenings at all, but rather the product of hard work, long hours and disciplined intelligence.

The men and women of the Apollo XIII mission operations team performed such a miracle, transforming potential tragedy into one of the most dramatic rescues of all time. Years of intense preparation made this rescue possible. The skill, coordination and performance under pressure of the mission operations team made it happen. Three brave astronauts are alive and on Earth because of their dedication, and because at the critical moments the people of that team were wise enough and self-possessed enough to make the right decisions. Their extraordinary feat is a tribute to man's ingenuity, to his resourcefulness and to his courage.

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

NAME: James Arthur Lovell, Jr. (Captain, USN)
NASA Astronaut

BIRTHPLACE AND DATE: Born March 25, 1928, in Cleveland, Ohio.
His mother, Mrs. Blanche Lovell, resides at Edgewater
Beach, Florida.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Blond hair; blue eyes; height: 5 feet
11 inches; weight: 170 pounds.

EDUCATION: Graduated from Juneau High School, Milwaukee,
Wisconsin; attended the University of Wisconsin for
2 years, then received a Bachelor of Science degree
from the United States Naval Academy in 1952; presented
an Honorary Doctorate from Illinois Wesleyan University
in 1969.

MARITAL STATUS: Married to the former Marilyn Gerlach of
Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl
Gerlach, are residents of Milwaukee.

CHILDREN: Barbara L., October 13, 1953; James A., February
15, 1955; Susan K., July 14, 1958; Jeffrey C.,
January 14, 1966.

RECREATIONAL INTERESTS: His hobbies are golf, swimming,
handball, and tennis.

ORGANIZATIONS: Member of the Society of Experimental Test
Pilots and the Explorers Club.

SPECIAL HONORS: Awarded the NASA Distinguished Service Medal,
two NASA Exceptional Service Medals, the Navy Astronaut
Wings, the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, and two
Navy Distinguished Flying Crosses; recipient of the
1967 FAI De Laval and Gold Space Medals (Athens, Greece),
the American Academy of Achievement Golden Plate Award,
the City of New York Gold Medal in 1969, the City of
Houston Medal for Valor in 1969, the National Geographic
Society's Hubbard Medal in 1969, the National Academy
of Television Arts and Sciences Special Trustees Award
in 1969, and the Institute of Navigation Award in 1969.

Co-recipient of the American Astronautical Society Flight Achievement Awards in 1966 and 1968, the Harmon International Trophy in 1966 and 1967, the Robert H. Goddard Memorial Trophy in 1969, the H. H. Arnold Trophy for 1969, the General Thomas D. White USAF Space Trophy for 1968, the Robert J. Collier Trophy for 1968, and the 1969 Henry G. Bennett Distinguished Service Award.

EXPERIENCE: Lovell, a Navy Captain, received flight training following graduation from Annapolis in 1952.

He has had numerous naval aviator assignments including a 4-year tour as a test pilot at the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland. While there he served as program manager for the F4H weapon system evaluation. A graduate of the Aviation Safety School of the University of Southern California, he also served as a flight instructor and safety engineer with Fighter Squadron 101 at the Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia.

He has logged more than 4,407 hours flying time--more than 3,000 hours in jet aircraft.

CURRENT ASSIGNMENT: Captain Lovell was selected as an astronaut by NASA in September 1962. He has since served as backup pilot for the Gemini 4 flight and backup command pilot for the Gemini 9 flight.

On December 4, 1965, he and Command pilot Frank Borman were launched into space on the history-making Gemini 7 mission. The flight lasted 330 hours and 35 minutes, during which the following space firsts were accomplished: longest manned space flight; first rendezvous of two manned maneuverable spacecraft, as Gemini 7 was joined in orbit by Gemini 6; and longest multi-manned space flight. It was also on this flight that numerous technical and medical experiments were completed successfully.

The Gemini 12 mission, with Lovell and pilot Edwin Aldrin, began on November 11, 1966. This 4-day, 59-revolution flight brought the Gemini Program to a successful close. Major accomplishments of the 94-hour 35-minute flight included a third-revolution rendezvous with the previously launched Agena (using for the first time backup onboard computations due to radar failure); a tethered station-keeping exercise; retrieval of a micrometeorite experiment package from the spacecraft exterior; an evaluation of the use of body restraints specially designed for completing work tasks outside of the spacecraft; and completion of numerous photographic experiments, highlights of which are the first pictures taken from space of an eclipse of the sun.

Gemini 12 ended with retrofire at the beginning of the 60th revolution, followed by the second consecutive fully automatic controlled reentry of a spacecraft, and a landing in the Atlantic within 2 1/2 miles of the USS WASP.

As a result of his participation in the Gemini 7 and 12 flights, Lovell logged 425 hours and 10 minutes in space. Aldrin established a new EVA record by completing 5 1/2 hours outside the spacecraft during two standup EVAs and one umbilical EVA.

Lovell served as command module pilot for the epic six-day journey of Apollo 8--man's maiden voyage to the moon --December 21-27, 1968. Apollo 8 was the first manned spacecraft to be lifted into near-earth orbit by a 7 1/2-million pound thrust Saturn V launch vehicle, and all events in the flight plan occurred as scheduled with unbelievable accuracy.

A "go" for the translunar injection burn was given midway through the second near-earth orbit, and the restart of the S-IVB third stage to effect this maneuver increased the spacecraft's velocity to place it on an intercept course with the moon. Lovell and fellow crew members, Frank Borman (spacecraft commander) and William A. Anders (lunar module pilot), piloted their spacecraft some 223,000 miles to become the first humans to leave the earth's influence; and upon reaching the moon on December 24, they performed the first critical maneuver to place Apollo 8 into a 60 by 168 nautical miles lunar orbit.

Two revolutions later, the crew executed a second maneuver using the spacecraft's 20,500-pound thrust service module propulsion system to achieve a circular lunar orbit of 60 nautical miles. During their ten revolutions of the moon, the crew conducted live television transmissions of the lunar surface and performed such tasks as landmark and Apollo landing site tracking, vertical stereo photography and stereo navigation photography, and sextant navigation using lunar landmarks and stars. At the end of the tenth lunar orbit, they executed a transearth injection burn which placed Apollo 8 on a proper trajectory for the return to earth.

The final leg of the trip required only 58 hours, as compared to the 69 hours used to travel to the moon, and Apollo 8 came to a successful conclusion on December 27, 1968. Splashdown occurred at an estimated 5,000 yards from the USS YORKTOWN, following the successful negotiation of a critical 28-mile high reentry corridor at speeds close to 25,000 miles per hour.

Captain Lovell has since served as the backup spacecraft commander for the Apollo 11 lunar landing mission. He has completed three space flights and holds the U.S. Astronaut record for time in space with a total of 572 hours and 10 minutes.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT: In addition to his regular duties as an astronaut, Captain Lovell continues to serve as Special Consultant to the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports--an assignment he has held since June 1967.

CURRENT SALARY: \$1,717.28 per month.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20546

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

NAME: Fred Wallace Haise, Jr. (Mr.)
NASA Astronaut

BIRTHPLACE AND DATE: Born in Biloxi, Miss., on Nov. 14, 1933;
his mother, Mrs. Fred W. Haise, Sr., resides in Biloxi.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Brown hair; brown eyes; height: 5 feet
9 1/2 inches; weight: 150 pounds.

EDUCATION: Graduated from Biloxi High School, Biloxi, Miss.;
attended Perkinson Junior College (Association of Arts);
received a Bachelor of Science degree with honors in
Aeronautical Engineering from the University of Oklahoma
in 1959.

MARITAL STATUS: Married to the former Mary Griffin Grant of
Biloxi, Miss. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J.
Grant, Jr., reside in Biloxi.

CHILDREN: Mary M., January 25, 1956; Frederick T., May 13, 1958;
Stephen W., June 30, 1961.

ORGANIZATIONS: Member of the Society of Experimental Test
Pilots, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Gamma Tau, and Phi Theta
Kappa.

SPECIAL HONORS: Recipient of the A. B. Honts Trophy as the
outstanding graduate of class 64A from the Aerospace
Research Pilot School in 1964; awarded the American
Defense Ribbon and the Society of Experimental Test
Pilots Ray E. Tenhoff Award for 1966.

EXPERIENCE: Haise was a research pilot at the NASA Flight
Research Center at Edwards, Calif., before coming to
Houston and the Manned Spacecraft Center; and from
September 1959 to March 1963, he was a research pilot
at the NASA Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio.
During this time, he authored the following papers which
have been published: a NASA TND, entitled "An Evaluation
of the Flying Qualities of Seven General-Aviation Air-
craft;" NASA TND 3380, "Use of Aircraft for Zero Gravity
Environment, May 1966;" SAE Business Aircraft Conference
Paper, entitled "An Evaluation of General-Aviation Air-
craft Flying Qualities," March 30-April 1, 1966; and a
paper delivered at the tenth symposium of the Society of

Experimental Test Pilots, entitled "A Quantitative/Qualitative Handling Qualities Evaluation of Seven General-Aviation Aircraft," 1966.

He was the Aerospace Research Pilots School's outstanding graduate of Class 64A and served with the U.S. Air Force from October 1961 to August 1962 as a tactical fighter pilot and as Chief of the 164th Standardization-Evaluation Flight of the 164th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Mansfield, Ohio. From March 1957 to September 1959, he was a fighter-interceptor pilot with the 185th Fighter Interceptor Squadron in the Oklahoma Air National Guard.

He also served as a tactics and all weather flight instructor in the U.S. Navy Advanced Training Command at NAAS Kingsville, Texas, and was assigned as a U.S. Marine Corps fighter pilot to VMF-533 and 114 at MCAS Cherry Point, N.C., from March 1954 to September 1956.

His military career began in October 1952 as a Naval Aviation Cadet at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Fla.

He has accumulated 5,800 hours flying time, including 3,000 hours in jets.

CURRENT ASSIGNMENT: Mr. Haise is one of the 19 astronauts selected by NASA in April 1966. He served as backup lunar module pilot for the Apollo 8 and 11 missions.

CURRENT SALARY: \$1,698.00 per month.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION MANNED SPACECRAFT CENTER HOUSTON, TEXAS

NAME: John Leonard Swigert, Jr. (Mr.)
NASA Astronaut

BIRTHPLACE AND DATE: Born in Denver, Colorado, on August 30, 1931; he is the son of Dr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Swigert who reside in Denver.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Blond hair; blue eyes; height: 5 feet 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight: 180 pounds.

EDUCATION: Attended Blessed Sacrament School, Regis High School, and East High School in Denver, Colorado; received a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Colorado in 1953, a Master of Science degree in Aerospace Science from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1965, and a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Hartford in 1967.

MARITAL STATUS: Single.

OTHER ACTIVITIES: An avid sports enthusiast, he enjoys handball, bowling, water skiing, swimming, basketball, and golf. His hobbies include photography.

ORGANIZATIONS: Associate Fellow of the Society of Experimental Test Pilots; Member of American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the Quiet Birdmen, Phi Gamma Delta, Pi Tau Sigma, and Sigma Tau.

SPECIAL HONORS: Co-recipient of the AIAA Octave Chanute Award for 1966 for his participation in demonstrating the Rogallo Wing as a feasible land landing system for returning space vehicles and astronauts.

EXPERIENCE: Swigert held a position as engineering test pilot for North American Aviation, Inc., before joining NASA. He was also an engineering test pilot for Pratt and Whitney from 1957 to 1964.

He served with the Air Force from 1953 to 1956 and, upon graduation from the Pilot Training Program and Gunnery School at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, was assigned as a fighter pilot in Japan and Korea. After completing his tour of active duty in the military service, he served as a jet fighter pilot with the Massachusetts Air National Guard from September 1957 to March 1960 and was a member of the Connecticut Air National Guard from April 1960 to October 1965.

He has a total of 5,478 hours flight time--4,259 hours in jet aircraft.

CURRENT ASSIGNMENT: Mr. Swigert is one of the 19 astronauts selected by NASA in April 1966. He is currently involved in training for future manned space flights and is assigned as a member of the astronaut support crew for the first manned Apollo flight.

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JULY 1968

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1970
Wednesday - 10:30 a.m.

*procedures
file*

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ~~STEPHEN B. BULL~~

FROM: Dwight L. Chapin

RE: Telephone Call Procedure

There should be no question in your mind at all regarding the telephone call procedure. All telephone calls going to the President must go to Bob Haldeman. They should come to our office first. This includes all calls. If Alex, John Brown, Larry Higby, or anyone else receives a telephone call request sheet, it should be routed through us so that the staffing can be checked. Otherwise, there is no sense in us being involved at all.

The problem is not with the procedure -- or at least it shouldn't be.

The problem as you insinuate is the origination of calls...getting staff people to have the interest and working out a system by which we cultivate calls from staff personnel. Supposedly, Chuck Colson is doing some work with the contact portion of the telephone call program. I am working, and we have had some success so far, on drumming up calls to outstanding citizens, heroes, the Astronauts, and others who deserve special Presidential recognition and from which there will be some press or public relations value in a call from the President.

I will review this whole process once again with Bob. However, you should realize that the mystical person who ultimately reviews, approves, and finally submits the call to the President is Bob Haldeman.

CC: Alex Butterfield
Larry Higby

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 14, 1970

FOR: DWIGHT L. CHAPIN
FROM: STEPHEN BULL *SB*
RE: Telephone Call Procedure

Alex and I, and probably you, are totally confused with regard to the manner in which telephone calls are to be submitted. At one point it was my understanding that the Appointments Office would operate the Presidential telephone call procedure. At a later stage the procedure was to be incorporated into a much larger contact program. Then, about two months ago, the Appointments Office was relieved of the contact program, including the telephone call portion.

Now we find ourselves in the position of having no telephone call program. This is greatly the result of a general lack of staff interest, as you pointed out today, in the President making telephone calls. "General" lack of interest doesn't mean complete lack, since people occasionally still submit phone calls either to (a) you, (b) me, (c) Alex, (d) John Brown, (e) Larry Higby, (f) all of the above, (g) none of the above. When I receive a call I exercise my standard procedure by typing on a little yellow sheet of paper so that my handwriting cannot be identified "Dwight Chapin" and then surreptitiously dropping it on your desk and pretending that I never saw it in the first place. I am not sure what the other people do, but I think that it all comes out to the same thing: the call recommendation is passed on to someone else, and some mystical person ultimately reviews, approves, and finally submits the call recommendation to the President.

Perhaps it might be beneficial to all concerned for us to inject a bit of organization into our procedure.

cc: A. Butterfield
L. Higby

TELEPHONE CALL RECOMMENDATION

TO: APOLLO 13 CREW

RECOMMENDED BY: DWIGHT L. CHAPIN

BACKGROUND:

The lift-off of the Apollo 13 Mission is scheduled for 2:15 p.m. on Saturday, April 11. Chancellor Brandt will be in attendance. The Mission will last 10 days. The splashdown will take place on Tuesday, April 21, following which the Astronauts will be quarantined for a period of 18 days.

The entire Mission came very close to being postponed because Lt. Commander Kenneth Mattingly was exposed to German Measles. At the last minute he was replaced by John Swigert, a member of the backup crew.

It is recommended that you call between 7:30 and 8:00 p.m. from the Residence. During this time the three Astronauts will be having dinner.

Following is personal information relating to each of the Astronauts:

Commander: Captain James (Jim) Lovell, U.S. Navy - (Age 42)

Known among friends as "Shaky". Married: 4 children. Interested in navigation and sailing. Special Consultant to the President for physical fitness. Will make lunar landing into rough Fra Mauro region of Moon. Might be jokingly cautioned not to "cage the platform" (lock the inertial guidance system) as he inadvertently did on Apollo 8. Flew on Gemini 7 and 12 and Apollo 8, man's first flight to the Moon, with Frank Borman and Bill Anders. Holds spaceflight time record of 572 hours.

Command Module Pilot (from Backup Crew): John Swigert - (Age 38)

Known as "Jack". Bachelor. Friendly, sociable. Enjoys sports and hunting. Captain of 1952 University of California football team. No previous spaceflight experience. Will be alone in lunar orbit while Lovell and Haise are on lunar surface. Will also "fly" spacecraft during reentry. Most importantly, he is the last-minute substitute for Lt. Commander Mattingly.

Set April 11, 1970

Lunar Module Pilot: Fred Haise (pronounced "hage") - (Age 36)

Known as "Fred" or "Frede". Married; 3 children. Enjoys flying and camping with family. Ex-NASA test pilot. No previous flight experience, but was a backup for Apollo 8 and 11. Will be making detailed geologic observations on lunar surface.

It is being recommended that between now and the return of the Apollo 13 Mission you place a telephone call to Lt. Commander Kenneth Mattingly, the Astronaut who is being replaced because of exposure to German Measles. The purpose of this call will be to offer consolation to the disappointed Astronaut.

April 10, 1970

April 9, 1970
3:45 P.M.

FOR: DWIGHT L. CHAPIN

FROM: STEPHEN BULL

As per your suggestion, a telephone call recommendation will be prepared for the President to call the Apollo XIII Astronauts on Friday evening. As you probably heard, it is highly probable that Lt. Com. Thomas K. Mattingly, the Module Commander, will be replaced because of exposure to German Measles. His replacement will be a civilian, Mr. John L. Swigert, Jr. Other members of the team are James A. Lovell, Jr. (Apollo VIII) and Mr. Fred Haise, a civilian.

The probability exists for a two-month postponement of the entire trip. In the meantime, after matters solidify, a telephone call recommendation will be submitted tomorrow morning. Col. Anders of NASC is providing some personal data.

The ideal time to make the call would be between 7:45 and 8:15 p.m. Friday evening. This pretty well corresponds to the time when Chancellor Brandt will be present. The President might wish to consider having Brandt participate in the telephone call. Brandt speaks fluent English. This is merely a question for consideration, however, and Al Haig's "gut" reaction is negative. If Brandt is not to participate, we should make the call before he arrives for the dinner. Also, if Mattingly is replaced and the flight goes, it would be a nice gesture for the President to call Mattingly as well as the other Astronauts on the mission.

In short, you don't get your phone request until the morning.

- 1 Blumenthal & Rumpel
- 2 Signing ceremony procedure
- 3 ~~Tatoo~~

Thomas K. Mattingly - navy Lt. Cmdr

Derman
measles

James A. Lovell Jr. -

Fred Haise

John L.
~~John~~ Swigert Jr.



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

April 7, 1970

MEMORANDUM to Honorable Peter Flanigan
The White House

The President may want to consider a telephone
call to the Apollo 13 crew Friday evening on
the eve of their mission to the Moon.

We will be happy to cooperate.

Julian Scheer
Julian Scheer
Assistant Administrator
for Public Affairs

cc:
Mr. Dwight Chapin
The White House

Steve
Flanigan
Raymond
C

April 16, 1970

FOR: MRS. NIXON

TELEPHONE CALLS

- TO: (1) Mr. and Mrs. John Swigert, Sr.
(Son - John)**
- (2) Mrs. Fred W. Haise, Jr. (Mary Haise)
(Wife of Fred Haise)**
- (3) Mrs. James Lovell (Marilyn)
(Wife of James Lovell)**

TALKING POINTS:

- 1. Calling to let you know that our thoughts are with you and your (son) (husband).**
- 2. The men are doing such a good job and we know you must have a great deal of faith in their abilities and those of their NASA colleagues.**
- 3. Everyone in the Country is thinking of you and we know everything will work out fine.**

7 TELEPHONE CALL RECOMMENDATION

TO: Mrs. Merriman Smith (Gally - pronounced "gally")

RECOMMENDED BY: Ron Ziegler

TALKING POINTS:

- 1. Tell her that you consider Smitty's death a personal loss and that as a mark of silent respect the flag at the White House is flying at half mast as a tribute to Mr. Smith. You would like to present this flag to her at a later date.**
- 2. You feel that Mrs. Smith's decision to establish a memorial fund to honor the journalistic excellence exemplified by Merriman Smith is most appropriate (see Tab A).**
- 3. Make general remarks of condolence.**

EXCERPT FROM UPI TICKER 85

The White House Correspondents Association announced today the establishment of a Memorial Fund to honor the journalistic excellence exemplified by Merriman Smith, the UPI Correspondent who died yesterday.

The Association's Executive Committee, acting in accord with wishes of Smith's widow and son, said contributions may be sent to the "Merriman Smith Memorial Fund", White House Correspondents Association, 1629 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

Mrs. Smith suggested that the correspondent's friends make contributions to the Fund instead of sending flowers to the services which will be held sometime later this week.

The purpose of the fund will be to make an annual award appropriately "honoring that excellence in Washington reporting for which Merriman Smith stood: outstanding skill, scrupulous objectivity, swiftness and honesty".

Smith was the Dean of the White House Press Corps and twice had been President of its Association.

April 4 -
6:58 p.m.

KENOSHA NEWS

Established 1894

715 58th Street, Kenosha, Wisconsin • Phone 657-5121

April 7, 1970

Mr. Robert Odle
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are two tear sheets about Mr. Robert Mitchell. One is the visit to Vietnam and the other is the phone call made by the President.

Steve Bue -

Here are the results
of that phone call
you suggested. Rob Odle

Sincerely,

Bernice Reck
Bernice Reck,
Librarian

*Steve keep
a file of
all these*

Talks to president

If the President of the United States calls and you're not home, just call him back. That's what Robert Mitchell, Sr., 5809 36th Ave., did Saturday.

Mitchell, whose story of a trip to Vietnam to visit the spot where his son was killed appeared in Wednesday's edition of the Kenosha News, received a phone call about 4 p.m. Saturday from the President.

Although he wasn't home at the time, a number was left for him to return the call. At 5 p.m. he put through the call and spoke with President Nixon for about three minutes.

Mitchell said "the President was very cordial and congratulated me on the trip. He went on to ask about the new Milwaukee Brewers."

The main purpose of Mitchell's trip was to finish making a film which his son had started while stationed in Vietnam. As reported in the earlier story, his luggage and film did not arrive when he did.

Saturday, Mitchell traveled to O'Hare Airport and retrieved his luggage and the film, which has been sent for processing. He said that since the story appeared, he has received numerous phone calls complimenting him on the trip but he says he never expected to hear from the President.

PRESERVATION COPY