

Aides Planned Ford Takeover 3 Months Ago

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

N. Y. Times News Service

Washington — Planning for the orderly elevation of Gerald R. Ford to the presidency began months before President Nixon decided to resign. The preparations were kept secret from Mr. Nixon, and, at first, from Mr. Ford.

The transition plans were initiated by Mr. Ford's closest friend, Philip W. Buchen, who became convinced in early May that onrushing events would force an untimely end to the term of the 37th President and a hurried beginning for the 38th.

A "scenario" for the first days of the Ford administration was drafted with reluctance in June at a dining room table in Georgetown by Mr. Nixon's adviser on telecommunications policy, Clay T. Whitehead, and three other young men, one of them an avid democrat.

Details Settled

And the details of the change in government were settled, 36 hours before the event, by an assortment of political and corporate friends of Mr. Ford's who met in the paneled family room at the home of William G. Whyte, a Washington-based vice president of the United States Steel Corporation.

Much of what has taken place in the 16 days of the Ford Administration was a direct consequence of the unusual planning for his unorthodox accession: The tone of his first address, his pledge to consider conditional amnesty for Vietnam-era draft evaders, his meetings with black and women members of Congress all were recommended by transition advisers to capitalize on Mr. Ford's instinctive goals of

uniting the country and leading it in partnership with Congress.

On May 9, the House Judiciary Committee had begun formal hearings on the impeachment of Mr. Nixon. A day earlier, Mr. Nixon had called in Vice President Ford and encouraged him to slow down the pace of his travel and, by inference, the number of occasions around the country for Mr. Ford to discuss the Watergate scandals.

Even so, when Mr. Ford met with reporters on May 11 in Dallas, he was confident of his answers.

Had there been any conversation with Mr. Nixon at any time about transfer of power.

"None whatsoever," Mr. Ford replied firmly.

Or on the part of your staff? Is anyone working on that?

"None whatsoever," Mr. Ford repeated. "I understand that there was a story in the Knight newspapers, by Saul Friedman, that somebody on my staff was working on something like that. If they are, they are doing it without my knowledge and without my consent."

Reporter Was Right

Friedman, it turned out, had been right. So, in a way, had Mr. Ford. The planning had begun, all right, and it had been prompted by Buchen, Mr. Ford's old law partner from Grand Rapids, Mich. Buchen was the director of a Nixon administration study on the right of citizens to privacy, working for an interagency committee chaired by Mr. Ford.

More important, Buchen had decided not to tell Mr. Ford what he was up to.

A few days before the Dallas news conference, Buchen walked the short dis-

tance down the hall from his suite in the executive office building to the Office of Telecommunications Policy to see Clay T. (Tom) Whitehead. Buchen was troubled.

'Jerry Needs Plans'

"Tom," he said, "Jerry needs some kind of planning under way. The President may resign before or after he's impeached. We've got to do some kind of contingency planning."

Buchen remembered that Whitehead had served on the staff that guided the more normal transition from the Johnson administration to the Nixon administration. Their adjacent offices would make it easy for the two men to confer without raising eyebrows.

Whitehead decided that any meetings should be held away from the White House. The handiest spot would be his home, an old townhouse in nearby Georgetown. It would not do to involve other administration figures, increasing the risk of disclosure. Whitehead sought the advice of three acquaintances, all in their thirties, who were not in the government.

Won't Name Advisers

Whitehead will not identify the three. He acknowledges, with a rueful grin, however, that one was a staunch Democrat, who "had a rough time when we would sit around and discuss things that Mr. Ford could do to strengthen the party" — the Republican Party.

During the early summer, the transition cadre — Buchen, Whitehead and the other three — met four times, usually in late afternoon, at the townhouse.

Their discussions ranged widely from the obvious (a ceremony for the assumption of office) to the mechanical (the need for a small transition team to orient Mr. Ford to the White House and vice versa) to the sublime (themes and principles that might be enunciated at the outset of a new administration.)

Whitehead reduced the rough plans for a transition program to a single typed page. He called it the "index." It looked like this:

1. First principles, themes

and objectives.

2. The transition team.

3. The "first week":

—Assumption of office.

—Transition team.

—Message to the American people.

—Cabinet and White House resignations.

—Congressional leadership meetings.

—Cabinet, NSC (National Security Council) and economic policy meetings.

—Meetings with national and foreign leaders.

—Vice presidential search process.

—Personnel decision process.

4. Address to the American people.

5. Assessment of the executive branch.

The items were not so much recommendations as a checklist of matters that should be considered, quickly, in the event Mr. Ford became President overnight.

It would be something that Buchen could take to Mr. Ford and say, "This will get you started."

The "thing," as Buchen called it, came up on Tuesday, Aug. 6, the day after Mr. Nixon made public transcripts of his White House conversations that showed him to be an early active participant in a cover-up attempt.

That night, Buchen tracked down Whitehead, who coincidentally, had given notice that he soon would resign to resume a private career. He was preparing to leave Washington to join Mrs. Whitehead on a vacation trip to Aspen, Colo.

The making of the President began in earnest on Wednesday, Aug. 7. Whitehead, clad in jeans and boots because his wife had most of his clothes in their car in Kansas City, located the transition "index" and pared it down to the immediate essentials, Items 2 and 3, as an agenda for a meeting that Buchen was organizing.

Mr. Ford gave Buchen the names of the five friends whose views he wanted to solicit on transition plans. Buchen asked one of the five, William G. Whyte of United States Steel, to volunteer his home for a 5 P.M. meeting.

Scranton Called

One of the five friends didn't need to be invited. Former Governor William Scranton of Pennsylvania, who had been a law school classmate of Mr. Ford's at Yale, knew enough about Washington to realize by Wednesday that Mr. Ford soon would be President. He called to volunteer his assistance.

The others invited to the meeting were Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, the Senate Republican Whip; Former Rep. John W. Byrnes, of Wisconsin, and Bryce N. Harlow, an executive of Proctor & Gamble, who had been an

aide to Presidents Eisenhower and Nixon.

From 5 P.M. until nearly midnight, the seven men sat in the upholstered chairs and on the two sofas in the family room of the Whyte home.

Speech Drafted

For hours they discussed essential elements of the transition, working from Whitehead's checklist:

The Chief Justice of the United States, Warren E. Burger, should officiate at an inauguration but he was in

The Netherlands. Griffin agreed to contact him.

Mr. Ford would need the draft of a brief speech to the American people for use soon after he took office; it was written by Robert T. Hartmann, Mr. Ford's vice presidential chief of staff.

An ongoing transition team would be needed to guide Mr. Ford through the first days of his administration and map plans for longer-range changes; Scranton would wind up directing it along

with Donald Rumsfeld, the U.S. ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and Whitehead would serve temporarily as staff secretary.

'The Word' Comes

The next morning, Thursday, Aug. 8, Mr. Nixon summoned Mr. Ford to say that he was going to resign.

Thursday afternoon, the transition planners, no longer as concerned about secrecy, met in Whitehead's office. The plans were put on paper.

Many People Participated in Planning Ford's Elevation

Checklist Irons Out Wrinkles in Presidential Transition

(This is the second of two articles on the transition of power from Richard M. Nixon to Gerald R. Ford.)

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON
New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Not long before President Nixon came to the ineluctable conclusion that he would be impeached by the House and perhaps convicted in a Senate trial if he did not resign, Tom Whitehead reduced the rough plans for a transition program to a single typed page of shorthand notes. He called it the "index." It looked like this:

1. First principles, themes and objectives.
2. The transition team.
3. The "first week."
 - Assumption of office.
 - Transition team.
 - Message to the American people.
 - Cabinet and White House staff resignations.
 - Congressional leadership meetings.

► Cabinet, NSC (National Security Council) and economic policy meetings.

► Meetings with national and foreign leaders.

- Vice presidential search process.
 - Personnel decision process.
4. Address to the American people.
 5. Assessment of the executive branch.

6. Press and Congress: philosophy and tactics.

7. Background papers: policy and machinery.

- Foreign policy and national security.

- The economy.
- Budget.
- Domestic Council.
- White House mechanics.
- 8. Organization of the presidency:
 - Background.
 - White House staff and reorganization.

- Role of the cabinet.
- 9. Key personnel actions:
 - Recruitment process.
 - Transition of agency heads.
 - Handling of old White House staff.

The items were not so much recommendations as a checklist of issues that should be considered, quickly. In the event Ford became president overnight. What, if any, "first principles" should he pronounce? Who should he call upon to help, immediately, in the transition? What should he do in the early days of his administration—called, after Genesis, the "first week"—about retaining or dismissing Nixon's advisers and aides or about nominating a new vice president? Should there be a different, and thus more open, attitude toward Congress and the news media?

It would be, Whitehead said, something that Philip W. Buchen, Ford's closest friend and old law partner, could take to Ford and say, "Here, this will get you started."

It was all very informal. Buchen remembered. "We had no notion the thing would come up as soon as it did."

The Crash Program

The "thing" as Buchen called it, came up on Tuesday, Aug. 6, eight months from the day Ford became vice president. The previous day, Monday, Nixon had made public transcripts of his White House conversations about Watergate on June 23, 1972, and they showed him to be an early active participant in a cover-up attempt. His defense against impeachment lay shattered in the outraged reaction on Capitol Hill. Nixon told his cabinet, and Ford, that Tuesday that he would not resign. The words sounded hollow.

At 10:30 that night, Buchen tracked down Whitehead in a hurry. Whitehead, coincidentally, had given notice that he would resign shortly to resume a private career. He was preparing to leave Washington to join Mrs. Whitehead on a camping trip to Aspen, Colo. The vacation trip was aborted by the telephone call from Buchen. He told Whitehead that Ford had just been alerted, presumably by White House aides, that "the word is, within 72 hours he could be president."

That meant, Buchen quipped, they would have to do the detail work that Theodore H. White, the author who had chronicled each of the presidential election campaigns since 1960, might describe in a new book entitled, "The Making of the President in 72 hours."

Actually, as it turned out, they had only a little more than 61 hours before Ford would raise his right hand on Aug. 9 to recite the presidential oath of office specified by the Constitution.

The making of the President began in earnest on Wednesday, Aug. 7. Whitehead, clad in cowboy attire—denim and boots—because his wife had most of his clothes in their car in Kansas City, located the transition "index" and pared it down to the immediate essentials, items 2 and 3, as an agenda for the

Dutch to Launch Satellite in U.S.

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. (AP) — A Dutch satellite will be rocketed aloft from the space test center here.

The U.S. Space Agency said the 280-pound spacecraft will be powered into a 300-mile-high orbit today by an American Scout rocket.

It will be The Netherlands' first satellite flight.

The spacecraft, named Astronautical Netherlands Satellite, will carry a Dutch-built telescope that will be used to study ultraviolet light emitted by new stars that are still hot.

More instruments aboard the ANS spacecraft will scan the skies for other celestial objects emitting X-rays.

high-powered private meeting that Buchen was organizing. The transition planning had gone big time. As Whitehead would later describe it to the three friends who had helped him in the townhouse, what they had done was "penny ante" and now transition had become "a gigantic poker game."

Confidentiality still was crucial. In the end, Nixon might not resign. Ford gave Buchen the names of the five friends whose views he wanted to solicit on transition plans. Buchen asked one of the five, William G. Whyte of United States Steel, to volunteer his home on Hookwood Parkway, in a wealthy and thus relatively secluded section of the capital, for a 5 p.m. meeting. Whyte readily consented and dispatched his wife, Margaret, to buy seven large steaks.

One of the five friends didn't need to be invited. Former Governor William Scranton of Pennsylvania, who had been a law school classmate of Ford's at Yale University, knew enough about Washington to realize by Wednesday that Ford soon would be president. He called to volunteer his assistance.

The others invited to the meeting were Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, the Senate Republican Whip; former Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin; and Bryce N. Harlow, an executive of Proctor Gamble Manufacturing Co. who had been an aide to Presidents Eisenhower and Nixon.

"I was just invited for 'an important discussion,'" Harlow recalled the other day. "I wasn't even sure then who Buchen was."

We were all close friends of Jerry's," Byrnes said. "We knew that at some time, maybe sooner than later, he and his people were going to have a hell of a lot of questions that needed to be answered."

From 5 p.m. Wednesday until nearly midnight, the seven men sat in the upholstered chairs and on the two sofas in the paneled family room of the Whyte home. Whyte announced at the outset, "The bar is open, but this is a working session." Most of them eschewed hard drink. The steel company executive kept Mrs. Whyte out of the room—"It was very confidential"—but the Whytes' son, Roger, would pop in from time to time to relay telephone messages, deliver the grilled steaks and provide bulletins from the newscasts.

"We didn't know what the next news bulletin would be," Byrnes said. "We constantly had the question in our mind: How long do we have?"

The atmosphere was sober and restrained. Many of the participants had been close to Nixon. "I don't recall any hilarity," Harlow said.

For hours they discussed a few essential elements of the transition, working from Whitehead's checklist.

The Chief Justice of the United States, Warren E. Burger, should officiate at an inauguration but he was in the Netherlands. Griffin agreed to contact him.

Ford would need the draft of a brief

speech to the American people for use soon after he took office; it was written by Robert T. Hartmann, Ford's vice presidential chief of staff.

The new president would need a replacement for the White House press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler; five names were kicked around at length and the next day Ford would agree with the consensus choice, J. F. TerHorst, the Washington correspondent for the Detroit News.

An ongoing transition team would be needed to guide Ford through the first days of his administration and map plans for longer-range changes. Scranton would wind up directing it along with Donald Rumsfeld, the U.S. Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and Whitehead would serve temporarily as staff secretary.

And there was general agreement that Nixon should not be present when Ford was sworn in; the outgoing president's absence would signify a clean start for his designated successor.

When the meeting was breaking up, and the participants were putting suits and coats back on and tightening their ties, the basic question remained, as Byrnes stated it, "when is the word going to come?"

The Resignation

The word came the next morning, Thursday, Aug. 8, when Nixon summoned Ford to say that he was going to resign. The two men agreed on the timing and circumstances of the "unpre-

cedented succession. Nixon would announce his decision on television Thursday night and depart for California on Friday, before the formal letter of resignation had been delivered to the secretary of state. Ford would take office at noon Friday.

Thursday afternoon, the transition planners, no longer as concerned about secrecy, met in Whitehead's office. TerHorst joined them for a while. The plans were put on paper, with alternatives. Decision memorandums that Ford would have to sign immediately were drafted and typed. Formal notices of Ford's accession were drafted for the new president's signature and subsequent dispatch to every government department and agency.

There were two breaks in the long transition preparations. One was for cold roast beef sandwiches and soft drinks. The second was to watch Nixon, on the television set in the office of the director of telecommunications policy, announcing at 9 p.m. that he would give up the presidency. Many of those in the transition office cried. It was nearly 11 p.m. before they got back to work. At 3 a.m. Friday, the papers formalizing the change in government were completed. Whitehead went home, to the townhouse in Georgetown.

The Ride

Three hours later, at 6 a.m. Friday, Rep. Byrnes arose at his home in Arlington, Va., to prepare for the day. At 7:15 he went to the Alexandria, Va., home of

Ford to meet Buchen and brief the vice president on the transition plans. "I don't get up that early every day of the year," Byrnes told Ford. "But I'm willing to do it on a day that a good friend is being sworn in as President."

There would be much yet to do after Aug. 9 to solidify Ford's presence in the White House. There would be policy decisions, such as that on amnesty, to try to demonstrate a generosity of spirit. There would be legislative issues, including an early threat to veto a mass transit bill, to try to show firmness of purpose. There would be organizational matters, like the transition group's recommendation that the power of the Office of Management and Budget be reduced to strengthen the role of the Cabinet. There would be personnel choices, among them which of the holdover aides to replace and when. There would be the selection of Nelson A. Rockefeller, the former governor of New York, as the vice presidential nominee and the next potential link in a chain of democratic continuity.

At 7:45 a.m. that Friday, as the White House limousine left Ford's Alexandria home for the short ride across the Potomac River and into the nation's Capital, it was more than merely the last symbolic unpredictable journey of Gerald R. Ford to the presidency. As the long car moved through the morning rush hour, Ford, Buchen and Byrnes were huddled over the documents that would effectuate the change. The transition was occurring.

W.Va. Hotel Fire Deaths Increase to 11

BERKELEY SPRINGS, W.Va. (AP) — Four more bodies were recovered from the rubble of a downtown hotel yesterday, bringing the number of known dead in Sunday's fire to 11.

The search continued. Authorities believe 13 persons perished in the pre-dawn fire at the four-story Washington House Hotel in this Eastern Panhandle resort town of 944 residents.

R. Randall Hall, assistant state fire marshal, said tentative identifications had been made, but added, "We won't make positive identification until we get them all out."

THE FIRE at the 70-year-old hotel turned the city's old downtown section into an inferno.

Damage to the hotel and four other buildings which burned was estimated at \$1 million, said J. Richard Hunsberger, Morgan County

Gimbels introduces new half-size slips from Gossard Artemis



A slip designed just for you: Artemis New Image of cling-free Antron® III nylon. It's made to fit right—with proportioned length and hip, built-up bodice front and back, midriff gores, and adjustable non-slip strap.

(A) Lace trim at top and hem in white, sizes 16" to 24" \$7.50

(B) Semi-tailored with inset trim in white, sizes 14" to 24" \$6

Inner Woman Shop, Mellon Square, Third, Suburban Stores



**ATTORNEY PHILIP BUCHEN CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT FORD
AS WHITE HOUSE AIDE CLAY WHITEHEAD LOOKS ON.**

Nixon-Ford Transit

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of two articles on the transition of power from Richard M. Nixon to Gerald R. Ford.

By **JAMES M. NAUGHTON**
WASHINGTON — Planning for the orderly elevation of Gerald R. Ford to the presidency began months before President Nixon decided to resign. The preparations were kept secret from Nixon. And, at first, from Ford.

The transition plans were initiated by Ford's closest friend, Philip W. Buchen, who became convinced in early May that onrushing events would force an untimely end to the term of the 37th president and a hurried beginning for the 38th.

A "scenario" for the first days of the Ford administration was drafted with reluctance in June at a dining room table in Georgetown by Nixon's adviser on telecommunications policy, Clay T. Whitehead, and three other young men, one of them an avid Democrat.

And the details of the change in government were settled, 36 hours before the event, by an assortment of political and corporate friends of Ford's who met in the paneled family room at the home of William G. Whyte, a Washington-based Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation.

Behind the stunning events of Aug. 9 — the terse letter of resignation of President Nixon, the succinct swearing in of President Ford — was an intriguing effort to use the traumatic occasion to offer reassurance and calm to the nation.

Much of what has taken place in the 16 days of the Ford administration was a direct consequence of the unusual planning for his unorthodox accession — The tree of his first address, His pledge to consider conditional amnesty for Vietnam-era draft evaders, his meetings with black and women members of Congress, his journeys to Capitol Hill and to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare all were recommended by transition advisers to capitalize on Ford's instinctive goals of uniting the country and leading it in partnership with Congress and the Cabinet.

Even the disclosure of the clandestine planning for the Ford presidency, in interviews with key figures over the last few days, was in marked and

perhaps deliberate, contrast with the secretiveness of the previous administration.

Here is how it happened:

THE SECRET

The questions on May 11 could have been anticipated. Two days earlier the House Judiciary Committee had begun formal hearings on the impeachment of Nixon. A day earlier, Nixon had called in Vice President Ford and encouraged him to slow down the pace of his travel, and by inference, the number of occasions around the country for Ford to discuss the Watergate scandals.

Even so, when Ford met with reporters on May 11 in Dallas he was confident of his answers.

Had there been any conversation with Nixon at any time about transfer of power if that should occur?

"None whatsoever," Ford replied firmly.

Or on the part of your staff? Is anyone working on that?

"None whatsoever," Ford repeated. "I understand that there was a story in the Knight newspapers, by Saul Friedman, that somebody on my staff was working on something like that. If they are, they are doing it without my knowledge and without my consent."

Friedman, it turned out, had been right. So, in a way, had Ford. The planning had begun, all right, and it had been prompted by Ford's close

friend, his old law partner from Grand Rapids, Mich., Buchen. But Buchen was not, technically, on the Vice President's staff. He was the director of a Nixon administration study on the right of citizens to privacy, working for an interagency committee chaired by Ford.

More important, although Buchen was the closest thing to a confidant of the Vice President, Buchen had decided not to tell Ford what he was up to.

A few days before the Dallas news conference, Buchen walked the short distance down the hall from his suite in the executive office building to the Office of Telecommunications policy to see Clay T. (Tom) Whitehead. Buchen was troubled.

"Tom," he said, "Jerry needs some kind of planning under way. The President may resign before or after he's impeached. We've got to do some kind of contingency planning."

There were other fears which, Buchen — now the White House legal counsel — recalled last week, he had not put into words. Nixon was preparing a somewhat perilous diplomatic journey to the Middle East. There had been speculation about the President's health.

"I wasn't trying to judge the President (on Watergate)," Buchen said. "But you could

hypotesize illness or something that might happen. It was just that, in the usual situation, the Vice President is expected — like Lyndon Johnson — to carry on the traditions of the man he succeeded. But this was probably a unique situation. If (Nixon) went to the Middle East and something happened, it wouldn't be just a case of stepping in and saying, "Well, Boys, carry on."

So he turned to Whitehead, at 35 one of the young veterans of the Nixon White House. In 1969, Buchen remembered, Whitehead had served on the staff that guided the more normal transition from the Johnson Administration to the Nixon Administration. Their adjacent offices would make it easy for the two men to confer without raising eyebrows. Besides, Whitehead was one of the few Nixon aides Buchen knew well — and thought he could trust with a large secret.

"I really didn't want to do it? Whitehead said of the overture the other day. "I felt it would be fundamentally wrong for the President to be hounded out of office." Later, after Nixon made public edited White House transcripts that showed he had sought to block the Watergate investigation in June, 1972, Whitehead would reflect that resignation was appropriate.

But last May, like others who wanted desperately to believe in Nixon, he flinched at the suggestion that the end of what Nixon had grandiloquently called "The New American Revolution" was a possibility.

Buchen insisted, "Somebody has to do it," he told Whitehead. Reluctantly, Whitehead agreed.

The need for secrecy was evident. Nixon kept insisting that he would never resign. It would not do to have preparations for his resignation linked, even in White House gossip, to Ford. And Ford had been as adamant in private as he was in public about insisting

LETTERS

to the editor

ion Was Not Hurried

that he would do nothing to display lack of confidence that Nixon would weather Watergate.

"It wasn't because we felt we were subversive," Buchen said in an interview. "Why put him" — Ford — "on the spot? If he'd asked me, I would have told him. He never asked me."

Indeed, when Ford declared on May 11 that any transition planning would be without his

knowledge and without his consent, Buchen and Whitehead reaffirmed their intentions.

"We decided the statement was an implicit one," said Whitehead: the Vice President "hoped somebody was doing it, but he didn't want to know about it."

'The Ford Foundation'

The first problem was to devise a way to keep the venture confidential. Whitehead

decided that any meetings should be held away from the White House. The handiest spot would be his home, an old townhouse in nearby Georgetown, on a corner of 28th and N Streets N.W., across from a synagogue. It would not do to involve other administration figures, increasing the risk of disclosure. Whitehead sought the advice of three acquaintances, all in their thirties, who

were versed in, but not currently a part of, the government.

To this day, Whitehead will not identify the three. He acknowledges, with a rueful grin, however, that one was a staunch Democrat, who "had a rough time when we would sit around and discuss things that Ford could do to strengthen the party" — the Republican Party.

During the early summer, the transition cadre — Buchen, Whitehead and the other three — met four times, usually in late afternoon, at the townhouse. They sat around a circular dining table, coats off, sipping soft drinks in a vain attempt to combat the heat in the unair-conditioned dining room. The room was below grade; through a high window they could see the ankles of passers-by. One member smoked cigars, two had pipes. "It was not a smoke-filled room," Whitehead said wryly.

His wife, Margaret, dubbed the group "The Ford Foundation."

Their discussions ranged widely from the obvious (a ceremony for the assumption of office) to the mechanical (the need for a small transition team to orient Ford to the White House and vice versa) to the sublime (themes and principles that might be enunciated at the outset of a new administration.)

"It was like having a study group meet to discuss policy with Russia," Buchen said later.

"We were not sm much planning that Ford become President," Whitehead recalled. "In fact, I hoped he wouldn't become President, for obvious reasons, particularly in the beginning. But it was only prudent, since the man might become President on very short notice, it was only prudent to develop some material in case he did."

WEDNESDAY: Checklist for a presidency.

BACKWARD GLANCES



IN 1952 Bellaire friends had a party. From left are Lois Pittman, Sandie Pittman, Linda Camden, Kathy Pytlak, Kathy

Lyden, Nancy and Betty Morris, Danny Griffin, Richard and Junior Barber, Dwaine and Gary Gill.