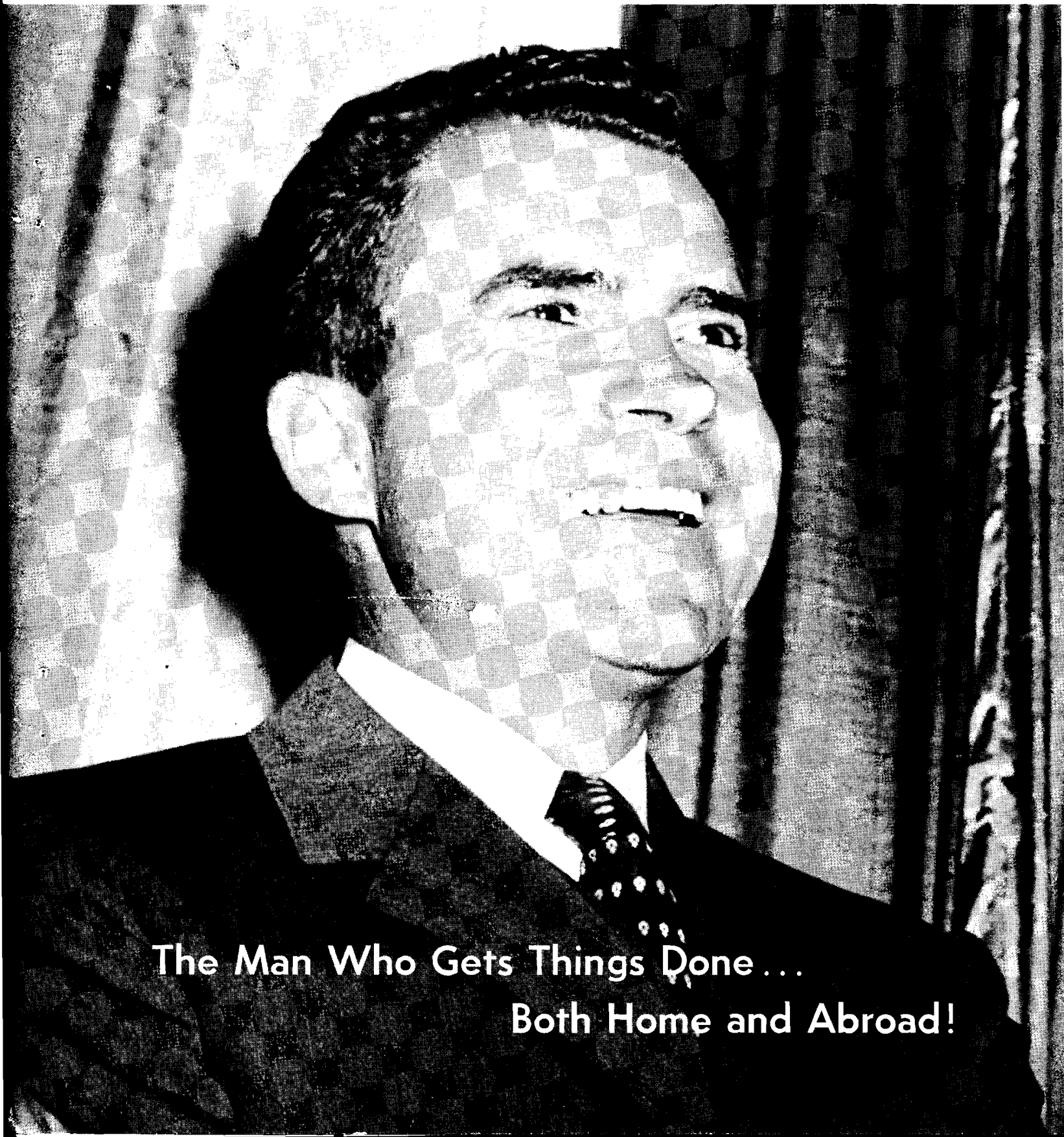


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47	1	03/1960	Brochure	Richard M. Nixon Speakers Manual. Issued by The Dick Nixon Club. 58 pages.

RICHARD M. NIXON

FOR PRESIDENT



The Man Who Gets Things Done ...

Both Home and Abroad!

RICHARD M. NIXON

Speakers Manual

"There is no man in the history of America who has had such careful preparation as has Vice President Nixon for carrying out the duties of the Presidency

"For four solid years there hasn't been a principal administrative meeting among the heads of Government that he has not attended as an active participant.

"He has gone on behalf of the United States to many foreign countries . . . and in every country . . . the reports have been that the United States has gained many additional friends."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower

Issued by:

The Dick Nixon Club
832 Shoreham Building
15th and H Streets, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

March, 1960

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"Dear Dick,

Under you and the President the Republican
Party is emerging, at home and abroad, as
the great liberal party of the future."

MILTON EISENHOWER

I'M FOR DICK NIXON

BECAUSE:

Richard Nixon is prepared by experience to be President of the United States. He has been carefully trained in all aspects of the job by President Eisenhower. He has had invaluable experience "minding the store" in Ike's absence.

Dick says, "I would carry out and build upon the policies of the Eisenhower Administration." And Dick is the one who is best prepared to do it.

Dick Nixon has shown that he can and will stand up to the Communists in a way that Americans respect and are proud of.

Richard and Pat Nixon have represented America in all parts of the globe; the world's leaders know and trust them; Dick will be able to work effectively with our allies for peace with justice.

Under Ike and Dick America has made more rapid progress in building schools and hospitals and in satisfying other urgent public needs than ever before; Dick would speed that progress.

Dick Nixon is an experienced legislator and a strong, decisive leader. He would make the kind of strong President that America needs.

Dick has for years been a tower of strength for the Republican Party and, at the same time, an effective Vice President for all Americans.

The benefits of economic growth for Americans have been greater in the past seven years under economic policies that Dick Nixon supports than ever before; he would continue those policies.

Dick Nixon is living proof to the world that America is a land of opportunity where a talented young man or woman from the rank and file can work hard and get to the top.

Dick Nixon is a winning campaigner; he has always had broad support from Independents and Democrats as well as the nearly unanimous support of Republicans. The polls show he has such broad support now.

"... Never has there been a Vice President so well versed in the activities of government. Whatever dedication to country, loyalty, and patriotism, and great ability can do for America, Dick Nixon will do -- and that I know." PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

DICK NIXON - THE MAN



1946

Congressman!



1950

U.S. Senator!



1952

Vice President!



1960

President!

Richard Nixon's career has probably been the most remarkable of any in modern times. Fourteen years ago he was a young, small town lawyer, little known outside his home community. In those fourteen years he was twice elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, then to the U.S. Senate, and then as Vice President of the United States. Now he is the leading contender for President. It is a success story in the best American tradition.

It is also evidence of the extraordinary qualities and abilities that have made such a meteoric rise possible.



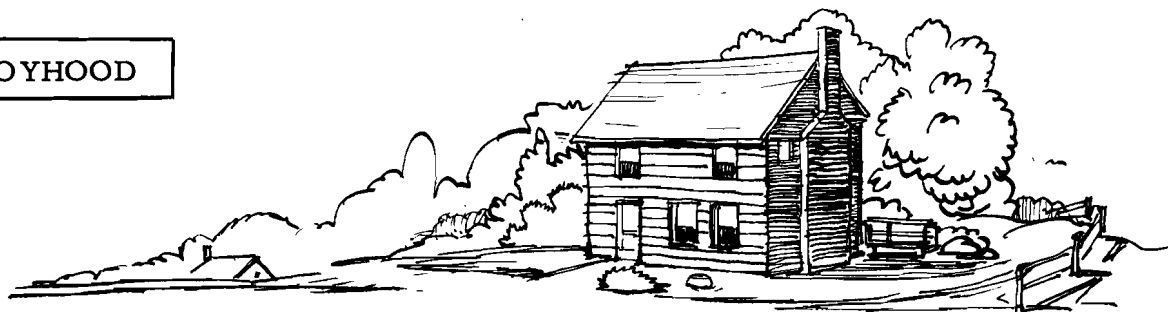
"I had heard a lot of very fine things about him. I checked with a lot of people who worked with him in both the House and the Senate. Everybody whose opinion I respected said he was an absolute star, a man of enormous capacity. They liked and admired him. So I pretty much made up my mind that this was the fellow." THOMAS DEWEY

"... a man of ability, capacity, and skill, a politician of finesse and astuteness, who should not be underrated."

SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY



BOYHOOD



Dick was born in Yorba Linda, a very small town in Southern California on January 9, 1913. He grew up in nearby Whittier, a pleasant, quiet, medium sized town, the wholesome atmosphere of which owed much to the fact that many Friends had settled there. Whittier was regarded as a "Quaker Community." There he learned habits of hard work and thrift, a respect for his fellow man regardless of race or creed, and a deep respect for the rights of individuals. An unswerving devotion to the truth wherever he found it, and to personal integrity, was also part of this Quaker heritage.

As a boy Dick had responsibilities. He worked in the family store, delivered groceries, and sold gasoline. He helped to put himself through school. In school he proved to be a good student. He worked hard, got good grades, and showed special talent for debating at an early age. He was particularly interested in history and politics.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Dick's success in debating reflects several personal characteristics which have had a lot to do with shaping his career. His willingness to work hard enabled him to master the facts of any subject that he tackled. He has an exceptional, analytical mind and a retentive memory which enables him to make his own speedy evaluation of a problem confronting him. Add to this a remarkable ability to think on his feet. These are the qualities which, taken together, make him one of the few men in American public life today who can speak extemporaneously, but authoritatively, on national issues.

In addition to these qualities Dick has a faculty for making warm, loyal, lasting friends. People who ever have had a chance to know Dick well, remain his staunch admirers, permanently.

"As a young student Dick had the uncommon capacity to brush aside the facades of a subject and get to the heart of it. He always completed on half a page what would take a normal "A" student two pages.... He has a fantastic capacity to communicate with people eye to eye, shoulder to shoulder." DR. PAUL SMITH
President of Whittier College

EDUCATION

Nixon attended the public elementary school in Yorba Linda, California, until his parents moved to Whittier in 1922. He completed his grammar school education in Whittier and was graduated from Whittier High School in 1930 at the age of seventeen.

He maintained an "A" average through high school. He won the Constitutional Oratorical Contest, an interscholastic public speaking competition, three years running: his sophomore, junior, and senior years.

On graduating from high school Nixon won the California Interscholastic Gold Seal Award for scholarship. He also won the Harvard Award as "best all-round student." The Harvard Award entitled him to a scholarship at Harvard University. Unable to accept, Nixon chose Whittier College.

At Whittier Dick maintained a high academic standing while prominent in extra-curricular activities. He was graduated second in his class. He was President of his Freshman class, Vice President of the Student Body in his Junior year, and President of the Student Body in his Senior year. He was associate editor of the student newspaper. He represented Whittier in more than fifty intercollegiate debates and won most of them.

In his freshman year Nixon was a leader in organizing a new student fraternity called the Orthagonians or Square Shooters. The Orthagonians competed with the established "Franklins," who had a reputation for being highbrow and favoring the sons of the town's wealthier families. Nixon was the first president of the Orthagonians. He wrote their song. He was the director and male lead of their first play, which he collaborated in writing.

Dick worked hard to make the football team, but spent most of his time on the bench. A classmate remembers "Dick had two left feet. But, boy, was he an inspiration. He was always talking it up. That's why the chief the coach let him hang around, I guess. He was one of those inspirational guys."

After graduation from Whittier, Nixon went to Duke University Law School in North Carolina on a scholarship. He was graduated from Duke in 1937, at age twenty-four. He stood third in his class and was elected to the Order of the Coif, an honorary law fraternity. Dick was elected President of the Duke Bar Association, and he was on the Duke Law Review staff.

<p>"Richard Nixon, one of the finest young men, both in character and ability, that I have ever had the opportunity of having in my classes. He is a superior student, alert, aggressive, a fine speaker, and one who can do an exceptionally good piece of research when called upon to do so. His position with his fellows is shown by the fact that he is this year president of the Duke Bar Association." DEAN H. CLAUDE HORACK (Duke - 1937)</p>

SMALL TOWN LAWYER

Nixon passed his bar examinations in November, 1937, at age twenty-four. He went to work for the small law firm of Wingert and Bewley and, about a year later, was made a member of the firm. The firm name became Bewley, Knoop and Nixon.

From 1937 to 1942 Dick practised law in Whittier and served as Assistant City Attorney. At that time it looked as though a career as a small town attorney might be in store for him. Dick liked trial work but disliked divorce cases. When these came his way he often managed to reconcile the litigants.

WAR TIME SERVICE

In January, 1942, Nixon went to work for the U. S. Office of Emergency Management, later the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C. Here he gained an understanding of the problems of Federal employees and at the same time crystalized a strong dislike for centralized economic direction.

In August, 1942, Nixon was commissioned a Lieutenant (j. g.) in the Navy and, after indoctrination at Quonset Point, Rhode Island, was assigned first to duty in Iowa and then, in May, 1943, to the South Pacific with the South Pacific Combat Air Transport Command.

He served on Guadalcanal, Bougainville, Vella Lavella, and Green Island and won two South Pacific battle stars. He received a Letter of Commendation from the Commander, South Pacific Area and South Pacific Force for "meritorious and efficient performance of duty as Officer in Charge of the South Pacific Air Transport Command." The Citation says:

"He displayed sound judgment and initiative in organizing the South Pacific Combat Air Transport Command at both Bougainville and Green Islands. He established the efficient liaison which made possible the immediate supply by air of vital material and key personnel, and the prompt evacuation of battle casualties from these stations to rear areas."

After fifteen months overseas Nixon was transferred to the Fleet Air Wing at Alameda, California and, later, the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics in Washington, D. C. At the end of the war he was engaged in negotiating the termination of Navy Contracts with aircraft manufacturers in Baltimore, Maryland. For his performance on this assignment Nixon received a second Letter of Commendation.

He was released from active duty in March, 1946, in the grade of Lieutenant Commander.

FIRST CAMPAIGN - 1946



The Incumbent

In 1946, after the war, an unusual event started Dick on his political career.

A committee of one hundred citizens had formed in the old Twelfth Congressional District of California for the purpose of seeking out the best qualified man they could find to run for Congress against the incumbent, Jerry Voorhis. They found Dick.



Dick - the Challenger



After interviewing and rejecting eight applicants the Committee decided, well in advance of the primaries, that Dick Nixon was their man. They persuaded him to make the race, and they successfully mobilized a unified effort in support of their choice.

In this 1946 campaign Dick worked hard and was elected with about 15,000 votes to spare. He studied the issues and mastered the points of his disagreement with the "liberal" incumbent, Jerry Voorhis. He challenged Voorhis, who had been in office ten years and was considered unbeatable by many, to a series of debates. The two contestants actually met on the same platforms in a series of discussions on the issues in all parts of the District. Republicans, Democrats, and Independents packed the high school auditoriums to hear the candidates match their wits, their principles, and their ability to put their ideas across.

At the start of the campaign few observers gave the young challenger much of a chance to beat the "Champ." When Nixon won his party's nomination (with a popular vote of about 7,000 below the incumbent's total), his supporters thought he had done well, but they didn't expect him to be able to win the general election.

But Dick's views on the issues, expounded dramatically in the colorful debates where the two candidates could be compared in action, convinced the people of the Twelfth District that Dick Nixon was the man they wanted. When the votes were counted in November he was ahead by 15,000. He had won the nod from thousands of Democrats as well as from Republicans.

"The secret of his political success: . . . He works untiringly; has good political sense; . . . wife certainly is an asset. He has good sense of timing. He knows the issues, and he has the ability to hit upon the popular imagination"

JERRY VOORHIS

FIRST TERM - THE HERTER COMMITTEE

In Congress Dick Nixon was soon selected for the important "Herter Committee" to study the European Recovery Program. Here his capacity for hard work and for dealing effectively with an immense volume of factual material found a speedy application.



Dick won the lasting friendship of Chris Herter and the Committee was commended for the "staggering volume and intensity of its work."

Postwar Europe at the time was virtually prostrate. Pre-war ideals as well as pre-war production facilities and civilization had been laid waste. Communist Russia then appeared capable of overrunning Western Europe. Communist and socialist theories seemed to be spreading everywhere and finding fertile ground among survivors in the Western Democracies.

Thus, Dick Nixon's education in the problems of free world survival in the face of Communism began thirteen years ago in 1947.

"Dick is the best person we have, outside of the President himself, for overseas good-will missions. I don't know anybody who so effectively represents abroad the best qualities of America, and the kind of dedication to the ideals of our nation which have made it respected and admired."

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

- AND TAFT HARTLEY



Dick was also soon plunged into one of the most complex and difficult of our domestic problems by his appointment to the House Education and Labor Committee.

Few national issues have generated more heat than did the effort to redress, after twelve years of the admittedly one-sided Wagner Act, the balance between labor and management.

Here again, however, Dick's unusual talents stood him in good stead. He was among the leaders in drafting and supporting the Taft-Hartley Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 and in the subsequent moves to amend and improve it. For all the bitter criticism that has been aimed at this legislation, it has survived the test of time and has come to be recognized for what it is: a piece of just legislation in the interest of the working man and of the general public. The success of this legislation is in part a tribute to Dick Nixon's ability to analyze a problem, to look at it objectively without partisan prejudice, and to find a workable solution in the best interests of all the people.

FROM THE FIRST, DICK GOT THINGS DONE, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD

 SECOND CAMPAIGN - 1948

Dick's extraordinary work as a freshman Congressman won him immense popularity in his home District. In 1948 he scored a smashing victory.

He was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Congress as well as by the Republicans of his District!



Nixon
Democratic
Nominee

In other words, the majority of the Democrats, as well as the Republicans wanted Dick for Congress!

Nixon
Republican
Nominee

(California law at that time permitted candidates to file on both tickets, and they usually did so; sometimes they "won" in the primaries by being nominated by both parties.)

 THE HISS CASE

It was during his second term in the House of Representatives that Richard Nixon became involved, as a result of his membership on the House Un-American Activities Committee, in the explosive and fateful issue of Communists in Government.

The issue was dramatized in the case of Alger Hiss, an important Government official, a man who enjoyed the confidence of many people in high places and a person who seemed to many to be above suspicion.

As a lawyer Nixon had had experience in judging the veracity of a witness. Now he became convinced that Hiss was lying about his alleged Communist connections.

Of course, Dick was fully aware of the risk to his own political career which was involved in questioning the loyalty of Hiss. It would not be enough to be right. He would have to be able to prove that he was right. There was an easy way out. He could have assumed, as many others did, that a man of Hiss' prominence could not possibly be tainted with Communism.

Dick took the hard way. He had a duty to pursue the facts, and he responded to that duty. Personally, carefully, and almost alone he persisted in drawing out the evidence. Ultimately, Hiss was convicted of perjury.

"Nixon's job on the investigation of Hiss was a monumental performance. He has never gotten credit for the major part of his accomplishment." AMOS J. PEASLEY

"The conviction of Alger Hiss was due to your patience and persistence alone." HERBERT C. HOOVER

THE SENATE RACE - 1950

By 1950 Dick Nixon's popularity had reached new heights. It was no longer confined to his home congressional district; it had spread throughout California. Dick was the logical candidate of his party to run against the veteran, Sheridan Downey for the office of U. S. Senator from California.

After Dick had announced for the race, Senator Downey withdrew as a candidate. Conservative Democrat, Manchester Boddy, and Congresswoman, Helen Gahagan Douglas engaged in a bitter primary contest for the Democratic nomination. Representative Douglas won, but not until after she had been identified up and down the State by her Democratic opponents as being on the leftmost margins of the Democratic Party.

Thus, Dick Nixon was again confronted, as he had been in his first race for Congress, with a clear cut contest between his own concept of constitutional government and free enterprise and the "let the government do everything" concepts of the "liberals" of that day. The campaign was a hard fought one, along these established lines. In November, 1950, the people of California chose Dick Nixon as their new Senator.

In this contest Nixon won with a plurality of about 680,000 votes, although Democrats outnumbered Republicans in California by about three to two. It is evident that hundreds of thousands of Democrats voted for Dick Nixon and against Douglas.

"... the man whose 'bulldog determination' enabled the government to hunt out and unravel the Hiss case;" a campaigner "who puts more of his heart into a campaign" WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND

EISENHOWER AND NIXON - 1952

After only two years in the Senate, Dick was involved in another campaign. This time it was a national campaign and as candidate for Vice President of the United States.

Dick had made such a fine record as a moderate, progressive Republican, as an articulate spokesman for his point of view, and as a scrapping, vote-getting campaigner - the like of which his Party hadn't seen in years - that nominee Eisenhower put the name of Dick Nixon at the top of the list of those he would like to have for a running mate. The team of Ike and Dick was formed. In 1952 Dick was elected Vice President.

It was the first time in nearly a quarter century that a Republican had been elected to office in nation-wide balloting; Ike and Dick broke the long adverse record.

"All the people of California are rejoicing at your success, Dick." The Nixon nomination "is like a breath of fresh air to this country, and I believe the people will respond to it." EARL WARREN

A NEW KIND OF VICE PRESIDENT



As Vice President of the United States Dick Nixon has continued to set new precedents. President Eisenhower likes him and trusts him, not only in political matters on which he has been regularly consulted, but on matters of National Policy.

"In the last four years you have brought to the office of Vice President a real stature that formerly it had not known; . . . you have worked tirelessly and effectively to interpret to the people of America - and to forward - the policies of this Administration. For all of this I am personally indebted to you . . ." PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, 1956

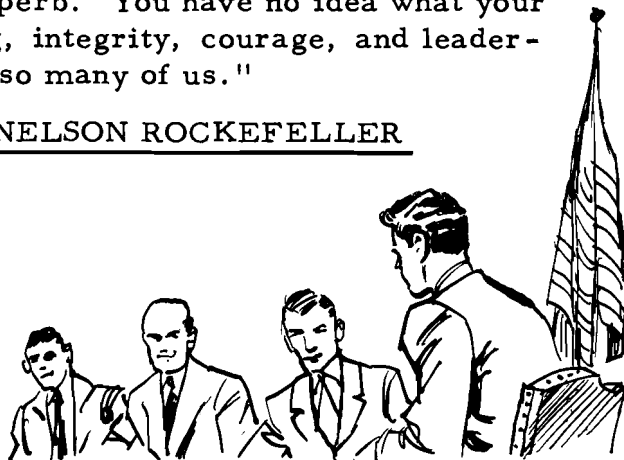
The President named Dick a regular member of the Cabinet. At Cabinet meetings Dick sits across the table from the President. He always participates as a member of the Cabinet. He presides when the President is absent.

"All of us in the Administration are proud, indeed, of the job you have done during these truly difficult days, and are proud to be associated with you as the leader who is carrying on in the President's absence."

* * * *

"You were superb. You have no idea what your understanding, integrity, courage, and leadership mean to so many of us."

NELSON ROCKEFELLER



DICK HAS BEEN TRAINED TO BE PRESIDENT

The President also made Dick a member of the National Security Council and again authorized him to preside in the absence of the President. Dick was made Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts and Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth.

"Richard Nixon's judgement of Congress' thinking was superb. He gradually seemed to impress the Cabinet and the National Security Council, and his thinking became accepted as authoritative."

AMOS J. PEASLEY

President Eisenhower also called on Dick Nixon for a series of nine important missions abroad. The Vice President has traveled more than 150,000 miles as the President's representative.

In 1953 he went to the Far East, in 1955 to Central America. In 1956 he went to Brazil for the Presidential inauguration, to Asia, and to Austria and Germany to study the Hungarian Refugee problem. In 1957 he made his trip to Africa and Italy, and in 1958 came his trip to South America.

On this last trip, in Caracas, Venezuela, the motorcade in which Dick and Pat Nixon were travelling was stopped and attacked by a Communist inspired mob. The great personal courage and the cool good judgment, which Dick Nixon showed when Pat's life and his were in danger, won him many admirers.

"Your fellow legionnaires share the heartfelt pride and gratitude of all Americans for the courageous and dignified manner in which you represented the United States and your high office under the most difficult and trying circumstances." John S. Gleason, Jr.

National Commander, American Legion

"Allow me to express my profound admiration for the great service you have performed for our country and for the cause of democracy and freedom throughout the world, with your serene conduct and exemplary fortitude in the face of Communist aggression during your recent visit to South America." Serafina Romualdi, Latin American Representative of the A. F. L. - C. I. O.

"The unruffled composure you demonstrated in those places where you were stoned and spat at generously reflects a type of courage of the highest order. Such courage, generated by your readiness to subordinate self to your country's interest has enhanced American goodwill, the vain efforts of those who have an axe to grind against America notwithstanding."

President Carlos P. Garcia, The Philippines

After the South American trip the House of Representatives commended Nixon for "his courageous and dignified conduct."

In November, 1958, Vice President Nixon went to England to represent the President at the dedication of the American Chapel at St. Pauls. Here, as everywhere, he made friends for America.

"Your speeches have deeply impressed the public.
Your personality and that of your charming wife
has 'got over' in a wonderful way."

HAROLD McMILLAN

"If I may say so, your visit to this country has been a
great success and has strengthened still further our
close friendship with the United States."

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

And in August, 1959, the Vice President went to Russia to open the American Exhibition at Moscow. This was the occasion of his famous debates with the Premier of the U. S. S. R., Mr. Khrushchev.

The Vice President's trip to Moscow and to Poland have undoubtedly won him wide respect and admiration.

"The Vice President is proving himself a good ambassador.
He is friendly, tough, and most important, he radiates confidence.
That is the face America needs to show to the world."

THE BOSTON HERALD

"Vice President Nixon has been saying to the Russians the very things that most of us would like him to say."

THE BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD

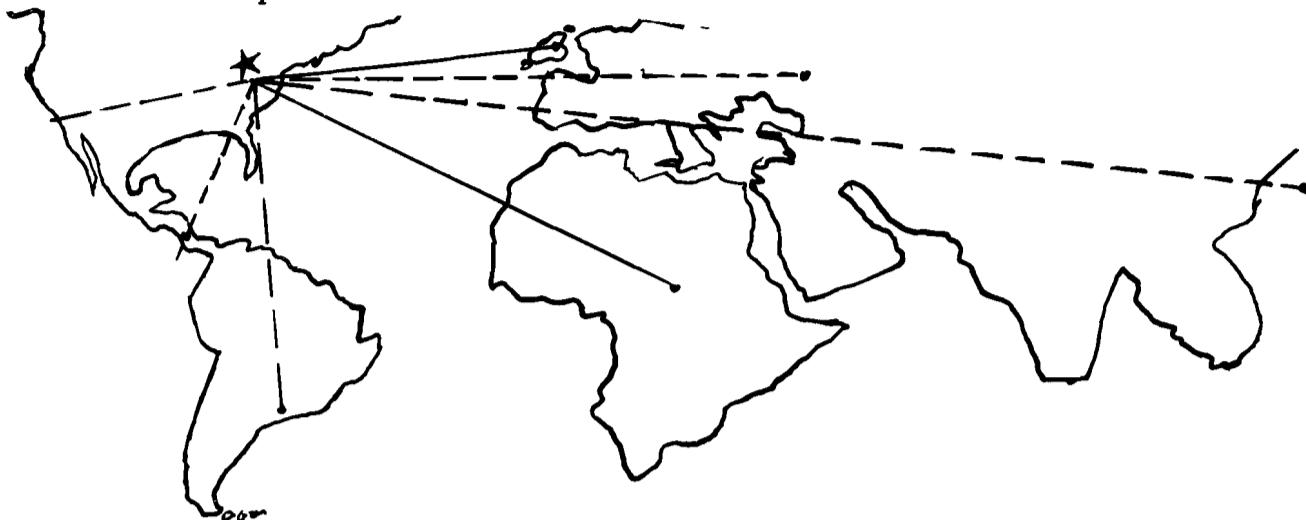
"Mr. Nixon's trip to Russia has proved to be much more important than many of us expected it to be. In fact it has produced a diplomatic break-through."

WALTER LIPPMAN



THE PREPARATION OF A PRESIDENT - 1960

The jobs that the Vice President has held in the Executive Branch (which have been in addition to his duties as Presiding Officer of the Senate) have given him a wide experience in the critical areas of national administration.



His missions to foreign countries have given him a unique opportunity to study at first hand the problems of U.S. foreign relations, to get acquainted with the heads of foreign states, to implement the policies of the administration abroad, and to formulate his own opinions about how they can be best dealt with in the future.

His service in the Cabinet has made him familiar with the problems of administering the Executive Branch.

His activities on the National Security Council have given him an intimate knowledge of the highly classified measures that are required for the national security, and of the reasons for these decisions.

His Chairmanship of the President's Committee on Government Contracts has given him a continuing role in the drive of this Administration to secure equal civil rights for all, and to eliminate differences in the treatment of U.S. citizens based on differences of race or creed.

His Chairmanship of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth has put him in the forefront of the Administration effort to promote maximum sustainable economic growth with price stability and, therefore, the nation's domestic well-being.

"Nixon knows more about the sensitive area of government relations in the world than any man who might be nominated / and is / the most logical, widely experienced." THOMAS DEWEY

WHAT PRESIDENT EISENHOWER THINKS OF DICK

"There is no man in the history of America who has had such careful preparation as has Vice President Nixon for carrying out the duties of the Presidency, if that duty should ever fall upon him. For four solid years there hasn't been a principal administrative meeting among the heads of Government that he has not attended as an active participant. He has gone on behalf of the United States to many foreign countries on many trips. And in every country he has visited the reports have been that the United States has gained many additional friends."



President Eisenhower

"I have called upon him to serve on numerous committees . . . and the success attained is a tribute to his dedication and his wisdom."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Gettysburg, September 12, 1956.

"By your extensive travels you have been of inestimable service to the Secretary of State and to me. In addition you have gained an understanding of our foreign problems that is both unusual and comprehensive."

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

"Anyone who attempts to drive a wedge of any kind between Dick Nixon and me has just as much chance as if he tried to drive it between my brother and me."

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

THE STEEL STRIKE

Dick Nixon, working with the Secretary of Labor, got the steel strike settled. He got it settled on a basis that satisfied both labor and management and was fair to the public.

This is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable and creditable accomplishments of recent years.

- This strike had taken a bite out of U. S. production and economic growth half as big as the bite taken by the entire recession.

- Everybody wanted a settlement, but labor-management attitudes had hardened. Although the cooling-off period was drawing to a close, no meeting of the minds was in sight.

- Costly resumption of the strike or emergency legislation or both seemed to be in prospect.

- At the express direction of President Eisenhower, Nixon undertook to bring about a settlement. The Federal Mediation Service had tried long and hard to bring the disputants together, but negotiations had bogged down. New ideas were needed.

- Characteristically, Dick studied the facts objectively and came up with a new proposal which both sides found satisfactory.

- Mr. Roger Blough, U. S. Steel Chairman, said this proposal was "perhaps the only one possible for both sides to accept." Mr. Blough estimates the increase in average annual earnings for employees would be 3.75% per year. This was less than the Aluminum settlement of 5.2% or the Can settlement at 4.5% or the Kaiser Steel settlement at 3.82%. It was well below the 8% average in prior steel settlements.

-
- Mr. David J. McDonald, President of the Steelworkers Union, said the settlement meant "peace, prosperity, and lasting happiness" for the 500,000 steelworkers.
-
-

The inflationary influence that results from a wage increase depends on two things:

- 1. how much over-all unit costs go up as a result of higher labor costs, and
- 2. to what extent this increase is offset by increases in labor productivity.

If productivity in the steel industry continues to rise at about 3% per year as it has in the past, and if total costs rise less rapidly than labor costs, this settlement will have little inflationary effect and perhaps none at all.

-
- DICK NIXON SERVED THE NATION WELL IN SECURING A SETTLEMENT OF THE STEEL STRIKE WHICH ASSURES CONTINUED PRODUCTION AND WHICH INVOLVES LITTLE, IF ANY, INFLATIONARY INFLUENCE
-

- "Without the Vice President we would not have had a settlement."

JAMES P. MITCHELL
Secretary of Labor

Dick and Pat



No account of Richard Nixon's career would be complete without the story of Pat Nixon, his wife.

Mrs. Nixon was born in Ely, Nevada in 1913; she is two months younger than her husband. Christened Thelma Ryan, her father nicknamed her "Pat." The family moved to a small farm near the village of Artesia, California, while Pat was still a baby. There the Ryans raised vegetables on a ten acre "ranch." Pat remembers that she "worked right along with my brothers in the fields" and it was "lots of fun," and she helped her mother with such household duties as baking. "The school was a mile away." Each day she and the other children walked both ways.

Pat Ryan's mother died when Pat was twelve, and for five years she had charge of the Ryan household. Her father died when she was seventeen. After that Pat Ryan was on her own.

For a year after her father's death she worked in a local bank; then she drove east with relatives and took a job in a hospital near New York. Returning to Los Angeles at nineteen, she studied merchandising at the University of Southern California, working vacations and holidays at Bullock's-Wilshire store. Occasionally she made some extra money doing bit parts in the movies.

After graduation Pat wanted to be a buyer for a big store, but the offer of a teaching job paying \$190. a month in the Whittier High School was too attractive to turn down; so Pat came to Whittier.

Here she met Richard Nixon. They tried out for parts in a Little Theatre play and won the two romantic roles. Wasting no time, Dick proposed to Pat the night they met. But Pat was in no hurry. Dick courted her for two years before they were married in June, 1940.

Pat and Dick are both experienced in making their own way. The experience was very helpful to them in making do on Dick's salary. During the war, Pat often took jobs to supplement the family income. As a Congressman's wife, living in a two bedroom apartment in Virginia, she was cook, laundress, maid, seamstress, and baby sitter for the household - with no outside help.

Now Vice President and Mrs. Nixon have some help at their home on Forest Lane in Washington, but it still takes a good deal of doing on Pat's part to make ends meet. A Vice President has no allowance for "quarters" or for entertainment expenses. All of this must come out of his salary. (The Vice President's "expense allowance" from the government is only for expenses incidental to official activities.)

So, there continues to be a heavy demand on Pat Nixon's home-making talents. The Second Lady of the land cooks the Vice President's breakfast and says proudly, "Dick claims no one but me fixes soft scrambled eggs the way he likes them." She goes to market for the family and takes the girls to school in their 1955 Oldsmobile. Sometimes her mail is very heavy, as it was after their South American trip. Since Pat Nixon has no secretary, she answers it herself.

But the real center of the quiet home life that the Vice President and Mrs. Nixon live at their present home is their two daughters, 'Tricia, fourteen, and Julie, eleven. The Nixon's are devoted to their girls and are determined that they will be good parents in addition to fulfilling the demands of their public responsibilities.

Occasionally a Vice Presidential duty will cause Julie to say: "I think Daddy ought to get a new job so he would be home more. Why can't he work like the man in the grocery store and come home every night at six?" But the four Nixons can be sure of being together at breakfast every day, and even the demands of the Vice Presidency allow a man to be a father on some evenings and weekends.

In addition to her role as home-maker in the Nixon private life, Pat Nixon has had important duties as wife of the Vice President. She has accompanied him on many of his good will trips abroad and has helped him represent America to our friends abroad.

Pat Nixon has shared the triumphs of her husband's career, and she has shared its trials. She was with him when he accepted the nomination for Vice President. She was in the car behind his when Communist mobs threatened their lives in Caracas. She has managed the task of being at once a good mother and homemaker and a good Second Lady. Pat Nixon is prepared in the event that the duties of First Lady should ever fall upon her.

DICK NIXON - THE EISENHOWER-NIXON RECORD

Under Ike and Dick, working as a team, America has set new records of peacetime economic progress, of relaxing international tensions, and of projecting the ideals of progress under freedom throughout the world.

Americans of both parties have similar goals for progress in America; but there is a sharp difference in their views about how these goals can best be attained. Vice President Nixon stated that difference at Chicago on January 27, 1960:

"We Republicans have unshakeable faith that the way to achieve these goals is by the free choices of millions of individual consumers, by the productive efforts of free management and labor, and by local and state action wherever possible -- supplemented when necessary but not supplanted by the Federal Government.

"The philosophy of most of our opponents is just the opposite. They claim that the road to progress has to be paved with bigger government, more spending, and higher tax bills for the people to pay."

Seven years ago Eisenhower and Nixon applied their principles. The period began with the biggest tax cut in history. As a result of this tax reduction alone, about forty billion dollars have been spared by the Federal tax collector in the past seven years and have been available for additional spending by the consumer and by State and local government.

The rapid expansion of Federal spending was halted. If allowance is made for price changes, Federal purchases of goods and services in 1960 will be at about the same level as they were in 1953.

Under these policies the flow of real goods and services to American consumers expanded at a greatly accelerated rate, and at the same time America's needs for homes, hospitals, schools, highways, and a great variety of other public facilities and services were satisfied at a sharply accelerated rate.

This more rapid progress resulted, for the most part, not from Federal action but from allowing private initiative and state and local government to do the job.

"The record proves that our faith in freedom is well placed."

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON

MORE JOBS

Under Eisenhower and Nixon American industry has provided more jobs for U.S. citizens than ever before. In 1959 there were 65.6 million civilian jobs in the U.S. compared to 61.0 million in 1952 and 57.8 million in 1947.

Not only has the total number of jobs been higher; there have been more jobs per thousand of population.

We want jobs to be available for the people who want them. The best test of how well our economy is doing in providing jobs is this: how many civilians were actually employed in proportion to the size of the population?

Under Ike and Dick there have been an average of 536 employed persons per thousand of adult population.

Most of the other 464 people per thousand were young people in school, housewives, and retired elderly people.

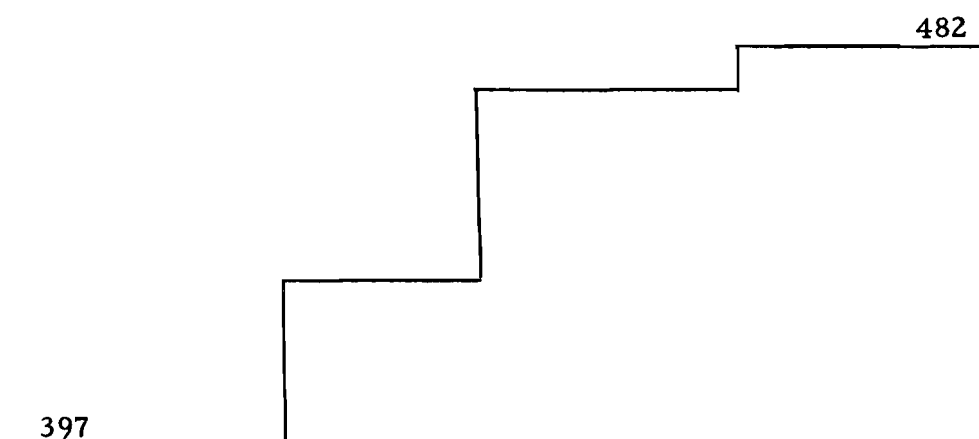
Under Ike and Dick U.S. non-farm industry has employed on the average 482 persons per thousand of adults.

This is a higher percentage of the population than has ever been employed before. Before the last World War only 397 U.S. adults per thousand were employed.

Even during the war, with all the activity involved in fighting, there were only 430 jobs per thousand.

Here is a chart showing the progress toward more jobs in industry:

Civilian Employed Per Thousand of U.S. Adults 14 and Over



AMERICA INCREASED ITS NUMBER OF JOBS UNDER IKE & DICK

BETTER JOBS

While the increase in the number of jobs is an important measure of the benefits of economic progress and growth, the mere number does not reveal the fact that an important "upgrading" in the average job has been taking place.

Few facts mean more in terms of human satisfaction than this upgrading of jobs. The trend is largely the result of technological progress in industry.

Since 1950, this trend has accelerated. Of the 16.4 million jobs added in the past nine years, 98% were in the five best paid major occupation groups.

This trend means that most people who took new jobs in the period got jobs with better pay, more prestige and usually greater job satisfaction.

This progress flows from what Mr. Nixon has called "the productive efforts of free management and labor."

AND BETTER PAYING JOBS

The earnings of American workers are now at all-time record levels.

Not only are earnings at record levels in dollars, but also the worker can buy more with his pay check than ever before.

Under Ike and Dick the real value of most workers' earnings has gone up faster than under previous administrations. (The real value is the dollar value adjusted for changes in the prices the worker pays.)

Worker purchasing power has gone up, partly because prices have been more nearly stable, and partly because big investments in capital equipment by industry have increased worker productivity.

Compare the rate at which worker earning power has increased each year under previous administrations with the more rapid rate of increase under Ike and Dick:

<u>Job Groups</u>	<u>Increase Per Year Under Previous Administrations</u>	<u>Increase Per Year Under Ike & Dick</u>
Professional & Technical Workers	2.8%	3.5%
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	1.1%	4.0%
Clerical & Kindred Workers	2.0%	4.5%
Sales Workers	3.6%	4.2%
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	3.8%	5.0%

PRICES

The tragic inflation which has played havoc with values in the United States since 1939 has been brought under control by Ike and Dick:

Ike and Dick have brought near-stability to our price system after years of price madness, by following policies "based on encouraging rather than stifling free enterprise."

Under these policies an economy such as ours will grow rapidly and produce more, better, and better paying jobs, and at the same time maintain reasonably stable prices.

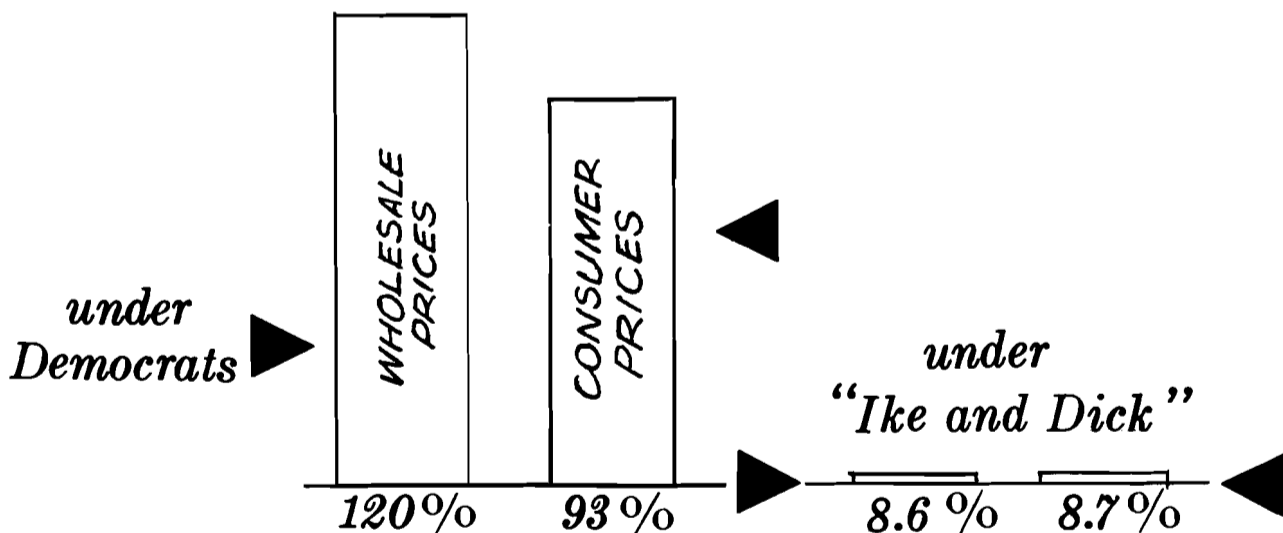
Price stability is essential for maximum sound economic growth in a free economy. Only when there is an outlook for reasonably stable values can people who save invest intelligently and with confidence.

It is chiefly this investment in more efficient tools and equipment that increases worker productivity and makes higher pay without inflation possible.

If the sound economic policies which the Vice President supports are continued over the next ten years, we can count on a continuation of reasonably stable prices through the period.

But, if these policies are abandoned, as the Democrats frankly promise to abandon them, we can be sure we will have a repetition of the devastating inflation of the 1940s.

Contrast the record of consumer and wholesale price increases under the Democrats (1939 to 1952) and under Ike and Dick (1952 to 1959).



ECONOMIC GROWTH

People work in order to buy what they want. The principal purpose of economic activity is to create and distribute goods and services to consumers. In a free economy the decision as to what shall be produced is made, not by central economic planners, but by "the free choices of millions of individual consumers."

In the first five years under Eisenhower and Nixon and their policies of "encouraging rather than stifling free enterprise," the real volume of consumer purchases of goods and services increased 60% faster than it had in the last five years under the Democrats.

This means that the benefits of economic growth to consumers was much greater under Eisenhower and Nixon.

Here is the comparison of the average annual increase of consumer purchases in billions of 1960 dollars for the two periods:

Last five years under Democrats	- \$ 6.2
First five years under Ike and Dick	- \$10.0

As might be expected, when the Federal Government takes a relatively smaller share of our national production, the consumers get a relatively larger share. And the reverse is also true. When, as under the Democrats, Federal purchases of goods and services expand more rapidly, the flow of goods and services to private consumers increases less rapidly.

Here is the dramatic comparison of these two 5 year periods showing that:

Under the Democrats:

Federal buying went up
\$9.1 billion per year.

And consumer buying went
up only \$6.2 billion per year.

Whereas, Under the Republicans:

Federal buying in 1960 dollars
went up only \$0.6 billion per year.

And, as a result, consumer
purchases of goods and
services rose \$10.0 billion
per year.

<p>WHEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TAKES MORE, PEOPLE GET LESS. WHEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TAKES LESS, PEOPLE GET MORE.</p>
--

CONSUMER GOODS AND SERVICES

The flow of consumer goods and services to Americans has increased both under the Democratic and Republican administrations, but it increased 60% faster under Eisenhower and Nixon than it had under Truman.

It might be supposed that consumer goods and services are desirable and that a rapid increase in this flow would be a matter for pride. The Democrats, however, who, as the Vice President has said, "claim that the road to progress has to be paved with bigger government, more spending, and higher tax bills" are embracing a curious new doctrine according to which government outlays "have great growth producing, aesthetic, and spiritual value - whereas, private spending is considered to be vulgar, materialistic, and selfish."

This is a transvaluation of values according to which, what people want is not necessarily "good" or "goods." It implies that the wise government economic planner (a Democrat) will know better what is good for people than they know themselves. He will better the consumer's lot by increasing Federal Government expenditures and, thus, supplying the consumer with more of what the planner judges to be good for him.

This radical opinion received a big push from J. K. Galbraith, who described modern America as "a world where increased output satisfies the craving for more elegant automobiles, more exotic food, more erotic clothing, more elaborate entertainment -- indeed for the entire modern range of sensuous, edifying, and lethal desires."

It is a congenial view to those who think America is a "second rate power," that Americans are "vulgar," and "materialistic," and are going "soft and flabby" in the face of virile communism. It is also a congenial view to those who think a centrally planned economy will be better than a free choice economy.

The facts, however, contradict this slanderous view. "The free choice of millions of individual consumers" in this country has actually been directing our production to wiser and more beneficial channels, not more foolish ones."

In the years from 1952 to 1958 the average American consumer reduced from 43.6% to 39.1% the share of his expenditures devoted to food and clothing. He increased the share of his outlay devoted to such beneficial objectives as owner occupied homes, medical services, privately financed education and research and travel.

AMERICANS ARE NOT GOING SOFT AND FLABBY; A FREE CHOICE ECONOMY ALLOCATES PRODUCTION MORE WISELY THAN A CENTRAL ECONOMIC PLANNER COULD POSSIBLY DO.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, HOUSING, AND THE GENERAL WELFARE

Economic progress makes possible, in addition to a more adequate supply of consumer goods, the realization of important national objectives such as better health, better education, better housing, in which government services and government facilities have a proper role.

As Vice President Nixon said, it is the "unshakeable faith" of Republicans that the way to achieve these goals, which require government activity is "by local and state action wherever possible." He said the services of local and state government should be "supplemented when necessary, but not supplanted by the Federal Government."

Policies based on this Republican faith have been followed during the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration. Total Federal purchases of goods and services (measured in dollars of constant purchasing power) have not been expanded.

It is a fact of major importance that America made more rapid progress toward its goals in the fields of health, education, and housing under these policies than it had under the Democrats when the real volume of Federal purchases expanded rapidly.

Democratic critics of this Administration have been advocating increased Federal spending (and taxes). They have justified the proposal on the grounds that such expenditures are necessary to speed progress in the fields where public services are admittedly important.

This argument simply ignores the facts: progress has been greater when the Federal role didn't expand than when it did.

Vice President Nixon said of our achievements:

"We can and should be proud of our record. And let me serve notice right here and now that I intend to defend it with all the strength at my command against those who attack it."

He said, however, that "the very record which is our greatest strength is potentially our greatest danger, "because there will be "a temptation to stand pat on what we have done." He said:

"We shall look upon our record, not as our ultimate achievement, but as the solid foundation upon which to build even greater accomplishments in the future."

This section documents, in part, the record of progress in the fields of health, education, and housing under Eisenhower and Nixon. The next section is devoted to how Vice President Nixon would build on this foundation.

HEALTH

The chance of an American catching one of eight major killing and crippling diseases has been literally cut in half during the relatively short period of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration.

The eight diseases are tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, malaria, typhoid, meningococcal infections, diphtheria, undulant fever, and smallpox.




The incidence of these diseases, taken as a group, was reduced from twelve in 10,000 to six in 10,000.

Federal expenditures for health research were raised to record levels under Ike and Dick, and the war against disease was greatly accelerated.

HOSPITALS AND DOCTORS

New hospitals have been built during the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration at an all time record rate.

After allowing for changing costs, here is the comparison of the real volume of total new hospital construction in millions of 1947-49 dollars per year:

1939 - 45	Under Roosevelt	\$157	
1946 - 52	Under Truman	\$528	
1953 - 59	Under Ike & Dick	\$580	

The hospital building under Truman was predominantly publicly financed. Under Ike and Dick it has been predominantly privately financed. Private hospital construction in the seven years under Ike and Dick has been 83% above the level of the preceding seven years under Truman.

During the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration new doctors were graduated from medical schools at a rate of 6,834 per year, 20% above the rate in the preceding five years.

AMERICA GOT THE MEN, THE KNOWLEDGE, AND THE FACILITIES
TO PROMOTE BETTER NATIONAL HEALTH UNDER IKE AND DICK
MORE RAPIDLY THAN EVER BEFORE

OTHER HEALTH FACILITIES

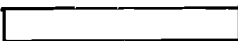

Water and sewage facilities are types of public investments which are clearly essential to the public health and well-being.

Water facilities include source and purification facilities for community water supplies and distribution systems. Sewer facilities include collecting sewers and treatment works.

The value of contract awards for construction of water facilities in the last four years under Eisenhower and Nixon (1955-1958 inclusive) was \$1.7 billion compared to \$0.9 billion in the last four years under the Democrats (1949-1952 inclusive). (Comparable information for the years 1946, 1947, and 1948 is not available, hence the rates of construction for the full periods under Truman and Eisenhower-Nixon can not be compared.)

After allowance is made for the rise in the average cost of water facilities construction, the real volume of such construction in the last four years under Eisenhower and Nixon was 35% greater than in the comparable period under Truman.



Here is the comparison in millions of 1955 dollars:

Under Truman	\$1,177	
Under Eisenhower-Nixon	1,595	

Similarly, in the case of sewage facilities construction, contracts in the last four years for which information is available under Ike and Dick had a value of \$2,458 million, compared to \$1,377 million in the last four years under Truman.

After allowance is made for rising costs in this case, the real volume of construction of sewage facilities during the last four years of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration is 32% higher than under Truman.

Here is the comparison

Under Truman	\$1,734	
Under Eisenhower-Nixon	2,282	

IN THE CASE OF WATER AND SEWAGE FACILITIES, AS WITH HOSPITALS, MORE RAPID PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN SATISFYING THE NATIONS' NEEDS DURING THE EISENHOWER-NIXON ADMINISTRATION THAN UNDER THE PRECEDING DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION

EDUCATION - SCHOOLS

School rooms built during the eight years of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration will accommodate about 15 million children.

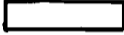

This is upwards of three times the 5.5 million children that can be accommodated by classrooms built during the preceding eight years under Harry S. Truman.

A serious backlog of need for new educational construction was accumulated during the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Administration, when the annual construction of new classrooms averaged only 11,870 for twelve years.

This situation was not much improved under Harry Truman. The 23,500 classrooms built per year in the eight years under Truman brought the average for twenty years of Democrat administration to only 16,525 classrooms per year.

Under Eisenhower and Nixon more than half a million new classrooms will be built. The average annual construction will be 62,700 classrooms.

The graphic comparison is: (classrooms built per year)

Under Democrats (20 years)	16,525	
Under Republicans (8 years)	62,700	

Thus, under Eisenhower and Nixon there was an outstanding job of catching up with the need for educational facilities which had accumulated during the Democratic administrations.

The 30% increase in classrooms between 1954 and 1959 compares with a 20% increase in pupil enrollment in the same period.

As a result, the average number of pupils per classroom, which was 30.6 in 1954 was reduced to 28.1 in 1959.

America spent a much bigger share of its resources on education during the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration than it had under previous administrations. In 1958 total U.S. educational expenditures reached \$19.8 billion. This was 4.6% of U.S. gross national product, compared to 3.3% in 1952. From 1932 to 1952 under the Democrats educational expenditures averaged 3.0% of gross national product.

EDUCATIONAL CONSTRUCTION WAS NEGLECTED UNDER THE DEMOCRATS; THE RESULTING BACKLOG OF NEED HAS BEEN LARGELY CAUGHT UP UNDER EISENHOWER AND NIXON

EDUCATION - TEACHERS

To accomplish the nation's objectives of a better education for our children, requires an adequate number of adequately paid instructional staff as well as classrooms.

From 1952 to 1958 the number of teachers in public schools rose from 963,000 to 1,240,000. This was a 29% increase in the number of public school teachers. It contrasts with the increase of 16% from 1946 to 1952 under the Truman Administration.

As a result the average number of enrolled public school children per teacher declined from 30.1 in 1952 to 28.1 in 1958.

It had risen from 28.5 in 1946 to 30.1 in 1952 under the Democrats.

Thus, to the extent that better education for our children is possible, when the teacher's time must be divided among fewer children the nation slipped backward in the Truman years, but has moved forward and recovered that loss during the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration.

Teachers' pay has also improved in relation to earnings in other employment during the Eisenhower-Nixon years.

In the years 1940 to 1942 the average annual salaries of public school instructional staff personnel was about equal to the national average for all full-time employment.

In the 1952-53 school year this relation was still true.

In the 1957-58 school year, however, the average public school salary at \$4,650 was 9% above the national average earnings.

During the Eisenhower-Nixon years public school salaries rose 31% compared to a 22% increase for the average of all full-time workers.

These figures do not, of course, indicate that U.S. public school teachers are adequately paid in relation to the importance of their job of educating our youth, but the figures do demonstrate that the compensation of teachers in relation to that of other employment scored a marked improvement in the Eisenhower-Nixon years after not doing so under the preceding Democratic administrations.

<p>THE NUMBER AND COMPENSATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IMPROVED DURING THE EISENHOWER-NIXON YEARS AFTER FAILING TO DO SO UNDER THE PRECEDING DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS</p>

SOCIAL INSURANCE AND WELFARE

During the Eisenhower-Nixon years the "pit of personal disaster" has been bridged over to a greater extent for more and more citizens.

In June, 1959, more than 13 million citizens were receiving Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance benefits.

The percent of the nation's aged, sixty-five years of age and older, eligible for benefits had risen to 71.6% from 42.2% in 1952 as the program matures.

Total monthly benefits in 1959 were above \$800 million.

The average monthly benefit for a retired worker under the system in October, 1959, was \$72.64, compared to \$49.25 in 1952.

After allowing for the 10% rise in consumer prices, which occurred in the period, the purchasing power of the average benefit check showed an increase of one-third.

For those whose needs were not met by insurance programs there was aid through public assistance.

The number of persons receiving old age assistance declined in the period by 9% to 2,401,000. The number of beneficiaries under the programs of aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled showed increases.

The average monthly public assistance payment under the old age assistance program was \$65.64 in October, 1959, compared with \$50.90 in 1952.

Allowing for the increase in the cost of living, the purchasing power of the average old age assistance check rose 17% in the period.

AMERICA TOOK INCREASINGLY BETTER CARE OF ITS AGED AND INFIRM
DURING THE EISENHOWER-NIXON YEARS

HIGHWAYS

The nation's investment in its highway system in 1958 amounted to \$5.4 billion. This reflected an increase of \$2.6 billion from the \$2.8 billion level recorded in 1952.

Even after allowing for a modest increase in average highway construction costs, the real volume of new building was up 85% in these years.

Under the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration the 41,000 mile Interstate System of freeways was undertaken.

Work on 10,131 miles of this system (or 25% of the system) has been initiated. 5,800 miles of highway in the system has been completed (14%).

Few aspects are more typical of the American way of life than the individual mobility made possible by the private automobile in combination with a good highway system.

The interstate system proposed and undertaken under this administration introduces a new concept of long-range travel by private automobile.

UNDER EISENHOWER AND NIXON INVESTMENT IN NEW, IMPROVED
PUBLIC HIGHWAYS WENT FORWARD IN AMERICA AT ABOUT
TWICE THE RATE UNDER TRUMAN

HOUSING

During the Eisenhower-Nixon years from 1953 to 1959 the nation's home building industry has been satisfying our needs for new homes at an all-time record rate.






The 8,149,200 privately financed homes built in the years from 1953 to 1959, inclusive, are 19% above the 6,851,200 units started in the preceding seven years.

A very large backlog of need for new housing had built up in America in the Roosevelt years, when only about 2.4 houses were built per year for each hundred of population.

In the post war period under Truman, progress was made in satisfying this need when new housing starts rose to an average of 6.8 per hundred of population per year.

During the Eisenhower-Nixon years, however, an even higher rate of 7.1 per hundred of population has been maintained, in spite of the fact that the emergency post-war needs had been partly satisfied.

The graphic record of the rate of new home building under the Democratic administrations and under Eisenhower and Nixon is provided below in units per thousand of population.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Housing Starts Per Thousand of Population</u>
33-40	Roosevelt	25 
41-45	Roosevelt	23 
46-52	Truman	68 
53-59	Ike and Dick	71 
1959	Ike and Dick	74 

The 1959 rate of starts is the equivalent of a new home for each American family every 38 years.

In addition to the fact that the housing industry built 19% more houses in the Eisenhower-Nixon years, they were bigger and better houses. They were, on the average, worth 18% more than the Truman homes. In 1954 dollars they averaged \$13,900 compared to \$11,800 for the earlier construction.

AMERICA GOT MORE AND BETTER HOUSES DURING THE EISENHOWER-NIXON YEARS THAN UNDER THE PRECEDING DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS

FARMERS

The average income (from all sources) of persons on farms in the United States has been \$949 per year during the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration.

This is 8% above the average for the preceding seven years under Truman.

Nevertheless, farm income has not risen as strongly as non-farm income in recent years. In 1959 it was down from the relatively high level of 1958.

Programs initiated by Democrats to support the price of some farm products have stimulated production out of relation to demand. The result has been huge, costly, government-owned surpluses and a depressing influence on prices in spite of the expensive government conducted price support activities.

The truly remarkable gains in production per acre of all major crops in recent years has been evidence of the resourcefulness and efficiency of our farm population, but under the unwise farm programs legislated by Democratic administrations it has led to high government expenditures with little or no corresponding benefit to farmers.

In spite of the adverse effects of these programs on farm income during the recent years of peaceful growth, the farmer's purchasing power over the long term has performed well in relation to the purchasing power of the non-farmer.

For example, in 1958, the purchasing power of the income of the average person living on farms was 83% over the pre-war level of 1935-39, whereas, the average purchasing power of the non-farm population was only 69% above the same base period.

IN THE LONG PULL FARMERS HAVE ENJOYED AS MUCH OR MORE ECONOMIC PROGRESS AS NON-FARMERS IN SPITE OF THE PRICE DEPRESSING EFFECTS OF ILL-CONCEIVED DEMOCRATIC FARM PROGRAMS

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The free world has grown stronger during the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration. The threat of world domination by Communism has been gradually diminished, although it is still substantial.

There was a period following World War II, when this Country had substantially disarmed, during which western Europe was exposed to an extreme danger of being overrun by Russia.

Now the likelihood of Russian military aggression is greatly lessened.

During that early period Communism expanded on many fronts. Hundreds of millions of people in many parts of the world came under the Communist yoke.

Now this expansion of Communist power has been halted.

In that postwar period many free countries had powerful Communist parties with open international affiliations and sympathies. There was a critical danger that these countries would fall to Communism by subversion.

Now this danger is greatly reduced.

Even in America there were people who listened with interest to Socialist and Communist theories.

Now few Americans see any merit whatever in such proposals.

Even in Russia there have been changes that diminish the threat of armed aggression. The terror has been rejected (temporarily at least) as an instrument of government. The "iron curtain" has been partly drawn aside. Some increased attention is being given in Russia to consumer goods production. Russian threats have become less blatant; it now protests it wants disarmament and peace.

These are improvements over the Stalin era.

There is less solidarity among Communist block nations than there has been in the past. There is less friendliness for Communism among the uncommitted nations.

THE WORLD DRIFT TOWARD COMMUNISM HAS BEEN STOPPED UNDER
IKE AND DICK

THE AFFIRMATION OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD FOR FREEDOM
IS MORE CLEARLY HEARD

 NATIONAL SECURITY

The military strength of America and of the free world is now at an all time record peak. This peak of strength has been achieved under Eisenhower and Nixon.

On January 27, 1960, speaking of effective free world defense, President Eisenhower said:

"The real test is to provide security in a way that effectively deters aggression and does not itself weaken the values and institutions we seek to defend.

"Because of our insistence upon adequacy and efficiency our country is, over all, the strongest power on earth, both militarily and economically."

General Nathan F. Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and former Air Force Chief of Staff, testified on February 1, 1960:

"I believe the United States is the strongest nation in the world and will remain the strongest nation in the world."

And Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates, Jr., said:

"There is no deterrent gap."

It is important to keep in mind in this connection that a national expenditure for a deterrent greater than necessary is wasteful. It weakens rather than strengthens our position.

President Eisenhower emphasized this point on February 4, 1960. He said:

"What you want is enough - a thing that is adequate. A deterrent has no added power once it has become completely adequate."

Democratic spokesmen, hardpressed for an "issue," have professed to think that America is a "second class power." On January 27, 1960, Vice President Nixon said:

"Questions have been raised as to whether we have . . . sufficient strength . . . to deter any potential aggressor."

"We need constant reexamination and constructive criticism of our defense posture. . . But constructive criticism is one thing; making America appear weaker than she is to potential aggressors is another. It is time to quit selling America short.

"No aggressor in the world today can knock out the deterrent striking power of the United States and its allies. This is the case today and it will continue to be so in the future."

"We know this. Our political critics should know it; and, what is most important, Mr. Khrushchev knows it."


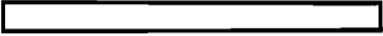

MISSILES

The free world arsenal contains an operational Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM), operational Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBMs), and, altogether, twenty types of missiles in operational status.

These missiles were developed almost entirely under Eisenhower and Nixon. Very little was done to develop such weapons under prior administrations.

A good measure of the size of the effort made is the amount of money provided for missiles of all types.

(millions of dollars per government fiscal year)

<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Administration</u>
Before 1951	\$ 60	Democratic <input type="checkbox"/>
1951 - 1953	1,000	Democratic 
1954 - 1960	3,000	Republican 
1961	7,000	Republican 

Funds programmed for ICBMs actually declined to nothing under President Truman.

Before 1947	\$1,950,000
1948	270,000
1949	100,000
1950	0

The development of this important weapon was neglected in spite of the fact that Truman's Presidential Air Policy Commission advised him on January 1, 1948:

"... other nations may well be even with or ahead of us now. Research in these areas must be given the highest priority."

This neglect under the Democrats is the chief reason we are behind the U. S. S. R. in the development of big rocket engines:

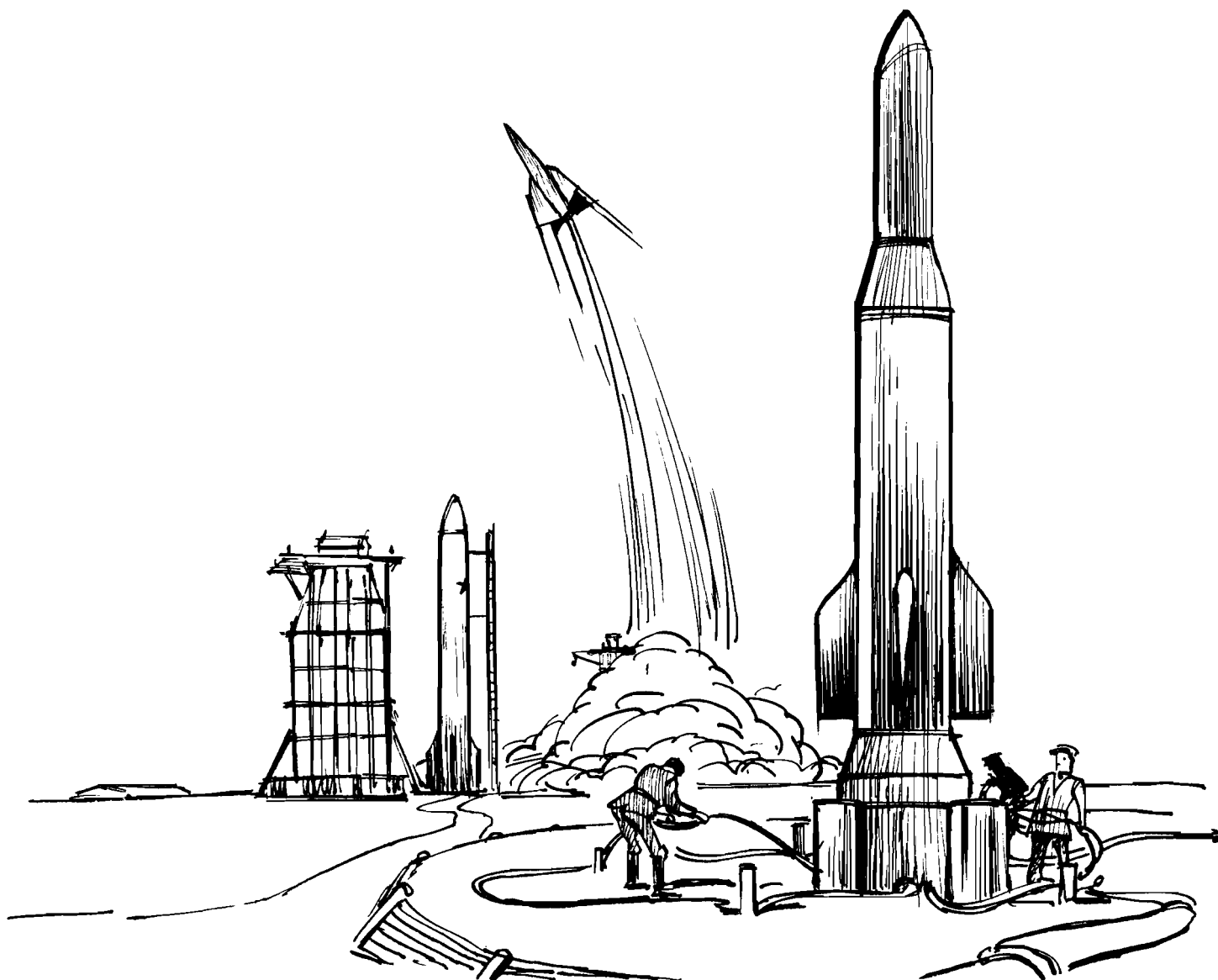
"The main reason is that the U. S. had no ballistic missile program worth mentioning between 1945 and 1951."

Werner Von Braun, November 10, 1957.

Missiles (cont.)

According to Lt. Gen. B. A. Schriever "we are behind the U.S.S.R. in developing a propulsive force" because "we have been working hard on the problem of achieving tremendous thrust only 1/3 of the time spent by the U.S.S.R. on these matters." But "we have made substantial progress" and lack of the big rocket engines "does not affect our military power. We could devastate the Communist world by bomber, or by IRBMs, or by ICBMs... by any one of these means or by a combination of them."

AMERICA AND THE FREE WORLD HAVE MISSILES BECAUSE OF THE
EFFORT UNDER EISENHOWER AND NIXON



The most important discoveries of the space age have been made by American Scientists.

These discoveries have been made as a result of space programs under Eisenhower and Nixon.

Here is a list of Made-in-America firsts:

First to find and measure the Van Allen radiation belts.

First to measure the extent of the earth's magnetic field.

First to photograph the earth from 300 miles in space.

First to discover the pear shape of the earth.

First to observe hydromagnetic oscillations of the earth's magnetic field.

First to measure the density of micrometeors in interplanetary space.

First to recover an object intact from space.

First with fully stabilized space flight (all three axes).

First to orbit a communications satellite.

We have put fourteen satellites in orbit compared to three for the USSR.

We have pioneered in space exploration in spite of the fact that we do not have booster rockets as powerful as the USSR. How is that possible?

- Because we have developed more sophisticated, smaller instruments for use in satellites than have the Russians.
- And because we have put up more satellites with different instruments, different orbits, and different objectives.

Why don't we have booster rockets as big as the Russians do?

Chiefly because the Democrats neglected development work on rocket motors when they were in power. (See "Missiles" page

THE EISENHOWER-NIXON ADMINISTRATION GOT THINGS DONE IN SPACE AS WELL AS AT HOME AND ABROAD

DICK NIXON - HIS IDEAS

What Vice President Nixon thinks on virtually every public issue is on the record for all to see. His statements are characteristically direct. Sometimes they are blunt. They speak volumes about his basic principles - about the way he works and the conclusions he has reached.

From a sampling of such statements, probably better than in any other way, the direction of Dick Nixon's thinking on important issues can be observed, and a feeling for the way he would tackle the nation's problems can be obtained.

Such a sampling is provided here:

FREEDOM

Nixon's deepest convictions center around the importance and worth of human freedom. Freedom, he believes, is made possible by law. In a constitutional republic such as ours, the constitution is the charter of our rights. The constitution makes possible a government of laws (rather than of men) and "Law makes freedom possible."

The climate of political freedom under law makes possible national growth and the realization of individual aspirations. Our major goal for ourselves is not economic growth in itself, but the spiritual and cultural objectives which we can attain because of technological and economic progress and increasing leisure. As Dick Nixon put it:

"I believe that we should plan so that leisure time can be used not just for what is really the opiate of the people in the United States - television in its present form - but for developing the tremendous cultural possibilities - in the arts, music, literature - which are possible when our people have the burden of toil lifted from them."

DICK NIXON UNDERSTANDS HOW LAW CREATES FREEDOM IN A REPUBLIC

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Within the framework of liberty under law, Dick says, the benefits of economic progress will generally be greatest if economic development is left largely to private initiative:

"I firmly believe that private enterprise, generally, while not sacrosanct, is more efficient, more productive, and more desirable than government enterprise in assuring economic progress and providing for the needs of the people. And I believe the government should give more attention, more emphasis, to providing increased opportunities for our citizens than increased security. On that score I believe the government has certain real responsibilities to protect the people against the hazards of old age, unemployment, sickness, and ill-health. But that should not be its major function. To provide adequately for all, including those who are not able to care for their own needs, we must have a strong productive and growing economy. We cannot simply stand still and cut up the pie into constantly smaller pieces. That is why we must put our primary emphasis on providing opportunities - on promoting enterprise, growth, and a maximum contribution by each individual."

DICK NIXON WOULD UTILIZE THE DYNAMIC FORCE OF FREE ENTERPRISE
IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF ALL

THE FUTURE OF FREEDOM

We have ample evidence of the productivity for good of such a political and economic system in the fact of American leadership, both in the development of democratic institutions and in economic development.

We should understand our own institutions, preserve them and demonstrate them to the rest of the world. We must not abandon them for the ways of socialism merely because another system with an inferior record claims superiority.

Freedom will survive in the world only if we demonstrate that it is, in fact, superior in its capacity to satisfy man's material and spiritual needs.

"Unless the system in which you have political freedom proves that it is the most effective in bringing about economic progress, Communism is going to gain increasing adherents throughout the world. . . . I would like for us to speak less of the threat of Communism and more of the promise of freedom. We should adopt as our primary objective not the defeat of Communism but the victory of plenty over want, of health over disease, of freedom over tyranny."

THE FEDERAL BUDGET

Government should so manage its financial affairs that it will have a balanced budget, but the budget should be balanced over a term of years rather than in each year.

"I am not rigid with regard to the balanced budget in this sense: I think we should approach the budget problems on a five year basis rather than being bound to one year. There are some years - a recession year, for example, or one where you have a great international crisis - when we all know that it is inevitable and necessary for the budget to be unbalanced. There are other years when we can have surpluses to make up the over-all deficits."

DICK NIXON UNDERSTANDS HOW TO MAXIMIZE THE BENEFITS OF OUR
POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS AND HOW TO DEMONSTRATE THEM
TO OTHERS

POLITICS

Dick Nixon is an exceptionally successful practitioner of "politics" under our system.

He understands that a free self-government is no stronger than the "politics" which preserve it. Accordingly, his views on politics and politicians are especially important.

A man, he says, must be a politician before he can be a statesman.

"Politicians are, in the main, honorable, above average in their intellectual equipment, and effective in getting action on problems that less practical people only talk or write about. An individual has to be a politician before he can be a statesman."

And on the qualities that make for a successful political leader, he says:

"Political success comes from a combination of hard work and breaks. But unless you have the guts to take chances when the breaks come your way, and the determination and stamina to work hard, you will never amount to much more than a political hack and a perennial 'also ran' in your political career."

The political leader's job he describes like this:

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

DICK NIXON UNDERSTANDS POLITICS AND THE ROLE OF POLITICS
IN PRESERVING A FREE SOCIETY

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS - THE DIFFERENCE

The goals at which Americans of both political parties aim are similar, but there is a crucial difference in the way the members of the two parties seek to achieve them. The Vice President stated this essential difference like this:

"We Republicans have unshakeable faith that the way to achieve these goals is by the free choices of millions of individual consumers, by the productive efforts of free management and labor, and by local and state action where possible -- supplemented when necessary but not supplanted by the Federal Government.

"The philosophy of most of our opponents is just the opposite. They claim that the road to progress has to be paved with bigger government, more spending, and higher tax bills for the people to pay."

THE RECORD AS PROOF

"The record proves that our faith in freedom is well placed. Economic policies based on encouraging, rather than stifling free enterprise get results -- they work.

"Because, the fact is that for twenty years Democratic Administrations promised to give the American people the economic abundance and prosperity that the people, stimulated by seven years of Republican faith-in-freedom, have in great measure now achieved for themselves. And as long as they are left free of arbitrary controls, the American people will continue to achieve greater and greater abundance with fair shares for everyone."

AND AS A FOUNDATION

"We can and should be proud of our record. And let me serve notice right here and now that I intend to defend it with all the strength at my command against those who attack it. But, we shall look upon our record not as our ultimate achievement but as the solid foundation upon which to build even greater accomplishments in the future.

"No Administration in our history has more reason to be proud of its record in domestic affairs, but we see exciting challenges in those domestic problems that remain unsolved."

<p>DICK NIXON REGARDS THE EISENHOWER-NIXON RECORD AS A SOLID FOUNDATION UPON WHICH TO BUILD</p>

NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN POLICY

"There is no part of our record of which we are more proud than in the area of national security and the conduct of foreign policy. But we know that the challenge which confronts us continues to be massive in character.

"Militarily our objective must be to maintain sufficient strength not for purposes of attack but to deter any potential aggressor.

"We need constant examination and constructive criticism of our defense posture, pointing up our weaknesses where they exist. But constructive criticism is one thing; making America appear weaker than she is to potential aggressors is another. It is time to quit selling America short. We are not a second-rate country, with second-rate military strength and a second-rate economy.

"What should our policy in the future be? Because we are living in an age of rapid technological advances in military science, we must submit our national security programs to a searching, month-to-month reexamination in the light of any new technological developments and of our best current estimates of the military capabilities of any potential aggressor. On the basis of these appraisals we must make such readjustments as are necessary to keep our deterrent power at adequate levels.

"Let's get these facts straight right here and now. No aggressor in the world today can knock out the deterrent striking power of the United States and its allies. This is the case today and it will continue to be so in the future. We know this, our political critics should know it -- and what is most important, Mr. Khrushchev knows it.

"But the maintenance of military strength adequate to deter aggression, while absolutely essential for our survival, does not by itself meet the responsibilities of world leadership which are ours.

"We must continue to follow the President's leadership in his willingness to discuss our differences at the conference table whenever there is a prospect for success; in his search for an effective formula under which we could reduce the burden of armaments and discontinue testing of even more destructive nuclear weapons; and in his steadfast devotion to the principle that the United States must take the leadership in substituting the rule of law for the rule of force as a method of settling disputes between nations."

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM OF OUR DEFENSE POSTURE IS A NATIONAL SERVICE: DETRACTING FROM OUR REAL STRENGTH, A DISSERVICE

"Above all, we must recognize that the greatest danger we face is in the non-military rather than the military area. Millions of Americans heard Mr. Khrushchev on his recent visit to this country lay down his blunt challenge for peaceful competition between the Communist and the Free World.

"Can we win in this competition? The answer is -- yes, if we recognize some basic factors.

"We must avoid at all costs any over-confidence just because the Communist idea is repugnant to us or because of our belief that the Communist system has built-in weaknesses which will eventually bring about its downfall.

"We must always remember that a totalitarian system, in the short run, can concentrate immense power on chosen objectives; that the Russian people are working long and hard under the driving direction of fanatically dedicated leaders who are motivated by but a single objective -- the communization of the world; that the leaders as well as the people have a highly-developed competitive spirit and that they have the advantage of anyone who is running behind in a race -- the stimulus of trying to catch up and pass the front runner.

"We can win in this competition, in other words, if we recognize their strength and if we work harder, believe more deeply, and are motivated by an even stronger competitive spirit than theirs.

* * * *

"To put it simply, they offer progress at the cost of freedom. Our alternative is progress with freedom -- and, in fact, progress because of freedom.

* * * *

"Let our mission in the world today be to extend to all mankind not just the ideal but the fact of freedom -- by preserving and protecting and defending it, by helping others achieve it, by offering our own example of a free society at work.

"This mission is not new. It is the heart of the American idea that goes back to the very foundation of this free Republic. It is the essence of the crusade launched here seven years ago and we can be proud that our great President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, is its living symbol in America and throughout the world."

AMERICA'S LONG STANDING MISSION: TO DEMONSTRATE THE FRUITS
OF A FREE SOCIETY TO THE WORLD AND TO ASSIST OTHERS TO
REALIZE PROGRESS IN FREEDOM

EDUCATION

" We believe that overall the American educational system is the best in the world. But inadequate classrooms, underpaid teachers and flabby standards are weaknesses we must constantly strive to eliminate, always recognizing in the remedies we recommend that any Federal education program must not infringe upon State and local responsibility for and control of our school system. "

CIVIL RIGHTS

" We are proud that there has been more progress in the seven years of this Administration in the field of civil rights than in any Administration since Lincoln's, but we shall continue to work for constructive programs which will assure progress toward our goal of equality of opportunity for all Americans. "

AGRICULTURE

" We are thankful that American agriculture is the most productive in the world and that our problem is one of surpluses rather than scarcity. But we believe there is no higher legislative priority than a complete overhauling of obsolete farm programs under which the prices farmers receive for major farm products continue to go down and the costs of the taxpayer continue to go up. "

JOBS

" The fact that there are more jobs at higher wages available to Americans than at any time in history does not weaken our determination to develop effective programs in which areas of chronic unemployment can be restored to healthy, productive units of our economy. "

SOCIAL SECURITY

" The fact that as a result of our policies twelve million more Americans are covered by Social Security and that benefits are almost 50% higher than was the case seven years ago does not in any way slow down our drive to find ever more adequate methods for protecting the aged, the unemployed and the disabled. "

LABOR

" And the fact that the American economy has never been more productive than it is today only encourages us to find more effective methods to deal with disputes between labor and management so that the public interest may be more adequately protected but without controls which would stifle the productivity of our free enterprise system. "

ALTHOUGH PROGRESS HAS BEEN UNPARALLELED UNDER THE
EISENHOWER-NIXON ADMINISTRATION, THERE ARE UNSOLVED
DOMESTIC PROBLEMS THAT PRESENT AN EXCITING CHALLENGE

DICK NIXON, THE CAMPAIGNER - 1946 ELECTION RESULTS

The remarkable ability of Dick Nixon to win public support in a campaign is documented dramatically by the election results.

Dick's first election contest was in the primary in the 12th Congressional District of California in June, 1946. Since both candidates were filed for both the Republican and Democrat primary ticket (under California's cross-filing law), Dick's first task was to win the Republican nomination. This he did by about two to one.

Here is the way the vote divided in the primary:

<u>Ticket</u>	<u>Nixon</u>	<u>Voorhis</u>	<u>Other</u>
Republican	24,397	12,125	1,532
Democratic	<u>5,077</u>	<u>25,048</u>	_____
Total Primary	29,474	37,173	1,532

The results in the general election were these:

General election	<u>65,586</u>	<u>49,994</u>
Net Gain	36,112	12,821

The comparison of the total primary vote with the vote in the general elections that year indicates that Dick Nixon gained about three votes, net, for every vote gained by the incumbent, Voorhis.

Dick Nixon had won only 44% of the popular vote in the primaries. His remarkable gain gave him 58% of the popular vote in the general election.

Since the registration in the Twelfth District at that time was about evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats, it is evident that Dick Nixon's campaign won him heavy support from Democrats, although his initial support from the opposition party had been much smaller than that enjoyed by the incumbent.

<p>IN HIS FIRST CAMPAIGN DICK WON SUPPORT FROM MEMBERS OF BOTH PARTIES</p>
--

ELECTION RESULTS IN 1948

After his first two years in Congress, Dick's popularity was so great in his District that he had no opposition on the Republican side in the primaries.

Nevertheless, he polled 42,509 votes, nearly 6,000 votes more than the total Republican vote in the 1946 primaries.

In addition he won the Democratic nomination with 4,603 votes to spare.

Thus, he was "elected" in the primary by being nominated by both parties.

Here are the results of that primary election:

<u>Primary</u>	<u>Nixon</u>	<u>Zetterberg</u>	<u>Porter</u>
Republican	42,509	--	--
Democrat	21,411	16,808	

As these figures show, Dick Nixon won, not only a plurality, but a majority of the Democratic primary votes.

ELECTION RESULTS IN 1950

In 1950 Dick Nixon ran for the United States Senate seat being vacated by Senator Sheridan Downey.

California then had twenty-three Congressional Districts and 5,007,017 registered voters. Of these voters 3,062,205 were Democrats and 1,944,812 were Republicans.

It is evident that the young Congressman was up against a new problem with a registration of three to two against his party. Nevertheless, he won that race by a margin of 680,847 out of 3.7 million votes cast.

The results of that election were:

	<u>Nixon</u>	<u>Douglas</u>	<u>Other</u>
General Election	2,183,454	1,502,507	354

It is apparent from the foregoing election results that Dick Nixon was able to win the support of Democrats in very large numbers in his state-wide campaign very much as he had been able to do in his home Congressional District. Only on this assumption can his margin of victory be explained in a State where the registration was three to two Democratic.

His total vote of 2.2 million actually exceeded the total Republican registration of 1.9 million.

It is possible to estimate with a high degree of probability that Dick Nixon won about 800,000 Democratic votes in this election. If we assume that the turn out for both parties was 74% and that Nixon got 90% of the Republican vote, there would be 880,000 Independent and Democrat votes required to make up the total actually polled.

This would imply that one California Democrat voted for Dick Nixon in 1950 for every two that voted for Douglas.

IN HIS SENATE CAMPAIGN DICK NIXON WON EXTENSIVE SUPPORT FROM
MEMBERS OF BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES

ELECTION RESULTS IN 1952 AND 1956

In these years Dick Nixon campaigned nation-wide on the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket.

While no strict inference is possible about the relative contribution of the nominee for Vice President to this successful ticket, it is a matter of record that Dick Nixon was favored by Eisenhower in the first instance in part because of his remarkable record as a successful campaigner. It is also of record that important campaign assignments were given to the Vice President.

The results of these elections demonstrate that the Eisenhower-Nixon team did campaign effectively and successfully. These results are summarized below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Eisenhower-Nixon</u>	<u>Stevenson</u>
1952	33,779,000 - 54.9%	27,315,000 - 45.1%
1956	35,581,000 - 57.4%	25,739,000 - 42.6%

In 1952 Eisenhower and Nixon carried thirty-nine states and won with an electoral vote of 442 to eighty-nine; in 1956 they carried forty-one states and their electoral vote was 457 to seventy-three for the Democrats.

<p>DICK NIXON HAS RECEIVED SUPPORT FROM MEMBERS OF BOTH PARTIES WHEN CAMPAIGNING AT LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL LEVELS</p>

AWARDS

U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, one of America's ten Outstanding Young Men of the Year during 1947.
 Lincoln Club Award (1951)
 Junior Chamber of Commerce International, Seventh World Congress, Special Award (1953)
 Freedoms Foundation Award (1953)
 The Military Order of the Purple Heart, citation for "his valiant and unending fight against Communism" (1953)
 Whittier College Alumni Association Award (1954)
 Twelfth World's Christian Endeavor Convention's Distinguished Service Citation (1954); also the International Society of Christian Endeavor, the Eighth International Youth's Distinguished Service Citation (1959)
 Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Bernard Baruch Distinguished Service Medal (1954); also Loyalty Day Award of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of District of Columbia (1957)
 The Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America, Annual National Award (1955)
 Chicago Southside Community Center, Inc., Award (1956)
 Women's National Republican Club of New York City, Distinguished Political Service Award (1958)
 Junior Achievement, Inc., First Honorary Member (1958)
 Lions International, Membership Award (1958)
 AMVETS Memorial Scholarship Winners of 1958 Commendation (1958)
 The National Secretaries Association, 1958 International Award (1958)
 Methodist and Episcopal Baptist Convention of Illinois Award (1959)
 Football Writers Association of America, Citation of Honor (1959)
 The Polish Alliance Polish Medal of Honor (1959)
 Patriotism Award, Notre Dame University (1960)

HONORARY DEGREES

Bethany College, LL.D. (1957)
 Bradley University, LL.D. (1951)
 Defiance College, LL.D. (1957)
 De Pauw University, LL.D. (1957)
 Fordham University, LL.D. (1959)
 Lafayette College, LL.D. (1956)
 Lowell Technological Institute, D.Sc. (1954)
 Michigan State University, LL.D (1957)
 San Diego, University of, LL.D. (1959)
 Temple University, D.H. L. (1955)
 Thiel College, D.H. L. (1959)
 Whittier College, LL.D. (1954)
 Wilberforce University, Doctor of Humanities (1957)
 Yeshiva University, LL.D. (1957)

HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS

Allied Youth, Inc.
American National Red Cross, Whittier Chapter
Bar Association of San Francisco
Boy Scouts of America National Council
Boy's Club Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.
Eighth Armored Division Association
Francia Boys Club
International Association of Fire Fighters
Kiwanis Club, La Habra
Lafayette College Alumni Association
Lions International
Los Angeles Press Club
Los Angeles World Affairs Council
Maine State Fair Association
National Celebrities "400 Set"
National Rifle Association
National Sheriff's Association
Neighbors of the Round Table
Old Guard City of Philadelphia
Pawnee Tribe of Indians
Petroleum Club of Fort Worth
Phi Mu Alpha Fraternity
Pi Sigma Alpha, Whittier College
Rotary Club of Whittier
South Queensbury Volunteer Fire Company
Touchdown Club of Washington, D. C.
Union League Club of New York
United States Olympians
University Club of New York
University Club of Washington, D. C.
Variety Club of Greater Miami
Veterans Association of Federal Employees, Inc.
Whittier Bar Association

MEMBERSHIPS - CHURCH

East Whittier Friends Church of Whittier, California
Westmoreland Congregational Church, Washington, D. C.

MEMBERSHIPS - PROFESSIONAL AND SOCIAL

American Academy of Political and Social Science
American Bar Association
American Legion, Post No 51, Whittier, California
Bohemian Club, San Francisco
California State Bar
California State Society
Commonwealth Club of San Francisco
Duke University Law School Alumni Association
Junior Chamber of Commerce International
Military Order of the World Wars
National Geographic Society
National Press Club
Native Sons of the Golden West
Naval Order of the United States
Omicron Delta Kappa Society, Duke University
Orthogonian Society, Whittier College
Pacific Coast Displaced Persons
Reserve Officers Association of the United States
Silver Dollar Club
Theodore Roosevelt Association
University Club of Whittier
Variety Club of Washington, D. C.
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Whittier
Volunteers of America; Board of Directors
Whittier Area Chamber of Commerce