

JAN 1 1969

Copy for Richard Nixon

from the desk of

(310)a DON DUMONT, M. E. 1/8/69
Chicago, Ill. 60647

TO Speaker Ralph T. Smith and Majority leader W. Russell Arrington of the Ill. House of Representatives and Senate, State Capitol, Springfield.

Sorry I could not reach you on the phone this morning to oppose the pay hike "railroaded" thru without debate today.

When so-called "leadership" can't restrain their demands for increased material benefits, how can the hundreds of categories of workers, teachers, etc be expected to be more reasonable in their demands?

Please express my contempt for the 2/3 majority who voted to over-ride Governor Shapiro's veto, and please note my memo handed to Mr. Nixon in Chicago last Friday.

Sincerely,

Don DuMont

Don DuMont

"The Unmentioned One"

FOLLOW-UP COPY

from the desk of

(311) DON DUMONT, M. E. 1/8/69

TO Rep. H.R. Gross (Iowa)

Congratulations for your sole opposition to the \$100,000 pay raise for Mr. Nixon.

Here's hoping he has the courage to express his disapproval of this legislation so it doesn't pass in the Senate.

Maybe Senator Williams might stymie it there.

Copy of memo given to Mr. Nixon last Friday in Chicago and to our state leaders enclosed.

Will hope to look in on you when in Washington for the inauguration.
Sincerely, *Don DuMont*

FOLLOW-UP COPY

Pro: Electoral System Reform

JAN 10 1969

K-F-I Editorial Broadcast at 12:15 P.M., 5:10 P.M. and 9:05 P.M. January 7, 1969 and 12:05 A.M., 8:15 A.M. January 8, 1969.

This is a K-F-I Editorial...

The parade of absurdities has ended. The electors have elected...the counters have counted...the certifiers have certified...and two months after the voters had their say, Richard Nixon has been formally elected President.

But compounding the silliness of an archaic process...one Elector has thumbed his nose at the entire electoral system and cast his vote for a candidate who didn't carry that particular state.

It doesn't matter much, as far as the outcome is concerned...and it's certainly not the first time that an Elector has defied the voters...but this may be the year something is done about it.

There are many ways of reforming the Electoral process: either have the President selected solely by popular vote...or allocate the states' electoral votes among the candidates according to the percentages of popular votes...or merely eliminate the electors and assign all of a state's votes to the candidate having the plurality there.

Whichever process is used...K-F-I finds it infinitely better than the present system, which allows the caprice of one man to over-rule the wishes of the people and--possibly--change the results of a close election.

Till now, reform moves have produced nothing but debate. This station would like to point out that, in reforming the Electoral system, talk is cheap...but inaction could prove to be very expensive to us all.

Time will be made available for responsible reply to this editorial.

Edmund Bunker, President, K-F-I Radio.

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FRED E. HENNING, JR.

January 8, 1969

Senator William B. Saxbe
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20025

Senator Stephen M. Young
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20025

Gentlemen:

The House has already approved an increase in the present \$100,000 annual salary of the President to \$200,000, plus the amount of \$90,000 for expenses.

With the mess that our country is in, the end results of such action will make bad matters worse.

Enclosed is an editorial entitled "Nixon Should Say No" appearing in the January 7, 1969 edition of The Toledo Blade.

For the good of our country, vote NO on this increase. If this increase is allowed it will put the cat on Nixon's back.

Very truly yours,

Arthur R. Cline
Arthur R. Cline

ARC:dj

Enc. ✓

cc: Richard M. Nixon, President Elect
Nixon, Mudge, Rose Guthrie, Alexander & Mitchell
20 Broad Street
New York, New York 10005

Honorable Thomas L. Ashley
2423 Rayburn Building
Washington, D. C. 20025

C
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P
Y

Nixon Should Say No

PRESIDENT-ELECT NIXON will miss a golden opportunity to strike a singular blow for fiscal self-restraint if he does not speak up against the proposal speeding through Congress to grant him a substantial salary increase.

A blue-ribbon committee headed by the former chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. recently recommended a broad range of federal pay raises, topped by a proposed \$50,000-a-year increase in the presidential salary. The House yesterday unaccountably doubled that, approving an increase in the present \$100,000 annual salary for the president to \$200,000, plus another \$90,000 for expenses. That action is expected to be followed by increases ranging from \$20,000 to more than \$30,000 for other higher government officials which will include a congressional pay boost to \$50,000 a year. In one of those clever moves Congress seems able to come up with when feathering its own nest, the increases that are to be recommended by President Johnson in his final budget message will automatically take effect in 30 days unless Congress objects—and who can imagine that?

Mr. Nixon may feel—as did the committee and, indeed, many citizens—that the men who fill the extremely demanding jobs of running this nation deserve higher salaries. In a great many top governmental posts, the type of men filling them actually have to take a considerable cut in pay, plus making other sacrifices, simply because federal salaries are so far below those for comparable responsibilities in business or industry.

But where Mr. Nixon is making a tactical error is in remaining silent on the proposed 100 per cent increase in the presidential salary he will be receiving after Jan. 20. By holding his tongue, he is passing up a chance to make a point which could be important to him later.

If Mr. Nixon does not speak out against this part of the federal pay package, how in the name of economy can he urge congressmen to hold down other forms of spending? How can he expect to preach anti-inflationary self-control to labor unions and to business when it comes to winning new contract gains or increasing profits if he himself starts his administration by pocketing a whopping 100 per cent pay boost? And how could Mr. Nixon inspire any feeling for general belt-tightening throughout the nation under an administration that is reportedly to lean toward fiscal conservatism unless he first sets a worthy example?

Silence may be golden in this instance in terms of the monetary rewards it could mean to future presidents. But because of its timing, it could also be very costly by cutting the ground from under future pleas by Mr. Nixon for economic self-restraint among everybody else.

18
enc
DJP
File

The Free Methodist Church

315 Granada Street, Lakeland, Florida 33801

Telephone 813 - 683-3253

JAN 10 1969

REV. D. J. CLEVELAND, Pastor

CP2

8 January, 1969

President-elect Richard M. Nixon
Key Biscayne
Miami, Florida

Dear President Nixon:

While in Miami last week with a youth group from our churches for a Yearend Retreat the enclosed advertisement appeared in the Miami Herald. It was very distressing to me to see the pictures of our newly elected President and Vice-President appearing in an ad alongside the picture of the owner of State Liquors. I could not pass it by without doing something.

I called the central office of State Liquors and did not receive a satisfactory answer to my question as to whether or not your permission had been secured for using your picture in this way. I cannot permit myself to believe that you would give your approval for this.

It is for this purpose that I am writing, to ask if your permission was asked and if it was granted for this ad. We have been led to believe that you are a man of integrity, and I expressed my confidence in you in a letter written following your election, to which you replied in December. Surely, no man of moral integrity could give his support to such an industry as the damnable liquor industry.

I wish to thank you for the picture sent in response to my previous letter. I shall hope to be able to continue to have the same confidence in you that I have had in the past.

Yours sincerely,

D. J. Cleveland

D. J. Cleveland

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO 1968'S MEN OF ACHIEVEMENT!

SALE EFFECTIVE MON. THRU SAT.



STATE LIQUORS

AND **big daddy's lounges**

WHERE OVER 20 MILLION DRINKS HAVE BEEN SERVED!

SOUTH FLORIDA'S LARGEST VOLUME LIQUOR CHAIN AND STILL GROWING!

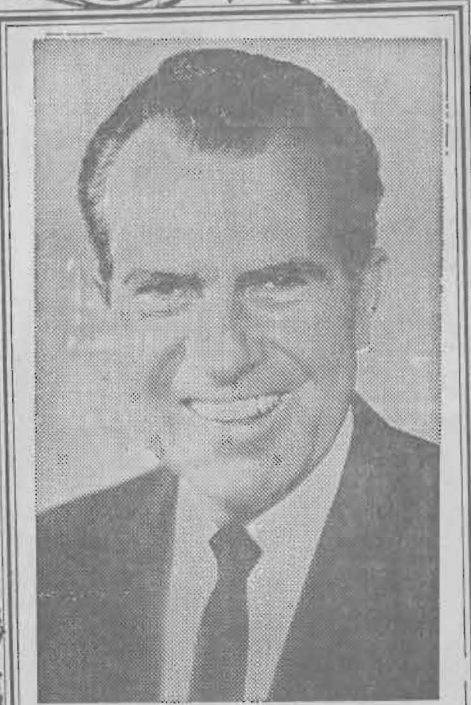
NO LIMITS CASH AND CARRY SPECIALS

SOON! SOON! SOON!

WATCH FOR THE OPENING VERY SOON OF 3 NEW, EXCITING STATE LIQUORS STORES AND BIG DADDY'S LOUNGES.

1 N.E. 132nd STREET AND BISCAYNE BLVD., MIAMI
2 BISCAYNE BLVD. AND HALLANDALE BCH. BLVD., HALLANDALE
3 STATE RD. #7 (441) OFF JEFFERSON ST., HOLLYWOOD

ALL STATE STORES WILL BE OPEN TILL 3 P.M. ON WED. NEW YEARS DAY. ALL BIG DADDY'S LOUNGES WILL OPEN AT 2 P.M. AND CLOSE THEIR REGULAR HOURS.



RICHARD M. NIXON



SPIRO T. AGNEW



BIG DADDY



Mr. Nixon's Copy

January 8, 1969

JAN 10 1969

X
Hon. Congressman Clement J. Zablocki
Room 2184
Rayburn Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With my best regards for your health, and because you informed me you are always interested in any further developments, I am writing to inform you of the decision of the Civil Service Commission dated January 2, 1969 and signed by Mr. W. P. Berzak, Chairman, Board of Appeals and Review, Washington, in answer to my letter of September 17, 1968, reading as follows:

DECISION

In view of the absence of particulars in the statements of alleged deficiencies set forth in the negative determination and the ensuing reconsideration decisions; the absence of a report of investigation by the reconsideration official or a summary or transcript of the proceedings if held in observance of Mr. Gerhardt's right to a personal presentation; and the absence of documentation of the deficiencies alleged in the memorandum advising Mr. Gerhardt of the negative determination, the Board is not assured that the denial of the step increase in this case represents a reasonable application of the system set forth in Section 532.407 of the Regulations. Accordingly, the withholding action in Mr. Gerhardt's case is disallowed by the Board.

The Board also said that only generalities were used to support the charges and that this was unacceptable.

If you will review the letters I sent you on August 10th, August 20th, August 23rd, August 30th (letter and summary of appeal hearing), September 27th, September 30th, October 5th and October 8th, and your copies of my letters to Mr. Katz dated August 22nd and October 5th, you will remember that I suffered a petty pay reprisal after a meeting in which the Director, Mr. Lawrence S. Katz, called for questions from us on his ADC program, and I passed on to him a question asked by many realtors, who pointed out the injustices of the program,

in which unemployed welfare recipients including prostitutes would be accepted on home purchases, and working citizens would be rejected by FHA if they earned income only equivalent to the welfare benefits received by the others. In FHA, this policy was being used only in Mr. Katz's Wisconsin office, pursuant to his memo of July 12th, 1968. The pay refusal happened just after one of the many times I was again put in charge of my department, for two weeks. You will also recall that Mr. Katz went on vacation all during the ten days of my appeal period, after having himself set up as the only person to whom I could appeal the action.

From my letters, you know that after your kind assistance in requesting a report on this matter from Commissioner P. N. Brownstein, I was subjected to constant harassment and abuse by Mr. Katz and his subordinates Paul Bobzin, Charles Fricano, and Edwin Noll in a series of meetings which they held for the sole purpose of trying to justify to you (without evidence which, of course, was not available, by distorting facts, the original pay refusal instigated by Mr. Katz from personal anger and wounded vanity when he could not answer a question at a meeting.

The Civil Service decision of January 2, 1969 disallows the pay refusal and the three following refusals that resulted from those meetings because, in all these actions, the four people named above and Mr. Brownstein could not support their charges with any facts or evidence, but only with rumors, generalities, and statements I know to be falsehoods. I said the same thing in my letters to you, and I had already furnished case numbers for many concrete examples of coercion, by the people named above, to approve cases of special interest to themselves which are not acceptable under a responsible interpretation of FHA regulations in force at the time. All these examples were ignored because nobody could answer my specific statements about them. My correspondence to you also shows that I requested that my past work be reviewed because I knew I had done nothing that would substantiate the charges against me. My letters show that a Mr. Joseph Huben was sent to our office to whitewash Mr. Katz and that, in a long-distance phone call received by Mr. Huben in my presence, he unwittingly revealed his purpose to me by saying "Hello, Dalt (or Dalton). I want to talk to Larry Katz this afternoon and I think we can work him around into better shape on this thing. It's rather difficult to talk about it right now." Three days after I informed you of this, another meeting was called to justify the pay refusal and I was told that Mr. Huben came to Milwaukee about me. As you will recall from our telephone conversation and correspondence, I had to request a correction (and received it) when they tried to show this meeting of September 30th as though it occurred on September 27th when I heard Mr. Huben's remarks and reported them to you.

Even during my October vacation, as you know, they kept on hounding me with notices requiring immediate answer, the purpose of which was to ruin my vacation. At that time, after undergoing such a false vilification, you know I resigned, enclosing a copy for you to forward to Mr. Brownstein. Even after I resigned on October 12th, I received a reprimand dated October 22nd from a Mr. Long in Washington, instigated by Mr. Katz. This put me to the trouble of replying to this reprimand in my letter of October 28th sent by registered mail to you and others. As I write, I still have not received my first two weeks' pay withheld in 1965 when I started work at the FHA.

After all that, it is small comfort now for a conscientious public servant to learn, after leaving government service, that at this late date the Civil Service Commission has ruled in his favor. Other people have freely blackened my character without justification because doing so was the only way to justify their misdeeds to their betters. The damage they have done tends to become a hindrance in seeking other employment. If I must suffer all this character assassination and trouble because I once asked a question in the line of duty, what punishment is forth-coming for Mr. Katz, Mr. Bobzin, Mr. Fricano and Mr. Noll for perpetrating the pay refusal, the phony charges, and three subsequent endorsements of that pay refusal, which have all been declared groundless and unjustifiable by the Civil Service Commission?

Sincerely,

Thomas G. Gerhardt

Thomas G. Gerhardt
2625 S. Kinnickinnic Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53207

cc: Nixon ✓
Romney
Proxmire

Zablocki
Berzak

P.S. I have copies of all the correspondence to which I make reference.

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JAN 10 1969

January 8, 1969

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
Governor, State of California
State Capitol Building
Sacramento, California

Dear Governor Reagan:

I am enclosing an article from the June 3, issue of U. S. News and World Report concerning taxes. A copy of this article is given to each of my employees at the same time they receive their W-2 Federal-State income tax return.

I feel this article is written in such a way that it clearly supports and embraces the conservative philosophy without compromising the Republican Party. As I see it, it puts the Democrats in a tenuous position.

If you feel this idea is meritorious, may I suggest that you turn this letter over to the Republican State Central Committee.

If enough employers would give copies of this article to their employees along with their W-2 income tax forms, perhaps a few more people would question closely those who seek public office. I think enough people did with President-elect Richard Nixon, but we still need more support. Look at Sacramento County.

You have my permission to use this letter in any way you deem best.

Conservatively yours,

Wendell G. Peart, D.V.M.

WGP/cp

cc: President Richard M. Nixon

Why Politicians Worry



—“Savannah Journal” Photo

Voters may change the direction of America in 1968.

MIDDLE-CLASS REVOLT BREWING

Both parties are getting concerned about the “forgotten man” of American politics—that occupant of the middle class who feels overtaxed, overburdened and ignored. There are millions like him, and their protest votes could bring a revolution at the polls in November.

The extremists have been getting the headlines—racial activists, rioters and looters, striking civil servants, campus rebels, draft-card burners and the “hippies.”

But now, soundings across the country point to another kind of uprising that may be in the making—a big protest vote at the polls in November. Some politicians are beginning to call it “the revolt of the middle class.”

This broad category is said to include skilled labor and office workers, business and professional people, farmers, merchants, housewives, suburbanites and retired persons living on fixed income.

A national political leader observed:

“These are the people who work for a living, producing the goods and services to keep this country going. They are bearing the main burden of taxation and inflation. Now they feel their security threatened by a rising tide of crime and violence. Their common interests cut across former political divisions. These people are getting tired of being pushed around by the politicians and special interests and pressure groups.”

Said a Democratic Congressman from the Far West:

“The forgotten man today is a fellow who makes \$5,000

or \$10,000 a year. He is a skilled or white-collar worker, a World War II veteran, married, with three children. He lives in the suburbs or a medium-sized city.

“This fellow is being ignored in favor of people who live in the ‘ghettos’—the poor and the indolent. Moreover, he is being taxed until he is beside himself. His wife is worried about the rising cost of living and the family budget. The politicians had better start paying attention to this guy, or they are going to be in trouble.”

An Ohio Congressman commented: “I’ve never seen so much sentiment against incumbents—I wouldn’t be surprised to see a lot of politicians swept out of office this year.”

Causes for Distress

President Johnson, in his state-of-the-union message, noted that “there is in the land a certain restlessness—a questioning.” Others who have traveled around the country list these things as irritants in the body politic:

Crime and racial violence, rising taxes and consumer prices, concern over the value of the dollar and America’s gold position, government spending on welfare and “poverty” programs, social tinkering in the form of school busing and “open housing” to achieve compulsory integration of races, rising costs of family expenditures on such things as medical care and sending the children to college, the Vietnam war and the draft, an apparent disintegration of moral standards and social institutions, and a general loss of confidence in the political, religious and educational leaders of the nation.

Big concern: law and order. Back from a cross-country tour, a leading House Republican said this:

“Law and order—that’s the big concern now. That is what people are talking about all over this nation. They think that, under present policies, the Government rewards those who violate the law.”

An eminent State judge predicted: “The candidate who

is able to convince the American people that he will make the streets safe is going to be elected in November."

A Democratic Congressman from New York observed:

"In my district, taxes are hurting—and mine is one of the wealthiest districts in the country. State and local taxes keep going up. School-bond issues are being voted down—and that wasn't true before. People in the middle income group make up about a third of the population in this country, but they're paying two thirds of all the taxes. Now, they're in revolt."

Quiet grievances. A Midwest Republican Senator said:

"Many of the people who are feeling the pinch of inflation worst are not waging an open crusade against it, but they are nursing a quiet grievance. These are people who own some Government bonds, maybe a few shares of stock, and have an insurance program. They were looking forward to retirement. Now, the Government is ruining their sense of security and confidence in the future."

On the "racial problem" in Northern cities, a specialist on "ethnic politics" furnished this explanation:

"A lot of people in the cities are the first or second generation of immigrants who came to America from overseas. They worked their way up in the mills and factories. Now, they see everything being handed to the Negro. They don't like it—they say that isn't the way we made it."

"These people are not racists. They bought homes and built churches in what they thought were safe neighborhoods with good schools. Now, they see the schools deteriorating, property values declining, and the crime rate going up. These people are concerned for their safety and their investments of a lifetime."

Questions of Morality

Many of the problems troubling America today are what might be called moral issues, involving a seeming breakdown of discipline and authority in many areas.

Richard Nixon asserted on May 8 that if the crime rate keeps going up, "This nation then will become what it is fast becoming—an armed camp of 200 million Americans living in fear."

Families find their neighborhoods are becoming unsafe for children or adults. Merchants complain of inadequate police protection for their employees and property in the cities. Citizens are afraid to walk the streets, or to travel by public transportation. Public parks become hangouts for hoodlums and "hippies." Suburbanites fear to venture into the downtown areas for shopping or the theater. Tourists shun the historic shrines once visited in the cities. And more city whites look for safe havens in the suburbs.

Over all is a growing attitude of disrespect for all authority, the institution of marriage and the family as the basic unit of society. The Government is expected to act as parent, educator, guide and job provider. Patriotism is scoffed at as an old-fashioned virtue.

The problem children. Some parents seem baffled and helpless in the face of the rebellion of long-haired teenagers who indulge in psychedelic drugs and marijuana. Many juvenile arrests are of children who come from so-called "better homes." Other parents are alarmed by the permissive attitude at educational institutions, with promiscuity on the campus and pregnancy unrelated to marriage. "The pill" raises new questions of morality.

Middle-class America shows a rapid loss of confidence in teachers and ministers, judges and civil officials, in once-respected professional people. Students and professors join in violent uprisings against authority at educational institutions. Parents wonder where their college-age children can

find mature guidance in moral discipline, along with in academic education.

Schoolteachers, organized in militant unions, set an example by striking against the public interest in defiance of the law, as do other public servants—welfare workers, transit workers, sanitation workers. Public service declines, while the cost of government keeps going up.

The public seems appalled by the collapse of accepted standards of behavior. In many instances, church members feel their pastors are preaching social revolution and civil disobedience rather than religion.

The outlook in the nation today—in the minds of many—borders on open insurrection or anarchy. In the middle class in particular, political workers at the grass roots detect an angry demand for new leadership willing and able to restore stability in America.

The New Order in Politics

These trends are reported to be leading to a realignment of political forces in the nation. A political pollster told a recent gathering in New York that "a strong readjustment is going on" in America, and that "most politicians have not figured out how to cope with it."

In his view, the electorate is splitting into two new coalitions, comprising the following classes of people:

1. Suburban residents, whites in the South, retired persons and lower-income city whites.

2. Low-income city Negroes, some of the younger people and college "intellectuals," and the very rich.

"Unpoor, unyoung and unblack." Another political analyst, Richard Scammon, former Director of the Census Bureau, told Washington newsmen:

"This is still a white society for voting purposes, even though the Negro vote is getting increasingly important. I'd say the total vote in the coming presidential election will be about 91 to 92 per cent white."

Mr. Scammon made these points:

- The American electorate is predominantly of middle age, white and affluent. It is "unpoor, unyoung and unblack." The average voter is over 40 years of age.

- More people are fairly well educated. More union members live in the suburbs. "Ethnic politics" is less important than it used to be.

- Of the 75 million persons expected to vote in November, at least half will be women, and women tend to vote more conservatively than men.

- The biggest single issue in 1968 is urban unrest and rioting.

Where the political balance of power will lie in the coming presidential election is indicated in the following figures based on official Government reports.

More than 78 per cent of the people live in suburbs, small cities and towns, or rural areas; less than 22 per cent dwell in cities of more than 200,000 population.

Persons over 35 make up more than 70 per cent of the voting age population. More persons in the older age groups go to the polls than among younger people.

Families in middle and upper income brackets vote in larger numbers than the lower-income earners, more whites exercise the voting franchise than Negroes among all income groups.

Who really pays. The "middle income group"—those earning \$7,000 to \$15,000 a year—pay about 50 per cent of all federal, State and local taxes.

"Blue-collar workers"—those making less than \$7,000 a year—carry about 22 per cent of the total tax load.

(continued on next page)

MIDDLE-CLASS REVOLT

[continued from preceding page]

The "upper income group"—those above \$15,000 a year—put up 28 per cent of the total tax burden.

Recently, Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (Dem.), of Virginia, advised his constituents that "even if Congress voted to tax 100 per cent all of the taxable income in this nation over \$10,000 (joint return \$20,000), the revenue gained would be only 13.2 billion dollars—not enough to pay for the increase in new appropriations being asked by this Administration."

Taxes and Spending

In recent years, there has been a tremendous growth in government spending and payrolls at all levels, and a proliferation of taxes of all kinds.

Congress is considering President Johnson's long-pending request for a 10 per cent surtax on incomes, which would cost taxpayers around 10 billion dollars a year.

The income tax has been described as a "progressive tax." This means that, the more a worker earns, the bigger the percentage tax bite that is taken out of his paycheck.

For example: A family of four with a \$6,000-a-year income and 10 per cent deductions pays around \$450 a year in federal income tax. If the family income increases to \$12,000, the tax jumps to \$1,468. The income doubles—but the tax more than triples.

Taxes of all kinds are being levied by State and local authorities—income taxes, sales taxes, property taxes, utility taxes, business taxes, gasoline taxes, alcohol and tobacco taxes, occupancy taxes, use taxes, admissions taxes, gift taxes, inheritance taxes, insurance taxes, transfer taxes, and motor-vehicle licenses and fees.

Last year, State taxes increased by 2.5 billion dollars. Proposals were submitted in 25 States this year to raise taxes by another billion.

Real estate taxes have jumped from less than 20 billion dollars five years ago to more than 27 billion today. Property taxes are reported to account for 70 per cent of all municipal revenue.

A tax on income or payrolls is imposed in 38 States and about 3,000 local tax jurisdictions. Eight out of the 20 largest cities in America have local income taxes. The rate runs from 2 per cent in Baltimore to 2.5 per cent in New York.

Sales taxes are in effect in 44 States and nearly 3,000 localities. Most States have a tax on alcohol; 49 levy a tax on cigarettes, and all 50 have gasoline tax.

One civic official pointed out: "Each taxing authority is looking for more revenue from the viewpoint of its own particular needs, but the total impact of all taxes comes home to roost on the individual taxpayer and wage earner."

The Tax of Inflation

For many Americans, personal income has been rising faster than the cost of living. For others, however, the combination of direct taxes and the hidden tax of inflation has meant no real gain in living standards in the last few years. Hardest hit have been retired persons forced to live on fixed incomes.

In the last eight years, the consumer price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has gone up 16.7 per cent. That means it costs \$11.67 to buy today what \$10 would purchase in 1960. The value of the dollar has declined to 86 cents in terms of a 1960 dollar worth 100 cents. The inflationary

spiral hit an annual rate of 5 per cent in March—an alarming signal, in the view of many economists.

A businessman observed: "The politicians make a great point of 'consumerism' and government regulation of private business, but they don't talk about what government taxing and spending policies are doing to the average consumer and wage earner."

For younger people, it means a harder time getting started in life—buying a home, financing an automobile, acquiring household goods and starting a family.

The cost of home ownership is going up, because of rising interest rates, property taxes and construction costs. The average interest rate on conventional new-home mortgages hit a peak of 6.8 per cent in April. Many State legislatures were called upon this year to boost the legal interest rate from 6 to 8 per cent, in an effort to encourage home building in a tight money market.

For the middle-class buyer of a \$20,000 home with a 25-year mortgage, the difference between 6 and 7 per cent means this: Monthly payments on principal and interest of \$141 a month instead of \$129; a total of \$3,600 more for interest over the life of the mortgage.

One home builder expresses it this way: "How can you expect to build low-cost housing for people in city slums when the middle class is having difficulty paying for new homes in the suburbs?"

Health and education. While the "medically indigent" are getting free hospital and medical care at taxpayers' expense, working people find that medical expenses are rising faster than other consumer prices. Serious illness can become a financial catastrophe, and hospital beds are not always available.

Another major expenditure is the cost of a college education for the children. More money is available than ever before for educational purposes at all levels—from government, foundations, and private donors. Yet the costs of education are rising faster for the average family than other living costs.

In the public-school system, many taxpayers wonder whether they are buying "quality education," or simply paying more money for union wage demands and social experiments in compulsory integration. At the college level, parents are concerned about current standards of morality, patriotism and intellectual honesty.

The Quiet Revolution

Every index shows that America today is the most prosperous nation in the world, with more material comforts and labor-saving devices for the people as a whole than have ever been achieved in the history of human civilization.

And yet, beneath the surface, there is a great restlessness, a moving discontent, an attitude of uncertainty about the future quality of American life and the safety of person and property.

As one observer remarked:

"There is a feeling of insecurity in the midst of plenty. It is a sort of silent revolution that is moving among the people of this country."

What does it portend? The soundings that pollsters and politicians are taking in the country indicate this:

The quiet people, the working people—the people who don't demonstrate, or take to the streets, or write letters to the editor—these people are getting ready to protest in the only way they know how.

The middle class in America may be working up to a revolution at the polls in 1968 that could change the direction of the nation.

[END]

Mr
File

JAN 9 1969

January 8, 1969

Honorable Sir:

I want to thank you very much
for inviting me to your inauguration.
During the campaign I learned
a lot about the world, politics
and our society.
I want to thank you again,
very much.

Respectfully,
Franklin D. Stiles

Thanks for Photo

file

~~ap/8~~ ✓

LANCASTER PA

JAN 10 1869

Jan 8 - 69

Dear Friend

I want to thank you for the lovely picture of your family it is very nice of you to remember me as of one of your friends. I took it to my Sunday school last Sun and I said we got the President with me today all wanted to see it, but not all voted for you. I said my vote helped to put you there. I

hope we can keep you there
8 years. I think all pictures
of you folks are just perfect
some friends say Nixon will
spend like Johnson, I told
them he will try balance for
this time. not let books get
in red. well we will see

Ms I do black
— thanks for picture again

Expresses Thanks for
inaugural invitation

C/S-2

JAN 11 1969

158-05 Cross Island Parkway
Whitestone, New York 11357
January 8, 1969

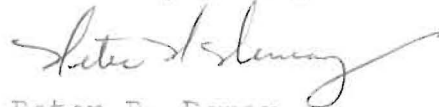
The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
450 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Nixon,

I take this opportunity to thank you, and
The Inaugural Committee, for extending me the invitation
to attend and participate in your inauguration as
President of the United States of America.

I look forward, with honor, to being present and
taking part in several Inaugural Activities in the
City of Washington during the Inaugural weekend.

Sincerely yours,



Peter P. Demay

Jan., 8, 1969

RECEIVED

Dear President-Elect Mr. Richard M. Nixon:

We in general are very pleased with your selection of Cabinet men being picked, only a few more must be thrown out, I see so far you have done very well, and you are not in office yet.

Remember, we the average people are in back of you 100%, only one thing do not try to do is, like Mr. Johnson always wanted to was, come into our District and wreck our good, sound, well repaired homes from under us, we have worked all our lives to have a roof over our heads, this to me is worst then "HIGH TREASON", you know and I do that our homes are far better then the New Ones being thrown together, the only thing I can see is (Some Top-men) want to become Trillionaires wrecking our life line, our homes.

Please the minute you go in take over the Crimes and Rapings in our large Cities and Country, all you need is a "GOOD LAW" with teeth in it. an eye for and eye and a tooth for a tooth.

We have to many Criminals and Rapers running around Period. Who ever heard of pulling them in, and letting them out the side-doors, if they should be put away-a firing Squad is the place-one bullet do not waste them.

Just yesterday again, a man robbing, drew a knife on a policeman, He shot him dead (16) yrs., old, why I'll tell you, a child is innocent of anything today, as our Laws are no good, not worth the paper they are written on, if a Boy, Young man or Girl, or Woman is Free from doing any harm up to 16 yrs., by then He is already a Seasoned Criminal, Rapers, same as Rapers the Firing line get them out of their misery.

Do remember it is not because they are, or were poor, Millions of people are and were considered "POOR", and were far from Criminals, this a way of life for them and they started very early maybe 6 and 7 finally Murder. Period.

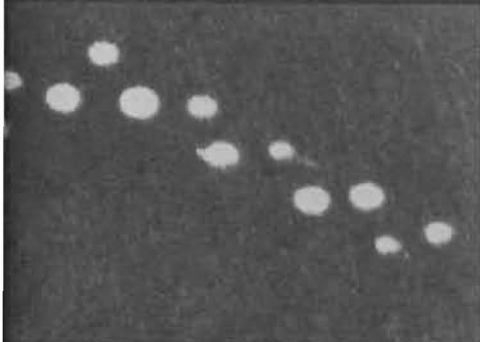
Please do out-law High-jacking planes as "HIGH TREASON" this is what it is tell me ~~ma~~, all Mr. Johnson has ever done is sign bills into law and none are worth the paper they are written on.

You are a very outstanding shrewd man, as Mr. JOHNSON could and would do you much dirt, if you did not handle him with "KID GLOVES", how many hands were not twisted before during his Presidency if they would not vote his way. People should on their own volition and with a "FREE WILL", do remember Mr. Richard M. Nixon, I could go on and on He was not a President for "OUR GREAT COUNTRY".

God Bless you in everything you do from now on, we are all for you.

Sincerely,

Katherina Kammermayer
Katherina Kammermayer



... ? ? , apparently flying in formation, were
... d over Lubbock, Tex., in August, 1951.



Above: A "flying hamburger" photographed
over Detroit in January, 1967.

... hing was sighted in March, 1965, near
... , flying at "a very high speed."



The mysterious object at upper right flew over
Hillside, Mich., in July, 1966.

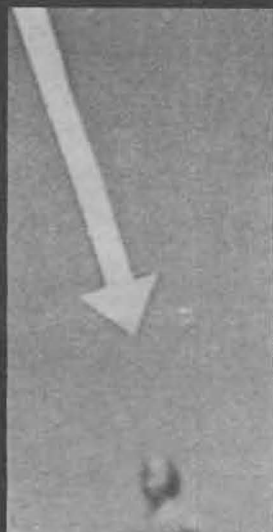
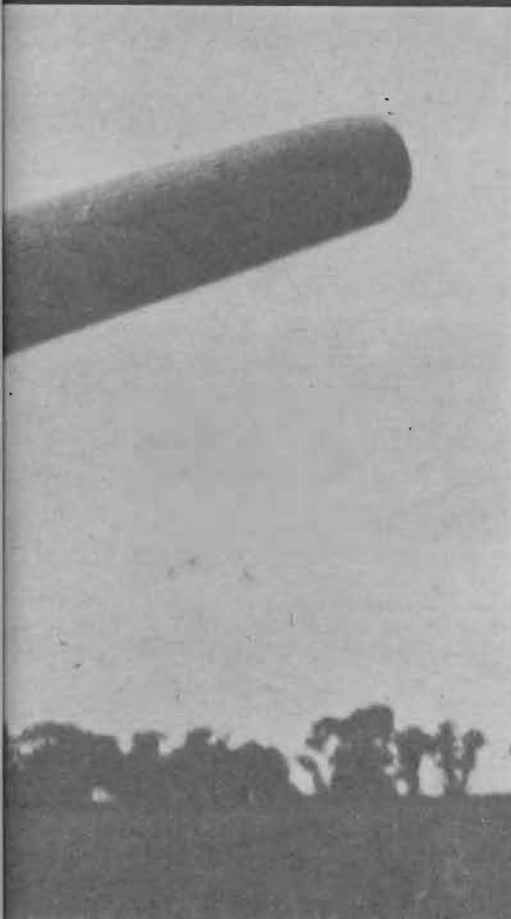
n or the
t baffled
er, 1966.



Above: A flying coat rack? That's
what it looked like from a Los
Angeles police helicopter, from
where photo was taken in 1967.

WILL SOMEBODY PLEASE IDENTIFY THESE FLYING OBJECTS?

And while we're at it, will the real UFOs please turn themselves in?



A Texas farmer claims
he talked with a space-
man from another world
(top photo), whose space-
craft is shown at left. He
took photos last February.



This photo of suspected UFOs was taken by a police officer in
Dexter, Mich., in March, 1966.



COURAGEOUS WOMAN TELLS STORY
 . . . Tarpon Springs Police Chief Elmer Manos listens
 as Miss Karen Feltz tells of rescue.
We need more Hero's and fewer
SHE'S SUN CARRIER

Criminals, and Rapers. Period.

Woman Heroine Of Catastrophe

TARPON SPRINGS — More than 500 persons stood on the bank of the Anclote River yesterday and watched as Miss Karen Feltz, 26, a newspaper carrier for the Clearwater Sun, and Tarpon Springs Patrolman Tony Morrin dove into the icy waters to rescue two persons after the northbound bridge on U.S. 19 collapsed.

Miss Feltz said she was approaching the bridge about 4:30 p.m. when she noticed two cars in front of her were stopping.

"The first thing I thought was somebody had a blowout. As I was turning off the ignition, I noticed a big puff of dust coming up. And then before I could open the door I heard a "booming noise" which must have been the bridge hitting the river surface.

Runs To Edge

She said she got out of her car and ran to the edge of the bridge. There were two cars ahead of her but she got to the river bank before the men in the cars.

"I saw a car in the water and there was a man swimming in the river," she said. She yelled, "Is anyone else in the car?" He said yes. She said the man from the first car ran down to the water, stripped down to his undershorts and stuck his foot into the water and then said, "the water is so cold it takes my breath away," and then he put his clothes back on.

Miss Feltz said, "Somebody had to help the man because he said another man was trapped in the car." As she was swimming to the submerged car she saw the other man emerge to the top of the water. "The man had a broken leg and couldn't swim and so I helped him to the bridge support and the first

man climbed on the bridge support.

Helps Hold Piling

"I helped the two men hold onto the piling because they refused to allow me to take them one by one to shore. The current was so swift I was afraid they would drown," she said.

Miss Feltz said she was in the water five minutes before Morrin arrived.

"If it hadn't been for the officer I don't know what might have happened," she said.

Patrolman Morrin said he ordered Miss Feltz out of the water "because she was freezing. I knew she could not take much more of the weather," he said.

Morrin had a fireman throw him a rope and he made a cradle and had a boat come out and get one man, who was bleeding from the mouth.

"I was afraid he had internal injuries," he said. He assisted the other man out of the water and then stood by to aid in the investigation.



**SHOPPING DAYS
'TIL CHRISTMAS**

Things my Sister in Clearwater, sends me
we never read in our papers here, what a sad
World we live in, and Mrs. Jackie Kennedy
10-C THE TAMPA TRIBUNE-TIMES, Sunday, December 22, 1968 Lives there, how
can she do so, without doing for the People.??

Actress Tells of Torture by Gr

(c) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

STRASBOURG, France, — Kitty Arsene is a 32-year-old actress who looks 45. Deep furrows of anxiety mark her brow and no amount of make-up can camouflage the hollowness under her eyes.

Miss Arsene is one of scores of witnesses appearing before a subcommission of the European Court of Human Rights, which wound up its second round of hearings yesterday in what is called "The Greek Case." The first round was held between Nov. 20 and Nov. 25.

Miss Arsene's hands tremble and her eyes swell with tears as she recounts her version of torture at the hands of the Greek security police. In a wan voice, she speaks of being beaten on the face, whipped on the soles of her feet and choked to the verge of unconsciousness.

According to Miss Arsene, torture is routine for political prisoners jailed by the Greek junta. Her ordeal, she said, lasted almost 38 days without sleep.

Like other witnesses at the court's permanent headquarters here, Miss Arsene gave her testimony behind closed doors. The insistence on hear-

ing all cases privately is a main reason little public attention has been drawn to the court's quiet, precedent-setting decisions since its establishment in 1953 by the Council of Europe, 18 western countries seeking to lower barriers among themselves.

The "Greek Case" was brought to the court by the governments of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. They charged the junta of Greek colonels with violating two key articles of the European Convention on Human Rights, which Greece has signed.

The first charge accuses Greece of repeated violations of Article 3, which prohibits the use of torture during police interrogation.

The second charge has far more sweeping legal and political ramifications. It centers on the interpretation of Article 15, which says that "in time of war or other public urgency," members may suspend basic human rights only to the extent required by the situation.

The Scandinavians charge that however turbulent the Greek political situation was in April, 1967, the colonels' coup and their suspension of civil liberties were not justified. Even if they were, the Scandinavians argue, conditions today hardly justify the continued suppression of human rights, including curbs on the press, the suspension of freedom of speech and assembly and freedom from arbitrary arrest.

The junta has countered that Greek political unrest in the spring of 1967 justified the

coup and that attempts to overthrow the junta and "prevent an orderly return to democratic rule" are the underlying reasons for the continued denial of rights in Greece.

The court is unique in international law in permitting not only states, but also individuals to seek redress of violations of human rights within their countries.

The court's prestige is such that its findings have never been rejected by a losing party. Scores of cases have been heard. The majority have been resolved in a "friendly settlement," out of court. If a friendly settlement cannot be reached, the court makes its judgment public.

The "Greek Case" now moves to Greece, where the court's seven-man subcommission expects to hold hearings in January. Its report to the court probably will not be completed before late spring or early summer.



Mr. Richard M. Nixon throw this man out???

Hickel No Friend Of Indians, Eskimos

THROW MR HICKE OUT PERIOD

WASHINGTON Several Senators, both Republicans and Democrats, are taking a close look at the man whom Robert O. Anderson, head of Atlantic-Richfield Oil, recommended to Richard Nixon as Secretary of the Interior. The closer they look, the more they conclude that Nixon picked a lulu.

Gov. Walter Hickel is not only a close pal of the big oil companies who will be in a position to be generous with his pals, but he is no pal of the Eskimos and Indians. Yet as Secretary of the Interior he will handle the affairs of all the Indians of the USA and indirectly influence the lives of the Eskimos.

In this connection, the most interesting incident in Governor Hickel's career is his crackdown last summer on an Eskimo fishing cooperative at Kuskokwin, where he used state police and state officials to try to prevent an Eskimo co-op from selling its salmon catch to a Japanese freezer ship.

The full story of what happened is difficult to believe. It shows, however, that the governor resorted to the high-handed methods of Mafia hijackers. His men tried to board the ship, until the Japanese captain refused to be intimidated. They then buzzed the ship with a plane. Again the ship refused to be scared away. Governor Hickel then claimed that the ship was entering Alaskan waters without authority. The State Department, however, ruled otherwise. It stated that the ship had been cleared by the American consul in Kobe, had been inspected by U.S. Customs, Health, Immigration, and the Department of Agriculture, and was entitled to pick up Alaskan fish.

Gov. Hickel also claimed publicly that the ship was violating the North Pacific Fishing Treaty. Again the State Department said no.

THE STORY OF Hickel's shocking behavior dates back to 1967 when Alaskan Eskimos,

who had been netting around \$500 a year from their salmon catch, organized a cooperative with the encouragement of Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity. They were aided also by the Alaska State Community Action Agency and the Alaska Legal Services, which works for OEO.

First, they built a small cold storage plant at Bethel, where their fish could be stored to be marketed at higher prices later instead of selling immediately at the whim of Seattle buyers. The latter have taken advantage of Eskimo fishermen by buying salmon at around 15 cents a pound with no extra price paid for roe. Toward the end of the fishing season, furthermore, the Seattle buyers move on to other areas, and the Eskimo fishermen are left with no market at all. They must dry their catch and eat it themselves during the winter.

However, the cold storage plant at Bethel, built by the Kuskokwin Co-op, mysteriously burned down. So this year the Eskimos, with the help of Alaska Legal Services, signed a joint contract with Mitsubishi International and Kyokuyo Hoge Ltd. The contract provided for buying the entire salmon catch of the Kuskokwin Eskimos at a price of 33 cents a pound for dressed king salmon and 23 cents for dressed silver salmon. This was double the price previously paid by Seattle middlemen. In addition, salmon eggs were to be purchased for 40 cents a pound.

But when the Akitsu Maru arrived to pick up the salmon catch last June, Gov. Hickel reacted as if he were faced with another Pearl Harbor. Completely ignoring the fact that his own Anchorage Natural Gas Company sells liquid gas to Tokyo, he seemed to think it was against the law for Eskimo fishermen to sell fish to Japan. In Washington, officials encourage the sale of northwest lumber to Japan, plus several million bushels of American wheat. It all helps the American balance of payments. So does the sale of

Alaskan salmon to Japan.

The governor, however, considered himself above the law. He is no good.

WHEN THE CAPTAIN of the Akitsu Maru refused to be intimidated by Hickel's ten-man task force of state officials, the governor called Mitsubishi officials into a secret conference in Juneau.

"We asked that representatives of the Eskimo co-op sit in on the conference," said William Jacobs of the Alaska Legal Services. "But we were refused. It was a star chamber proceeding."

"I personally talked to the governor for 15 minutes by telephone. He refused to listen to any arguments. He seemed intent on protecting the Seattle middlemen."

"After representatives of Mitsubishi and the Japanese co-op had sat with the governor for three hours," said Jacobs, "they came out and handed us a note that they were not going to buy any more fish. We have sued the Japanese for breach of contract, but it will take a long time to iron this out in the courts. Meanwhile, the Eskimo fishermen, who thought they had a contract to sell all their season's catch, are now left with a lot of spoiled fish on their hands. They flew several plane-loads to Anchorage, but 4,000 pounds spoiled before they could get it frozen."

The Eskimos of Kuskokwin will now have to go back on federal and state relief to last out the winter. Had they gone through with their plan to sell their total catch to the Japanese, they would have made about \$2,000 a year per fisherman.

During the same week Gov. Hickel was bulldozing the Eskimos, the House Appropriations Committee in Washington voted \$1,700,000 to aid Alaska native fisherman. Of this, \$683,000 was for "welfare assistance to Alaskan natives affected by a tragic drop in the catch of fish" last summer. As Secretary of the Interior, Hickel will be in charge of distributing these funds to the fishermen he intimidated last summer.

TODAY'S QUIZ

ROTFEN

WHY ARE THESE CRIMINALS
NOT PUT AWAY FOR GOOD?

PUT THEM ON A FIRING LINE OUT
OF THEIR MISERY???

The Christmas miracle of Father Peter

They done everything, but kill this Minister???

By Connie Meyers

THE CHRISTMAS miracle of Father Peter Bankerovich began on a rainy night in November when he was attacked by thugs outside his Gary, Ind., church, beaten senseless with a baseball bat, and robbed of his overcoat and \$2 in change.

For days afterwards the Rev. Bankerovich, a Serbian Orthodox priest, lay in St. Mary Mercy hospital in Gary in a deep coma, his face and right arm a mass of cuts and bruises, with both eyes swollen shut, his head crushed on all sides like an eggshell.

At first Father Bankerovich was not expected to live; then it was believed he would survive but without the use of his paralyzed right side or his power of speech.

Today, seven short weeks after the Nov. 10 disaster, Father Bankerovich, back in the parish house of the St. Sava Serbian Orthodox church, 1300 Connecticut av., is well on the way to recovery.

His power of speech was regained after a bone and a blood clot were removed from his brain by Gary neurosurgeon, Dr. Marvin Bernard. Altho he still speaks with a stutter, he is able to walk and write his name with the once immobile right hand.

Father Bankerovich, 43, a slender man with large brown eyes and a short black beard, attributes his recovery to the prayers of his children—the 700 families of St. Sava church.

THE SERBIAN Orthodox, descendants of farmers and shepherds from what is now the northern part of Yugoslavia, are a pious people who make religion very much a part of their daily lives.

About a third of the people of St. Sava's are first-generation Americans.

When they heard of the calamity that had befallen their beloved priest, they immediately marshalled to help him thru prayer.

For three hours during the brain operation six parishioners from St. Sava knelt in silent prayer in a hospital waiting room.

A banquet scheduled the night after the calamity was canceled. Instead, a mass pray-in was held the following day, with about a third of the 1,000 people in attendance. Negro visitors from the surrounding neighborhood.

St. Sava's is situated in a changing neighborhood, and for 10 years its parishioners have been saving for a new million-dollar church to be started next spring on East 49th street, east of the city of Gary.

Altho six persons have been arrested and are in custody pending trial for the crime, a special delegation of parishioners continues to patrol the church courtyard where Bankerovich was attacked.

PETER II, THE exiled king of Yugoslavia made a special trip from Los Angeles to attend one of the series of special masses that was held for Father Peter.

He received more than 500 postcards and letters.

"I don't believe God is deaf," said

Father Bankerovich. "Maybe he decided my time had come, but after he heard so many lamentations and prayers he changed his mind.

"Suffering is part of humanity," he added. "It is beyond our understanding to know God's will in an occurrence of this kind.

"What had Christ done to suffer so? And yet in His suffering He redeemed us."

ST. SAVA'S, the area's largest Serbian Orthodox church, was founded 54 years ago by newly arrived immigrants.

Some of its parishioners are former Chetnik partisans under World War II guerrilla leader Draza Mihailovich, before Mihailovich was betrayed by the allies to Tito.

Father Bankerovich, an American citizen, has lived in the United States for 10 years. He has not yet celebrated Christmas. The Serbian Orthodox adhere to the Julian calendar and will honor the birth of Christ on January 6.



FATHER BANKEROVICH



Can I buy a coin like this.
The Richard M. Nixon inaugural medal
A Fine Man for the Country

Who needs a Juvenile Court, where are their parents, place the hand on their rear good and plenty before they grow up, and make them work from young up, earn their Tuitions, books, if they must use a bus, pay for that, and we will have good children going to our schoold colleges, High Schools, etc.,

AGO'S AMERICAN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1968

Who ever heard of throwing everything into their laps, let them pay for an education and they no need for all this dope traffi...at appreciate living, there is

Probation System His Big Challenge

Judge White Heads Juvenile Court

BY DON SULLIVAN

For the second time, a Negro judge has been named to head Cook county's Juvenile court system.

Man He is 54-year old William
in the Sylvester
News White Jr., former director of the state

department of registration and education under Gov. Otto Kerner from 1961 to 1964.

Since November, 1964, White has been a Circuit court judge, sitting for 2 years in Criminal court and for 2 years in the Law-Jury division in the Civic center.

White replaces Circuit court Judge Walter P. Dahl, 46, who after a Christmas vacation will be reassigned. Dahl served 3 years, 2 months.

Green Was First

The first Negro Juvenile court judge was Wendell E. Green, who served from September, 1956 to September, 1958. His widow is a member of the Chicago board of education.

White's appointment becomes effective immediately. His salary remains \$32,500 a year, the same as any other Circuit court judge.

"I think my greatest challenge will be to evaluate our probation system," White said. "So far as I know, we have no statistics to determine after probation how many go bad again, how soon, or why."

The court at 2247 Roosevelt rd. has seven courtrooms with five magistrates, two associate Circuit court judges, and White.

Last year, this system handled 11,452 delinquents, 5,253 minors in need of super



(CHICAGO'S AMERICAN Photo)

WILLIAM S. WHITE
Juvenile court head

vision; 3,038 dependent children, and 1,207 neglected children.

Help the Innocent

The figures show the court handles almost as many faultless children as delinquents.

"This is true," said White. "I asked for the assignment; I think I can do some good. But my decision was not entirely popular with my wife. She fears I may take it home with me."

This has happened to previous judges, some of whom became physically ill in their assignment.

About 60 per cent of the children who pass thru the court each year are Negroes, said White. "This was the factor in my decision," he said.

in the Woodlawn community, the only child of a druggist and a public school teacher. "Dad was also a precinct captain in the old 6th ward," White said.

Worked Part Time

White attended Hyde Park High school with Donald J. O'Brien, supervising judge of the Chancery division of Circuit court, and with Hubert L. Will, now a local federal judge.

"Dad had a drug store on the corner of 45th and St. Lawrence from 1923 to 1942," said White. "I worked there when I wasn't in school."

After graduation from the University of Chicago Law school in 1937, White practiced law for 2 years privately.

For the next 16 years, except for military service, White served as an assistant United States attorney, several of those years under Appellate court Judge Otto Kerner, who was then chief federal prosecutor.

Back to Law

In 1943, White joined the navy and the following year was one of the first 12 Negroes to be commissioned officers in the history of the navy.

From 1955 to 1956, he was

assistant state's attorney and from 1957 to 1961, he served as attorney for the city department of investigation.

His wife, George Vivian ("I don't know where she got that name") is a former high school teacher and serves on the board of the Chicago public library.

The Whites have been married 29 years and have twin daughters aged 23. Mrs. Marilyn Steinbach, is the wife of a professor of biophysics at Albert Einstein school of Medicine in New York City; the other, Carolyn, worked on the news staff at NBC.

The Whites live in the east Hyde Park community.

These people came here, with little of anything, but the will, to make a livelihood and make a go of it, and they made it. Stop, Stop feeding, Housing and clothing people, let them earn their own livelihood. You did in years gone by, I did, and many millions more. We have to many lazy people already CH

Fame of German Family's Craftmanship Spans Globe

In the World not just this Country, get them down to

earning a livelihood, house and clothe themselves.

BY JOHN R. THO SON

Europe is a long way to go for Chicago designers to trade secrets. But, after all, Vienna was the site of the International Convention of Interior Designers, and that's where Ausby Lee and Dane Akers were.

"Dane," said Lee, "I've got a marvelous shop in Chicago producing my upholstered furniture. It's run by a couple of German boys who are absolutely great craftsmen."

"I can't say I envy you, because I'm perfectly happy with the shop that supplies me in Chicago and in my branches in Dallas and New York," Akers said. "It's run by a couple of German boys, too."

It's a Small World

"You don't by any chance mean the Hollatz brothers, do you?" asked Lee.

That's who Dane Akers meant, all right, and as soon as Lee got back to Chicago he called Walter Hollatz to tell him about it. Walter, who is 63, and his brother, Werner, who is 61, are "German boys" to Lee and Akers.

"Imagine Ausby Lee, as busy and as important a man as he is in his field, taking the time to call us and tell us that," said Walter.

Came 100 Years Ago

The Hollatz Furniture company which Walter and Werner



[TRIBUNE Staff Photo]

Walter Hollatz [left] and his brother, Werner, in their furniture shop, 525 N. Noble st.

Walter's father, Otto, who is now 93 and a retired school principal still living in Germany, assented. Walter came to Chicago in 1921, and Werner came in 1922.

"I could speak very little English, but I started evening school at Northwestern univer-

wonderful man. He ordered a chair and a sofa.

"I was so excited I ran all the way back to the plant at Grand and Claremont avenues to break the news to uncle Paul. He gave me a pat on the back and said, 'You did a good job. Walter. Now go out tomorrow.

operate at 525 Noble st. might never have come into existence if it were not for their great-uncle, John Hollatz, an upholsterer who came to Chicago from Germany 100 years ago this winter.

"Upholstering and wagon making went hand in hand, and he was in partnership with a wagon maker near Quincy and Wells until they were burned out by the 1871 by the fire," said Walter.

"After the fire, he went to work for a plant on Grand avenue. He lived on Thomas street and every day he dressed in a frock coat and top hat and rode to work in a surrey. Of course, he changed clothes when he got to work, but he was known all over the west side as Top Hat Hollatz."

Nephews Come to City

Before Top Hat Hollatz died in the 1880s, he had persuaded four nephews—Herman, a wood finisher and cabinet maker, and Ernst, Louis, and Paul, all upholsterers—to come to Chicago.

Company records show that the Hollatz brothers company was a big furniture producer in the 1890s for another well-known Chicago company—Sears Roebuck & Co.

"The association didn't last long," said Walter. "Sears, which was pressed for money, paid for the furniture in Sears stock. The Hollatz brothers needed money to meet their payroll, and they had to peddle the stock."

Sold Too Early

"Fifteen years ago Werner and I figured it out—if the company had kept that Sears stock, it would have been worth 34 million dollars at the time. Just think what it would have been worth today."

After World War I, Louis Hollatz wrote to Germany to inquire if his nephew Walter, would like to come to Chicago and learn to be an upholsterer.

sity five days after I reached Chicago," Walter recalled. "It took 11 years of night school, but I got a liberal arts degree."

Both Serve Apprenticeships

Walter served his apprenticeship as an upholsterer; Werner served as a cabinet maker. In their spare time they rowed with the Lincoln Park Boat club's 8-oar crew and were with the crew when it lost the 1928 Olympic Trial in a photo finish with California. Walter collaborated with the late Walter Eckersall, then a TRIBUNE sports writer, to introduce rowing as a competitive sport in Chicago area high school. Walter was the volunteer rowing coach for several years at Lane Technical High school.

"Werner is one of the fussiest craftsmen you'll ever find," Walter said. "He can do anything any of the men in the shop can do, and he can do it better. He's got an eagle eye; he can spot a mistake from 30 feet away. But I wanted to get out and meet people."

Gets Car Fare, Case

When Walter completed his apprenticeship, he became a salesman—five years after arriving in Chicago.

"Uncle Paul said, 'You want to sell? All right. Here is car fare, and the sample case. Here is a list of prospects. Now go out and sell,'" "He gave me the big sample case—it was about 25 by 30 inches and 10 inches deep, and crammed with pictures of furniture and samples of material."

Manufacturers of Furniture

"The last place I called at was the Cohen Furniture company at Larrabee street and Armitage avenue. I hadn't made a sale all day, and I was pretty discouraged. Maybe it was because I talked so long and so hard, I don't know, but God bless that Mr. Cohen, that

row and sell some more. I made sales every day for three days, and I was on top of the world. Then I didn't make a sale for two weeks, and I felt like it was the end of the world."

Walter and Werner are manufacturers of custom upholstered furniture to the trade—that is, to retail furniture stores and to interior decorators.

Walk into their workroom and you will find, along with new sofas, chairs, and loveseats in various stages of production, some rare and valuable antique, furniture, such as a pair of Louis XIV chairs valued at \$14,800, there to be reupholstered.

"You can't afford to make mistakes on jobs like that," said Walter. "We had a decorator bring in a chaise lounge and the material to refinish it. 'This material retails at \$180 a yard, and I've brought 9½ yards. It will take 9¾ yards for this chaise lounge,' he said. 'If you make a mistake, you've bought it.'"

"It came out exactly as he said, and the one-fourth yard extra was returned to the customer," said Walter.

Field Is Dying

Walter, who is a member of Medinah temple and president of the Maine Township Shrine club, will tell you that custom furniture making and upholstery is a dying business.

"In a few years, it will be all line production in this business, just as it is now in the south. A man on the assembly line will glue a joint, or drive a couple of tacks, and the product will go on to the next man on the assembly line. Nobody in particular will have any pride in the finished product, which will be made to wear out quickly."

"When that time comes, Walter and Werner Hollatz, if we are still here, will retire," he said.

We have many of all Races, that care less if they live in filth or not, to lazy to keep things clean Teach them how to live.???

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SUN



[UPI Telephoto]

Negro children stand in alley in one of Washington's poorer sections, just five blocks from United States Capitol.

Look at the top picture, all it needs is cleaning.
Lack of Funds Big Roadblock
We have no Slums, or ghettos only slummy people?
to Any Urban Crisis Solution

We don't needs more homes, we need cleaner People.

By whatever means President-elect Nixon's new council on urban affairs may tackle the problems of America's cities, one big roadblock both the council and the cities themselves must overcome is where to find the money to carry out recommended programs.

A survey of 20 major cities by United Press International this month, aimed at learning each city's most pressing needs in dealing with such problems as ghettos, poverty, educational breakdowns, and joblessness, found one common denominator: a shortage of money.

Red Ink Sea for Most

Most of the nation's cities are floating in a sea of red ink.

New York City in fiscal 1968-69 had an expense budget



Paul Douglas

standard. The figure is 22 per cent in Pittsburgh.

Over-all, the National Commission on Civil Disorders says 6 million government-assisted housing units are needed by

children of the ghetto, it is something else. *Nuts*

Recently released results of city-wide reading tests taken last April revealed elementary school children in middle class neighborhoods of New York were one or two years above the national average in reading, the key skill in education. But children in predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican neighborhoods generally scored one to two years below the national average.

High Rate of Joblessness

Along with acknowledged prejudice, poor education and lack of marketable skills account for the high rate of unemployment in the nation's ghettos. In many metropolitan

of just under 6 billion dollars and yet was barely able to hold ground in this Alice-thru-the-looking-glass routine in which a city must run as hard as it can to stay in the same place. New York is the biggest, but it is not alone.

Pittsburgh is facing what may be its worst fiscal crisis. Mayor Joseph M. Barr anticipates a 15 million dollar deficit on the 1969 budget unless tax revenues are increased.

Money is Philadelphia's major problem. Newark, N. J., reports about 2 billion dollars needed by 1970 to prevent "financial chaos."

Chicago Needs Funds

Chicago hasn't the money to pay for its most demanding problems, nor has Detroit. The Los Angeles school system faces a 27 million dollar deficit.



[TRIBUNE Staff Photo]

Rat, captured in building on west side, sits in cage.

St. Louis, Atlanta, and Hartford, Conn., all desperately need money to carry out urgent programs.

In Minneapolis, city costs are rising about 10 per cent a year, revenue only one-half per cent annually. And so it goes.

Probably the most urgent problem the money is needed to solve is housing. New York City has 800,000 deteriorated or substandard dwelling units. Detroit has 80,000.

Will Cost 13 Billions

John Coulter, associate director of research and statistics for Chicago's Association of Commerce and Industry, points out that a crackdown on his city's 50,000 substandard dwelling units would leave a quarter of a million persons homeless.

More than at third of Newark's dwelling units are sub-

standard housing—a 13 billion dollar program.

The National Commission on Urban Problems, chaired by former Illinois Sen. Paul H. Douglas, came out this month with a list of recommendations topped by a call for construction of 500,000 units of low income housing annually for the next 10 years.

Douglas said costs of the commission's 7 billion dollar a year recommendations would include 6 billion for construction, 214 million for home ownership interest supplements, and 750 million for standardization of the nation's building and zoning codes.

Conditions Described

Those are figures. Kathryn Williams, a St. Louis housing expert, described what "substandard dwelling unit" can mean in human terms, saying:

"It is hard to actually describe the conditions which exist and persist for these families. A person would have to see and experience these conditions in order to realize the impact that they have on the low income families."

"A person would have to experience, for example, his own child being bitten by rats or going without food. A person would have to experience his own child shivering from the cold weather even though they were inside the house. A person would have to experience the sensation of bathing in cold water—or being lulled to sleep at night by the constant 'plink, plink, plink' of a leaky roof dripping into a pan on the floor."

Education Is Way Out

If there is a way out of the ghetto when housing is available, one of the high roads is education. But education costs money.

New York City always has prided itself on its public education system and, compared to some other cities, spent lavishly on it. The system produces some of the best educated middle class white children in the country. For the

areas the minority group unemployment rate is double the white rate.

An important aspect in city after city is that unemployment is at its highest among youngsters, both diploma-holders and dropouts.

It is a logical step from unemployment to welfare, another costly urban problem.

St. Louis Mayor Alfonso J. Cervantes summed up what is needed in a speech about his city that applies generally. He said:

"Private business must reach out imaginatively to the inexperienced teen-ager and the unemployed adult. This may mean setting up mobile employment offices within walking distance of disadvantaged areas."

"It may mean providing extensive counseling services to ease the difficulties of entering the working world."

Welfare Has Bad Side

Welfare, an unproductive use of city money, all too often perpetuates the misery it is designed to alleviate by sinking its dependents deeper into idleness or despair, or both.

In September, 1968, in New York City there were 936,000 persons on welfare. Of those, 82,490 were receiving aid to the aged, disabled, and blind. The remaining 853,510 were the jobless and the underemployed—those working but not earning enough to support their families.

A concomitant of ghetto overcrowding and joblessness is crime. Ghetto conditions also breed racial hostility and conflict.

In 1968, the mood of the ghettos reached its nadir with the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. on April 4. The Memphis murder was followed by riots in Washington, Chicago, Kansas City, and Baltimore, with lesser disturbances in 100 other cities.

In the ensuing violence, 46 persons died and property damage was estimated in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

December 22, 1968

I will send the other Part next letter

Cold, hungry, and trapped by the border police, the young
in terror and waited for death—only to be saved by...

The Miracle at the Berlin



By TAYLOR CALDWELL

Author of "Testimony of Two Men," "Prologue to Love,"
and "Dear and Glorious Physician"

LAST JANUARY I visited the Holy Land again for fresh material for a novel, stopping also in Athens, Rome, and Lisbon.

For a full year before, life had become intolerable to me for various reasons, and I had to force myself to take this trip. In Rome I had what is known as a "coronary accident" and was told that I must remain in the hospital for at least a month. I decided, however, that I must continue my journey to the Holy Land no matter the cost and so left the hospital. I do not advise this as an ordinary rule, but I had reached such a state of mind and body that I did not care what happened to me. I was also full of bitterness; nothing was further from my mind than spiritual consolations or reflections,

not very outstanding, and it is not my way to strike up conversations with strangers. But somehow I wanted to know why these young creatures appeared so joyous and so serene; this is certainly no world where even the young should feel peace and happiness! And I had seen few such brilliant faces in many years. I tentatively tried out my French. The young man countered with German; I shook my head. Then he spoke in English, perfect but slow and with extreme politeness.

In my travels over the years I have heard strange and dreadful stories, and many that cannot be explained. But the story this young man told me is one of the strangest and the most moving.

He, Helmar, and his wife Elsa and their little baby were going to the Holy Land under the auspices of a

Why is this "WALL" and the whole Red-Group not blown out of their grip, this some day will be a bloody battle. (Why did we and Britain ever let this go on in the first place This is worst then being in "HELL" Some day in the Near Future God shall turn this World inside

They lived with Elsa's parents in a two-room "apartment," sharing a bathroom with six other tenants, and they were never warm.

The young couple had decided, before the baby was born, that they must leave East Germany even if they were killed in the effort. They could not endure the thought that the baby would live as they had lived all their young lives, with no future and no hope, only fear and despair. They had relatives in West Germany who had tried the various consuls in West Berlin in an effort to get visas to France, England, or America for Helmar and Elsa. But the consuls were very shy about the whole matter. One must never, it seemed, annoy the Communists anywhere!

It was then Helmar heard from some leaders of his particular religious sect, who came to him secret-

assisted refugees did so for a fee, ou for the attempts were dangerous.

"Then, it was a miracle," said Helmar, looking at me with his large blue eyes full of joy. A man came at dawn to their house and whispered that it was arranged that he and Elsa leave that night for the Berlin Wall and an attempt at flight into West Germany. Their guides would take them to a comparatively vulnerable place in the wall, but once within sight of the wall they would have to take their own chances with the mines, the police, the dogs, and the lighted guard towers.

A collaborator would mark the least dangerous path to the wall, with a white thread, and they were, for the sake of the others, to roll up that thread as they proceeded. They were not to deviate one foot from this frail marking, not to show a light,

and I was physically pretty low.

I had to wait in the airport at Athens for two hours because the plane going to the Holy Land was "delayed." The airport was crowded, and there were many crying children. All I wanted was to sit back, close my eyes, and hope the pain in my heart would stop for a few hours. I was not happy when a young couple with a baby sat down on the bench with me. I gave them a surly look, and the mother, a mere girl, smiled back at me radiantly and prepared to nurse her baby. She was hardly more than 19 and very thin and pale and shabby. Her husband, probably about 21, was in an equally emaciated state. Neither was dressed for cold weather, but fortunately Athens is mild even in January. Their infant, a little boy about a month old, was not fretful in spite of being pale and too thin.

As the mother nursed her child, the young father stood over them protectively. They had their luggage with them, two very small and battered pieces of a foreign make, and old. In spite of my own misery, I was touched by the sight of these young people, so poverty-stricken, so alone. Yet I saw that they radiated joy and contentment.

I began to wonder about them. My command of foreign languages is

certain Christian sect. They all had been born in what is now known as East Germany, under Communist rule, and both the young man and his wife had been born long after Hitler was dead and had known nothing but communism all their lives. Fortunately, though it was forbidden to teach religion in Communist East Germany, their parents had been devout and reverent people, and in some way Helmar had been secretly ordained as a minister when he was but 20.

Because the parents of the young couple had stubbornly refused to embrace communism, they had been denied the merest comforts of living. They were denied ration cards; they were threatened, hounded, harassed, reviled. But they stubbornly, if secretly, taught their children the faith of their fathers, had them baptized, and encouraged them to live as men must truly live if they are not to become beasts.

Helmar's and Elsa's baby was born Christmas morning. Helmar had been trained as a cabinetmaker and carpenter. Elsa had been working, up to the day she gave birth, as a domestic in the house of a "rich" Communist and his bullying wife. She had been glad of the work, for sometimes she could slip extra food to her parents and her husband.

ly and suggested that he go to the Holy Land to a small church in need of a minister. For some reason, the thought of going to the Holy Land quickened the hearts of the young husband and wife. Had not their child been born on Christmas Day? Was not Helmar a carpenter, like the adoptive father of Christ? And was he not a minister? Their minds were made up at once.

Of course, there was the matter of fleeing from East Germany and the Volpos, the German Communist police, who guarded every border, and especially the Berlin Wall. Helmar knew that it almost was impossible to cross over that wall; the land before it was mined. It was patrolled day and night by the Volpos and savage dogs. There were pits and barbed wire and loaded traps, and every day a number of desperately fleeing people, young and old, some only children, were murdered before they could even touch the wall. The police shot to kill; they took few prisoners.

But they could not live any longer in East Germany. They spent days and nights in prayer, growing more and more determined to flee, to save their baby. Whispers went about from their parents, from themselves. They had no money; they had no jewelry; and they had heard that those who

but to stoop and crawl on their hands and knees as much as possible. Their baby's mouth would have to be taped shut so that not a single sound would alert the dogs.

They could hardly bring themselves to describe that fearful flight in the darkness, along dark back streets in East Berlin, filled with police, carrying their child and what little they possessed. It was very cold, and snow was falling. The cobbles were slippery with sleet. No one dared to speak, not even in whispers. They darted into alleys and doorways at the sight of the patrolling Volpos. A walk of only four miles took several anguished hours.

There were no Christmas lights nor candles, though this was but five days after Christmas. Elsa was still weak from childbirth, and she had never known good food in all her young life. They shuddered in the cold; the wind tore at their faces and their poor clothing. They protected the infant as much as they could, and Elsa suffered with him, now that his mouth had been sealed. Though the air was bitter cold, Elsa was soon sweating from weakness and terror, and so was Helmar. They never stopped praying.

Then they saw the wall in the distance, fiercely illuminated by floodlights. Here their trembling guides



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8 January 1969

fill memo

Mr. Richard Nixon
Pierre Hotel
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Nixon:

I think this editorial in the PEORIA JOURNAL STAR was very helpful toward our efforts. It helped make possible for the ticket...headed by you and Spiro Agnew...to receive 50% of the votes cast in the 18th Congressional District in Illinois.

I'm sure that a thank you note to Charles L. Dancey, Editor, or Henry P. Slane, Publisher, would be appreciated.

If such a letter is written by you or one of your assistants, I, of course, would appreciate a copy.

Sincerely,

Ray A Neumann

Ray A. Neumann
Vice President

Co-Chairman
18th Congressional District
1968 Nixon/Agnew Campaign

RAN:cm



The Peoria Transcript
Established 1855

CONTINUING
The Peoria Journal
Established 1877

The Peoria Star
Established 1897

Our Choice For President

Election is a week from today, and the time has come for us to make up our minds, if we haven't done so heretofore.

The atmosphere in which we come to this point, as usual, is that of charges and counter-charges as the campaigns reach a climax.

The present charges revolve around whether Humphrey and Johnson are "playing politics with the peace talks", or whether Nixon is "playing dirty" by raising such a question.

Both are exaggerated, of course, as is usual in the heat of the last days of a political struggle. The convenient "leaks" from this Democratic administration of "secret progress" in the peace talks, unsupported by any tangible results IS, of course, politically inspired.

Humphrey's hints of "stopping the bombing" if elected were certainly political gamesmanship hardly calculated to help the negotiations.

But, in truth, both Humphrey and Nixon have used a great deal of restraint rather than going politically wild on the possibilities for "playing politics with peace."

In the same way, the exaggerated partisan baloney about Agnew's unsophisticated manner of speech and "lack of qualifications" is without any real political potency.

Truthfully, neither Nixon, nor Humphrey is either a nincompoop or a superman. And, truthfully, realistically, neither Agnew nor Muskie, regardless of their attractiveness or unattractiveness as personalities, has an experience background for presidential decisions that is even mildly impressive.

The real problem for the American voter is not to be derailed by the political gamesmanship, and to face squarely the question of which man, and which group of leaders, can do the best job with this split-up, inter-family-fighting American nation in the next four years.

The national Democrats, with Hubert Humphrey in the thick of it, have for more than a generation done a brilliant job of rubbing the sore spots in American life raw, and exploiting that rawness for votes.

At the same time, when in office, they have done a less than brilliant job of healing these same wounds.

They seem to have done much better at pouring salt on the wounds for political exploitation than in curing the ills with their government programs.

The result has been that they have contributed greatly to the chaotic divisions, the instability, and the resulting lack of progress in America, today.

Even those dissident Democrats,

Carthy, have acted in the party tradition — seeking to stake out a special interest bloc, inflame it, and exploit it for their own political advantage.

That game has done much to ruin America.

It is hard to believe that any new combination of the national leaders, under Hubert Humphrey, who were all raised in that political atmosphere, can put back together the Humpty Dumpty they pushed off the wall in the first place.

The GOP national leadership with Richard Nixon playing a part over the same years, has been less politically skillful at getting votes and exploiting special groups — but more skillful and efficient, more economical and more effective, at the actual business of running this government to provide stability at home and peace abroad.

If there is anything this country needs, now, it is a restoration of stability at home and peace abroad — a restoration that can only come with genuine progress in the place of political wound-salting and trick programs aimed more at votes than cures.

Our best chance to get it clearly seems to be from a new arrangement of the major Republican figures and leaders under the one man that all of them seem to respect and be able to work with — Richard M. Nixon.

For behind all the political name-calling, the truth has been demonstrated that with those in an actual working relationship, Mr. Nixon has and has had the respect of such widely separate figures as Eisenhower and the late John F. Kennedy, Dirksen and Strom Thurmond, Rockefeller and Reagan, Goldwater and Lyndon Johnson.

For outside the rough games of partisan politics, each of these men has demonstrated their respect ON THE INSIDE for Nixon, as have a great many national figures of both parties and different philosophies.

Behind the political facades and the public imagery, Nixon is a remarkable man, who works hard and effectively, who has a cool mind and a responsible character, and who achieves personal affection and respect in direct relationships far beyond his capacity to "get across" to masses of people by showmanship. This is the real reason for his "miraculous" political survival.

If we face the question of what this country needs in a President — these working qualities or a "video personality"? — it seems high time we faced the fact that we need an effective and responsible WORKING President.

Our best bet to get that is in

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January 8, 1969 - RN Tape

Dillon Anderson:

Send him the form letter that I sent to other friends
like Walter Thayer.

pl pull
this letter
for me

Please send to
Mr. Broth.

JAN 9 1969

THE NIXON CABINET

The solid substance of the nation hails the character of this cabinet with delight and increased confidence.

Past experience unquestionably proves self-made, successful businessmen who have learned the value of a dollar by their own hard toil and who have made and are making the country, are certainly less prone to give away the country than Roosevelts, Rockefellers, Joe Kennedy's sons, Harrimans, theoretical semi-nutty professors harboring a resentment against society for what they deem its failure to recognize their transcendent genius and social workers of the type of Harry Hopkins.

These cabinet appointees will apply practical experience and hard common sense to the solution of problems. For example, they know China has ⁷⁵⁰ 700 million, Russia 250 million, that these countries have to pay the west in gold for what they buy from it and doubling the price of gold would cut in half what they now pay and in effect make them a gift of one-half what they buy.

*They buy from us thru agents.
Nixon W. R.*

Yours for a Merry Xmas and a sounder year and era in domestic affairs, international respect and internal finances.

Writer wants to sell Pres.
insurance



Metropolitan Life

JAN 9 1960

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There's no charge for this service, and no obligation. Why not plan on a Family Security Check-Up as soon as possible?

Just complete and mail the enclosed reply card today.

Cordially,

Peter J. Lombardi

Representative

ok/32

7
1969 JAN 10 10 10 AM
Claremont 2A
Glenwood Gardens
Yonkers, N.Y. 10701

January 9, 1969

The Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Senate of the United States
Washington, D.C.

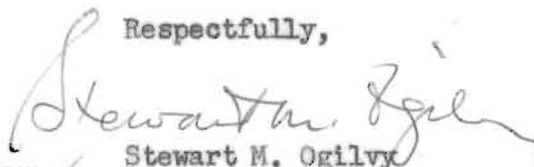
Dear Senator Jackson:

Congratulations on your proposal to hold careful hearings into the qualifications of Mr. Walter Hickel to serve as Secretary of the Interior. It is incredible that a man of his past record and recently stated opinions should be considered, much less appointed, to be custodian of the nation's natural resources, both material and scenic. This position requires, not only honesty, skill, and economic judgment, but also some sensitivity to values other than the economic.

As never before, Americans are coming to realize that affluence has no meaning unless the quality of their lives is preserved and enhanced. More than almost any other government officer, the Secretary of the Interior is the custodian of the U.S. environment and directly responsible for the means of upgrading the nation's quality of life.

I urge your committee to make it clear to the President-elect that an exploiter is entirely unsuitable for the Interior Secretaryship.

Respectfully,


Stewart M. Ogilvy

cc: President-elect Richard Nixon ✓
Senator Jacob Javits
Senator Charles Goodell

18
17
Mrs. A. C. Spurr
26 Park Rd., Wheeling, W. Va. 26003

JAN 9 1960

Think these may be of
interest to you-

Margaret B. Spurr

COMMENTARY BY AUSTIN V. WOOD

What Might Have Been

In my judgment, the time will come when all but the most bitterly partisan will recognize that the election of Mr. Nixon was a complete necessity for the continuation of our way of life. While the Vietnamese war and crime on our streets were the readily observable issues, the fundamentals involved were, in the long run, much more vital. It was a question of whether or not we were to pursue a course of ever increasing socialistic government or return to a government wherein the lives of our people will be influenced by legislation enacted by themselves through their representatives in Congress. Regulations of the various boards and bureaus today far exceed in numbers laws

enacted by Congress. They dominate every phase of our daily lives. Vietnam and the crime problem would in due time have been dealt with by administrations led by either of the candidates, but Mr. Nixon and Mr. Humphrey are fundamentally at odds concerning the course of our government over the years to come.

When John F. Kennedy entered the White House, he surrounded himself with a group of "intellectuals," under the leadership of Arthur M. Schlesinger, somewhat analogous to President Roosevelt's "brain trusters" of 1932, under the leadership of Rex Tugwell. Each of these groups was intent upon making over the entire governmental philosophy of the United

States. Mr. Schlesinger says of it, "The excitement in the White House infected the whole Executive branch. A new breed had come to town, and the New Frontiersmen carried a thrust of action and purpose wherever they went. For one thing, like the 'New Dealers' a quarter of a century earlier, they brought with them the ideas of national reconstruction and reform which had been germinating under the surface of a decade of inaction. They aspired, like their President, to the world of ideas as well as to the world of power. Like Rexford Guy Tugwell in another age, they proposed to roll up their sleeves and make America over."

I am inclined to believe that

President Johnson had no such "liberal" convictions. He pursued the Kennedy course because he felt it good politics. His record in the Senate was wholly conservative. Mr. Humphrey, however, is a complete believer. It seems to me, then, that under Mr. Humphrey we would have progressed down the road to ruin at an even more rapid rate than we have under Mr. Johnson.

To me the greatest danger which Mr. Humphrey completely failed to recognize is that of inflation. The growth of inflation over the last three years has tripled and the wage-price spiral has brought no relief to the worker or to the public generally. I do not pose as an economist and I certainly profess no cure

for inflation, but I do know that it is not to be cured by additional governmental expenditures as advocated by Mr. Humphrey. I am sure every citizen realizes that a government is no different from an individual in that neither can go on indefinitely living beyond its means.

Another field in which I feel the election of Mr. Humphrey would have spelled disaster is that of strikes by public and semi-public employees. We simply cannot go on with frequent shutdowns in our schools, in our hospitals, in our transportation, in our sanitary systems, our police and fire departments, etc. etc. These strikes are supported, if not designed, by labor leadership and as Mr. Humphrey

would have owed his election to the various labor leaders he would not have been in position to deal with the problem.

Another problem which Mr. Humphrey refused to recognize and which would prove disastrous to our future is the appointment of Supreme Court Justices upon the basis of their social philosophy rather than upon their ability and integrity. As Mr. Humphrey was unable to see any fault in the decisions of the present Supreme Court, he could scarcely be depended upon to restore the sanctity of that great Judicial body which is the only protection afforded the citizen against imposition by either the Executive or Legislative branches of our govern-

ment. Businessmen large and small can testify to the many such unwarranted impositions over the past several years.

Over all, it seems to me beyond dispute that a change in the course of our government was imperative. Whether or not Mr. Nixon is the best man we might have chosen is beside the point. Under the circumstances, he was the only man available. I am surprised that so great a number of our citizens failed to recognize the situation. I feel sure, as I said in the beginning, more complete realization will come in the not too distant future. This is a period in our history when we must all pull together if our nation is to survive.

COMMENTARY BY AUSTIN V. WOOD

Bring Our Boys Home!

As this is written, Christmas is just around the corner. All over the country streets are decorated, stores are filled, children are happy. Yet in more than half a million homes there can be no real Christmas. More than half a million American boys who would like nothing so much as to be with their families for the holiday season are six thousand miles away in a land in which the inhabitants know little more than how to kill. These boys are there facing death every day, not of their own free will, but under sentence of their government. They are there not to promote the welfare of their nation, but rather to cover the unbelievable mistakes of a group of men so

convinced of their omniscience that they were willing to play God with the lives of thousands of promising young men. And while these young men fight a war which has been repudiated by the people of their nation, a small group sits in Washington still plotting how the hopeless struggle may yet be carried on to a complete military victory which would have as its accomplishment only more deaths and more suffering, and more desperate longing by a group of lonely kids.

A man sits in Texas surrounded by his family wondering just what step he might yet take to rescue his place in history. And there is a very simple course he could adopt were he

deserving of the image he seeks for the future. It takes a truly great man to admit a tragic mistake and do all in his power to rectify it. And even this man, supremely self confident as he has demonstrated himself to be, must by now be forced to recognize, as has most of the world from the beginning, that this cruel war into which he catapulted us without constitutional approval never has had legitimate objective and could result only in completely unacceptable tragedy.

Paris now has demonstrated beyond any possibility of doubt that the war we have been fighting has been solely in protection of a group of unscrupulous politicians whom we assisted in

seizing the government of a people to whom they were wholly unacceptable. Surely, Mr. Johnson, with all of his political experience, must have known of their indefensible position when he made his Honolulu speech in which he committed us to unyielding alliance to the end. How could he such a short time ago have taken such a position save with determination to fight through to military victory regardless of cost? And how could he possibly at that late date have failed to realize that there could be no victory except through the total destruction of Vietnam and the resulting world catastrophe?

How now may the American people accept the propaganda that we must have an "honor-

able peace"? How may a war unjustifiable in the first place, become honorable through imposition of peace terms face-saving to those responsible? Just what is this plea that unilateral withdrawal would result in destruction of world dependence upon our national commitments? With the exception of Britain and Germany, neither of whom is in position to incur our displeasure, just which major nation in the whole wide world has failed to roundly condemn our position in Vietnam? Never in our history have we been regarded in so hostile a light.

Moreover, by just what right have these men committed our people to defend the nations of the world? Is it not high time

that the world be told that we, the people, repudiate those commitments which were made upon our behalf without authority? Is it possible that we have nothing to offer the world except military power and political bribery? Does anyone believe that the true respect and support of other nations may be won in such manner?

We never could destroy respect and confidence by doing that which is right. As things stand today, Lyndon Johnson, in my judgment, will go down as the most thoroughly repudiated President in our history, but he could say tomorrow that in view of the unreasonable and unyielding stand of the Thieu-Ky government in Paris we forthwith

withdraw our support. We will reach agreement with North Vietnam whereby we each immediately will withdraw all forces from South Vietnam and allow the South Vietnamese to pursue their struggle for independence just as they have for more than fifty years. Such a declaration would be too late to bring our boys home for Christmas, but it would bring joy into their homes and it would bring hope into the lives of the Vietnamese who for so many years have been cruelly exploited first by one group and then another. Moreover, it would assure Lyndon B. Johnson the place in history he so ardently seeks. He could yet demonstrate himself a truly great statesman.

COMMENTARY BY AUSTIN V. WOOD

On Guard Against Military!

President-Elect Nixon is surrounding himself with some strong men in the Defense Department and he most assuredly will need them. The Defense Department probably is more strongly entrenched than the State Department. Not only do they have one and three tenths million civilian employees, few of whom may be replaced, but many of the most powerful positions are occupied by Generals and Admirals. Most any frank Army or Naval officer will tell you that the final promotion to Admiral or General largely is guided by "service politics" so that a small group at the top is pretty much in control.

That the department badly needs reorganization is beyond question. The mere fact that they command 1.3 million civilians in addition to three and one-half million men and women

in the various services is proof enough. No small group should have that many at their beck and call. Most every President has recognized this fact, but also has recognized the difficulty of penetrating the establishment. President Truman in 1947 invited Ex-President Hoover to reorganize the executive branch of the government and Louis Johnson, then Secretary of Defense, immediately invited President Hoover to make his department the first study. From that moment on Secretary Johnson was on his way out.

While it seems beyond reason to contemplate that our military ever will make an effort to take over our government, still many Presidents have warned us that we must never permit the military to gain control. The latest warning came from none other than President Eisenhower who

should know whereof he speaks. Despite the confidence most of us have in these military leaders, the fact remains that they are trained as fighting men and are taught that the ultimate settlement of international disagreement lies in force. This firm conviction no doubt has played a large part in the establishment of our two hundred major military bases all over the world. The annual cost of these bases is more than \$77 billion. Add to this the cost of maintaining more than one and one-half million military personnel overseas and you can readily understand our continuing balance of trade deficit.

Now, while a military takeover in this country is inconceivable, it can be easily appreciated that the military will vigorously oppose Nixon's proposed reevaluation of our foreign de-

fense commitments which now are said to embrace forty-three nations. They also may be expected to press for war in any international dispute that may bob up. In the Cuban crisis, they pressed President Kennedy very hard for immediate attack even though it might lead to nuclear war with Russia. In the Vietnam situation, they have continuously pressed for escalation and vigorously opposed a cessation of bombing. Even today in the light of the Paris Conference they are bitterly opposed to any settlement short of complete military victory.

The other side of the coin is this. Posing as a "peace-loving" nation, we have entered into four major wars in the last fifty-four years and during that time have sent troops into many other countries beset by difficulties purely internal. We have given

\$35.8 billion in arms to seventy-nine countries, most of which were not at war and in addition the Pentagon has "sold" \$12.6 billion in arms financed through loans which never will be repaid. We are told now that the Pentagon at the end of the Vietnamese war will request from Congress more than one hundred billion dollars to make up for expenditures deferred because of the war. Under all this evidence, how may foreign nations assess us other than as completely militaristic?

And surely we have the proof that war gets us nowhere. In the five major wars we have fought, just what has been accomplished? We entered World War I to save the British Empire. Today the British Empire is a thing of the past. World War I precipitated World War II. We rid the world of Hitler and Mus-

solini only to get Stalin. We went to war in Korea after our State Department had written that country off as of no value economically or strategically. We still are there and perhaps will be there for many years to come. Now we find ourselves bogged down in the swamps of Vietnam with no prospect of any gain even though we fight through to complete military victory.

In not one of these wars was any interest of our country threatened. Moreover, no other major nation in all modern history ever has entered a war unless her interests were directly involved. Yet we persist in this strange philosophy which threatens involvement in war after war and eventually must result in nuclear destruction of the world. And again we have no direct interest. Just how are we injured by the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia? And yet it is

Dean Rusk who insists that Russia be warned against further encroachment. Just why should we, time after time, raise the question of a reunited Germany? No direct interest of ours is involved and certainly Germany herself is responsible for any injury she may have suffered. Just why is it up to us to maintain the Mediterranean as a Western European sea? And yet we warn Russia against encroachment by sending two destroyers into the Black Sea over which Russia has every right to claim prior rights.

Yes, Mr. Nixon has much to face if he is to rescue us from a foreign policy which, if continued, must eventually spell our downfall. I am told that Mr. Nixon has the necessary nerve and determination. Still, his adversaries are many and powerful. We may only wait and hope.