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## William H. Harrison (May 2, 1972, interview two)

C. Richard Arena

Second Oral History Interview

with

Mr. William H. Harrison

May 2, 1972  
Whittier, California

By Dr. C. Richard Arena

For the Richard Nixon Oral History Project

ARENA: This is interview #2 with Mr. William H. Harrison of Whittier, California. Today's date is May 2, 1972, Arena interviewing. Bill, may we begin by my asking you to think back now again over that period when the President was growing up in this area. To refresh both our minds, he was born in 1913, lived in Yorba Linda, [California] until 1922. From '22 on he was in Whittier, and if I'm not mistaken, you were here, or were you not, during the Yorba Linda period?

HARRISON: No, I was not.

ARENA: All right, that takes care of that. When did you first come out here?

HARRISON: In 1927.

ARENA: I see. Then he would have been in East Whittier by then. What do you recall of the President from first-hand recollections from that time? Let's take that period right up until World War II. What experiences did you have with him?

HARRISON: Well, the first one was his playing the piano for a group of us at Christmas time at the Milhous home, and the other period was when we got groceries from the

Nixons, and Eddie [Edward Calvert Nixon] and Don [Francis Donald Nixon] and others would bring them up to us in Whittier, or we would go out to East Whittier to get them at the store.

ARENA: But you definitely recall that the store used to deliver them right into Whittier proper?

HARRISON: Yes.

ARENA: And you were living in Whittier?

HARRISON: Yes, we were living up in College Hills.

ARENA: I'll tell you why I'm particularly interested in that. Very few people have recalled that groceries were delivered by the grocery store into Whittier, and I'm glad you have that firsthand recollection.

HARRISON: I don't know whether it was general or not.

ARENA: Right.

HARRISON: I know they did deliver them to us.

ARENA: Well, as we did show in the first interview, you are related through marriage and that did put you in that much of a special category. What other direct contact do you recall? Now that would be the second. The first one is observing his playing the piano at the family reunions. The other would be visiting the grocery store, doing the shopping and seeing him as he would deliver groceries. Any other occasion when you would see him?

HARRISON: Well, later, of course, much later, we had our wills written by [Thomas W.] Tom Bewley's office and Richard Nixon was named as our administrator. I don't know whether he ever really knew that or not but he was in there, and he remained in our wills until he went away as a congressman out of the state, or he might have been still.

ARENA: Did you possibly attend the wedding of your sister-in-law, who would have been the President's aunt, by any chance, and possibly see him on that occasion?

HARRISON: No, my brother Russell [E. Harrison, Sr.] married when he was nineteen years old and he was a sophomore at Whittier College, and Elizabeth [Milhous Harrison], I think she was a little bit older, not much. So I remember when my mother got the telegram. We were back in Indianapolis [Indiana] and she was sweeping away, and she said, "My that pesky boy, getting married so soon." [Laughter] He always wrote to her as the Cally kid.

ARENA: How would you spell Cally?

HARRISON: C A L L Y.

ARENA: Does that have a special . . .

HARRISON: California.

ARENA: Oh, I see. I just wanted to raise that question to see if it might jog your memory. How about any other occasions where you saw the Nixons in connection with your brother's marriage contact, maybe a birthday or the birth of some more children and so forth?

HARRISON: Well, the next occasion was seeing Oscar and [Rose] Olive Marshburn coming through Indianapolis. They went to Earlham College where my parents both graduated and I had a brother and sister who went there. And then the other . . .

ARENA: Excuse me. At that point, at that time when the Marshburns came through, were they married? They went through separately as students, I take it.

HARRISON: It seems to me they were married then. It seems to me they were. I'm not sure.

ARENA: But whether they were married or not, you do remember seeing them?

HARRISON: Yes.

ARENA: Were you aware at that time of the connection . . .

HARRISON: Oh, yes.

ARENA: . . . of Franklin Milhous and Elizabeth and your brother?

HARRISON: Oh, yes.

ARENA: I see.

HARRISON: And then his Aunt, Jane Beeson, came back. She taught music. We saw her at the First Friends Church at 13th and Alabama in Indianapolis at that time.

ARENA: Now I do recall her, Jane Beeson, mentioning something to the effect that she attended, would it be the Indianapolis Music Conservatory?

HARRISON: Yes.

ARENA: Do you know anything about that particular school, Bill?

HARRISON: Well, it's a famous school of music.

ARENA: I see. I do recall in this case, I believe it was Mrs. Marshburn, Rose Olive, Jane Milhous Beeson's sister, saying something to the effect that she was either working or teaching at a school for negroes, who may have been orphans or may have been a county or maybe even a charitable institution. Do you have any recollection along those lines at all?

HARRISON: You mean . . .

ARENA: Jane Beeson--that she did something in connection with an institution for blacks?

HARRISON: No. I know my mother and father both were on the board of the Colored Orphans Home in Indianapolis.

ARENA: But you don't know whether there was a connection with Jane Beeson there?

HARRISON: No, I don't know.

ARENA: Do you recall Jane Beeson actually visiting your home?

HARRISON: Yes.

ARENA: Well, just to follow this through though in case some one can establish this.

HARRISON: I don't know if she visited our home or if I just met her at church.

ARENA: But you did see her. You recall her?

HARRISON: Oh, yes.

ARENA: Would you mind describing this institution for blacks again, Bill? Whatever you know about it.

HARRISON: Well, all I know about it is that both my mother and father were on the board of the Colored Orphans' Home in West Indianapolis.

ARENA: Did this have anything to do with the Friends Church or this was something they did through their own civic interests?

HARRISON: I don't know. It may have come through the Friends Church.

ARENA: Would you know offhand if it is still in existence?

HARRISON: I don't know. See, my grandfather, a Quaker in Richmond, was part of the Underground Railway for the runaway slaves, as they went through Richmond [Virginia] to the Canadian border. So my folks seemed to have a sympathy for them and put their time in to help them as much as they could. And another uncle, Dr. Stephen Myrick--giving you a bit of his background--he was president of Central College in Nebraska, and was a minister and was headmaster of a school for boys in Singapore. He had some unique experiences and he later came back and became head of the Economics Department at Hollywood High [School] for about twenty years or so and while there he formed the World Friendship Club among all races of students and he became its life founder.

ARENA: Is this organization still in existence?

HARRISON: I don't know if it is. But because of that he was invited to Texas to a Negro university and he was given a doctorate. And these Negroes were all in dress suits, black ties and plug hats and put on a big show, a tremendous show. Of course, most of them probably were waiters and so forth and so they were used to putting on the dog in that way.

ARENA: Would you happen to know if this uncle and President Nixon ever had any direct contact?

HARRISON: They may have, you see, because . . .

ARENA: What was his period of living in this area?

HARRISON: No, he didn't live here.

ARENA: I'm thinking of Hollywood High though, I'm including that in Southern California.

HARRISON: Well, he would have been here at the same time, yes, as Richard Nixon was. I don't know if they ever met at my uncle's house or not. They may have.

ARENA: I don't know if I asked you before, Bill, but I want to be sure. To what extent are any papers of your parents or this particular uncle in existence, and where to the best of your knowledge? By papers, I mean correspondence, business records, anything that may deal with . . .

HARRISON: We may be able to find some.

ARENA: You, for example, don't know for sure . . .

HARRISON: No.

ARENA: . . . that you have a nice, ready collection?

HARRISON: No. He was a student of world ecology and he had maps of the world showing the original names of rivers all over the world, and he gave them to our son, Bill, [William Lewis Harrison] before he died. He said eventually the world would be living on products of the sea, and it is coming to it all right.

ARENA: Bill, was there any contact between you and the President, and by you, of course, I mean your entire family your wife, Josephine [Harrison], your son, William Lewis Harrison, your other children. Was there ever any contact around the time of the war years itself, possibly when he was leaving for military service or maybe came back for a while? That period, including his OPA experience--Office of Price Administration--during World War II?

HARRISON: Well, no, we didn't have any contact.

ARENA: You didn't happen to pass through Washington, for example, or anything like that?

HARRISON: Well, I visited him. I am trying to think of how many times. Seems to me it was twice in Washington, once when he was Vice President in 1957, when I received my Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects in Washington, and I believe I was there once before, possibly when he was senator.

ARENA: But nothing as far as the war years themselves are concerned?

HARRISON: No, no. Of course, he was away during the war years. And then, of course, he had the campaigns when he was running for Congress, and the surprise to people that he squelched Jerry Voorhis so badly, because Jerry Voorhis had been very helpful in this area.

ARENA: Bill, the President has said on an occasion, and this was told to me by a relative, that if his relatives voted for him, he couldn't lose, or words to that effect.

HARRISON: Yes, I read that.

ARENA: I was just wondering if you recall when he was running for office--we are not interested in politics per se--but I was just wondering what the attitude was of a person like yourself, a relative through marriage. Were there any problems from the standpoint of neighbors who were either pro- or anti- Nixon? Was it a question of people noting you more now than before because of his rising prominence in the world, because of his leadership?



HARRISON: Oh, yes, undoubtedly the connection with him and his national fame has been of assistance to us. It is to everyone that had any connection with him, I think.

ARENA: If it isn't too personal, did it ever work the other way? Were there ever any embarrassing incidents, say an anti-Nixon, for whatever reason, and whatever the period may be, when he was a congressman or senator or Vice President? Were there ever any distasteful experiences?

HARRISON: Nothing that really affected me. Of course, there were always differences of opinion about policies, which naturally occur in politics, but nothing specific.

ARENA: Bill, did this ever come up? One of the relatives of the President, a very close relative, mentioned the fact that a school teacher actually made some derogatory remarks because he was a relative. I am wondering if that ever happened, say with your own children while they were in school, while the President was gaining national and international attention? Did that ever happen to any of your children, if not to you directly?

HARRISON: No. Martha Jo [Harrison Hubbard] actually went out campaigning in Long Beach, [California] for him. Every campaign that came along she was right at it.

ARENA: And Martha Jo is?

HARRISON: My daughter. She is Dr. Howard Hubbard's wife. They have three sons. No, in fact I feel my best years as an architect have been the years when he was Vice President and Senator.

ARENA: Now I would like to move into. . . . Would you like to say something else?

HARRISON: No direct connection, but just a feeling of advancement that occurred during those years--the Eisenhower-Nixon years--that I thought there was quite a different atmosphere then than developed later when the Kennedys came in.

ARENA: I would like to move into the area of contact between you and your family and other members of the President's family. As you know, there are his parents; there are

his living brothers, Donald and Edward, and maybe we can begin with the parents themselves. What do you recall about Mr. [Francis Anthony] Frank and Hannah Nixon.

HARRISON: Well, Frank was a frank person [Laughter], rather politically minded and rather forceful in his opinions, and Hannah was a very sweet, softening influence, a very helpful person and a very sympathetic person. I recall how sympathetic she was with the children because when Eddie was at our house, he and Bill filled a big coaster--a box so wide and so high and about eight feet long.

ARENA: And Bill to be sure now is your son?

HARRISON: My son, yes. And I don't know how old they were, ten or eleven years old, somewhere along there. Anyway, Eddie hurt his toe pretty badly and so Jo [Josephine Harrison] called Hannah to see what to do about it. She hurried on up to our house, clear in from East Whittier. Eddie hadn't whimpered. He took it, just as if it was nothing at all. But just as soon as he caught sight of her, he burst out crying because of her sympathy. He was just used to that. So that shows that side of her that was evident in the family.

ARENA: While we are on that point, how frequently was Eddie, or Edward C. Nixon to give the full formal name, how frequently was Eddie in your home?

HARRISON: Well, he and Bill were business partners. They drew up a contract between them, or Bill did, and I guess Eddie signed it, to raise chickens in the back of Nixon's store. So they had a business going on back there. They'd raise the chickens and prepare them for the market, and bring them in to Don and get them sold. And they had people stealing these chickens. They had a big dog, a huge dog, and so they would sleep out there with the dog and near the chickens in order to watch them all night. [Laughter] And so, Eddie would come back and forth to our house during that period. Then later on . . .

ARENA: Excuse me. How did they first meet? Was it through natural family relationships or did they attend the same school somewhere along the line?

HARRISON: No, I don't think so.

ARENA: As you know, Eddie went to Lowell School District and then later on to Whittier High School. Did they ever cross paths?

HARRISON: Well, maybe in Whittier High School, but not before that.

ARENA: They knew one another before Whittier High School?

HARRISON: Oh, yes, through the connection of the family.

ARENA: Yes. If it isn't too personal, Bill, could the Nixons be looked upon by you and your wife at that time, say, the '30's and '40's as poor relatives? In other words, were they just struggling along? After all, he was a grocery store operator and you had your profession at that time.

HARRISON: Uh huh.

ARENA: I don't know if you had your company in Los Angeles [California] at that time.

HARRISON: Well, I opened my office in 1930.

ARENA: And that's when Eddie was born, so I'll just let you take it from there. Were they poor relatives?

HARRISON: We didn't consider people as poor. I mean people were always on the upgrade. You didn't characterize them that way.

ARENA: Well, let me put it this way, did your family--again by your family, I mean you and your wife--make any loans in the way of money or offerings in the way of clothing during this period?

HARRISON: No, not at all.

ARENA: And for the record, did Mr. Frank Nixon ever approach you for any assistance?

HARRISON: No, no, never.

ARENA: Now, as a matter of fact, you may or may not know that Mr. Frank Nixon did have to sell a part of his acreage out there by the Nixon grocery store in order to meet some sickness expenses where Harold was concerned?

HARRISON: Uh huh.

ARENA: And that has been published. This isn't just a confidential fact. That has been published. But I am just wondering if by this time, 1930, if by this time, he was over that hump?

HARRISON: Of course, 1930 to 1935 was a very critical period. That was the depth of the depression, so that everybody was struggling at that time. The fact is the earthquake rescued me. I had done a quarter of a million dollars worth of work before the depression hit, or it was really a part of the depression--I didn't know there was a depression--and I had borrowed on my life insurance, every nickel, and I received the last fifty dollars that was owing me and I didn't know where I was going to get the next nickel. And on March 10, 1933, the earthquake struck. I had been working on seventeen different committees throughout the city and the state and county to try to break something loose architecturally. We redesigned a couple of streets in downtown Los Angeles [California]. Owners were scattered all over the world so nothing could be done. I was head of the Chamber of Commerce Residential Rehabilitation Committee, sending out five thousand questionnaires to the community of Los Angeles to try to get the economy rolling. And I was on the committee for the high-rise buildings. I redesigned the first high-rise steel frame building in Los Angeles and took it around to the banks.

ARENA: Do you mind giving the name of that building, Bill?

HARRISON: Yes, the Hibernian Building, at the corner of Fourth [Street] and Spring [Street]. In fact when I first worked for Allison & Allison, the architects on UCLA, [University of California, Los Angeles] it was in that building. By taking this around to all the various bankers, the big banks in Los Angeles, they told me they couldn't risk the depositors money on anything like that. It was too experimental and so forth. Anyway, I left the design with one of the realtors and I never got it back. But it was a time when things were pretty short, pretty low.

ARENA: And speaking about this earthquake reminds me of an incident in which one interviewee describes Mr. Frank Nixon rushing down to Long Beach to see how relatives there were doing. I believe the [Harold C.] Beesons were living there at the time. Do you know anything about that, Bill, or did that come to your attention that the Beesons were there and so forth?

HARRISON: No, we were living in Beverly Hills [California] at the time, and we were going to the bakery and we saw a big crowd near the city hall looking up into the sky, and we thought they were looking at airplanes. We went on and got to the bakery and walked in and a woman screamed, "Oh, there's a big earthquake. Go back to your wife and babies. There's an awful earthquake." And she ran out the door and grabbed hold of an electric light post while the thing was shakin' around up above her and was liable to break any time. [Laughter]

ARENA: Was that the worst experience you and your wife ever had--the earthquake?

HARRISON: What they were looking at was the tower of the city hall. Instead of airplanes, they were looking at the tower swinging back and forth. Our mother-in-law who was with us at the time left the next morning. She took a train right back to Indianapolis--got the heck out of here. And Martha Jo [Harrison] said, "Here it comes again," when all night we would have more tremors coming along and she would wake up. It scared her more than it did us.

ARENA: You don't recall possibly meeting with any of the Nixons, including little Edward--well he would be so small, three years old--and what their reactions may have been?

HARRISON: Not at that time. Of course, the auditorium here at the high school was a haven. They thought it was the strongest building on the campus, and so they all vacated some of the other buildings that were falling apart and gathered in that auditorium. It was actually the most potentially dangerous building on the campus we found as we rebuilt it later. We found out that the trusses in the attic were out-of-joint and that if an individual truss were to support the individual amount of weight above it on the roof, something like seventeen thousand pounds, it would have collapsed. As it was, when we rehabilitated the building there, five people were injured and had to be sent to the hospital. But anyway that is what happened to Whittier in the earthquake.

ARENA: Bill, as you know, when you discuss the education of people, and in this project we are interested in the President's education as determined by his parents as well as by his teachers, how would you describe the President's

parents as fulfilling the educator's role, in view of Edward Nixon, in view of your direct contact with him? How did he reflect that?

HARRISON: My impression of Ed was greatly enhanced by Hannah and Frank reading to us, when we were visiting them when they lived in East Whittier, what he had written as a thesis at Duke [University], and it was the most all-out intellectually composed piece of literature that we had ever heard.

ARENA: Do you recall the subject of that thesis?

HARRISON: No, I don't, just the impression that we got out of it. But I think Richard said that Ed was the bright one of the family. I don't know whether we mentioned that or not, but I do remember Richard saying that.

ARENA: To what extent did you have direct contact with the other sons in the family, still living, Donald?

HARRISON: Well, of course, the first contact with Don that I recall was when he was in charge of the meat department of the grocery store.

BEGIN SIDE II TAPE I

HARRISON: Getting back to our impression of Richard Nixon in early days.

ARENA: Excuse me. I believe the last question was Donald Nixon.

HARRISON: Oh. Well, Donald Nixon was in charge of the meat department at the Nixon grocery and he had a lunch counter too, a cafeteria, cafe rather. Then later my contact with Don was when he was trustee of the East Whittier School Board, and I don't remember what school I designed while he was a trustee.

ARENA: Did he take his responsibilities seriously and did he enjoy doing that, do you recall?

HARRISON: Yes, he did and he was very effective at it, but he was involved in so many other things that he finally retired from it.

ARENA: Correct me if I'm wrong, but Mr. [Charles Wright] C. W. Milhous was also involved in a local school board of the Lowell District. I'm wondering if you recall that gentleman?

HARRISON: I recall his name. I was architect for the district later.

ARENA: Still another person involved in education and school boards would be Mr. Oscar Marshburn. Did you have contact with him?

HARRISON: Oh, yes. Well actually our entry into school work in California as an architect came through Oscar Marshburn, because he was a trustee of the Whittier Union High School District. It was just Whittier High School at that time. And they had had some sad experiences with the architect whom they had, and I understood that they were going to select another architect--choose another architect from L.A. [Los Angeles]. Oscar told me about it and so I made an application to the board, and I was working as a district engineer for the Los Angeles Regional Planning Commission--really it was the Building Department--at the time and dormant as an architectural office. So when I heard of this, I decided to resign and apply for the position of being architect for the district. And one of the trustees, Harlan Cate said, "Why do we need an architect to tear down some building and build some new ones. I could go out with a couple of jack-legged carpenters and build it myself." So he was for keeping this other architect and not having me on the job. Well, later it received an Award of Merit from the American Institute of Architects. They then were so pleased that they gave me the job of checking on the auditorium. So I did a million dollars worth of work there on that high school and most of the time Oscar was a trustee. So I found as an architect that it paid to follow the advice of my professors at Cornell [University]. They said, "When you open an office, open it where your people are." My brother, who had graduated ten years before me at Cornell, had kind of sapped the Indianapolis area of all connections there.

ARENA: Would you give your brother's full name, Bill?

HARRISON: Merritt Harrison. He preceded me at Cornell in architecture. That's the reason I went there.

ARENA: Bill, I have asked you about the members of the President's immediate family individually, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nixon, the President himself, of course, and his two brothers. Are there any general statements or observations you would want to make about the family as a whole, even though you can't remember some specific instances, but how would you summarize the family in which the President was reared from your firsthand observations over the years?

HARRISON: Well, I feel that they were fundamentally a Christian family, a hard-working family, and a well knit-together family. On account of the store, they were all working together. It was a very close association. I think that it was a very solid foundation from which Richard Nixon derived his inspiration. He had the backing of a good family and good relatives. I had heard of him when first coming to Whittier as a good debater, a good student.

ARENA: Do you recall how that was brought to your attention or what did prompt that information?

HARRISON: I don't know. It was actually when he was in college that he had this debating prowess. I had heard of it. So I had full confidence in him as a man of ability and understanding.

ARENA: May I ask you, from your knowledge of the President's other relatives, both in the Indiana area as well as in California, were there any others who had this trait or this skill in debating? Were there any other relatives who were lawyers whom you can think of, for example?

HARRISON: I don't know of any.

ARENA: How about preachers, although bearing in mind, of course, that the Friends might not have always had services where preachers were a part of the religion. I understand that it is common in California but not necessarily common among all Friends.

HARRISON: I don't know of any ministers in their family. In my family I had an uncle who was a Methodist minister, whose brother was Senator Robert H. Dolliver of Iowa. He was slated to run on the "Bull Moose" ticket for President when he died. His nephew was his legal secretary when he was in



Washington. That's Garrett B. Dolliver, and his widow is still living in Long Beach [California]. But he was later, after being in Washington, in the Secret Service in China. Then later he came back and graduated in law from USC [University of Southern California] and was with the Sheriff's Department until he died some years ago.

ARENA: On this question of genealogy, in your firsthand association with the Nixons, and by the Nixons I mean the President's immediate family--mother, father and children--do you recall being present when possibly his parents, his grandparents or some of the uncles would refer to historical figures of the family? As we know now, there were those ancestors who participated in the Battle of Gettysburg. There were those who came across from Texas to California. There were those who were pioneers. There was one grandmother, and I believe it was Mrs. Almira Milhous herself, who was an admirer of [Abraham] Lincoln. And what I'm asking you in effect is, do you have any firsthand recollection that the President was exposed to what you have just been commenting on yourself, your knowledge of famous ancestors who played a role in U.S. history?

HARRISON: No, I don't recall of any.

ARENA: Let me ask you this, and the answer basically is no. In your meeting with President Nixon at any time, right up to the present, have you ever had discussions with him, however brief, in which he did discuss his genealogy and his relatives from the standpoint of history?

HARRISON: No.

ARENA: That has never come up? As you know he majored in history in college, and I believe you know Dr. Paul Smith?

HARRISON: Yes, we were born in the same town.

ARENA: Can you comment on Dr. Paul Smith: one, as a teacher of history whom the President has said had very interesting courses--comment on him as a historian; and two, as a personality.

HARRISON: Well, Paul Smith is what you'd say, "common as an old shoe" in greeting people. He was very easy to get acquainted with and very outgoing to people. And I

had the impression of him as colorful as a professor. He created constant interest on the part of the students.

ARENA: Bill, would this be a fair general statement that Dr. Paul Smith did not represent the stereotyped notion of the reserved, quiet, shy Quaker?

HARRISON: No, he didn't.

ARENA: And is that a correct stereotyped notion as one who has known so many and from so many walks of life; is that a correct generalization?

HARRISON: Well, the Quakers are divided right and left like other people are. They have the orthodox and the extremes on each side. Now our family was not of the silent type. We were more what we call orthodox Quakers rather than Hicksite Friends, so that we had music, we had ministers, we had many of the things that other churches had.

ARENA: Which would also include the President's family?

HARRISON: Yes.

ARENA: That particular category.

HARRISON: One of my ancestors though was a woman preacher, a traveling preacher.

ARENA: Do you mind giving her name?

HARRISON: It was Mary Smith, and she was what you call an itinerant preacher in England. I have her picture at home, a painting of her.

ARENA: As you know, the President traces his ancestors back to Ireland, possibly England as well. Was there ever any crossing in your historical research, any crossing of your ancestors with those of the Nixons or Milhouses?

HARRISON: Not that I know of. I have a genealogy written by a great uncle of my mother's people, the Barretts. This volume traces the ancestry back to 1629 when the first Barretts came to America from Ireland. The Evanses, the other ancestors, also came from Ireland. My grandfather on my father's

side was born in England. He came to this country before the Civil War, bringing \$40,000 in money with him. Now in today's dollars, it would be a hundred times that much. He and Timothy Nicholson, another Quaker, loaned money to the war governor of Indiana to pay the Union soldiers when they returned from the Civil War.

ARENA: I notice you mention Nicholson. Would you spell that please?

HARRISON: N I C H O L S O N--Timothy Nicholson. He was a famous Friend--Quaker--from Richmond, Indiana, Earlham College.

ARENA: In some of the accounts of the President's ancestors they mention that Nixon and Nicholson tend to be confused, that sometimes there may have been a connection. As this interview comes to a close, may I again thank you for your complete cooperation, your answering all of my questions so frankly and fully, and I am looking forward to holding separate interviews with your wife, Josephine, from the standpoint of getting the woman's side of the Nixons.

HARRISON: She has a better memory than I do.

ARENA: Thank you very much, Bill.