



POLISH WOMEN'S CIVIC CLUB, INC.

August 1, 1968

Dear Friends:

We need your help; United, we can, and we will educate many deserving students. Please, open your hearts and be as generous as you can.

There is a wealth of talent among our young people, unfortunately, many are not privileged to attend college because they lack the necessary funds. Among them are potential doctors, lawyers, nurses, artists, business men and heads of government. Their future is in our hands, and our future is in their hands.

For the past forty years the POLISH WOMEN'S CIVIC CLUB has dedicated itself to the cause of the needy; through our many philanthropic endeavors we have rendered invaluable assistance to deserving students and brought aid and comfort to the aged, infirmed and others less fortunate.

Members of the POLISH WOMEN'S CIVIC CLUB, their husbands and their friends, will gather at the Martinique-Drury Lane, Evergreen Park, Illinois on Wednesday evening, October 2nd, 1968 for their Annual Fund Raising event of the year. A advertisers and patron book is being planned in connection with this event. We wish to invite you to join our family of ADVERTISERS AND PATRONS.

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CLOSING DATE FOR LISTED ADVERTISERS AND PATRONS IS
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Please make checks payable to the POLISH WOMEN'S CIVIC CLUB, our self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Kindest regards,

Mrs. John Litwin, Chairman
Advertisers and Patron Book

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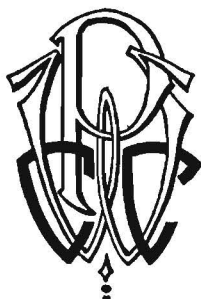
Mrs. Robert Wojer, President



—
Dear Mr. Agnew,
May I add a
personal plea for your
support to our Club.

There are over four
hundred members in our Club,
each of us civic and active
minded. Please help us
with this benefit by taking an
ad in our book.

Thank you,
Mrs John Litwin



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5940 Belmont Road
Downers Grove, Illinois

Mrs. Robert Wojer, President



Comie - PM 8/22

Respond & say we
do not do this sort of
thing, as a matter of policy

Dear Mr. Nixon
(date given)
May I address

Contributor

personal plea for
your support to our Club.

There are over four
hundred members in our
Club, each of us Civic and
active minded. Please
help us with this benefit
by taking an ad in our
book.

Thank you,

Mrs. John Litwin

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 11, 1968

*form
file
spl*

CABINET

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
Times Square Station
P. O. Box 1968
New York, New York

Dear Dick:

There are a number of prominent people interested in seeing W. B. Camp of California become Secretary of Agriculture under you. Typical of some of the information I am receiving is a letter from C. A. Cobb attaching a brief resume about him, both of which are self-explanatory.

I have known Mr. Camp for a number of years and consider him one of the best informed men in the United States on agricultural subjects.

He served with the Department of Agriculture in Washington before going to Bakersfield, California, where he amassed a fortune in farming.

Mr. Camp is a man of splendid character and integrity, and is not only an outstanding agriculturist, but one of the finest business men within my acquaintance.

I am pleased to recommend that you give this matter the most careful consideration when the time comes to choose a Cabinet.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Strom Thurmond
Strom Thurmond

ST:m

Enclosure

Ruralist Press

INCORPORATED

713 Glenn Street S.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30310
Telephone 753-1121

September 6, 1968

Senator Strom Thurmond
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator Thurmond:

I am attaching the ten points very briefly covering the biographic statement about Bill Camp. This is in compliance with your request at the conclusion of our brief but most satisfactory conference at the airport the other day.

I can't ever tell you how happy I was that you so freely joined in the thought that Bill Camp would make a good Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinet of Mr. Nixon. I am more certain now than ever before that there is going to be such a Cabinet and I am certain that nobody could grace it with greater ability than our mutual friend, Bill Camp.

What I have given you in the ten points is a very brief sort of sketch and wholly inadequate to do justice to the man, Bill Camp.

For a more complete rundown, I would suggest that you refer to Column 3, Page 64, Volume 35, which is in the 1968-69 copy of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA. This too is quite inadequate because it leaves out so much of the intimate personal history that really tells the story of the man.

- I know Mr. Camp better than anybody else except the most intimate members of his family. He and I were together there in Washington for four years and night and day, he and I worked together under the most trying circumstances. Mr. Nixon knows him but what I have said will help him to know that others who know Mr. Camp personally, trust him without reservation and without limit.

I do not believe it is too early to use whatever occasion that might arise to take the first step so Mr. Nixon will not commit himself to some one else or in some other field.

Most sincerely,



C. A. Cobb, President
Ruralist Press, Inc.

CAC:MM
Enc.

W. B. Camp

1. A man of great ability and unimpeachable integrity.
2. He is one of the nation's most extensive farmers and is one of the most successful farmers of all time. He is a most successful father and also one of the nation's most successful citizens.
3. He was born and reared on a farm in Cherokee County, South Carolina.
4. He is an agricultural graduate of Clemson College, South Carolina.
5. He organized the first cotton experiment station in California near Taft and is not only the father of the cotton production industry in California but with an annual production of around 9,000 bales annually is undoubtedly the State's most efficient producer.
6. In addition to the production of cotton, Mr. Camp has extensive acreage in citrus groves, grape plantings, potatoes, alfalfa and other crops in California, and a Hereford breeding farm in South Carolina. The house he was born in is its headquarters.
7. In 1933, Mr. Camp became a leading official in the Cotton Division of the Triple A and for four years, he not only ably represented the cotton producing industry of the West, but added great strength to the organization in the South. He had been closely associated with the cotton industry of the South.
8. Mr. Camp is past President of the Rotary Club of Bakersfield, California. He has served as Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and has been the Chamber's representative to many places abroad.
9. Mr. Camp lives in Bakersfield, California, is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the city's principal civic organizations.
10. Mr. Camp's wonderful wife, Louise, will add greatly to the strength and attractiveness of any organization with which he is connected.
11. Mr. Camp is agricultural advisor to the National Republican Committee. He was on the Agricultural Committee at the National Convention in Miami that drafted the agricultural plank of the 1968 Republican Platform.

15
Sm
1M-2
1608 9th
Charleston, Illinois 61920
October 1, 1968

File
2/14
see
Research
Richard Nixon
450 Park Avenue
New York, New York

CS-2
Dear Mr. Nixon:

Enclosed you will find an evaluation of your 1960 Republican National Convention acceptance speech. If you have the opportunity, I thought you might be interested in my evaluation of it. (Don't let the grade sway you!)

I am a graduate student in Public Speaking at Eastern Illinois University. I would like to do an evaluation of your 1968 acceptance speech. Do you have a copy you could send? Would your working copy be available?

Sincerely,

Hal Drake
[Signature]
18961 130
THW

ANALYSIS BY: BRW DATE: 10/7 PROOF BY: FORM REPLY: SPEC. REPLY: ☒

GENERAL CATEGORIES

General Support	903
Contrats _____	
Interest	904
Views on Issues	924
Volunteer	931
Mat'l Worthy of Spec. Study	941
Contributor - R & TV Appeal	951
Contributor - Other	953
Request to be Declined	990

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP:

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

ISSUES:

SPECIALS:

REFER TO:

SPECIAL REQUESTS:

___ Autograph
___ Book
___ Photo

Other Material Requested:

___ Buttons
___ Bumper Stickers
___ Posters
___ Literature

ENCLOSURES:

acceptance Speech
sent 10/17/68

Mr. Hal Drake
1608 9th St.
Charleston, Illinois 61920

TYPIST:

your papers have been
a pleasure to read &
reports a pleasure to
listen to.

Good job.

A.

Eastern Illinois University

Richard Nixon : 1960

A paper submitted to

DR. E. TAME

in partial fulfillment of

the requirements of the course

SPEECH 480 : CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC ADDRESS

by

Harold Lee Drake

Charleston, Illinois

April-26, 1968

BIOGRAPHY

Nixon's role as the bayonet of Republican offensives was hardly calculated to endear him to Democrats. Since it was politically unhealthy to attack Eisenhower during his first six years in office, Nixon drew all the fire. Truman sized him up as an "s.o.b."; Roger Kent, the Democratic chairman of his home state, insisted "he would double-cross and destroy the reputation of anybody if it seemed to serve his interest"; Congressman Celler, the veteran New York Democrat called him "a naive, inept, maladjusted Throttlebottom"; the New Republic, a liberal weekly, described him as the administration's "trapdoor, escape hatch and hygienic flush"---a land of slander and scare, of sly innuendo, of a poison pen, the anonymous phone calls and hustling, pushing, shoving---the land of smash and grab and anything to win." The Democratic campaign handbook for 1958 contained a section called "Nixon." It opened with an excerpt from a column by Walter Lippman, assessing the Vice-President as a "ruthless partisan...[who] does not have within his conscience those scruples which the country has a right to expect in the President of the United States".¹

Mister Sam---Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn---once referred to the young man who sat with him for a few years, as "that ugly man with the chinkapin eyes".²

As is the case, it seems to me, in the highly intensional world of politics, Richard Milhous Nixon is anything anybody wants to make of him. And according to some, he is anything he wants to make of himself at the moment to suit the situation. Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist Herbblock pictures him as a stout criminal type while another Pulitzer-winner, Jim Berryman, gives him a clean-cut all-American youngman appearance.³

In 1959, a year before Nixon made his bid for the Presidency, his biographer, Earl Mazo, balanced criticism with praise:

General Lucius D. Clay, an influential friend of Eisenhower says 'Nixon is unquestionably going to be the leader of the Conservative forces'; Senator Keating, of New York, a middle-

ground legislator, considers Nixon 'pretty much my brand of Republican'; and Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who has observed Nixon at about three hundred Cabinet and National Security Council meetings, regards him as 'a genuine, progressive Republican'.⁴

Richard Milhous Nixon was born January 9, 1913 thirty miles from Los Angeles in Yorba Linda, California and of Quaker parents.

Nixon established an early background of debate and oratory. While in elementary school he was considered a star in those two areas of endeavor. In high school he maintained a four year straight "A" average in Latin and won many debates and oratorical contests.

An insight into Nixon's speaking ability is given by one of his high school and college friends, Merton G. Wray. Wray, who often opposed Nixon in speech contests, states:

'Since high school Nixon has had an uncommon ability to take advantage of a situation before and after it develops.... His success is due to knowing what to do and when to do it, perfect timing in everything.'⁵

In his sophomore year at the Quaker's Whittier College, Nixon represented his school in more than fifty debates: "... winning the bulk of them, including a match with the national champions. The topic was Free Trade. Nixon was for it."⁶

Nixon's former history and political professor, Dr. Paul S. Smith, said: "He has a fantastic capacity to communicate with people eye to eye, shoulder to shoulder."⁷

Nixon graduated from Whittier in 1934 and two years later completed his graduate studies at Duke University Law School in Durham, North Carolina.

His ambition was to join a "great" law firm. A friend while at Duke, Basil Whitener says during this time:

'Nixon was not outward, but seemed shy. He was friendly in a quiet way. He was no smiler then; quite the contrary. Like most others, I figured he would wind up doing a wonderful job in a big law firm, handling securities or other matters that need the attention of a scholar, not a politician.'⁸

After his graduation from Duke, Nixon returned to Whittier where in the next five years he established himself as a good young lawyer.

The first night he met Thelma "Pat" Ryan, a local school teacher, Nixon proposed. It was sometime before he received a yes. Miss Ryan and Mr. Nixon were married June 21, 1940.

When World War Two was declared, Nixon went to Washington and in January of 1942 got a job as an attorney for the Office of Price Administration. By the end of the same year he was in the U.S. Navy with the rank of Lieutenant, Junior Grade. When he left the service in 1946 he held the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

In the same year, 1946, Nixon was elected as a GOP Representative to the U.S. Congress from California's 12th Congressional District. He was re-elected in 1948.

In 1950 it was Senator Nixon who returned to Washington.

In 1952, Nixon's name was on the door to the office of the Vice-President of the United States with the Eisenhower Administration. Before the election, however, Nixon had to go on nationwide television one evening---with his family also before the cameras---to explain his campaign funds and how

they were gathered and how he had spent them. (This writer remembers that highly emotional broadcast in which Nixon opened his budget for the world to see to a point which became embarrassing.)

Mazo interviewed an anonymous schoolmate of Nixon's who gave the following evaluation:

'There was never anything ruthless about Dick when we were growing up. If it was a fair fight, anything went... but not anything dirty. That's why I could never understand the positions he took in campaigns. I gathered that probably it was a matter of political advice that people gave him...because Dick knew that a lot of us who are liberal are not Communists, in fact we are anti-Communists.⁹

The statement about Communism refers to Nixon's fight against Reds before he became Vice-President. Mazo goes on to give us an insight into how the hometown boy was treated--- and ^{one} good reason perhaps, why in 1963 Nixon and his family were living in New York where he was practicing law. Mazo writes:

After he was elected Vice-President a citizens group blocked the City Council's plan to name a new street for Nixon, and several Whittier College seniors protested so angrily when he was invited to deliver the 1954 Commencement Address that a separate receiving line was provided after the ceremonies for those who preferred not to shake Nixon's hand.¹⁰

However, the town of Whittier has always voted in favor of Nixon in every election he has campaigned in.

In 1960, Nixon was the Republican candidate for President. He lost to John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

In 1962 Nixon made a bid for the Governorship of California and lost. In the same year he wrote a book, Six Crises, which gives details about half-a-dozen crucial

problems during his years as Vice-President.

In this year which will include another Presidential election, Richard Nixon apparantly will be his party's choice once again.

Before leaving this biographical section, I believe it is significant to mention a few statements made by Richard Nixon between November, 1957 and January, 1959, in interviews and conversations with his biographer, Earl Mazo. Some of the topics in these statements are mentioned in the speech under consideration in the analysis portion of this paper.

SCIENCE

We should not tie down our scientists to the specific inventions which military men or political leaders deem desirable. The greatest advances have been made not when scientists have been told to restrict themselves to certain objectives but when they had complete freedom in basic research to explore the unknown.

Basic research cannot be carried out on a crash basis. The practice of providing huge sums and declaring crash programs only when outside events generate a sense of urgency is dangerously irresponsible. A truth that we must never forget is that where new inventions and knowledge are concerned there are no monopolies by any people or any nation.

There is a great tendency in this country to go to extremes on things of this kind, and to worship science as an end in itself. It would be most unfortunate for us to try to ape the Russians, to believe that scientific materialism produces the best kind of society. I think all elements of American education---the humanities as well as the scientific---need additional emphasis.¹¹

COMMUNISM

Unless the system in which you have political freedom proves that it is the most effective in bringing about economic progress, Communism is going to gain increasing adherents throughout the world. We have to bear in mind this essential fact: the terrible poverty and misery

that so many people suffer cannot continue to be endured. They know there must be a way out, and they are going to take the way that they think is the quickest and surest, in the long run.

The fear of a temporary budget deficit should not be allowed to put us in a straitjacket that keeps us from doing what is needed to insure economic growth. I am not rigid with regard to the balanced budget in this sense: I think we should approach the budget problems on a five-year basis rather than being bound to one year. There are some years---a recession year, for example, or one where you have a great international crisis---when we all know that it is inevitable and necessary for the budget to be unbalanced. There are other years when we can have surpluses to make up the over-all deficits.

Our position of world responsibility is new, and consequently we are very impatient every time anything goes wrong in the field of foreign policy. We assume that every policy, every action must immediately be crowned with success. We have to grow up in this regard. We must weigh long-range gains against the short-range defeats that we may suffer.

I would like for us to speak less of the threat of Communism and more of the promise of freedom. We should adopt as our primary objective not the defeat of Communism but the victory of plenty over want, of health over disease, of freedom over tyranny.¹²

LEADERSHIP

The political leader is important. Whether Republican or Democrat, it is his responsibility when running for office to study the issues, to determine what he believes to be in the best interest of the country, and then to take strong positions and to try to win the people over to his point of view. If leaders do not do that, the country will drift in its policies into following mass thinking that will represent in some instances the lowest common denominator. Considering the great problems that we face in the world, that is inadequate. Our decisions must represent not the lowest common denominator but the best thinking that America can produce. I don't think that you can lead from a position of vacillation. If you are going to lead, you've got to decide in advance whether the issue is one that you feel is worth fighting about. If it isn't, then you take no position at all. But if it is worth fighting about, you've got to take a clear-cut position and get all of the advantage that comes from being out in front.¹³

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

It is obvious that people like to play winners, they like to be with winners. Winners get favorable treatment. Losers are scorned. I mean, of course, the great mass of people. Only a few, who are students of government, bother to find out "Why did he lose?" Nothing in politics succeeds like success, and nothing hurts more than failure. But it does not last in either case. A person in political life must expect that he will succeed sometimes and fail other times. Franklin Roosevelt, one of the master politicians of all time, suffered a major defeat in his Supreme Court fight. Truman was hurt terribly by what was probably one of the worst losses in recent history---the Democratic loss of Congress in the mid-term election of 1946. Everybody wrote him off; all the experts agreed that he was finished. In 1948 he was elected president on his own. Winston Churchill in 1939 was completely discredited as far as the voters were concerned. Look how he came back and then later lost again.

While the "win" psychology is very important, I always have had the feeling that where the Presidency is concerned, men who eventually come to the top in both parties are those who best understand the issues and best fit the needs of the times. I never felt that a lightweight, an individual with only a superficial understanding of the great national and international issues, could get the nomination. I don't think one will in either party next time---but, of course, it could happen. The people who nominate at conventions invariably select the man they think has the best chance to win. Those who say that Taft's supporters in 1952 were for him whether he could win or not are wrong. The Taft people were not just for Taft. They also were for him because they thought he could win.¹⁴

SPEECH SETTING

Paul T. David, University of Virginia Political

Science Professor, gives the following statistics regarding the Spring and Summer of 1960:

Difficulties abroad seemed to favor the Republican party in presidential politics during most of the period, until May and June of 1960. The failure of the summit meeting in the aftermath of the U-2 incident and the later cancellation of the President's visit to Japan were undoubtedly harmful to Republican prospects. Previously, the Gallup Poll had reported more than once that the voters were inclined to prefer a Republican administration as the custodian of foreign policy. Up to the end, it

seemed possible that the election of 1960 might turn on events developing abroad as suddenly as the Suez crisis of 1956. For each party, this increased the risks inherent in the elections of 1960; and in each party it increased the need for nominees with strong nerves, a flair for the appropriate response, and a shrewd sense of timing---not to mention the more fundamental attributes of wisdom.¹⁵

David also supplies this information as to the Republican Convention atmosphere in Chicago:

With no opposition in the primaries, the delegates were usually pledged to Nixon. Action in the state party conventions was also overwhelmingly favorable. The Associated Press was thus able to issue a bulletin on May 24 to the effect that on that day, Nixon passed the majority mark in delegate strength needed for his nomination. When all 1,331 delegates had been selected, probably at least 80 per cent were committed to Nixon: the Associated Press made no final tabulation because Nixon's lead had become so top-heavy that it was no longer newsworthy. The principal hold-outs were New York, still in a position to support a Rockefeller draft if one should develop, and Arizona, South Carolina, and a few other areas where support for Senator Barry Goldwater was concentrated. The Gallup Poll reported in May 1960 that Nixon was the preference of 75 per cent of all Republican voters. His nomination had become a certainty long before the convention met.¹⁶

The Democratic Convention had been held in Los Angeles two weeks before the GOP Convention at the Chicago International Amphitheatre. The Democrats showed the world a considerable amount of confusion and fussing among themselves---perhaps magnified by the presense of television cameras and microphones. Nixon alludes to this in his speech. The Republicans strove therefore, to create a better "tv image" as illustrated by this information from Paul Tillett of Rutgers University:

For television's sake, the delegates at the Republican national convention were instructed as follows: "be on time, sit quietly, wear subdued clothing---preferably not white." In meetings of state caucuses, the delegates

at Chicago were exhorted to be on their best behavior and to give the nation a dignified contrast to the behavior of the delegates at the Democratic national convention in Los Angeles. Just to make sure, at the Republican convention the aisles were narrowed so that demonstrations could be controlled and the marchers could be held to two abreast. The floor was ruled by professional ushers whose duty it was to hold demonstrations to a prescribed maximum, and who calmly directed groups of chanting supporters, even those demonstrating for Nixon, off the floor, down the aisles and out into the streets.¹⁷

According to Tillett, television distinctly guided much of what went on in the 1960 national conventions:

One suspects that television coverage of the conventions reached its highwater mark in 1960 and that unless drastic changes are made in the format of the conventions the networks will not again attempt to cover the proceedings in as great detail as they did in 1952, 1956, and 1960.¹⁸

It's interesting to note that John Kennedy had agreed that Nixon "knew few peers, if any, when it came to waging hard and relentless political battle".¹⁹

On Thursday evening, July 28, 1960, Richard Nixon the Quaker lawyer, approached the podium at the Amphitheatre. His live audience consisted of 2,662 delegates and alternates.²⁰ There were additional hundreds who were not official political members of the convention. According to one source, 17.2-million homes were tuned in via radio and television.²¹

Nixon spoke, knowing the GOP platform he was heading included the following topics: agriculture; civil rights; economy; education; foreign policy; government; health; labor; and national defense.²²

ANALYSIS

From the outset, Nixon establishes ethos with his

audiences(those present and those watching television and listening to radio). This is found in the first three sentences:

Mr. Chairman, delegates to this convention, my fellow Americans: I have made many speeches in my life and never have I found it more difficult to find the words adequate to express what I feel as I find them tonight.

To stand here before this great convention, to hear your expression of affection for me, for Pat, for our daughters, for my mother, for all of us who are representing our party, is, of course, the greatest moment of my life.

And I just want you to know that my only prayer as I stand here is that in the months ahead I may be in some way worthy of the affection and the trust which you have presented to me on this occasion in everything that I say, everything that I do, everything that I think in this campaign and afterwards.

Here, Nixon has displayed a humble disposition. He indicates that he is faltering with the realization that this is the greatest moment of his life. He tells his audience the words do not come easy. These two confidences endear him, theoretically, to the hearts of his audience. For standing before them, coming into their living rooms is just a simple little Quaker lawyer. (It might be noted here that Nixon's ethos was established before he arrived in the convention hall and he's just driving it home personally now.)

In those opening sentences, Nixon mentions God(in the form of prayer), mother, and family. All that is missing from his opening remarks is the flag. But don't forget, the flag is someplace nearby, literally. The flag is perhaps implied in the words:"...for all of us representing our party..." So, not only do we have the ethos of the man well established but also pathos is abundant. Don't forget, these

few opening words of the family, with mother and prayer, have put a lump in the throats of many. The fact that the situation is almost too much for the little smiling lawyer, is sufficient to allow almost everyone to personally identify with him and pull for him and trust that he won't break under the strain. They want him to succeed in getting what he wants to say out to them and the world. It's in some ways like a "prayer meeting". Many want him to unburden himself. And of course, with many, a charismatic situation is established that neither God, country, mother, or Richard Milhous Nixon himself can do much about.

Next, note the high degree of authority and evidence mixed with what is history:

The things that run through my mind are these: that first day with the magnificent speech by Mr. Hoover with his great lesson for the American people, Walter Judd with one of the most outstanding keynote addresses in either party in the history and last night our beloved fighting President making the greatest speech that I have ever heard him make before this convention.

In the next paragraph he mentions a future history-maker, "Chuck" Percy, and illustrates his authority as Vice-President in establishing rapore by telling the convention audience how important it (the ^{audience of} convention delegates) is as a whole.

Logos in the form of artistic proof by authority is presented in the next paragraph when he talks of his running mate (Henry Cabot Lodge) as being "a world statesman of the first rank."

Eloquence and logos by authority are high when Nixon speaks of President Eisenhower. Here also is a mixture of

ethos and pathos producing a great empathic state between Nixon and his audience(both present and in the media). The words speak for themselves:

...I say to you tonight that for generations to come Americans, regardless of party will gratefully remember Dwight Eisenhower as the man who brought peace to America, as the man under whose leadership Americans enjoyed the greatest progress and prosperity in history, but above all they will remember him as the man who restored honesty, integrity and dignity to the conduct of government in the highest office in this land.

Nixon starts building a high amount of ethos with the next paragraph:

My fellow Americans, I know now that you will understand what I next say because the next President of the United States will have his great example to follow; because the next President will have new and challenging problems in the world of utmost gravity this truly is the time for greatness in America's leadership.

(Here, I sense a change also in his ethos from that found in his opening remarks. I infer from these words now, that Nixon is telling his audience 'I am no longer fearful of the responsibility you are placing on my shoulders. I have found my voice. I can speak. I have told you the importance of having the proper leader for our country. I am that proper leader!')

The ethos of the preceding paragraph reaches culmination with impact---fear, or at least a high degree of awe---when Nixon finishes his thought:

I am sure you will understand why I do not say tonight that I alone am the man who can furnish that leadership. That question is not for me but for you to decide. And I only ask that the thousands in this hall and the millions listening to me on television, I only ask that you make that decision in the most thoughtful way that

you possibly can because what you decide this November will not only affect your lives, and your future, it will affect the future of millions throughout the world.

It seems to me that when in the next paragraph the Vice-President gives his audience the chance to decide for itself in the November election, he is using logos in the form of non-artistic reasoning by induction (specifics to a general decision) and the entire paragraph has a foundation in ethos. Outwardly, he is telling his listeners that he will not be so presumptuous as to make up their minds for them. He is using sincerity, goodwill, and truthfulness in saying he wants the opposition's comments studied too:

...I urge you study the records of the candidates, listen to my speeches and that of my opponent and that of Mr. Lodge and that of his opponent and then after you have studied our records and listened to our speeches decide---decide on the basis of what we say and what we believe which is best qualified to lead America and the free world in this critical period.

Now, what could be more honest and straightforward than that? Surely, any man who would tell me to go check with his opponent too, before making up my mind, can't be bad. In fact, his telling me that, just might help me decide on the spot that "he's my kind of man!" In other words, what I'm talking about here is what I would call indirect psychology.

Nixon arrives at his thesis and also aids us in establishing the fact that he is using argument by induction:

...to help you make this decision I would like to discuss tonight some of the great problems which will confront the next President of the United States and the policies I believe that should be adopted to meet them.

He is stating he will list several items to allow his audience to arrive at a conclusion to the ^{common} ~~general~~ problem which he

points out confronts them all.

Pathos in the form of love and reverence and ethos taking the form of sincerity and truthfulness plus goodness are expressed in the next paragraph when Nixon refers to Abraham Lincoln. Parellel construction is also present in the same paragraph:

One hundred years ago in this city Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President of the United States. The problems which will confront our next President will be even greater than those that confronted him.

('Responsibility greather than Lincoln faced?' echoes many little voices inside many heads. Perhaps this is even a matter of subliminal consideration. But at any rate, many little voices in many heads immediately react: 'Poor heroic little Dick Nixon. What a responsibility! All for our country. All for me, even! The least I can do is give him my vote and my support!')

Following the above paragraph, Nixon once again---but in different words---reminds his audiences of the awesome responsibility shared by all of them.

Next, Nixon refers to history again---but this time history of only two weeks past---and establishes his logos by evidence and authority(authority when he evaluates for his audience, the actions of the Democratic Convention.) He then sets out with his own evaluation of what the Democrat's platform consists of. "And they promised---everything to everybody with one exception. They didn't promise to pay the bill." (Here, I must remind the reader that Nixon seems to be redundant. That is, just a few paragraphs earlier he

told his audience to go themselves, and check his opponents. Now, he takes the liberty of paraphrasing and interpreting what his opponents have said.)

Nixon illustrates high ethical standards when he says he is not going to follow the Democrats' lead:

We are not going to make promises we cannot and should not keep and we are not going to try to buy the people's votes with their own money.

Then, he mixes his further answer with ethos, rapore with his audience and logos in evidence and authoritative proof when he states:

And to those who say that this position will mean political defeat, my answer is this: We have more faith than that in the good sense of the American people, provided the people know the facts, and that's where we come in.

(Yet, only a short time before this, he told his audience to go out and seek the facts themselves and make their own decisions.)

At any rate, after presenting an evaluation of what--- in his authoratative opinion---the Democratic platform offers, Nixon presents his and his Party's platform. He begins by relying upon what I would term his authoratative-evidence when he states: "First, we are proud to offer the best eight-year record of any Administration in the history of this country." Here, he is toying with his ethos and pathos. I mean by that, he's leaving himself wide-open without any kind of a qualifier. Is he telling the truth when he says the Eisenhower administration has been the best in our country's history? How do we check that? Do we have time to check it before the November election? And, how about the Lincoln administration? Wasn't that a good one? The general semanticists' dating and indexing, I believe,

should have been used here by Vice-President Nixon. He also places himself in danger with those whose emotions are piqued at his words because they remember an administration or two in their life times which were pretty good...pretty great, in fact.

I cannot help but think here, in this one statement, Nixon is carried away with his own eloquence. In my opinion, when one admires his or her own eloquence useful and valid rhetoric is replaced by perverted narcissism.

The Vice-President goes on to project into the future ideas for "a fuller, freer, richer life". He speaks first of the elderly then the young...he speaks of the wage-earners, the farmers and then natural resources. He tells his audience that science is to play an ever growing part in his conception of our society. He finishes by speaking the moral and spiritual aspects of his philosophy.

His next major point returns him to the "people"(part of whom make up his present audiences) when he reaffirms their necessity in his platform. Here is pathos, a play on their emotions making them feel good and more important perhaps, making them feel wanted and needed.

Next, two birds are killed with one stone as Nixon casts aspersions on his opponents and builds inner emotion of patriotism in his audience:

At Los Angeles two weeks ago, we heard the United States---our Government---blamed for Mr. Khrushchev's sabotage of the Paris conference. We heard the United States blamed for the actions of communist-led mobs in Caracas and Tokyo. We heard that American education and American scientists are inferior. We heard that

America militarily and economically is a second-rate country. We heard that America's prestige is at an all-time low.

This is my answer: I say that at a time the Communists are running us down abroad it's time to speak up. And my friends, let us recognize America has its weaknesses, and constructive criticism of those weaknesses is essential so that we can correct our weaknesses in the best traditions of our democratic process.

But let us also recognize that while it is dangerous to see nothing wrong in America, it is just as wrong to refuse to recognize what is right about America.

Turning to the use of ethos and pathos again(here, to let his audience know how he really feels about his country no matter what those nasty Democrats said) Nixon states:

And tonight, I say to you: no criticism---no criticism---should be allowed to obscure the truth either at home or abroad that today America is the strongest nation militarily, economically and ideologically in the world and we have the will and the stamina, the resources to maintain that strength in the years ahead.

A key sentence is expressed a few paragraphs later when Nixon once again talks of the future. I say this is a key sentence because to me, he is being patriotic to an ultra degree. He is being nationalistic, it seems to me, when he says:"He speaking of the next President must resolve first and above all that the United States must never settle for second-best in anything."

Then, according to my abstractions, Nixon makes another dangerous statement for any Presidential candidate to make. It is a statement that could be pounced upon by his opponents and enlarged to considerable and catastrophic proportions for Mr. Nixon. He says:

Militarily the security of the United States must be put before all other considerations. Why? Not only because this is necessary to deter aggression but because we

must make sure that we are never in a position at the conference table so Mr. Khrushchev or his successor is able to coerce an American President because of his strength and our weakness.

Perhaps Nixon meant to qualify himself. But it seems to me the initial statement left such an initial impression to not easily be dispelled even by the talk of containing Mr. Khrushchev. If this one statement is a rhetorical blunder, than I can't help wishing the Vice-President would have re-worked that paragraph. Surely Mr. Nixon was not talking about the establishment of an out-and-out militaristic state?

Next, is the consideration of "the biggest problem" confronting the next Administration and the people---Communism. Nixon inserts another patriotic thrust to thwart the dastardly evils of the Reds when he says our nation will overcome this "Ism":

Because there is one great theme that runs through our history as a nation. Americans are always at their best when the challenge is greatest.

I see this as an appeal to the emotions of the audience and an example of the speaker's ethical quality.

He outlines points of attack against Communism. He again tells his audience how important they are in this battle: "The most effective proponents of freedom are not governments but free people".

Nixon brings in the idea that the U.S. allies will have to help also in the fight against Communism.

Ethos and pathos are combined in what is perhaps the most eloquent sentence in the entire speech: "When Mr. Khrushchev says our grandchildren will live under communism, let us say his grandchildren will live in freedom."

The peak of patriotism in the speech is presented a few lines later:

In essence, what I am saying tonight is that our answer to the threat of the Communist revolution is renewed devotion to the great ideals of the American Revolution--- ideals that caught the imagination of the world 180 years ago and it still lives in the minds and hearts of people everywhere.

Nixon goes on to tell his audience that the kind of cold war battle he is talking about is not going to be easy. He says everyone will have to work together. Ethos in the form of "sacrifice" and pathos headlined by "supreme satisfaction" is brought out next:

And it means, my fellow Americans, it means sacrifice. But not the grim sacrifice of desperation but the rewarding sacrifice of choice which lifts us out of the humdrum life in which we live and gives us the supreme satisfaction which comes from working together in a cause greater than ourselves, greater than our nation, as great as the whole world itself.

There is patriotism again when Nixon states:

You will remember. Listen, Thomas Jefferson said 'We act not for ourselves alone but for the whole human race.' Lincoln said, 'In giving freedom to the slaves we assure freedom to the free. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth.' And Teddy Roosevelt said, 'Our first duty as citizens of the nation is owed to the United States but if we are true to our principles we must also think of serving the interests of mankind at large.'

Nixon concludes his speech with ethos (in speaking of God and prayer) and pathos (in the form of patriotism and religion) when he says:

A hundred years ago Abraham Lincoln was asked during the dark days of the tragic war between the states whether he thought God was on his side. His answer was 'my concern is not whether God is on our side, but whether we are on God's side.'

My fellow Americans, may that ever be our prayer for our

country, and in that spirit with faith in America, with faith in her ideals and in her people I accept your nomination for President of the United States.

ARRANGEMENT

It seems to me that Nixon's speech composition could fit any of the three arrangements we are considering in this class for our reports.

But of the three, the five step motivated sequence seems more apropos to the occasion in which Nixon was speaking. This arrangement includes: Attention; Need; Satisfaction; Visualization; Action.

For attention, I believe this is well established in the first three paragraphs. Here, I am talking about drawing attention to the Speaker himself. He finishes this section that I am labeling attention with:

And I congratulate Chairman Halleck and Chairman Morton and all of those who have helped to make this convention one that will stand in the annals of our party forever as one of the finest we have ever held.

But, for another kind of attention--attention to a problem that exists--I want to point out these words by Nixon:
because
...the next President will have new and challenging problems in the world of utmost gravity this truly is the time for greatness in America's leadership.

I am sure you will understand why I do not say tonight that I alone am the man who can furnish that leadership.

Nixon has now established that the next President is going to have his hands full. He will go on to explain in the need step: "...I would like to discuss tonight some of the great problems which will confront the next President..." Also during this need step Nixon informs his audiences they should be aware of what the opposition offers:

I happen to believe that their program would be disastrous for America. It would wreck our economy; it would dash our people's high hopes for a better life.

Certainly this should touch many listening. This is certainly a predicament that Nixon has established. What can be done about?

But aside from just the attack on the opposition, Nixon points out that a better American society needs to be built. It needs to be built through better programs for the elderly, the youth, wage-earners, scientists, farmers and education.

Here, along with stating the need for these programs he has the satisfaction step---telling his audience what he intends to do about these problems.

But he mentions another need as he goes on into his speech. That is to be ready to fight Communism. He maintains: ..."the major problem---the biggest problem---confronting the next President of the United States will be to inform the people of the character of this kind of aggression." Nixon goes on to satisfy the need he establishes here by saying the next President "must develop a brand new strategy which will win the battle for freedom for all men and women without war."

In my opinion, Nixon mixes visualization and action in the closing minutes of his speech. He visualizes with the following words:

And I say tonight that we Americans shall rise to our greatest heights in this Decade of the Sixties as we mount the offensive to meet those forces which threaten peace and the rights of free men everywhere.

Then, right into action: "But there are some things we can do and things we must do, and I would like to list them for you tonight." Those things include: continual growth of the economy to aid in combating Communism; reorganization of government activity; better training programs for our representatives sent abroad; citizens must represent the good side of their country when traveling overseas; and then an idea for a battle cry of our own. That idea should be one of "victory":

But let the victory we seek be not victory over any other nation or any other people. Let it be the victory of freedom over tyranny, of plenty over hunger, of health over disease in every country of the world.

Nixon tells his audience that we must welcome these challenges.

He goes on:

And what America needs today is not just a President, not just a few leaders, but millions of Americans working for the victory of freedom.

Each American must make a personal and total commitment to the cause of freedom and all it stands for....

Here then, we have one look at organization in the composition of Nixon's speech.

STYLE

This consideration will include four areas: Level of Style; Diction; Sentence Structure; and, Rhetorical Devices.

Nixon's level in this speech is middle to low. Being a lawyer, and apparently a good one, Nixon has a good command of the language. I'm sure he can achieve a higher level but in this case the occasion, it seems to me, demanded an uncomplicated approach.

I also believe the presense of the mass media in
 of
 the forms/true immeadiacy---radio and television---plus
 newspaper and magazine representatives, caused Nixon to
 consider his level.

The mass media would also have something to do with
 his word choice which I consider to be largely mono-syllabic.
 In general, right or wrong, it has been my experience that
 the broadcast media prefer the mono-syllabic approach. At
 one time there was a very good practical reason for this.
 That is, when the media ^{were} ~~was~~ not as sophisticated as today
 (especially in the days of early radio) words could easily
 be lost if they were not distinct and to the point. Some
 professionals hold this opinion today.

Also, mono-syllabic words are practical in such a
 location as the Chicago Amphatheatre. The acoustics would
 certainly leave something to be desired. I would like to
 offer the following sentence as an example in this area:
 "Let me tell you something of the goal of this better America
 towards which we will strive."

This leads us to Nixon's sentence structure in the
 speech under consideration. The sentences are largely simple
 with an occasional compound structure present.

An example of some of his simple sentences: "What must
 we do?" "You know why?" "This is the kind of men we must train."

An example of a compound(to perhaps a compound-complex)
 structure is this:

And I might suggest that as we consider the relative
 merits of youth and age, it's only fair to point out
 that it was not Mr. de Gaulle, or Mr. Macmillan, or Mr.
 Adenauer, but Mr. Kennedy who made the rash and impulsive

suggestion that President Eisenhower should have apologized and sent regrets to Mr. Khrushchev for the U-2 flight which the president had ordered to save our country from surprise attack.

In the category of rhetorical devices, I found that Nixon frequently used the rhetorical question in this speech. In ^{sp}speaking of the choices the voter has in November, early in the speech he asks: "What should your choice be and what is it?" Then he goes on in the next sentence: "Well, let's first examine what our opponents offered in Los Angeles two weeks ago."

And again:

They claim theirs was a new program but you know what it was? It was simply the same old proposition that a political party should be all things to all men and nothing more than that.

a difference should be noted between interrogation + Rhetorical question. These are more the former.

Finishing with what in his opinion the opposition offers Nixon says: "What do we offer?" and with the next sentence goes on to a detailed explanation of the GOP platform.

Nixon offers specific examples in his speaking. An interesting one is:

a little ethos going here too I have seen hate for America, not only in the Kremlin, but in the eyes of Communists in our own country, and on the ugly face of a mob in Caracas....

And I have seen love for America in countries throughout the world, in a crowd in Jakarta, in Bogota; in the heart of Siberia, in Warsaw---250,000 people on the streets on a Sunday afternoon singing, crying with tears running down the cheeks and shouting: "Nacheea! Nacheea!" "Long live the United States."

Imagery is sprinkled throughout the Nixon speech. I consider one sentence to produce the image of disaster to his audiences. He is speaking of what the Democrats offer:

I happen to believe that their program would be disastrous for America. It would wreck our economy; it would dash our people's high hopes for a better life.

And at the end of his speech, this image of a contrast between horror and peace;

A hundred years ago Abraham Lincoln was asked during the dark days of the tragic war between the states whether he thought God was on his side. His answer was "my concern is not whether God is on our side, but whether we are on God's side."

Parallel construction is outstanding in a couple of places within the speech. First, in speaking of the problems that confronted Lincoln when he was nominated one hundred years ago in the same city:

The question then was freedom for the slaves and survival of the nation. The question now is freedom for all mankind and the survival of civilization....

Parallel construction is observed again when Nixon is speaking of our country combating Communism:

In essence, what I am saying tonight is that our answer to the threat of the Communist revolution is renewed devotion to the great ideals of the American Revolution---ideals that caught the imagination of the world 180 years ago and it still lives in the minds and hearts of people everywhere.

Before leaving the consideration of some of the rhetorical devices used by the then Vice-President Nixon, I would like to point out one other area that is completely lacking in such a long speech. That is wit and humor.

At no time does Nixon use these devices.

There is one point, where the Vice-President may have smiled during applause(if there was applause). That is in reference to the image given the world by the opposition at the earlier convention:

...tonight we Republicans know that the differences that divide us are infinitesimal compared to the gulf between us and what the Democrats would put upon us from what

they did at Los Angeles at their convention two weeks ago.

I am conjecturing here. But my point is, there is definately no humor or wit in the Nixon address. The only time humor may have been hinted^{at}(and I see it evident more in the speaker smiling subtly than in what is contained in his speaking script)was when he mentioned the confusion or at any rate a poor image the Democrats gave at their convention two weeks ago. I can see where the Republicans would look at this with a certain amount of glee and use it to their advantage. (This is indicated earlier in this paper.)

Why did Nixon not use humor? I can only surmise due to the gavity of the times and his topics encompassing the greater portions of his speech.

This concludes my consideration of Nixon's style in the composition of his speech.

CONCLUSION

Unity is a main theme running throughout this Nixon speech. I don't know how this compares with other Presidential nomination speeches. But I would assume that a call to unity would be advisable in any such address. Therefore, perhaps this is not a unique theme.

Upon reading the speech, one cannot but notice and indeed feel a considerable amount of patriotism. This patriotism in the speech includes God and mother as well as the flag. And of course, one can almost consider Abraham Lincoln and patriotism as being synonymous. At least I do and this may not be a particularly valid comment for a great number of people.

In his speaking, it seems to me that Nixon relies principally upon logos by artistic proof in the form of authority and evidence. I would say, authority is predominant over evidence. After all, the office of Vice-President does carry considerable weight. And with this, Nixon has traveled considerably adding authority to his references of Khrushchev and Latin America.

I must confess that I am disturb somewhat in the fact that Nixon did not introduce some humor and wit in his speech. I'm disturb because it would seem to me that especially at the beginning, some humor, no matter how subtle, would be fitting. I'm disturbed because I do not know for sure why he left it out.

In the Style section of this paper I mentioned one possible idea in this connection. This is a serious speech with vital topics to humanity. One could not possible enter upon the subjects lightly. If nothing else, it would be in poor taste. Also, there is ^{sp}definate reverance throughout the speech with references directly or indirectly to God. This comes, I would suppose, more from Nixon's Quaker background than from any political expediency on his part.

Was this a successful speech? I would not argue against it being a success as far as the speaker planned it. I think Nixon certainly solidified himself as the figure-head of the Republican party for the 1960 November elections. I do not think that because he didn't become President, we can then say the speech was not effective.

If there was ever a time when ethos and pathos were established before the speaker approached the podium, this was such a time. Too, let us remember, that the custom is to have demonstrations at such conventions before speakers deliver their addresses.

This brings me to a point that I feel I cannot take the time to pursue now but only mention for further consideration and exploration. That is this: at such times as we have in this particular speech situation, who is the catalyst? where is the nucleus? who is responsible? Does the audience make the speaker and his text great or does the speaker push his audience and the times into eloquence and a date with history? Or, do both spur each other on to memorable heights?

To put it another way, if Richard Nixon had not given this address and all other things were the same, would Mr. Unknown have done just as well, have contributed just as much to the 1960 Republican Convention? Did the audience and the situation make the speaker or did the speaker command the reigns of this particular destiny?

One other aspect deserves mention before I conclude this paper.

I have attempted to be as objective as possible in writing this paper and in my evaluation of the former Vice-President. I realize full well, keeping in mind some of the theories of my good friends the General Semanticists, that some of my comments herein could very well be directed by certain amounts of intensionalism on my part.

No matter what my personal political views are, I sought to maintain justness and fairness as far as my subject is concerned. Any direct or implied negative comments found in this paper, particularly in the analysis, ^{will} ~~was~~ intended purely for study and evaluation and nothing else. It makes no difference what party Mr. Nixon belongs to, I approached my criticism of him and his speech as I would any reputable subject.

One final thought: let's compare Mr. Nixon's 1960 acceptance address with his 1968 address if he is nominated this summer as his party's choice for President of the United States.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹Earl Mazo, Richard Nixon (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1959), pp. 8,9.
- ²Ibid., p. 9.
- ³Ibid., p. 10.
- ⁴Ibid., p. 10.
- ⁵Ibid., p. 21.
- ⁶Ibid., p. 22.
- ⁷Ibid., p. 22.
- ⁸Ibid., p. 25.
- ⁹Ibid., p. 39.
- ¹⁰Ibid., pp. 39,40.
- ¹¹Ibid., p. 293.
- ¹²Ibid., p. 294.
- ¹³Ibid., p. 295.
- ¹⁴Ibid., p. 300.
- ¹⁵Paul T. David (ed.), "The Presidential Nominations",
The Presidential Election And Transition
1960-1961 (Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution,
1961), p.2.
- ¹⁶Ibid., p. 4.
- ¹⁷Paul Tillett, "The National Conventions," The Presidential
Election and Transition 1960-1961, ed. Paul T. David
(Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1961), p.54.
- ¹⁸Ibid., p. 55.
- ¹⁹Newsweek, August 1, 1960, p. 16.
- ²⁰"Boss Grabs Glad Hands Of All The Delegates", Life, August 8,
1960, p. 20.
- ²¹Charles A. H. Thomson, "Mass Media Activities And Influence,"
The Presidential Election and Transition 1960-1961, ed.
Paul T. David (Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution,
1961), p. 96.
- ²²Life., p. 20.

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Vital Speeches of the Day

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VOL. XXVI

AUGUST 15, 1960

The Republican National Convention

ACCEPTANCE ADDRESS

By RICHARD M. NIXON, *Vice President of the United States*

Delivered at the Republican National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, July 28, 1960

MR. CHAIRMAN, delegates to this convention, my fellow-Americans: I have made many speeches in my life and never have I found it more difficult to find the words adequate to express what I feel as I find them tonight.

To stand here before this great convention, to hear your expression of affection for me, for Pat, for our daughters, for my mother, for all of us who are representing our party is, of course, the greatest moment of my life.

And I just want you to know that my only prayer as I stand here is that in the months ahead I may be in some way worthy of the affection and the trust which you have presented to me on this occasion in everything that I say, every-

history and last night our beloved fighting President making the greatest speech that I have ever heard him make before this convention.

Your platform and its magnificent presentation by *Clare* Percy, the chairman. For these and for so many other things I want to congratulate you tonight and to thank you from the bottom of my heart and on behalf of Americans—and just Republicans—Americans everywhere for making us proud of our country and of our two-party system for what you have done.

And tonight, too, I particularly want to thank this convention for nominating as my running mate a world Statesman of the first rank, my friend and colleague. *Henry Cabot Lodge*

perity in history, but above all they will remember him as the man who restored honesty, integrity and dignity to the conduct of government in the highest office of this land.

My fellow Americans, I know now that you will understand what I next say because the next President of the United States will have his great example to follow; because the next President will have new and challenging problems in the world of utmost gravity this truly is the time for greatness in America's leadership.

I am sure you will understand why I do not say tonight that I alone am the man who can furnish that leadership. That question is not for me but for you to decide. And I only ask that the thousands in this hall and the millions listening to me on television, I only ask that you make that decision in the most thoughtful way that you possibly can because what you decide this November will not only affect your lives, and your future, it will affect the future of millions throughout the world.

And I urge you study the records of the candidates, listen to my speeches and that of my opponent and that of Mr. Lodge and that of his opponent and then after you have studied our records and listened to our speeches decide—decide on the basis of what we say and what we believe which is best qualified to lead America and the free world in this critical period.

And to help you make this decision I would like to discuss tonight some of the great problems which will confront the next President of the United States and the policies I believe that should be adopted to meet them.

One hundred years ago in this city Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President of the United States. The problems which will confront our next President will be even greater than those that confronted him.

The question then was freedom for the slaves and survival of the nation. The question now is freedom for all mankind and the survival of civilization and the choice you make—each of you listening to me makes this November—can affect the answer to that question.

What should your choice be and what is it?

Well, let's first examine what our opponents offered in Los Angeles two weeks ago.

1 They claim theirs was a new program but you know what it was? It was simply the same old proposition that a political party should be all things to all men and nothing more than that.

And they promised—everything to everybody with one exception. They didn't promise to pay the bill. And I say tonight that with their convention, their platform and their ticket they composed a symphony of political cynicism which is out of harmony with our times today.

2 Now we come to the key question: what should our answer be? And some might say, why, do as they do. Out-promise them, because that's the only way to win.

And I want to tell you my answer. I happen to believe that their program would be disastrous for America. It would wreck our economy; it would dash our people's high hopes for a better life.

And I serve notice here and now that whatever the political consequences, we are not going to try to out-promise our opponents in this campaign.

We are not going to make promises we cannot and should not keep and we are not going to try to buy the people's votes with their own money.

And to those who say that this position will mean political defeat, my answer is this: We have more faith than that in the good sense of the American people, provided the people know the facts, and that's where we come in.

And I pledge to you tonight that we will bring the facts

home to the American people, and we will do it with a campaign such as this country has never seen before.

I have been asked by the newsmen sitting on my right and my left all week long, when is this campaign going to begin, Mr. Vice President, on the day after Labor Day or one of the other traditional starting dates? And this is my answer: This campaign begins tonight, here and now, and it goes on.

And this campaign will continue from now until Nov. 8 without any let up.

And I've also been asked by my friends in the press on either side here, They say, "Mr. Vice President, where are you going to concentrate. What states are you going to visit?" And this is my answer: In this campaign, we are going to take no states for granted and we aren't going to concede any states to the opposition!

And I announce to you tonight and I pledge to you that I, personally, will carry this campaign into every one of the fifty states of this nation between now and Nov. 8.

And in this campaign I make a prediction. I say that just as in 1952 and 1956, millions of Democrats will join us not because they are deserting their party but because their party deserted them at Los Angeles two weeks ago.

Now I have suggested to you what our friends of the opposition offered to the American people. What do we offer?

First, we are proud to offer the best eight-year record of any Administration in the history of this country.

But, my fellow Americans, that isn't all, and that isn't enough, because we happen to believe that a record is not something to stand on but something to build on, and building on the great record of this Administration we shall build a better America. We shall build an America in which we shall see the realization of the dreams, the dreams of millions of people not only in America but throughout the world for a fuller, freer, richer life than men have ever known in the history of mankind.

Let me tell you something of the goal of this better America towards which we will strive.

In this America, our older citizens shall not only have adequate protection against the hazards of ill-health but a greater opportunity to lead a useful and productive life by participating to the extent they are able in the nation's exciting work rather than sitting on the sidelines.

And in this better America, young Americans shall not only have the best basic education in America but every boy and girl of ability regardless of his financial circumstances shall have the opportunity to develop his intellectual capabilities to the full.

Our wage-earners shall enjoy increasingly higher wages in honest dollars with better protection against the hazards of unemployment and old age and for those millions of Americans who are still denied equality of rights and opportunity, I say there shall be the greatest progress in human rights since the days of Lincoln, 100 years ago.

And America's farmers—America's farmers—to whose hard work and almost incredible efficiency we owe the fact that we are the best fed, best clothed people in the world, I say American farmers must and will receive what they do not have today and what they deserve—a fair share of America's ever-increasing prosperity.

And to accomplish these things, we will develop to the full the untapped natural resources our water, our minerals, our power with which we are so fortunate to be blessed in this rich land of ours.

And we shall provide for our scientists, the support they need for the research that will open exciting new highways into the future—new highways in which we shall have progress which we cannot even dream of today. And above all, in this decade of the Sixties, this decade of decision and progress,

we will witness the continued revitalization of America's moral and spiritual strength with the renewed faith in the eternal ideals of freedom and justice under God which are our priceless heritage as a people.

And now I am sure that many of you in this hall and many of you on television might well ask, "but Mr. Nixon, don't our opponents favor just such goals as these?" And my answer is yes, of course. All Americans regardless of party want a better life for our people. What's the difference then? And I'll tell you what it is. The difference is in the way we propose to reach these goals, and the record shows that our way works and theirs doesn't. And we're going to prove it in this campaign.

We produce on the promises that they make. We succeed where they fail. Do you know why? Because we put, as Governor Rockefeller said in his remarks, we put our primary reliance not upon government but upon people for progress in America. That is why we will succeed.

And we must never forget that the strength of America is not in its government but in its people. And we say tonight that there is no limit to the goals America can reach provided we stay true to the great American tradition.

A government has a role and a very important one but the role of government is not to take responsibility from people but to put responsibility on them. It is not to dictate to people but to encourage and stimulate the creative productivity of 180,000,000 free Americans. That's the way to progress in America.

In other words, we have faith in the people and because our programs for progress are based on that faith, we shall succeed where our opponents will fail in building the better America that I've described.

But if these goals are to be reached, the next President of the United States must have the wisdom to choose between the things government should and should not do. He must have the courage to stand against the pressures of the few for the good of the many, and he must have the vision to press forward on all fronts for the better life our people want.

I have spoken to you of the responsibilities of our next President at home. Those which he will face abroad will be infinitely greater. But before I look to the future, let me say a word about the past.

At Los Angeles two weeks ago, we heard the United States—our Government—blamed for Mr. Khrushchev's sabotage of the Paris conference. We heard the United States blamed for the actions of communist-led mobs in Caracas and Tokyo. We heard that American education and American scientists are inferior. We heard that America militarily and economically is a second-rate country. We heard that America's prestige is at an all-time low.

This is my answer: I say that at a time the Communists are running us down abroad it's time to speak up. And my friends, let us recognize America has its weaknesses, and constructive criticism of those weaknesses is essential, essential so that we can correct our weaknesses in the best traditions of our democratic process.

But let us also recognize that while it is dangerous to see nothing wrong in America, it is just as wrong to refuse to recognize what is right about America.

And tonight I say to you: no criticism—no criticism—should be allowed to obscure the truth either at home or abroad that today America is the strongest nation militarily, economically and ideologically in the world and we have the will and the stamina, the resources to maintain that strength in the years ahead.

And now, if we may turn to the future. We must recognize that the foreign policy problems of the Sixties will be different

and they will be vastly more difficult than those of the Fifties through which we have just passed.

We are in a race tonight, my fellow Americans, in a race for survival in which our lives, our fortunes, our liberties are at stake. We are ahead now. But the only way to stay ahead in a race is to move ahead and the next President will make decisions which will determine whether we win or whether we lose this race.

What must we do?

These things, I believe:

He must resolve first and above all that the United States must never settle for second-best in anything.

Let's look at the specifics:

Militarily the security of the United States must be put before all other considerations. Why? Not only because this is necessary to deter aggression but because we must make sure that we are never in a position at the conference table so Mr. Khrushchev or his successor is able to coerce an American President because of his strength and our weakness.

Diplomatically, let's look at what this problem is. Diplomatically, our next President must be firm, firm on principle. But he must never be belligerent. He must never engage in a war of words which might heat up the international climate to the igniting point of nuclear catastrophe. But, while he must never answer insults in kind, he must leave no doubt at any time that whether it is in Berlin or in Cuba or anywhere else in the world, America will not tolerate being pushed around by anybody, any place.

Because we have already paid a terrible price in lives and resources to learn that appeasement leads not to peace but to war.

It will indeed take great leadership to steer us through these years, avoiding the extremes of belligerency on the one hand and appeasement on the other.

Now, Mr. Kennedy has suggested that what the world needs is young leadership, and understandably this has great appeal. Because it is true, true, that youth does bring boldness and imagination, and drive to leadership, and we need all those things.

But I think most people will agree with me tonight when I say that President de Gaulle, Prime Minister Macmillan, Chancellor Adenauer, are not young men.

But we are indeed fortunate that we have their wisdom and their experience, and their courage on our side in the struggle for freedom today in the world.

And I might suggest that as we consider the relative merits of youth and age, it's only fair to point out that it was not Mr. de Gaulle, or Mr. Macmillan, or Mr. Adenauer, but Mr. Kennedy who made the rash and impulsive suggestion that President Eisenhower should have apologized and sent regret to Mr. Khrushchev for the U-2 flight which the President had ordered to save our country from surprise attack.

But formidable as will be the diplomatic and military problems confronting the next President, far more difficult and critical will be the decisions he must make to meet and defeat the enemies of freedom in an entirely different kind of struggle.

And now, I want to speak to you of another kind of aggression—aggression without war, for the aggressor comes not as a conqueror but as a champion of peace, of freedom, offering progress and plenty and hope to the unfortunates of the earth.

And I say tonight that the major problem—the biggest problem—confronting the next President of the United States will be to inform the people of the character of this kind of aggression, to arouse the people to the mortal danger it presents and to inspire the people to meet that danger.

And he must develop a brand new strategy which will win the battle for freedom for all men and women without a war.

That is the great task of the next President of the United States.

And this will be a difficult task. Difficult because at times our next President must tell the people not what they want to hear but what they need to hear. Why, for example, it may be just as essential to the national interest to build a dam in India as in California. It will be difficult, too, because we Americans have always been able to see and understand the danger presented by missiles and airplanes and bombs, but we found it hard to recognize the even more deadly danger of the propaganda that warps the mind, the economic offensive that softens the nation, the subversion that destroys the will of a people to resist tyranny.

And yet may I say tonight that the fact that this threat is as I believe it to be the greatest danger we have ever confronted this is no reason for lack of confidence in the outcome.

You know why?

Because there is one great theme that runs through our history as a nation. Americans are always at their best when the challenge is greatest.

And I say tonight that we Americans shall rise to our greatest heights in this Decade of the Sixties as we mount the offensive to meet those forces which threaten peace and the rights of free men everywhere.

But there are some things we can do and things we must do, and I would like to list them for you tonight.

First, we must take the necessary steps which will assure that the American economy grows at a maximum rate so that we can maintain our present massive lead over the Communist bloc.

How do we do this? There isn't any magic formula by which government in a free nation can bring this about. The way to insure maximum growth in America is not by expanding the functions of government but by increasing the opportunities for investment and creative enterprise for millions of individual Americans.

And at a time when the Communists have found it necessary to turn to decentralization of their economy and to turn to the use of individual incentive to increase productivity, at a time, in other words when they are turning our way, I say we must and we will not make the mistake of turning their way.

There is another step that we must take—a second one. Our government activity must be reorganized—reorganized to take the initiative from the Communists and to develop and carry out a world-wide strategy, an offensive for peace and freedom.

The complex of agencies which has grown up through the years for exchange of persons, for technical assistance, for information, for loans and for grants, all these must be welded together into one powerful economic and ideological striking force under the direct supervision and leadership of the President of the United States.

Because what we must do you see is to wage the battles for peace and freedom with the same unified direction and dedication with which we wage battles in wars.

And if these activities are to succeed, we must develop a better training program for the men and women who will represent our country at home and abroad.

And what we need are men with broad knowledge of the intricacies and techniques of the strategy of communism, with a keen knowledge of the great principles for which free people stand and above all men who with zeal and dedication which the Communists cannot match will outthink and outwork and outlast the enemies of freedom wherever they meet them anywhere in the world.

This is the kind of men we must train.

And we must recognize something else. Government can't

do this job alone. The most effective proponents of freedom are not governments but free people.

And this means that every American, every one of you listening tonight who works or travels abroad must represent his country at its best in everything that he does.

And the United States, the United States, big as it is, strong as it is, we can't do this job alone.

The best brains, the fullest resources of other free nations which have as great a stake in freedom as we have must be mobilized to participate with us in this task to the extent they are able.

But do you know what is most important of all—above all—we must recognize that the greatest economic strength that we can imagine, the finest of government organizations—all this will fail if we are not united and inspired by a great idea—an idea which will be a battle cry for a grand offensive to win the minds and the hearts and the souls of men.

Do we have such an idea?

The Communists proclaim over and over again that their aim is the victory of communism throughout the world. It is not enough for us to reply that our aim is to contain communism, to defend the free world against communism, to hold the line against communism. The only answer to a strategy of victory for the communist world is a strategy of victory for the free world.

But let the victory we seek be not victory over any other nation or any other people. Let it be the victory of freedom over tyranny, of plenty over hunger, of health over disease in every country of the world.

When Mr. Khrushchev says our grandchildren will live under communism, let us say his grandchildren will live in freedom.

When Mr. Khrushchev says the Monroe Doctrine is dead in the Americas, we say the doctrine of freedom applies everywhere in the world.

And I say tonight let us welcome Mr. Khrushchev's challenge to peaceful competition of our system. But let us reply, let us compete in the Communist world as well as in the free world, because the Communist dictators must not be allowed the privileged sanctuary from which to launch their guerrilla attacks on the citadels of freedom.

And we say further, extend this competition—extend it to include not only food and factories as he has suggested but extend it to include the great spiritual and moral values which characterize our civilization.

And further, let us welcome, my friends, let us welcome the challenge, not be disconcerted by it, not fail to meet it. The challenge, presented by the revolution of peaceful peoples' aspirations in South America, in Asia, in Africa. We can't fail in this mission. We can't fail to assist them in finding a way to progress with freedom, so that they will be faced with the terrible alternative of turning to communism with its promise of progress at the cost of freedom.

Let us make it clear to them that our aim in helping them is not merely to stop communism but that in the great American tradition of concern for those less fortunate than we are, that we welcome the opportunity to work with people everywhere in helping them to achieve their aspirations for a life of human dignity.

And this means that our primary aim must be not to help government but to help people—to help people attain the life they deserve.

In essence, what I am saying tonight is that our answer to the threat of the Communist revolution is renewed devotion to the great ideals of the American Revolution—ideals that caught the imagination of the world 180 years ago and it still lives in the minds and hearts of people everywhere.

I could tell you tonight that all you need to do to bring all these things about that I have described is to elect the

right man as President of this country and leave these tasks to him. But my fellow Americans, America demands more than that of me and of you.

When I visited the Soviet Union, in every factory there was a huge sign which read: "Work for the victory of communism."

And what America needs today is not just a President, not just a few leaders, but millions of Americans working for the victory of freedom.

Each American must make a personal and total commitment to the cause of freedom and all it stands for. It means wage earners and employers making an extra effort to increase the productivity of our factories. It means our students in schools striving for excellence rather than adjusting to mediocrity.

It means supporting, encouraging our scientists to explore the unknown, not for just what we can get but for what we can learn. And it means on the part of each American assuming personal responsibility to make this country which we love a proud example of freedom for all the world. Each of us for example doing our part in ending the prejudice which 100 years after Lincoln, to our shame, still embarrasses us abroad and saps our strength at home. Each of us participating in this and other political campaigns, not just by going to the polls and voting but working with the candidate of your choice.

And it means, my fellow Americans, it means sacrifice. But not the grim sacrifice of desperation but the rewarding sacrifice of choice which lifts us out of the humdrum life in which we live and gives us the supreme satisfaction which comes from working together in a cause greater than ourselves, greater than our nation, as great as the whole world itself.

What I proposed tonight is not new. It is as old as America and as young as America because America will never grow old.

You will remember. Listen, Thomas Jefferson said "We act not for ourselves alone but for the whole human race." Lincoln said, "In giving freedom to the slaves we assure freedom to the free. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth." And Teddy Roosevelt said, "Our first duty as citizens of the nation is owed to the United States but if we are true to our principles we must also think of serving the interests of mankind at large."

And Woodrow Wilson said, "A patriotic American is never so proud of the flag under which he lives as when it comes to mean to others as well as to himself a symbol of hope and liberty."

And we say—we say today—that a young America shall fulfill her destiny by helping to build a new world in which men can live together in peace and justice and freedom with each other.

But there is a difference today, an exciting difference. And the difference is because of the dramatic breakthroughs in science for the first time in human history we have the resources—the resources to wage a winning war against poverty, misery and disease wherever it exists in the world, and upon the next President of the United States will rest the responsibility to inspire and to lead the forces of freedom toward that goal.

I am sure now that you understand why I said at the beginning that it would be difficult for any man to say that I was qualified to provide this kind of leadership.

I can only say tonight to you that I believe in the American dream because I have seen it come true in my own life.

I know something of the threat which confronts us, and I know something of the effort which will be needed to meet it.

I have seen hate for America, not only in the Kremlin, but in the eyes of Communists in our own country, and on the ugly face of a mob in Caracas.

I have heard doubts about America, expressed not just by Communists but by sincere students and labor leaders in other countries, searching for the way to a better life and wondering if we had lost the way.

And I have seen love for America in countries throughout the world, in a crowd in Jakarta, in Bogota; in the heart of Siberia, in Warsaw—250,000 people on the streets on a Sunday afternoon singing, crying with tears running down their cheeks and shouting: "Nacheea! Nacheea!" "Long live the United States."

And I know, my fellow Americans, I know tonight that we must resist the hate. We must remove the doubts, but above all we must be worthy of the love and the trust of millions of this earth for whom America is the hope of the world.

A hundred years ago Abraham Lincoln was asked during the dark days of the tragic war between the states whether he thought God was on his side. His answer was "my concern is not whether God is on our side, but whether we are on God's side."

My fellow Americans, may that ever be our prayer for our country, and in that spirit with faith in America, with faith in her ideals and in her people I accept your nomination as President of the United States.

The Best Way To Achieve Good Objectives And Keep Them

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

By WALTER H. JUDD, *Congressman from Minnesota*

Delivered at the Republican National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, July 25, 1960

AS WE MEET tonight in this Republican National Convention of 1960 I do not believe you want me to indulge in the traditional keynote speech, blaming the other party for everything that is bad, taking credit to ourselves for everything that is good, and promising that if you voters will just elect us to office this fall, we will solve every problem, increase every benefit, expand every existing program, start a whole flock of new ones, give everyone everything he wants—and reduce the national debt at the same time.

The times in which we meet are too serious for that.

The problems we face are too disturbing.

Our country's safety—your safety and mine—are too gravely endangered.

What the American people want to know as they watch tonight is: Which party has the greatest capacity to keep the country safe and sound?

Which party is the most alert to and best understands the powerful forces against us, abroad and at home?

Which party best understands the forces for us, abroad and at home?

Which party has the ablest, the most experienced, the best

*file
Helen Frick*

WESTMORELAND FARM
BEDFORD, NEW YORK

October 7, 1968

My dear Mr. Nixon:

In sending you the inclosed letter, I do not wish to be presuming and hope you will forgive me.

Dr. Fluck is such a well-known and highly competent naturalist that I feel his opinion is a valuable one. Not only he but so many other acquaintances of mine are very hopeful that you will retain Secretary Udall when you become President. Few men have done so well in that capacity as he has done, and perhaps you will be willing to consider him.

One month from now the Great Excitement will be over and I feel certain that the whole country will be rejoicing over your great victory.

With heartfelt good wishes -

Sincerely your friend,

Helen Frick

The Hon. Richard M. Nixon
450 Park Avenue
New York, New York

**THE WASHINGTON CROSSING NATURE EDUCATION CENTER
OPENS DOORS TO NATURE**

Originated in 1952 by Dr. Paul H. Fluck and his wife, Jeanne, as a volunteer program. 400,000 people from 50 states and more than 40 countries have come to the Nature Center. 125,000 children have attended the children's programs and special school programs. In 1956 the Bird Banding Station received the Nash Conservation Award. More than 50,000 birds of 150 different species have been banded. Wild birds are trapped in the 17-acre Sanctuary by licensed bird banders who, during the program, band birds with Fish & Wild Life Service Bands, then liberate them. Wild birds and animals are shown at close range and can be studied and photographed. Dr. Fluck's unique type of LIVE conservation and Nature programs at Washington Crossing have won national recognition in articles in the Saturday Evening Post, Nature Magazine, Bucks County Life and countless features in Sunday and daily newspapers. Be a part of this splendid work—help perpetuate, for posterity, these entertaining, educational programs on Conservation, wildlife and Indian Lore—a vital heritage of our land.

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED

- To provide a permanent Nature Education staff.
- To provide a new Nature Center Building.
- To provide aviaries and a new bird hospital.
- To provide food for the year-round feeding program.
- To provide funds for important research.

YOUR CONTRIBUTION IS TAX DEDUCTIBLE. Make your check payable to:
Washington Crossing Nature Education Center, Inc.
Box 147, Washington Crossing, Pa.



**HELP US TO KEEP YOUR FAMILY
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All Nature Programs are held on the lawn of the Nature Education Center
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SATURDAY AND SUNDAY BIRD BANDING PROGRAMS (adults and children)

March 1st to November 1st — 4 P. M.

November 1st to February 28th — 3 P. M.

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ALL PROGRAMS ARE FREE

This Great Horned Owl has been petted by more than 100,000 people.
It is probably the most loved wild bird in the world.





PHONE 609-397-0109

Nature Education Center

Box 147

Washington Crossing State Park

Washington Crossing, Pa.

October 1, 1968.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PAUL H. FLUCK, M.D.

Dear Mr. Nixon:

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President

JEROME M. SCHWARTZ
Vice-President

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ROBERT W. PIERSON

CHARLES PLATT, JR.

WILLIAM C. RIDGE

MRS. ROBERT B. TAYLOR

P. ALSTON WARING

I know that I speak for thousands of Americans when I say that we are concerned by the absence of discussion of major conservation issues by any of the major candidates.

I know that you realize the importance of our natural resources. I know that you know that more Americans will die -- right here in the USA -- as a result of air and water pollution, than will die on the battlefields of Viet Nam. I am sure you do appreciate the importance of our national parks, forests, wilderness areas, and the wildlife that inhabits them.

But it would be reassuring to hear your plans for the management and protection of federal lands, and your views on important problems like air and water pollution.

As a Republican, I have little enthusiasm for other members of the present cabinet, but I do have great respect for Stewart Udall. All of us, and many generations still unborn will owe Mr. Udall an everlasting debt of gratitude for his wise stewardship of the federal lands under his care, and for his literate conservation book, "Quiet Crisis" which I am sure you have read.

I have heard a number of conservationists express their hope that your plan to include knowledgeable men of both parties in your cabinet includes Mr. Udall. If that should be impossible, I sincerely hope you will seek his advice before selecting his successor.

As a conservationist, nature educator, veteran of some 2500 conservation lectures, and a recipient of four major conservation awards, I would like to offer you my services, at any time, in the field of conservation.

Cordially,

Paul H. Fluck, MD
Executive Director

(This letter reaches you through the kindness of Miss Helen Frick.)

86 Trumbull St.

West Haven, Conn. 06516

October 11, 1968

7/ file

OCT 30 1968 NY

Dear Mr. Nixon,

CS-7 I am writing in reference to your request for funds to support your campaign. As you can see I am returning your request with no contribution, and I would ^{like} to explain why, and ask you yourself one question.

First of all why should I support your campaign when I'm unable to vote. I feel this is not fair, as I am in the U.S. Army, and allowed to fight for my Country, but not allowed to decide whom should be the leader. If you feel I have the intelligence to fight for my country, which is a wonderful country, why does my age deprive
(over)

me of the right to vote for the President.

I would truly appreciate it if you would answer this letter as soon as possible as I'm to leave for overseas October 21, 1968.

Sincerely yours,
Pvt. John E. Burns Jr.

(Reply Requested)

P.S. Why do you call Spiro Agnew, "Ted"?

NIXON-AGNEW TV COMMITTEE

P.O. BOX 93, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20044

Yes, I believe that Dick Nixon and Ted Agnew will win this November! Enclosed is my contribution to support an all-out effort to bring their message to all concerned Americans.

☐ \$1000 ☐ \$500 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$10 ☐ Other \$ 2.00

Please make your personal check (corporate checks are prohibited by law) payable to: NIXON-AGNEW TV COMMITTEE

Please note any changes to be made in your address . . .

Thank you!

Mr. John E. Burns, Jr.
86 Trumbull St
West Haven
New Haven CT 06516

Name Mr. John E. Burns, Jr.
Street 86 Trumbull St
City/State _____
Zip Code _____

56D

Please return this card with your contribution.

Thank-you

letter

Sent to

Writer

2031 N. El Dorado St.
Stockton, California
October 19, 1968

Mr. Richard Nixon
c/o Mrs. Patricia Hitt, Chairman
Women for Nixon
1726 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nixon:

In August of this year, I had occasion to be, (along with my husband, Harold) head counselor for a camp for the mentally retarded children in Camp La Honda, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, California.

Needless to say, this was a warming and memorable experience, but one part of it, I felt, would be of interest to you personally.

We had one retardee, Hank Baer, who really was an avid "Nixon Fan." All he could talk about whenever seen was, "Vote for Nixon!"

On the last day of the camp that week, we had a talent show. Hank's entry was a campaign speech for you, Mr. Nixon, and your running mate, Mr. Spiro Agnew. We took the speech down in shorthand so that we could send it to you.

"Vote for Nixon - Vote for Nixon - Vote for Nixon!
Why? Because he's a good man for the job. He has experience as Vice President of the United States, so he knows what he's doing. He'll get us out of the war in Viet Nam and we'll have peace.

Vote for Spiro Agnew - he is Governor of Maryland, so he has experience. He thinks of the people. He's a good man for the job. He'll be a good man to help Nixon.

So in the November election, do what's good for the people -- Vote for Nixon and Agnew -- they're both good men.

"Vote for Nixon - Vote for Nixon - Vote for Nixon."

Hank did such a good job on this speech - he used hand gestures, spoke forcefully and really believed in what he was

saying.

Hank is about six feet tall, 200 lbs. blond hair and very likeable. He is also severely retarded.

We have a non-denominational, Christ-centered camp at La Honda every year, which stems from our weekly Saturday Class meetings. These are also non-denominational, but they are held at Trinity Lutheran Church in Stockton, California.

We are known as "The Children of the Good Shepherd." We are not financed by the state, but by interested individuals, rummage sales, and by the children themselves and their parents.

Thank you for reading this -- Hank was very interested to know whether or not I sent his speech to you.

Good luck and God's blessings on your campaign from all the Children of the Good Shepherd and mostly from Hank Baer.

In Christ,

Alice Baldwin

Alice Baldwin
Teacher, Children of the Good
Shepherd

October 24, 1968

Mrs. Charles J. Devita, President
Clarks Summit Council of Republican Women
113 Hemlock Drive
Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Devita:

Thank you so much for the plaque you sent us. It is very cleverly done and gives a good description of what the women in the Republican party represent. They are doing a tremendous job in this campaign, and we have every hope it will end with a Republican victory. We are forwarding your work to Mr. Nixon's office in New York.

With every good wish for the continuing success of your newly organized Council of Republican Women.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Paul F. Grooms
National Director
Women's Division

AG/bf

cc: R. Nixon ✓

8
encl
H-2
Card 2
J.S.

my mail
no envelope
attached

113 Hemlock Drive
Clarks Summit, Pa.
October 21, 1968

Honorable Richard Nixon
% G. O. P. Headquarters
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

I recently was elected President of a newly formed
Republican Women's Club. At our installation dinner I
incorporated the enclosed.

I know you are very busy, but I thought you would
take a few minutes out to read it. I hope you enjoy it.
Thank you for your time.

Here's to VICTORY in November.

Very truly yours,

Mrs Charles J Devita
(Mrs.) Charles J. Devita,
President

Clarks Summit Council of
Republican Women.

File
OCT 24 1968

Mr. Richard Nixon:

I am writing in protest of your position on the national television debates with Mr. Humphrey.

I've gotten the impression that after your experience with John Kennedy in 1960 you are "afraid" of a debate with Mr. Humphrey. In your acceptance ^{speech} at the Convention (which I believe was excellent,) you gave the impression that you were the man with "guts" that had the intelligence and courage to solve the nation's problems. I support most of ^{your} ideas but on this issue I believe you are wrong. Even though a man has worthwhile ideas he must be able to show the voters

he can convey those ideas and apply them to present situations. Your reluctance to debate implies that you can't forget your past failures, and are unsure of your own ideas as well as oratorical ability. Even as I write this letter Mr. Humphrey, on television, is condemning your "lukewarm" attitude on the U.N. proposal to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. The time to "decide + stand up" is now because voters are making their decisions now! Humphrey is fast losing his "Johnson overtones" and is taking firm stands on most issues. Even though the polls show you are leading over-confidence could be deadly. Humphrey supporters

could easily make this
a major issue, and magnify
the former "loser" image.
As for your appearance
and oratorical ability, I
believe they have greatly
improved and ~~are~~ would
certainly pose a threat
to Mr. Humphrey.

Mr. Nixon, I am certainly
no expert in the field of
politics and campaign
psychology but I have
given careful thought
to which position I should
take and hope you will
debate with Mr. Humphrey
on national television.

Your ideas are good!
Show the voters you
think so too!

Jennifer Boone, 16
817 Couch
Benton, Ark. 72015



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1625 EYE STREET NORTHWEST • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006 • National 8-6800

RAY C. BLISS
CHAIRMAN

October 31, 1968

NOV 4 1968

File

n.m.
Mr. John T. Zeleph, Sr.
325 South Meldrum Street
Fort Collins, Colorado 80521

Dear Mr. Zeleph:

This will acknowledge receipt of a copy of your PRESIDENT NIXON VICTORY MARCH which we are passing along to Mr. Nixon's main headquarters in New York City. All decisions on slogans and songs to be used by Mr. Nixon are made there.

We appreciate your interest in Mr. Nixon's campaign.

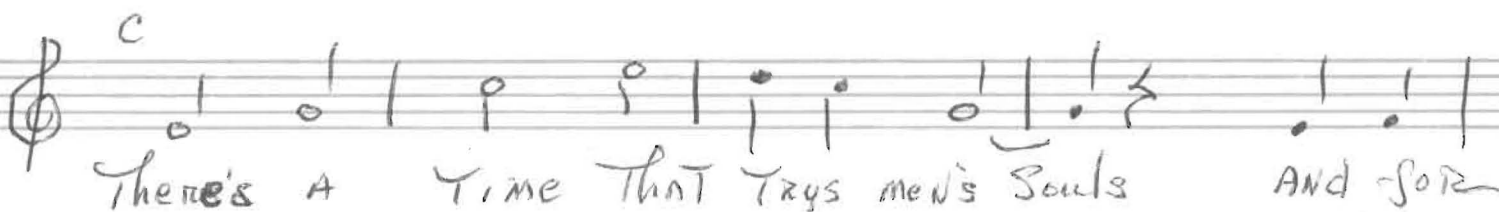
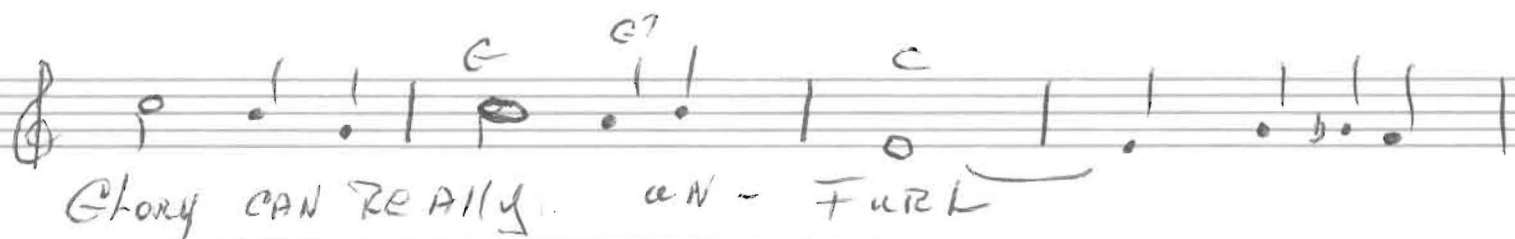
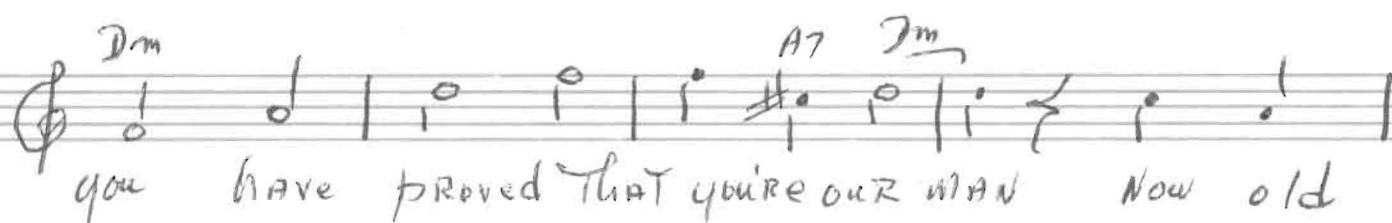
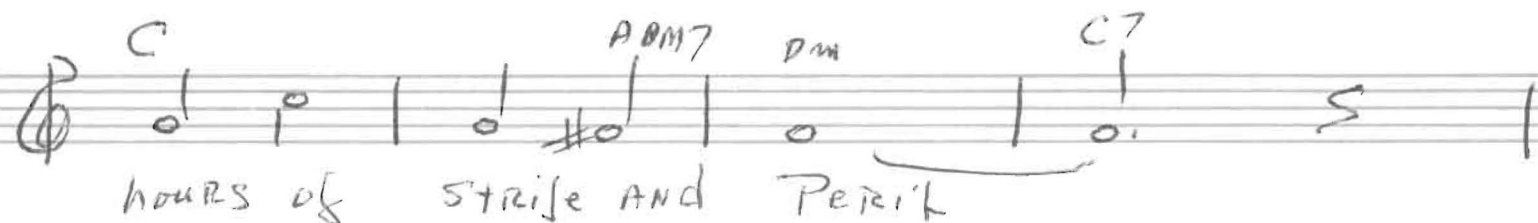
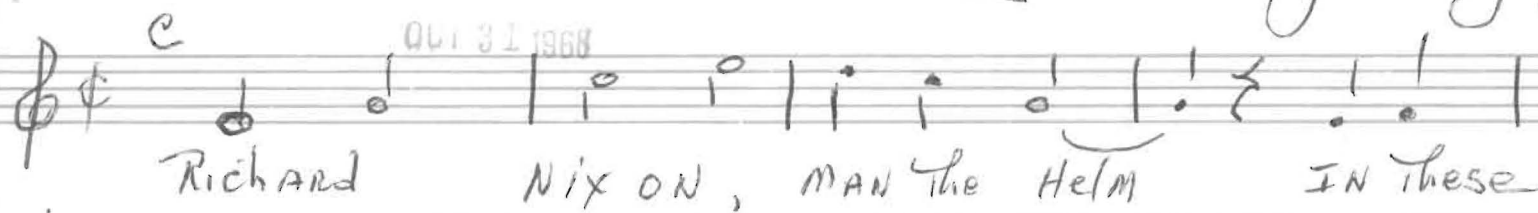
Sincerely yours,

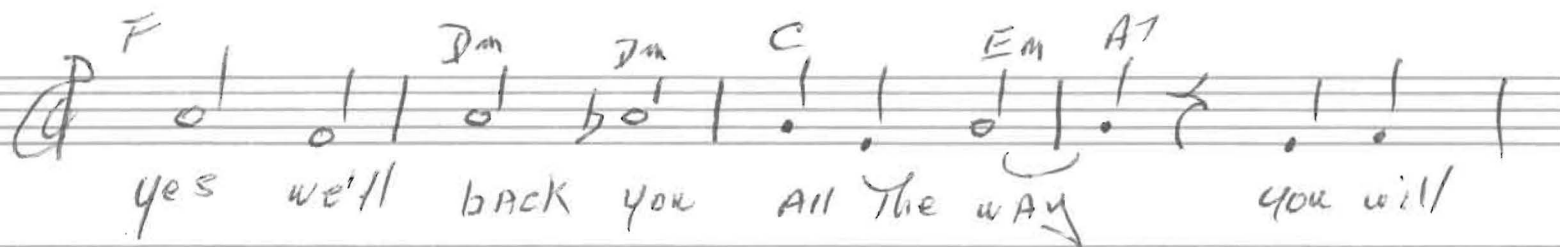
Don R. Kendall

DRK/ep

Copy:
Nixon Campaign Headquarters
450 Park Avenue
New York, New York

President Nixon Victory MARCH ^{words & music by} John T. Zehn





I checked over the march that I sent you
yesterday — I found several errors — Please excuse
and make corrections.

Sincerely,
John & Zeph S.