

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>
46	6	04/1960	Newsletter	Dick Nixon Club Newsletter. 4 pages.
46	6	n.d.	Photograph	Richard Nixon photograph. 1 page.
46	6	n.d.	Form	Order form for Nixon-Lodge cloth banner. 1 page.
46	6	n.d.	Brochure	Nixon address accepting the Republican National Convention's nomination as candidate for US presidency. 19 pages, only cover scanned.
46	6	02/23/1960	Brochure	The meaning of patriotism remarks of Vice President Nixon. 12 pages, only cover scanned.
46	6	03/28/1960	Brochure	The Campaign Ahead: The text of remarks by the Vice President of the US. 6 pages, only cover scanned.

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46	6	04/04/1960	Letter	Nixon to Eugene Pulliam, re: Response to repeal of Connally Amendment. 5 pages.
46	6	01/27/1960	Brochure	The Eisenhower Record and the Future: Address of the Vice President of the US. 11 pages, only cover scanned.
46	6	n.d.	Brochure	America needs Nixon-Lodge. 1 page.



# NEWSLETTER

Number 2 - April, 1960

## PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ENDORSES NIXON

At his press conference on March 16, President Eisenhower said: "If anyone is wondering whether I have any personal preference, or even bias with respect to the upcoming presidential race, the answer is yes, very definitely."

Q: Were you speaking of Mr. Nixon?

"Was there any doubt in your mind?" the President replied.

Again on March 30, at his news conference, Mr. Eisenhower passed the political ball to the Vice President and gave him a clear field to run beyond the administration's record in the campaign. The President said that Mr. Nixon would be "absolutely stupid" to confine himself as the 1960 Republican presidential nominee to the accomplishments of the Eisenhower administration.

Addressing the Republican Women's National Conference in Washington on April 4, Mr. Eisenhower said: "In 1952 we turned to a highly talented man for the Vice Presidential nomination. None of us has ever regretted that choice. Dick Nixon has been a credit to the Administration, to our party and to our country."

"Since 1952 the Vice President has gained nearly eight years of added governmental experience at the highest level--a tour of seasoning unmatched in the Nation's history. All of us know Dick Nixon as a man of integrity and deep faith--one who is intelligent, mature, and uniquely knowledgeable in the problems and personalities in the world scene. And along with this, he has that priceless gift, a sense of humor--indispensable in politics.

"And finally and most important, he has Pat."

## HAGERTY CITES NIXON'S TRAINING

In an address before the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Republican Women at Washington on April 1, James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to President Eisenhower, came out strongly for Vice President Nixon: "Like President Eisenhower, I have my preference--indeed my bias--when it comes to deciding on the man who should be the next President of the United States. He is the Vice President, Dick Nixon.

"Personally, I sincerely believe that the Vice President is the only person--in either party--with the years of training and experience--and the wisdom which comes only from experience--to qualify him to succeed President Eisenhower in handling of the difficult and tremendous problems of our times. These problems can ---and will--- be solved only through that understanding of international affairs that comes with knowledge and

**"The Nation Needs Nixon....he gets things done"**

experience. And, I repeat, Dick Nixon has that knowledge and experience.

"Have you any doubt that the most important question in the minds of the American people--and indeed in the minds of the people of the world--is the question of peace or war? Peace or war overshadows everything else in the world today.

"Therefore, isn't it perfectly reasonable to expect that the next President--like President Eisenhower has done--is going to have to deal personally with the leaders of other nations of the free, the neutral and the Communist worlds? So, to serve the United States best, it will be vital for the next President to have personal, first-hand knowledge of the men with whom he will be meeting. The Vice President has that knowledge, second only to President Eisenhower. In the seven years he has been in office, Mr. Nixon has officially visited some 54 different countries and personally entertained 29 Chiefs or Heads of Government here in Washington.

"During these visits, the Vice President has not only gotten to know the Heads of Government, but almost as important, he has also gotten to know other high-ranking Government officers--any number of whom could become in the future the leaders of their countries....he understands from first-hand experience their problems and their desires--their hopes and aspirations.

"On each of his trips around the world, representing President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon has done a great deal of good for the United States of America.

"Dick Nixon--alone of all the candidates--is the only one who has been trained for the job, who has the experience to handle well the awesome responsibilities of the Office of the President of the United States of America. I believe that the American people--when they make their decision on Election Day--will think so too and will vote accordingly."

#### NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

The University of Wisconsin recently held their mock Republican convention and Vice President Nixon was nominated on the first ballot. Robert Gray, Secretary to President Eisenhower's Cabinet, was the keynote speaker at the convention....at opposite ends of the country, Nixon defeated Kennedy in mock elections held at Middlebury College in Vermont, and at Washington State University.

#### NORTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS SUPPORT NIXON

At their state convention recently, North Dakota Republicans reconfirmed the nation's faith in Dick Nixon by adopting a resolution endorsing him for the nation's highest office. In a strong showing of grass-roots support, hundreds of delegates gathered in Bismarck to express spontaneous support for the Vice President. This follows similar action by Oklahoma, North Carolina and the Virgin Islands.

#### NIXON SAYS:

• If nominated for the presidency I intend to carry this campaign into every state, city and town that limitations of time, space and physical endurance will permit. With Republican strength in the Congress at its lowest level since 1936, any one who does not recognize that we are in the fight for our lives must be smoking opium.

• The Democrats have to "fish or cut bait" on President Eisenhower's request that Congress come up with a farm bill. If they (the Democrats) fail to act or act irresponsibly during this session of Congress they will have made it clear that they prefer a farm issue to a farm solution.

## DEMS SPENT LAVISHLY IN WISCONSIN

Although both Democratic candidates spent an enormous amount of money in the Wisconsin primary, neither won a clear-cut victory. Some political observers believe that they over-played their hand with their record-breaking, bizarre expenditures--that many people got a little sick of their side-show efforts.

Doris Fleeson, columnist for the Washington Evening Star, recently wrote that the Democrats went on a spending jag in the Wisconsin primary that is unequalled in our history.

After watching weeks of frantic spending by the Democrats, one Republican leader had this comment: "The opposition candidates' strategy, it seems, is to spend their way into office with the intention of borrowing all the tired and discredited New and Fair Deal programs. And after they get there it appears they intend to drive the nation deeper into debt and create ever-increasing inflation."

Another prominent Wisconsin Republican said that the difference between Vice President Nixon and the two Democratic candidates "is the difference between Republican philosophy of free enterprise and the Democratic campaign promises of free beer and lunch."

One newspaperman who covered Kennedy and Humphrey in Wisconsin said they were spending money like it is going out of style. Another one summed it up this way: "The Wisconsin primary was a contest between Humphrey and Kennedy to see who will be the last of the big spenders. We probably won't know the answer until we get the returns from the Diner's Club!"

## MAGAZINE COVER STORY FEATURES THE VICE PRESIDENT

The Great Lakelands Magazine, a Michigan publication independent of partisan politics, business domination or association ties, recently featured a cover story of Vice President Nixon titled, "Nixon Speaks With Authority." The article, written by Arthur A. Hagman, editor and publisher, has this to say of Mr. Nixon: "His courageous statesmanship in Russia has 'broken the ice' for subsequent visits by President Eisenhower and the intervening exchange visits of Nikita Khrushchev and other world leaders to this and other countries which have previously been hostile to each other.

"Richard Nixon has earned his top ranking popularity by virtue of a steady climb from his apprenticeship in the halls of Congress, to his position of influence in the Senate and ultimately to the Vice Presidency. Nixon is a dedicated leader, a team man who has merited the confidence of his party and of the American people. During his many public appearances at metropolitan events and in rural states, Nixon has gained the increasing respect and confidence of his audiences. People realize that here is a sincere leader who



does not need to trample publicly over any segment of American life to gain his objectives.

"Nixon does not believe in the regimentation of education from Washington, realizing that local school boards and parents of children attending local school districts know what is best for them. Nixon knows that Federal encroachment upon the prerogatives of the states will further drain local sources of revenue."

Two months ago when the Vice President visited Detroit to address the Economic Club, Ray Courage of the Detroit Free Press wrote: "Vice President Richard Milhous Nixon presented himself to Detroit, trim, polished and running at a dignified pace for the Presidency of the United States. The 47-year-old Republican, who, with his wife, Pat, whisked through a grueling 12-hour schedule with aplomb, delighted the hearts of Republicans.

"He looks like the Presidential candidate that he is; he talks like a candidate who prefers the high road of campaign technique, and he promised that Michigan would see much more of him."

#### LETTER FROM NIXON THRILLS SEVENTH GRADER

Ann Miller, a seventh grade student at Falls Church, Va., became puzzled while preparing a book report on Earl Mazo's biography of Vice President Nixon. She understood from her mother that Mazo was a Democrat. She wrote Mazo about this, and back came the reply: "Yes, I am a Democrat...but my personal politics has no relationship whatsoever to my work as a reporter...I try to write and report objectively, and have done so for 25 years. Incidentally, on the basis of my very intense research into the man and his background. I regard Vice President Nixon as potentially one of the greatest leaders our country has produced."

Mazo turned Ann's letter over to Mr. Nixon and she was soon the proud owner of a letter from the Vice President, which said in part: "Judging from the way you were doing the research for your paper I could not have had a better champion at Thomas Jefferson School!" Then he added a P. S. "I hope you got an 'A.'"

#### NOTE TO CHARTER MEMBERS

Did you receive your membership card in The Dick Nixon Club? Please send us any names and dollars you have collected. It is important that each of your friends receives his membership card as soon as possible so that he, also, has the privilege of enlisting others in Dick's behalf. We would like to have more individuals "back with a buck" the campaign to elect Dick Nixon than any other candidate in our history. We are growing by more than 2,000 each week.

Let us hear from you and SUPPORT DICK NIXON FOR PRESIDENT!

Sincerely yours,



J. R. Pat Gorman  
Chairman

P. S. If your Achievement Award arrived damaged, please ask us for a replacement.

**"Support Dick Nixon....a man of experience"**



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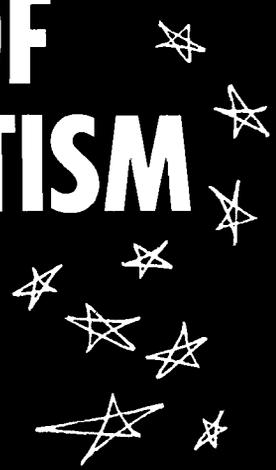
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*“It is time to speak up for America.”*

# THE MEANING OF PATRIOTISM

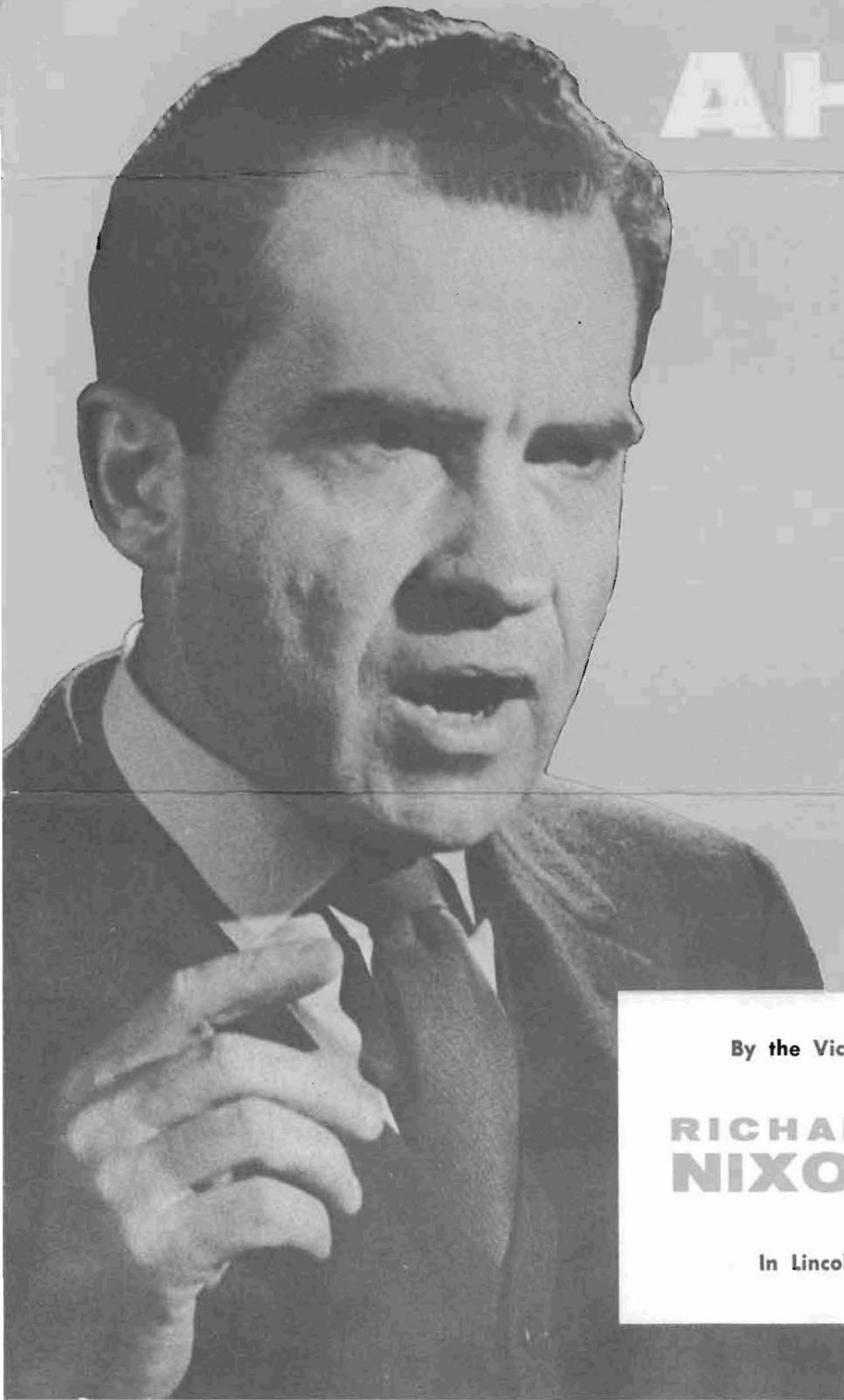
remarks of  
Vice President  
**RICHARD  
NIXON**



on receiving the  
**PATRIOTISM  
AWARD**

from the senior class  
**University of South Bend**

# THE CAMPAIGN AHEAD



TEXT OF REMARKS  
By the Vice President of the United States

**RICHARD  
NIXON**

AT THE NEBRASKA 1960  
REPUBLICAN FOUNDERS'  
DAY PROGRAM

In Lincoln, Nebraska, March 28, 1960

COPY



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

April 4, 1960

Mr. Eugene C. Pulliam  
Publisher  
Phoenix Republic and Gazette  
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Gene:

I want to take the opportunity through this letter to respond in some detail to your letter of February 11 in which you expressed opposition to the repeal of the Connally Amendment. Because there has been some understandable confusion as to the effect of the Amendment, I believe a somewhat extended discussion of the issues involved might be constructive.

Those who oppose repeal of the Amendment raise three major objections: (1) They do not want any action taken which would lead eventually to some form of world federalism or world government; (2) They want to guard against the possibility of any international court exercising jurisdiction over domestic issues like immigration and tariffs; (3) They believe that the United States should never be put into a position where they would have to accept the decision of an international court in a case where that court overstepped its jurisdiction and interfered in our domestic affairs.

Let me say at the outset that if I thought repeal of the Connally Amendment would have such an effect I would vigorously oppose its repeal. Under no circumstances would I support any action which did not have adequate safeguards against such eventualities.

In order to understand the effect of the Connally Amendment it is necessary first to go into some of the background which led to the setting up of the International Court of Justice.

Many well-intentioned people have raised the basic question -- why have an international court in the first place? The answer, putting it in its simplest and bluntest terms, is that even nations that are friends are bound to have disputes. If those disputes are not settled

by negotiation the only alternatives left are to settle them either by force or by law. At a time when the use of force means unleashing nuclear weapons which would destroy civilization, all sensible people agree that we must find some alternative to force for settling international disputes.

Senator Taft put the case extremely well several years ago when he said:

"I do not see how we can hope to secure permanent peace in the world except by establishing law between nations and equal justice under law. It may be a long hard course but I believe that the public opinion of the world can be led along that course, so that the time will come when that public opinion will support the decision of any reasonable impartial tribunal based on justice."

The International Court of Justice, established under the Charter of the United Nations, was designed as an instrument to administer law among nations. The Statute of the Court provides that participating nations can declare that they recognize the Court's jurisdiction in the following limited types of cases:

- "a. the interpretation of a treaty;
- b. any question of international law;
- c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation."

There are some today who believe that the prospect of the use of atomic weapons to settle international disputes is so terrible that we should set up a new, all-powerful world organization which would have jurisdiction over disputes between nations. I disagree with this approach. I believe that rather than setting up a new international institution we have to begin to use the one we already have.

The United States in 1946 declared its acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction, specifically excepting "disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of America as determined by the United States of America."

These final eight words reserving the right to determine unilaterally whether a matter lies within the Court's jurisdiction were added in the Senate by the Connally Amendment. This action may well have been understandable at the time, in view of the doubts then prevailing as to what the limits of international law actually were and the uncertainties as to what an international court might do if it were established. I believe, however, that the intervening years have shown that our so-called "self-judging reservation" is no longer necessary.

The Statute of the International Court permits the Court to take jurisdiction only in specific clearly international types of cases. In addition, the United Nations Charter clearly precludes any international authority over a member's domestic affairs. Furthermore, our declaration submitting to the Court's jurisdiction would continue after repeal of the Connally Amendment to specifically exclude matters which are essentially domestic.

The Court's thirteen years' record indicates that it will not take jurisdiction over a case which involves a domestic matter. Tariff and immigration questions, for example, are held unanimously by all competent legal authorities to be domestic in nature.

Let us suppose, however, that the Court in the future did arbitrarily exceed its authority and attempt to take jurisdiction over a domestic issue. We would still have two clear remedies: (1) The only way a decision of the Court can be enforced is through action by the Security Council of the United Nations. If a court arbitrarily exceeded its jurisdiction we could use our veto to stop any Security Council action to enforce that decision. (2) And if the Court persisted in taking jurisdiction over domestic matters we have the right to withdraw from the Court on six months' notice.

In summary, I am convinced that repeal of the Connally Amendment would not be a step toward world government, would not result in giving any international body jurisdiction over our domestic affairs, and would not put the United States in a position where we had no recourse in the event the International Court oversteps its jurisdiction. This, apparently, is also the attitude of the majority of the members of the American Bar Association which for thirteen years has been on record as recommending repeal of the Amendment.

Let us turn now to the other side of the coin. Apart from any bad effects which it is alleged might result, what good can come from repeal of the Amendment?

I wish to make clear my conviction that this matter, like any other matter before our government, must be judged solely by the question, "Would the proposed action best serve the national interests of the United States?" I believe that repeal of the Amendment would bring two principal benefits which have not received sufficient attention in most public discussions of the issue.

First, it is to our interest to obtain more widespread use of the International Court. Because the United States has more citizens and private investments in foreign lands than any other nation we have an even greater stake than the other countries in promoting a legal process for resolving international disputes. The idea of our using force or threats of force to enforce agreements we have with other nations is completely abhorrent to us. This, however, might not be the case with some other nations. In other words, if another country broke its treaty or agreement with us and we were unable to settle the dispute by negotiation we, in effect, would be left holding the bag unless we could take the matter to court.

Under the reciprocity provision in applicable law, when we reserve our right to determine what cases can be considered by the Court, any nation we might sue in the Court is entitled to the same right. Thus, if we brought an action for some international violation against a nation which had no similar reservation she could nevertheless arbitrarily deny the Court jurisdiction by invoking our self-judging clause. This may be one of the reasons, incidentally, that Great Britain and France, neither of whom is prone freely to surrender her sovereignty, have recently abandoned reservations, similar to ours, which they adopted at the time they adhered to the Court.

A second, more far reaching benefit from our repeal of this reservation is that it would give a tremendous psychological boost to our efforts to obtain more widespread use of the International Court. Following our adoption of the Connally Amendment, in 1946, other nations have copied us in adopting similar reservations. If we eliminate our self-judging reservation, we will be in a position

then to urge other nations likewise to place greater reliance on the Court in deciding legal disputes involving matters of international law. As a nation which from the time of its foundation has been deeply dedicated to the principle of the rule of law we thereby take the lead in demonstrating our sincere desire to work for peace with justice in a framework wherein the just and legitimate interests of all nations are respected.

May I say in conclusion that I recognize that there are competent observers who sincerely believe it would be a mistake for the United States to repeal the Connally Amendment. I respect their views but I am convinced on the basis of objective analysis that their fears as to the International Court interfering in our domestic affairs are not justified and, to paraphrase Senator Taft's statement, that the United States, as a nation dedicated to peace with justice, should take the lead in furthering the principle of the rule of law as an alternative to the rule of force as a means of settling disputes between nations.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

(signed)

Richard Nixon

**THE  
EISENHOWER  
RECORD  
AND  
THE  
FUTURE . . .**



*Address of*

**THE VICE PRESIDENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES**

*At The*

**Chicago, 'Dinner With Ike'**

*Chicago, Illinois*

*January 27, 1960*

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