

Richard Nixon Presidential Library  
White House Special Files Collection  
Folder List

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
48	3	06/04/1959	Letter	Letter from Richard Nixon to Holgar Johnson concerning life insurance companies. 1 pg.
48	3	n.d.	Memo	Handwritten note from Moos. 1 pg.
48	3	n.d.	Memo	Handwritten note. 1 pg.
48	3	03/21/1959	Newspaper	Photocopy of The Evening Star article, The Political Mill, by Gould Lincoln. 1 pg. Not scanned.
48	3	04/13/1959	Letter	Letter to the editor of Time Magazine from R.C. Abernethy. 1 pg. Letter attached with next two letters.
48	3	04/13/1959	Letter	Letter to Eugene Leshner from H.R. Haldeman about writing letters to editors. 2 pgs. Letter attached with previous letter and next letter.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
48	3	04/13/1959	Letter	Letter from H.R. Haldeman to Don Townsend about writing letters to the editor. 2 pgs. Letter attached to previous two letters.
48	3	03/24/1959	Newspaper	Photocopy of Philadelphia Inquirer article, Nixon, Kennedy Lead in a New Hampshire Poll, by John O'Brien. 1 pg. Not scanned.
48	3	02/04/1959	Memo	Memo from AW to RHF analyzing the Gallup polls relating to the Taft-Eisenhower race in 1952. Contains charts/graphs and two photocopied newspaper clippings. 8 pgs. 2 pgs of newspaper clippings not scanned.
48	3	02/1959	Brochure	Congressional Record: Proceedings and Debates of the 86th Congress, First Session. 3 pgs. Only cover scanned.
48	3	04/01/1959	Report	Nixon in Mid-Passage--1 by Holmes Alexander. 3 pgs.
48	3	04/02/1959	Report	Nixon in Mid-Passage--2 by Alexander Holmes. 3 pgs.
48	3	n.d.	Memo	Handwritten notes. 1 pg.

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
48	3	n.d.	Memo	Assests and Debits list of the Republican Party and the candidate. 1 pg.
48	3	n.d.	Memo	Handwritten notes. 1 pg.
48	3	03/1956	Book	Manner of Sleecting Delegates to National Political Conventions and the Nomination and Election of Presidential Leaders. 126 pgs. Only cover scanned.
48	3	n.d.	Memo	List of names and addresses. 1 pg.
48	3	n.d.	Memo	Handwritten notes about vacation plans, organization, and people. 9 pgs.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

June 4, 1959

Dear Mr. Johnson:

It was thoughtful of you to give me an opportunity to study the excellent program which your organization has sponsored to assist in alerting the nation to the dangers of continuing inflation.

I shall appreciate it if you will convey to the life insurance companies who are responsible for carrying out this program my admiration for the high sense of public responsibility which has characterized this effort, as well as my personal compliments for their effective support of an undertaking which has great significance for every American today.

The splendid leadership provided by the life insurance companies in this public service campaign is indeed gratifying, and I am hopeful that your efforts will result in greater support of responsible fiscal policies in both public and private enterprise.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon

Mr. Holgar J. Johnson  
President  
Institute of Life Insurance  
488 Madison Avenue  
New York 22, New York

2 bcc's - H. R. (Bob) Haldeman

Could you convey my apologies - I have  
to get back to the White House -

Mooz

Frisk

Bob Wilson

Henry Kearns

Charles Wickhorster

? - with Robinson

under secy of Commerce -  
former LA County GOP chair in Calif

Dick Cornell  
? with Robinson  
also

April 13, 1959

Letter to the Editor  
Time Magazine  
Time & Life Building  
9 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York 20, New York

Sir:

I am a New York taxpayer and a Republican. For both these reasons I am at a complete loss to understand all the current praising of Nelson Rockefeller as a great leader, a friend of the little fellow, a courageous politician, a man who has proven himself as all of these things in his first major political test.

An examination of the facts shows that Rockefeller devoted all his efforts during his first legislative session to putting through a fantastic budget and tax increase program in spite of his advocacy during the election campaign of a 5-7 billion dollar Federal tax cut to overcome the recession. Not once during this campaign did he mention a state deficit or the need for a tax increase in New York.

The only possible conclusion is that we New York taxpayers are being used as pawns in Governor Rockefeller's personal ambitions - which are being forwarded at the expense of New York wage earners and business.

R. C. Abernethy  
New York City, New York

*Same letter sent to attached list.*

43 Bramble Lane  
Riverside, Connecticut  
April 13, 1959

Mr. Eugene Lesher  
Point Road  
Wilson's Point  
South Norwalk, Connecticut

Dear Gene:

I greatly appreciate your willingness to send a few "letters to the editors" regarding the Rockefeller tax situation.

I am attaching some suggested talking points for these letters - but please feel free to say whatever you feel - don't be bound by my suggestions.

If you have any thoughts on others who might be interested in writing similar letters - please contact them.

I would appreciate your sending copies of any letters you write, or get others to write, to me at home.

The best places to send your letters would be: Time, Newsweek, Life, Wall Street Journal, Business Week, New York Times, Washington Star.

A list of addresses is attached.

Thanks again for your help, and best regards;

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

Attachments

April 13, 1959

Suggested Talking Points for Letters to the Editors

RE: Rockefeller

- 1 - Why so much lauding for balancing budget - this is no great victory - it is required by the State Constitution.
- 2 - In spite of a strong Republican legislative majority, the Rockefeller tax program was barely passed - hardly an indication of great political leadership.
- 3 - The obvious purpose of his tax plan - with deliberate over-taxation which will produce a surplus in 1960, and a withholding program which will produce refunds to most taxpayers in 1960 - is not to help the State of New York or the Republican party - but solely to advance the personal cause of Nelson Rockefeller.
- 4 - All the talk about Rockefeller's great political courage is ridiculous. He did all the bad things right at first - using all the political power inherent in his office - so that by 1960 everything would look rosy. This shows great personal ambition, ruthlessness, and cunning maybe, but certainly not courage. The courageous move would have been to cut unnecessary spending and balance the budget this way instead of by increasing taxes.

43 Bramble Lane  
Riverside, Connecticut  
April 13, 1959

Mr. Don Townsend  
17 Bramble Lane  
Riverside, Connecticut

Dear Don:

I greatly appreciate your willingness to send a few "letters to the editors" regarding the Rockefeller tax situation.

I am attaching a suggested outline for these letters - but please feel free to say whatever you feel - don't be bound by my suggestions.

If you have any thoughts on others who might be interested in writing similar letters - please contact them.

I would appreciate your sending copies of any letters you write, or get others to write, to me at home.

The best places to send your letters would be: Time, Newsweek, Life, Wall Street Journal, Business Week, New York Times, ~~Washington Star~~ *NY Her Trib*

A list of addresses is attached.

Thanks again for your help, and best regards.

Sincerely,

H. R. Haldeman

Attachments

April 13, 1959

Letter to the Editor -

Time, Newsweek, Life, Business Week, etc.

Sir:

As a Republican, it is a little hard for me to understand why there has been so much ballyhoo in recent weeks about the "great accomplishments" of Nelson Rockefeller in his start as Governor of New York.

If he had started out by spending as much time and effort and exerting as much pressure on reducing unnecessary state expenditures as he has on raising the budget and increasing taxes - then he would really have accomplished something. As it is, he has used all kinds of devices, including tax forgiveness and deliberate over-taxation to produce a surplus in 1960, to sugarcoat his tremendous spending program and to hoodwink the taxpayer.

During his election campaign, Rockefeller never once mentioned a deficit or the need for a tax increase - yet these were the focal point of all his efforts in his first months in office.

I would say he has accomplished nothing towards proving himself as a politician in the constructive sense of the word - and certainly he has done little to further the principles of the Republican Party.

Memo to: RHF

4 Feb 59

From: AW

I have made a careful analysis of the Gallup polls relating to the Taft-Eisenhower race in 1952 and also all polls from 1954 to the present that relate to the presidential race and to the vice-presidency in 1956.

On the basis of my examination I have reached the following conclusions:

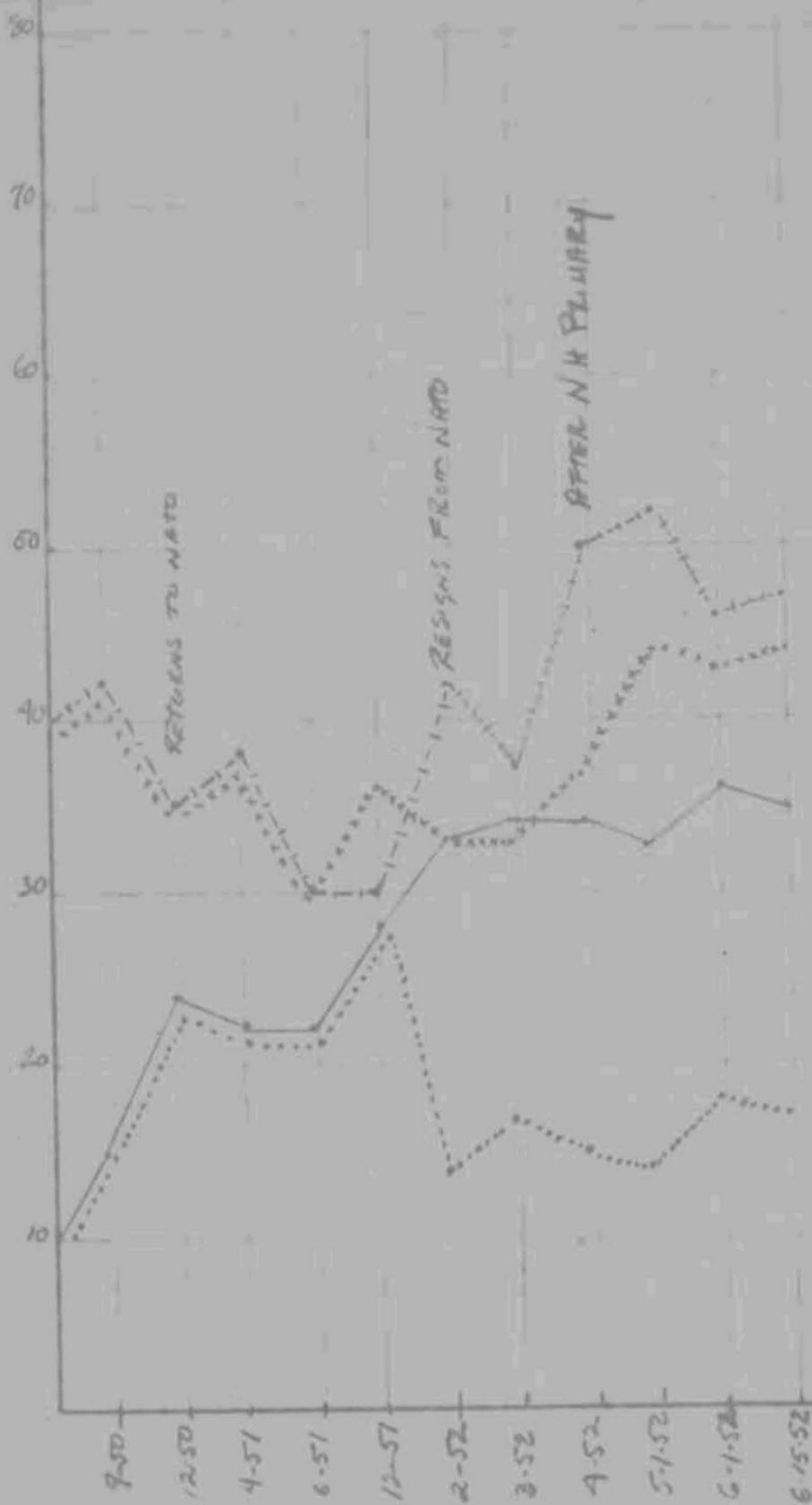
- (1) There is no basis for the oft-quoted comparison between Taft and RN.
- (2) Ever since the public has realized that there is no possibility of DDE's succeeding himself, RN's popularity has increased.
- (3) Attitude polls conducted by both Gallup and Trendex report a remarkable increase in RN's popularity. The latest poll in this vein listed him as 7th in a selection by Americans of the Ten Most Admired Men in the world. None of the frequently-mentioned Democratic possibilities are on this list.
- (4) Whenever RN has been able to show himself as a distinct personality it is followed by an upsurge in the poll results.

Basis for remarks:

- (1) Trial heats between Taft and DDE always showed Taft at a serious disadvantage. Even when he reached his high point among GOP voters on June 1-52 with a score of 36% he was exceeded by DDE who scored 44%. At the same time, Taft's Independent vote reached a high in December 1951 of 28% but plunged to 17% in February 1952 and only rose to 19% on June 1-52 -- only to drop down to 17% just prior to the Convention. DDE's Independent vote, of course, rose spectacularly from December '51 until May 1-52 when he reached 53%.
- (2) In contrast, even when there was more than a distinct possibility of DDE's running again (prior to his heart attack) RN scored 35% among GOP voters and 25% among Independent voters. The conclusive proof of his popularity is, in my opinion, when there is no question about DDE succeeding himself. For example:

on 29 Jan 56 RN scored 23% among GOP voters and 13% among Independents. The next time such a poll was made was 18 Aug 57 when RN scored 48% among GOP voters and 35% among Independents -- an increase of 50% among GOP voters and 48% among Independent Voters. In the period September 1950 to 15 June 52 neither Taft nor DDE made a comparable gain.

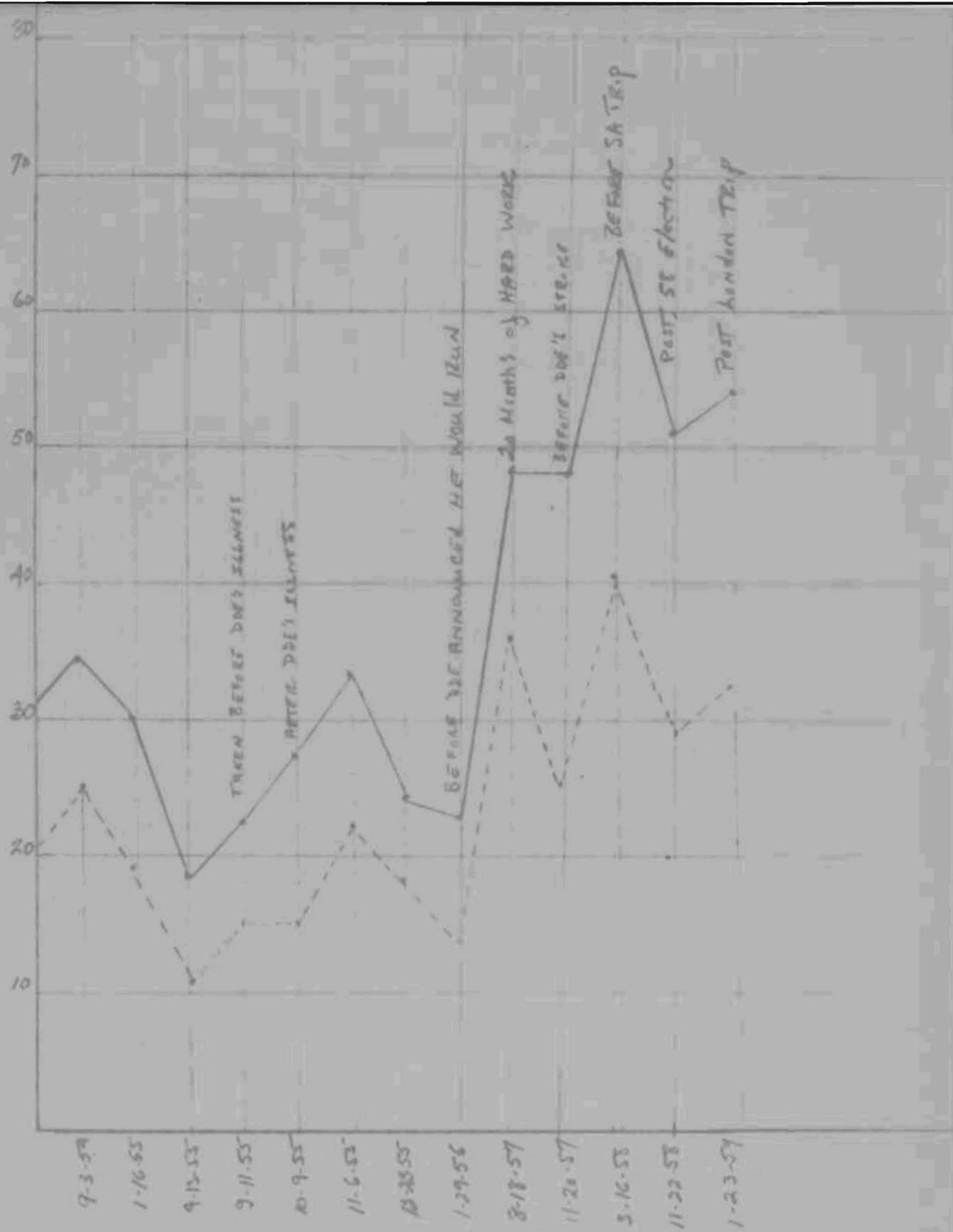
- (3) Even more important is the fact that RN has continued a sharp rise in popularity among all voters. For example: between 18 Aug 57 and 16 March 58 (before South American trip) RN's popularity increased another 16 points to 64% among GOP voters (a gain of 33%) -- "an unparalleled standing during the last 20 years" according to Dr. Gallup. Among Independent Voters in this same period he rose to 40% which is only 2% less than DDE registered when he indicated he was going to leave SHAEF. This represents a spectacular 60% rise in support from Independents.
- (4) Although there are no reports devoted only to probable candidates in the Republican Party, RN's popularity increased among Independents sharply as a result of the South American trip. The trial heats between RN, Kefauver, Stevenson, and Kennedy reflect this. In all three reports he made gains of as much as 19% over Democrats. To sum it up: There is nothing in the Gallup polls on Taft that even begins to compare with this record.



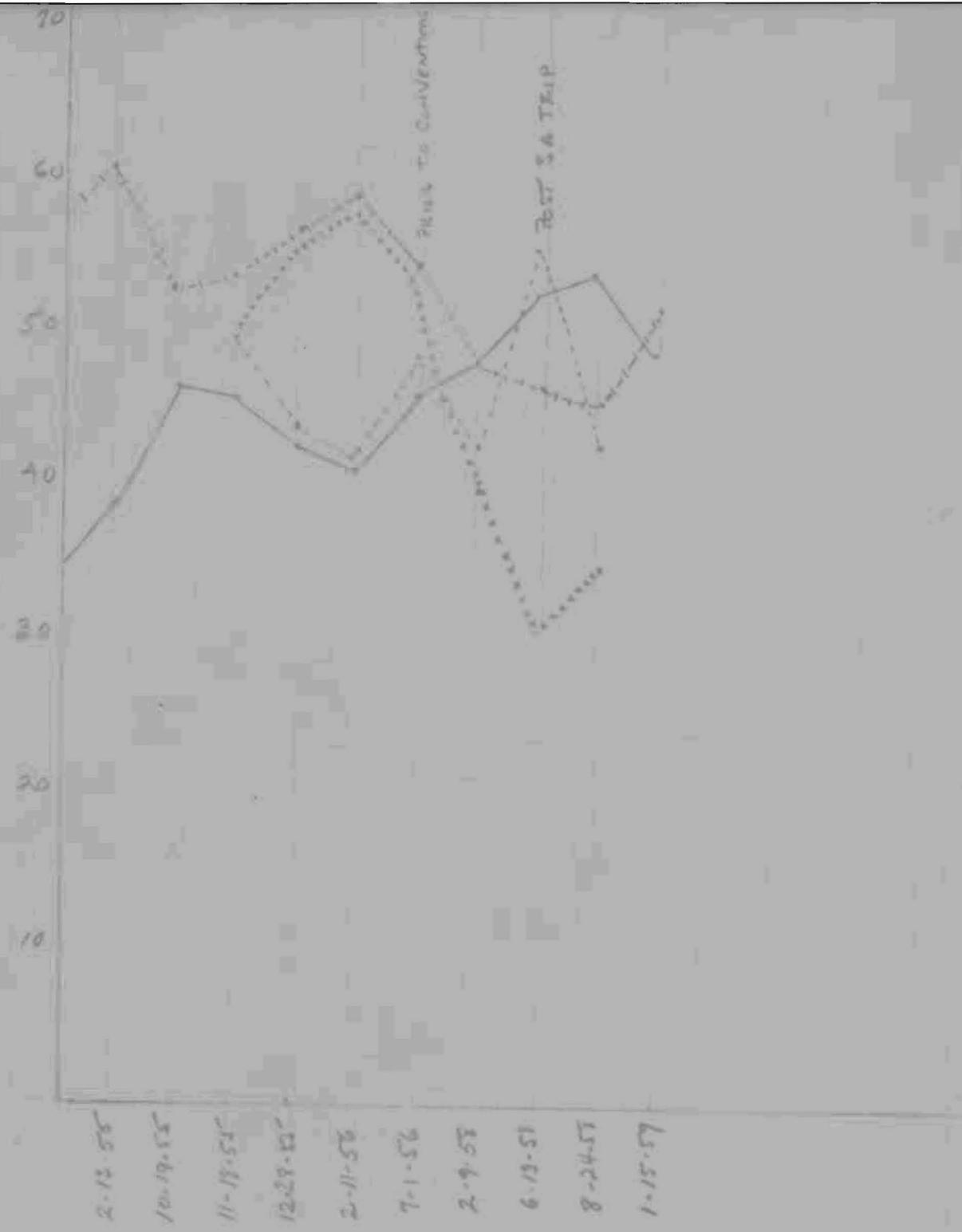
COMPARISON OF RELATIVE POPULARITY - TAFT & EISENHOWER

EISENHOWER - { x x x GOP VOTERS  
 { - - - INDEPENDENT VOTERS

TAFT - { — GOP VOTERS  
 { ..... INDEPENDENT VOTERS



RELATIVE POPULARITY - RN.  
 Solid line - GOP VOTERS  
 Broken line - INDEPENDENT VOTERS



TRIAL HEATS BETWEEN RN & ADLAI STEVENSON

RN = { ——— ALL VOTERS  
 - - - INDEPENDENT VOTERS

AES : { - - - ALL VOTERS  
 - - - INDEPENDENT VOTERS

N.B. INDEPENDENT VOTE NOT ALWAYS REPORTED



Total 2000

IN - (—) All units  
 (---) Independent units

IFG - (—) All units  
 (---) Independent units

2000 units

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

## Nixon Can Unite GOP

REMARKS

OF

**HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 16, 1959

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I append herewith a very enlightening article by Gould Lincoln in Sunday's Washington Star regarding the Vice President and his ability to weld together all phases of the Republican Party. It is a good article—well put—and most convincing, about a man who is widely accepted to be the coming leader of his party:

### NIXON CAN UNITE GOP

(By Gould Lincoln)

Dark horses for the Republican presidential nomination in 1960 are scarcer than hens' teeth. And by the same token, there are two outstanding Republicans who, according to insiders in the party councils, may make the race for the GOP nomination next year as keen as that between Mr. Eisenhower and Senator Taft in 1952. They are, of course, Vice President Nixon and Governor Rockefeller, of New York. The very fact that there is a dearth of dark-horse and favorite-son candidates will make the contest between the Californian and the New Yorker—if it comes—more interesting. It makes the race a real struggle.

Vice President Nixon, through his wide experience as Congressman, Senator, and 6 years in his present office, has a better grasp of Government affairs and the problems that confront the Nation than any other candidate, Republican or Democrat. And he has

ability of a high order. Careful inquiry shows he is widely liked and highly regarded among the party leaders in many States.

Governor Rockefeller is an attractive new figure in elective politics. His victory last November in New York catapulted him into the presidential picture. He carried a New York Republican senatorial candidate along with him to victory.

### COULD UNIFY FACTIONS

The 1958 elections, on the other hand, did Mr. Nixon no good. California voters defeated former Senator Knowland for Governor, and former Governor Knight for Senator (both Republicans)—and badly. Mr. Nixon himself was not a candidate, of course. The picture might have been vastly different had Senator Knowland been content to run again for Congress, leaving Governor Knight to seek reelection. Senator Knowland's insistence on the governorship nomination spilled the beans. When he also seized on the right-to-work issue and made it his own, the jig really was up.

As between Mr. Nixon and Governor Rockefeller today, the Vice President stands a far better chance to unite the two wings of the Republican Party. The conservative wing can go for him 100 percent. The strong and loyal support he has given President Eisenhower should certainly encourage the "modern" Eisenhower Republicans to go for him.

Governor Rockefeller, on the other hand, has been regarded as too far left of center by many of the conservative Republicans. He has yet to prove himself a good executive and Governor. His demand for higher taxes in order to balance New York's budget has not been popular with a lot of voters. The fact he has accompanied his high tax program with a spending program has not en-

**From**  
**THE MCNAUGHT SYNDICATE, INC.**  
**60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.**

For release Wednesday, April 1, 1959

NIXON IN MID-PASSAGE -- 1

By Holmes Alexander

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- Vice President Richard Nixon remains the central figure in next year's election contests. No Republican can have the GOP nomination except over his fallen political body. No Democrat would be nominated (assuming the Democratic Convention comes first, as is expected) unless the delegates feel that he's the man to take Nixon's measure.

To test these beat-Nixon criteria, we must size up the Vice President, now a trim, lean, serious-minded, battle-wise leader in several fields -- in the party, of course, in the Administration, in the Free World's grim struggle against the Communist Monster.

Nixon at the moment has no challenger for the GOP nomination except New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller. The handsome and nervy young executive, whom Nixon has always liked in their frequent association around Washington, has not announced his candidacy. There are informed sources which say that he is being advised to wait for a more propitious Republican year than 1960. But if he runs (others say he's "running" now), Rockefeller will marshal the forces for a classical party battle, similar to but not identical with the GOP history of 1940-52.

A Rockefeller-Nixon fight would be essentially East vs. West; Wall Street vs. Transappalachian America, the New York dynasty which nominated Wendell Willkie and Thomas Dewey vs. the prairie traditions which commenced with Lincoln and ended with Alf Landon. The Rockefeller forces would include the Eastern Republican regency of large metropolitan newspapers and mass circulation news magazines, plus firms of money-raisers and public relationists which have bankrolled and ballyhooed numerous Rockefeller family projects, as well as many political aspirants.

Presidential Candidate Rockefeller would also wheel into the battle line a good many two-party Liberals and the implied support of powerful Labor and Welfare groups (not excluding those close to Mrs.

Eleanor Roosevelt) which are usually thought of as belonging to the Democratic party.

This Rockefeller following has one obvious over-all characteristic. It includes nearly all the elements of the hate-Nixon fraternities. These brethren took the blood oath to destroy Nixon when he tackled Alger Hiss and they had not relented as late as November, 1958, when the Vice President was campaigning cross-country for Republican candidates and against "radicals." In all, the Rockefeller legion is a formidable array, enough to dishearten all but the most fortitudinous opponent. But Richard Nixon has been an uphill runner since his very first campaign against an entrenched House Democrat in 1946. The prospect of stern competition is more likely to be inspiring than fearsome to the canny Californian.

For Nixon has armies of his own, although they are scattered and partially disbanded at this writing. The Old Guard Republicans, whose homeland stretches from the Ohio Valley to the Pacific Coast, are clearly not going to rally for Rockefeller. In 1952-56, the GOP conservatives grumbled a great deal over the Middle Road as designated and trod by the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket. But the GOP right wing pinned up its Ike-Dick buttons with a brave face. There was nothing else to be done. This year and next, it is almost axiomatic that Western Republicanism will provide the substantial reservoir of the Vice President's political strength.

Such would be the weights and measurements of the Rockefeller-Nixon bout, should it take place. The New Yorker is stronger in the moneybags and more shrill in the propaganda whistles, but the question is: Can Rockefeller collect more Republican delegates with these resources than Nixon can collect with his more modest means?

Past records are helpful, but not conclusive. True, Dewey (N. Y.) took the nomination away from both Taft (Ohio) and Warren (Calif.), and the glittering figure of Gen. Eisenhower repeated this victory over the Midwest and Pacific West. Politics is not arithmetic. Anything can happen. But Nixon, in a most convincing way, combines the traits and the backings which once attached to Senator Robert Taft and California's Earl Warren. As a staunch party man,

through thick and thin, Nixon appeals to the Taft Conservatives who are still a militant Midwest group. And, as a "progressive" in matters of race relations, trade unionism, social welfare and internationalism, Nixon approximates the appeal which Warren once carried for the Independents or swing-voters -- those who decide the elections in the big States and in the United States.

In order to take the GOP nomination from Nixon, Rockefeller would have to build a majority of delegates from the East, from the Liberals, from the "radicals." In order to retain the nomination, which was virtually conceded before the Rockefeller victory last November, Nixon must hold the Old Guard Conservatives and must recruit from the progressive-independent wing.

Other factors, of course, will enter the contest in the months ahead. The ups and downs of fortune for the Vice President and the Governor are unpredictable. It is still not too late for a third candidate to make a lightning campaign. But as of now the laws of probability are favoring Richard Nixon.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

**From**  
**THE MCNAUGHT SYNDICATE, INC.**  
**60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.**

For release Thursday, April 2, 1959

NIXON IN MID-PASSAGE -- 2

By Holmes Alexander

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- Vice President Richard Nixon must be considered the 1960 Republican nominee until proved otherwise. He is also owner of the best-known, most-forthright political record of all the presidential aspirants, Republican and Democrat alike.

This statement will surprise only those who, perhaps, have never thought about Nixon's positions on the issues, and those who have judged Nixon by anti-Nixon appraisals. But if Nixon runs for President next year, and if he scores an upset over a Democratic favorite, it will be because the nation has anticipated that a Nixon Administration would be somewhat as follows:

**Domestic Affairs:** Richard Nixon, if President, would hew to the Eisenhower line of the balanced budget and of finding free enterprise substitutes for Federal activities. Mr. Eisenhower's enemies call this the Big Business approach. They have chided Ike for his efforts to encourage private electrical power companies, group insurance plans, self-help housing schemes and for his smaller-than-Democratic appropriations to support the Government's share in welfare projects. It's predictable that under Nixon the pro-business approach would be continued with better management in the light of the 1953-61 experience. The Nixon philosophy of government could be called Progressive-Conservatism. He does not believe, with some of us, in a return to fundamentalism. The Vice President holds that free enterprise offers the best chance for social and economic advances and that Federal enterprise bogs down in bureaucracy.

**Foreign Affairs:** Richard Nixon, if President, would not substantially alter the Eisenhower reliance upon collective international security, but Nixon would move toward two reforms. In foreign aid, he would stress "how" rather than "how much," indicating a major re-valuation, especially on the information programs. The Vice President has been deeply impressed with Russian foreign relations workers

wherever he has been able to observe them abroad. They know their enemy. Without leaning on IQ tests and postgraduate degrees, Nixon in the White House would have one main criterion for American overseas personnel: that they understand our fight against the enemy, international Communism. In military policy Nixon, as chief executive, would strive for flexibility of strategy. Specifically, he would regard the increasing perfection of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles as a reason to reconsider the worth of American overseas bases.

Labor Laws: In watching the Senate at work, Nixon concludes that passage of an inadequate Labor bill, by which he means the Kennedy-Ervin measure, would raise a public clamor in 1960 for something much stronger. If the second session of the 86th Congress failed to produce a Labor bill with (a) fiduciary responsibility, (b) further protection of union democracy, (c) provisions against secondary boycott and organizational picketing, the 1960 campaign would be fought partly on the Labor issue. Nixon's prescription: that all unions follow the procedure which good unions already do follow.

Civil Rights: "I believe in gradualism," Nixon told this reporter for quotation. "I would always expect progress, for example, in the Southern acceptance of school integration. But I would expect that this progress, its methods and its degree of compliance, would differ in different areas, according to the community customs and circumstances." The Vice President's thinking on racial matters flows from two personal experiences. One, he was raised as a Quaker. Two, he has been around the world and he knows that at least one billion persons are not white. It is this reporter's educated guess that Nixon, as President, would be incapable of sending American troops against Americans.

White House Leadership: As Vice President, Nixon has given loyalty. As President, he would require it. He sees loyalty as the first responsibility of a Cabinet member, and even of a Vice President, although the latter case is complex. It is revealing, however, that Nixon feels Vice President Calhoun, who disagreed violently with President Jackson, was justified in resigning. But the justification in Nixon's mind was strengthened by the fact that in the 1830's the

presidential succession moved from the Vice President to the Secretary of State, thus keeping the top post firmly within the party. Currently, Nixon feels that a Joint Chiefs of Staff member before a Congressional committee must (a) make a strong presentation of the Administration position, (b) give his personal opinion, if asked, (c) resign if he differs materially, with the Administration.

In General: Richard Nixon, if President in 1961, would rely chiefly upon past experiences, at home and abroad, in dealing with Communism. He would follow the Progressive-Conservative line, as expressed in the afore-cited views, but not follow it stubbornly and inflexibly. Experience in these fields, of which Nixon has had more than any living American, would be the compass.

It is possible, I think, to forecast a Nixon Administration, but not possible with equal confidence to forecast the Administration of any Democratic candidate. If the nation should choose Nixon -- and political upsets are within easy memory -- the reason could be that the nation knows him best of all.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Wilson - Congressional

Natl Comm Apr 10-11 in Wash.

Gov Conf in June

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Candidacy -

some time from Sept. on.

Cong. adjourn early Aug

NH filing starts Jan 8 - Feb 8  
election Mar 8

Dem July 11 - LA - Convention

we are two weeks late - probly Chicago

**ASSETS**

**DEBITS**

**The Republican Party**

**Peace  
Better Government  
Anti-Communist**

**The Tax Cutters  
The Economizers  
For Sound Money  
For Civil Rights  
For States' Rights**

**30,000,000 Republicans  
(Source: Gallup)**

**Party of Big Business  
Anti-Labor  
Anti-Breadbasket Farmer (Mo., Kans.,  
Iowa, Nebr., S.D., N.D., Minn.)**

**Lack of Leadership  
Lack of Youth  
Inarticulate on Principles  
"Tardy" on Defense  
Not "Progressive" on Housing, Federal  
Aid, Welfare**

**50,000,000 Democrats  
(Source: Gallup)**

**The Candidate**

**Experienced, trained for the job  
Grasp of International Problems  
Anti-Communist  
Speaking ability - also TV elan  
Top Flight Campaigner  
Personality  
Reasonably Liberal Voting Record  
Sizeable Negro Following  
Right Age  
Courage**

**Republican  
No Agricultural Identification  
Weak Labor Identification  
Under Ike's Shadow  
Weak with Eggheads  
Thought to be Opportunistic  
"Doesn't Stand for Anything"**

July ~~July~~ Phil - Int Award Christian Endeavor

Sept Nat Security Industrial

May 6 Emmy Pub. Service Awards - Natl TV

MANNER OF SELECTING DELEGATES  
TO  
NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS  
AND  
THE NOMINATION AND ELECTION  
OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

Compiled under direction of  
FELTON M. JOHNSTON  
Secretary of the Senate  
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Frank

Planning vacation kind of thing - from coast.  
a - will probably be in LA July 4 if needed.  
1 - Mice - Klein? medone loyal tech type back?  
~~press contract - east high school - Kupper~~

~~2 - Deeg contacts~~

3 - notes re people

17 - My opinion - aptotype re multi - letters - explain

a - work on a project at home

found because of business pressure

k - work with Tom Hall in NY

- can be entered Hall + get at some things

~~c - continue as present - re/committee~~

d - perhaps get partial leave of absence -  
work 2 or 3 days a week in week in NY

when does he think I might be awarded permanently

as paid staff -

2 - should I try meet to get board by JST?

what Jean de - -

1 - continuing intelligence from Reg people -

did set up research operation in NY

made regular meetings, set a report  
can prototype from our office right now

in a short

2 - think that contacts w/ disservice people

3 - field set up - blueprint - start implementation

the numerical committee plan

- 4 - I'd work on the college club set-up  
I would like to work on youth deal - but  
have no PR contacts etc
- 5 will get letters to look -  
work on Mayo book sales
- 6 Wld be glad to try and take on any  
projects to help relieve ~~the~~ staff load or  
to - to start getting ready for expansion
- 1 - further work on staff outline
  - 2 - start recruiting or screening

### Organization

Region Mgrs. - right now - state by state study  
party org - classify people - voting hist + reasons  
economic status + trends - tie in w/ primaries study  
(maybe have corps. here as PR and donate)

Young figureheads - / talk to him  
Pat Boone, Bob Mathias, Dick Wallen, sports, ent.

Will probably drop Conn activity - but keep in touch  
w/ one key guy

Krupnick - well-meaning but completely self-centered and lacking in scope of vision to grasp the "big picture". Is an advertising man, not PR, and his PR sense is not particularly good. OK for occasional contact - but slows down a meeting & is in way over his head on current deals. Has no political savvy & no ability to look beyond his own range of interest & experience. Is not in this for personal gain - or at least ~~not~~ not solely - but has little to contribute.

Jacobs - strictly interested in self-promotion - loyal to RN maybe - but only so he can stay in the "inner circle". Has some good ideas & a fair PR sense - although again is primarily an advertising man - and some political knowhow. Not a good Jewish spokesman - nor is Krupnick - because neither is objective enough. Should not be trusted - and will demand repayment for every service rendered. Can be used - willing to provide facilities & time - but they may end up costing more than if you just pay for them.

Sonntag - good PR sense & shrewd political mind - although somewhat devious & cunning. Probably loyal to RN - but not to be trusted - will merchandize what he knows wherever he is so inclined. Good - even excellent - for ideas - but should not be in any planning or strategy group. Should be pumped in private sessions with Klein and/or

other staff. Don't follow ideas without careful checking-out — some are bound to be haywire. Has too many diverse interests and political contacts to be reliable. Would probably desert in a pinch.

Collier - phony - yes man - not to be trusted at all. Probably completely loyal to RN because no one else to be loyal to & this is highest he's ever gotten — but if tide turned he'd float out fast. Very light weight mentally - although may have some valuable contacts & political connections for information gathering & dissemination. OK for light assignments - but valuable in planning.

Marshall - wonderful guy - reasonably smart - completely loyal - hard working, personable, able. Can be completely trusted - good for special assignments esp. contact. Good connections & background. Should be key member of team. None of above guys should.

McKenzie - somewhat of a political hack - but only very mildly so. Loyal & trustworthy (at least, clean & recent). Esp. good for intimate knowledge of NY cast & general political knowledge. Not too sure of validity of his political judgment & not of his complete reliability to execute assignment exactly per orders - might use own judgment

er - questionable political judgment. Assume completely loyal & trustworthy. Some personal attributes inclined to be big shot & petty tyrant at the will to take on any assignment & pound it thru best possible fashion. Don't think he has very broad scope of thinking - but should be great asset on specific jobs

Cornuelle the find of the season - esp. for planning purposes. Hope we can all work with him - great deal to contribute & vast facilities. Would guess to be completely trustworthy & reliable no matter how rough it gets. Suspect keen native political astuteness.

Waldman - Total loss.

## To Do

- Check Rogers on RN loyalty of Bob Bliss if any.
- 

## Long Range

- Summarize election situation + issues over period of time
- work thru politics book - on applicable points for 1960
-

From Finel

McLann doing work for state committee

- pamphlets or newsletter
- how to raise funds - get cont. + participation
- prepare prospect sheet for contributors -  
maybe get RA stuff to feed them

Work out format for national poll.

Work out formula for numerical committee

- setup pattern -
- have no. before announce
- low number for title -
- some party people - but also cover others

Nadick V for someone in admin.  
Call Silver + ask what to do about Strauss

Are Jews interested in him -

if Silver were to make statement saying  
it's a shame

if he's defeated will be hard to get public war  
in spite of philosophy

avoid semitism or anti

does he as individual have interest  
would he care to comment -

Secretary <sup>Strauss</sup> Strauss

certainly is looked upon as eminent Jew  
of faith by fellow of

Pres of outstanding Reform temple  
in country - Immanuel

J Theo Sem only conservative  
in Am

Chaim Finkelshten offered inv at  
2nd inaug

Nadich was speaker

St spoke at Nadich doctrine

- definitely leader in Jewish affairs  
great respect

- What to do

Judge spoke to Sen

Have to speak to Sen individually.

also might have undertones —  
reflect

Can't openly discuss anti-semitism  
no Jew will raise it  
cause afraid of raising false issue

no statement

Herbert Ehrman - pres Am Jewish  
Comm

Jacob Blaustein past  $\uparrow$  - pres Am Oil Co  
Close to Admin. -