

Richard Nixon Presidential Library
White House Special Files Collection
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47	9	n.d.	Report	Richard M. Nixon Handbook. Re: Reliable and useful Information about Vice President Richard M. Nixon. 8 Pages.
47	9	n.d.	Memo	Remarks on Palestine by Henry Cabot Lodge. 3 Pages.
47	9	8/27/1960	Brochure	Israel and the Middle East a Message from Vice President Richard Nixon to the Annual Convention of the Zionist Organization of America. 5 Pages.
47	9	8/1960	Report	Report of a Survey made by the American Jewish Committee. 2 Pages.
47	9	n.d.	Memo	Eisenhower-Nixon record on Civil Rights. Re: Summary of Administration record in field of civil rights. 1 Page.
47	9	10/13/1952	Report	Speakers Kit. Excerpts from John P. Millan's Articles "Massachusetts, Liberal and Corrupt". 2 Pages.

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47	9	n.d.	Letter	Fill in the blank letter Re: Henry Cabot Lodge's position on the Jewish People. 4 Pages.
47	9	8/18/1960	Newsletter	Congressional Record newsletter. Re: The Religious Issue in the Presidential Campaign. 1 Page.
47	9	n.d	Brochure	Here's what the democrats think about Kennedy! Cover scanned only.
47	9	n.d.	Memo	Re: front page story which appeared on September 27, 1960, in the Day Jewish Journal, New York's Yiddish daily. 1 Page.
47	9	9/1/1960	Newspaper	Reprint from the New York Times. Re: Study Finds Both Parties Worried by 'the Jewish Vote' Here. Not scanned. 1 Page.
47	9	8/12/1960	Newsletter	Congressional Quarterly Special Report. The Public Records of Richard M. Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge. Their Lives, Voting Records, Stands on Issues, and Platform. Cover Scanned only.
47	9	n.d.	Newsletter	Congressional Quaterly Special Report. Supplement to March 11, 1960 Weekly Report. The Public Record of Richard M. Nixon. Cover Scanned only.

RICHARD M. NIXON

This handbook has been prepared to help you give your neighbors reliable and useful information about Vice President Richard M. Nixon. This is definitely not a text book on the organization of a speech, or on getting and holding attention.

The fundamental purpose here has been to compile material about a man who, through an inherent determination, decisiveness, and a fine instinct for moving quickly to shape events, has already established himself as the most effectual Vice President in American history.

Richard M. Nixon was born in Yorba Linda, California, on January 9, 1913. His father ran a combination grocery store and gas station. Nixon attended public schools and then received an A.B. degree from Whittier College in 1934 and an LL.B. from Duke University Law School, North Carolina, in 1937. He practiced law in Whittier from 1937 to 1942. From January, 1942, to August, 1942, he was attorney in the tire rationing section of the Office of Price Administration in Washington. From August, 1942 to January, 1946, he was on active duty as an aviation ground officer in the United States Navy, serving mostly in the Pacific.

He was elected to the House of Representatives on November 5, 1946 and reelected in November, 1948. He became a United States Senator from California on December 4, 1950, serving on appointment during a special session after having won election to a full term on November 4, 1952. He was nominated for the Vice Presidency at the Republican National Convention on July 11, 1952 and elected November 4, 1952. He was renominated on August 22, 1956 and re-elected November 6, 1956.

He married Thelma Catherine Patricia Ryan, a high school commercial subjects teacher, on June 21, 1940. They have two daughters, Patricia, born February 21, 1946, and Julie, born July 5, 1948. Mrs. Nixon was born March 16, 1912.

Richard M. Nixon is a Quaker. The Nixon family belongs to the East Whittier Friends Church in California. While in Washington, they attend primarily the Westmoreland Congregational Church.

RICHARD M. NIXON

Richard M. Nixon, of Whittier, California, was elected 36th Vice President of the United States on November 4, 1952, and reelected November 6, 1956.

He was born in Yorba Linda, California, January 9, 1913, the second son of Hannah and Frank Nixon's five sons. He learned from his Quaker parents the principles of hard work and a devout and gentle faith which have been responsible for his long service to his country. His mother comes from a long line of Irish Quakers who emigrated to the Pennsylvania colony from Dublin before the Revolutionary War. His paternal great-grandfather, an enlisted Ohio volunteer in the Civil War, is buried at Gettysburg.

Richard grew up in the Quaker community of Whittier, where his parents operated the kind of modest enterprise which is a landmark in hundreds of American communities -- a combination of a grocery store, filling station, with living accommodations in the rear. Life was not easy for his parents, but by industry and the well-known Quaker thrift they managed to provide a comfortable though far from lavish home. Personal tragedy became an early experience when a younger brother died of meningitis at the age of seven, and his older brother died of tuberculosis at eighteen after five years of illness.

Richard completed elementary and secondary schools in Whittier and finished second in his class at Whittier College in 1934. He was awarded a scholarship to Duke University Law School where he received his LLB in 1937 with honors.

After being admitted to the California Bar, Richard joined a firm in Whittier for the general practice of law. Within a year, the firm's name became Bewley, Knoop, and Nixon. The same year Richard met Patricia Ryan, an attractive Whittier school teacher, when they were both performing in a little theater production. They were married on June 21, 1940. They have two children, Tricia, born during his first campaign in 1946, and Julie, born in 1948.

After practicing law in Whittier for five years, during part of which time he was Deputy City Attorney, Richard joined the legal staff of the Office of Price Administration in Washington. After five

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months with OPA, he was commissioned in the Navy as a Lieutenant (J.G.) and was assigned to active duty in August of the same year. He served in the South Pacific with the Combat Air Transportation, where he earned two South Pacific battle stars and two commendations. He was later assigned to Stateside duty at Alameda, California, as officer in charge of transportation, and finally he served with the Contracts Termination Section of the Bureau of Aeronautics. He was discharged as a Lieutenant Commander in January, 1946.

Just prior to his discharge from the Navy, he was approached by a citizens committee to oppose incumbent Congressman Jerry Voorhis, a five-term Democrat who had been winning elections without opposition. A series of debates, largely concerned with war-time economic controls, created wide interest in the District and Nixon defeated Voorhis by 15,592 votes. Mr. Voorhis afterwards wrote, "Mr. Nixon will be a Republican Congressman. He will, I imagine, be a conservative one, but I believe he will be a conscientious one."

During the first year in Congress, he spent two months in Europe as a member of the Herter Committee to study the Marshall Plan. He also participated in the drafting of the Taft-Hartley Labor Relations Act. By 1948, his popularity and hard work earned him the nomination of both parties for another term in California's cross-filing system, which was then in vogue.

Nixon attracted national notice for his work on the House Un-American Activities Committee in exposing Alger Hiss. Not often mentioned are the reforms in the procedures of that committee which he introduced to protect the rights of the individual. At that time he said, "it is essential also to be extremely careful in this field, where a man's reputation can be destroyed by accusations of Communist affiliation, to distinguish between an individual who is a voluntary participant in the Communist conspiracy and one who innocently may have had contact with it."

His record as a Congressman, and his ability to present his ideas with clarity and directness, enabled him to defeat Congresswoman Helen Gahagen Douglas, the 1950 Democratic nominee for the Senate, by 700,000 votes.

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Perhaps the greatest testimony to Nixon's character and ability was Dwight Eisenhower's selection of him as his running mate in 1952 and again in 1956. During his tenure the Vice Presidency has been transformed from what a former Vice President and President, John Adams, described as "the most insignificant office that ever the invention of man contrived or his imagination conceived" to an office of great responsibility and public significance.

At the request of President Eisenhower, the Vice President has undertaken precedent-breaking responsibilities.

In addition to his Constitutional duties as President of the Senate, Nixon is a statutory member of the National Security Council, actively participates in Cabinet deliberations, and presides over meetings of both in the absence of the President. With a friendly dignity which has brought credit to his country, he has visited more than fifty countries throughout the world as the President's personal representative, and the experience gained from these travels has enabled him to recommend and help put into effect significant changes in foreign policies. He is Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which seeks to eliminate racial and religious discrimination in the employment policies of firms having contracts with the Federal Government. He is also Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth.

As a spokesman for the Administration, Vice President Nixon has few peers. His understanding of Communism, based on experience, has made his voice among the most effective in stating the alternative to Communism which America offers the world.

The Vice President of the United States is a man of firm judgment with a quick and questioning mind, and a warm sense of humor, whose career has been marked by a tremendous capacity for work, great personal courage, and devotion to the principles on which this Nation was founded.

"We must revive to the fullest our pioneer spirit of adventure and growth -- the vision that developed a continent -- we must make known throughout the world the exciting fact that the American

(more)

Revolution which captured the imagination of the world 180 years ago did not end at Yorktown but that it is a living, vital idea today; that it is the idea which we believe can most surely satisfy the aspirations of people for economic progress, individual freedom and national independence."

(From an address by the Vice-President
before the 50th Anniversary Conference
of the Harvard Business School Association, September 6, 1958.)

RICHARD NIXON'S PUBLIC RECORD ON
CIVIL RIGHTS MEASURES

House of Representatives

1947 - POLL TAX

Voted FOR a bill to prohibit the payment of a poll tax as a qualification for voting in Federal elections. Voted AGAINST a motion to prevent voting on the anti-poll tax bill.

1949 - POLL TAX

Voted FOR a bill to make unlawful the requirements that a poll tax be paid as a condition for voting in a primary or other election for national officers.

Voted three times AGAINST Southern Democratic sponsored motions to adjourn discussion of the anti-poll tax bill -- motions which, if passed, would have killed the measure.

Voted FOR three motions to close debate on the bill and to approve it as read into the Journal.

Voted AGAINST a motion to recommit the bill for further study.

SEGREGATION IN THE COAST GUARD

Voted FOR a measure to prohibit segregation or discrimination because of race, color or creed in the Coast Guard Women's Reserve.

1950 - FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT

Voted FOR the passage of the bill calling for the establishment of the Fair Employment Practices Commission to investigate charges of discrimination in employment situations and then to make appropriate recommendations.

Votes four times AGAINST Southern Democrats motions to delay consideration of the bill.

Voted FOR two motions to consider the bill immediately.

SENATE

There were no civil rights measures before the Senate during Nixon's Term. (1950-1952)

(MORE)

AS VICE PRESIDENT - PRESIDING OVER THE SENATE

1957 - CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

In order to speed consideration of the Civil Rights Bill after months of delay by opponents in the House, Senators Knowland and Douglas devised a plan to by-pass the Senate Judiciary Committee. Under their plan, the House-passed bill was placed immediately on the Senate calendar where it could be called up for Senate consideration at any time on a simple majority vote.

On June 20th, 1957, Knowland objected to referring the Civil Rights Bill to committee, and Senator Russell (Dem. Georgia) took issue with this objection. After considerable debate, Vice President Nixon stated that in his opinion Senator Russell's point was "not well taken," and that Rule XXV, on which Russell relied, did "not require mandatory referral of all bills to committee."

The Vice President put the question to a vote, and after eight days of debate the Senate agreed to Knowland's motion that it begin immediate consideration of the Civil Rights Bill.

As a result of Nixon's action, a further period of obstructive delays was avoided, and the way was cleared for passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

JURY-TRIAL AMENDMENT TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1957

Nixon publicly opposed this Amendment guaranteeing jury trials in all cases of criminal contempt, and after its adoption by the Senate he states:

"This was one of the saddest days in the history of the Senate because this was a vote against the right to vote."

August 2, 1957

Note: Senators Johnson and Kennedy voted for this amendment.

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1960 - CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

Nixon publicly and repeatedly supported the Administration's proposals most of which were incorporated into the Civil Rights Act of 1960. Nixon stated on February 15, 1960:

"I believe the recommendations...the President has made in his civil rights message will provide the kind of stimulus and leadership that is needed to bring adherence to the (Supreme Court) decision."

HENRY CABOT LODGE SPEAKS TO A GROUP OF NATIONAL JEWISH
LEADERS AT A TESTIMONIAL DINNER GIVEN HIM ON LABOR DAY
in New York City

REMARKS ON PALESTINE
by
HENRY CABOT LODGE

It is most gracious and generous of Attorney General Lefkowitz to give this breakfast for me.

I am particularly happy to be here because it gives me an opportunity to meet some of the leaders in this great city which has been my home for the past eight years -- and for two years before that as a much younger man.

In the years that I have been here in New York at the United Nations, I have often seen men come together in agreements which advanced the cause of peace. As a result, the United Nations has grown in size and influence, and the various national interests and policies represented in the UN have achieved a higher purpose.

For us in the United States, this example of fruitful cooperation in the United Nations is hardly surprising. Our own national experience has taught us that the free interplay of interests, talent and traditions will, with good will and common purposes, yield rich results.

Saul Bellow observed in one of his fine novels that "for creatures nothing ever runs unmixed." This, it seems to me, is a good thing. This country would be the poorer -- and so would the world -- without the mixture of cultures, religions and races which enlarge the human intellect and enrich the human experience.

Art and science in America would be quite different and inferior things without the contributions of Americans of the Jewish faith. And the injunctions of that faith -- "to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with thy God," and to love thy neighbor as thyself -- are in the mainstream of American political and social thought. They are mirrored in the basic documents of the Republic; in the Constitution, which enjoins the people to establish justice, and in the Declaration of Independence, which affirms that all men are created equal and are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In harmony with these values is the interest which we all share regarding Israel. My own interest goes back to early youth. It is no last minute conversion on my part. As a very young man indeed, I remember my grandfather sponsoring in the United States Senate the so-called Lodge Resolution which put the United States on record as favoring the establishment of a national homeland for the Jewish people in Palestine. That event is now almost forty years in the past. But it was an influence throughout my life, and throughout my service as a Senator. When I became representative of the United States to the United Nations, I was never forgetful of it. And when I left the United Nations last week it seemed a very good omen to me that the last United Nations function which I attended was a luncheon in my honor given by the distinguished representative of Israel to the UN, Ambassador Comay.

There are so many developments in Israel which must arouse admiration wherever courage, intelligence and democracy are prized. For the settlers in Israel in a very short time have built up an underdeveloped country by intensive efforts and great sacrifice -- and today Israel is herself extending help to underdeveloped countries, bringing these countries some of her own knowledge.

Americans can be proud of the support they have given Israel since the beginning.

There is no doubt that Israel is here to stay.

I say with emphasis that there should be free navigation of the Suez Canal.

For eight years I have been in close touch with the Palestine question. There was a period, indeed, when hardly a month went by when it did not occur in some form in the United Nations and I think I have dealt with the representatives of all the governments who are involved in it. Happily in the last two or three years these occurrences have been much more infrequent, though there is still much that is wrong.

One does not have to be an expert to know how stubborn the problems are, how great are the difficulties, and how much is at stake. Anyone who thinks the situation is simple and that it can be dealt with by slogans and catch-phrases is deluding himself. Clearly a person wishing to make a pessimistic appraisal of the situation would find it easy to do so.

Yet, I think it is possible to find constructive elements and it may surprise you to hear that I believe that such constructive aspects can be found in what happened in the United Nations after the Suez incident. You may remember that in December, 1956, and January, 1957, the General Assembly was considering the question of the withdrawal of troops.

The brilliant and gifted Israeli representative, Ambassador Abba Eban, felt strongly that the Palestine area should not simply revert to the dangerous and inflamed condition which had preceded the Suez incident. I enthusiastically agreed. President Eisenhower approved an effort to get at the basic causes of the trouble and not simply go back to the period of disorder and violence which had existed before the Suez incident and which had caused such general and understandable exasperation and despair.

One result of this attempt to get at basic causes was the creation of the United Nations Emergency Force. But this was not enough. Having created the force, it then became necessary to authorize its being stationed in the Gaza Strip and at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. This, in turn, could not have been done if objection had come from the Government of Egypt, since no United Nations Force can go anywhere against the will of the government of the country concerned.

The stationing of the United Nations Emergency Force in this key area was accomplished by the United Nations resolution which was enacted on February 2, 1957. This resolution required a two-thirds vote. Neither the American Hemisphere countries, nor the NATO countries, nor the Afro-Asian countries, nor the Soviet countries are numerous enough by themselves to get a two-thirds vote. If a two-thirds vote is to be obtained in the General Assembly, it is indispensable to get the support of nations who are not committed to any regional groupings. It is absolutely vital that there be no objection from the nation most concerned.

The proposal to authorize the stationing of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Gaza Strip and at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba was enacted -- and with widespread support.

It would have been much easier in the General Assembly to have organized what is called "a blocking third" than it was to get a two-thirds vote. If members had been strongly opposed to this resolution, it would have been defeated without much difficulty. But a two-thirds vote was accorded it and the United Nations Emergency Force entered Gaza and entered the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, where it has been for more than three years -- and where its presence has converted an area which had been violent and dangerous and disorderly into an area which is peaceful and quiet.

There is no doubt at all that this is to the best interest of all the people who live in that part of the world and the existence of this state of affairs reflects credit on all the governments concerned. Incidentally, it reflects discredit on the Soviet Union which has never been willing to contribute one nickel to the support of the Force.

Having this experience in mind, I have come to this personal conclusion -- a conclusion which I know Vice President Nixon favors: That the time has come to try to bring about an overall settlement of the Palestine question in all its aspects. I refer to the status of the Arab refugees, the development of the waters of the Jordan, and other relationships between Israel and its neighbors. The effort to reach such a settlement with justice and fairness to all should be undertaken at a high level. There will, of course, have to be consideration by each side of the problems of the other side. The United States should be willing to contribute generously toward bringing such a settlement about. It will not be easy; and no miracles should be expected. But a thorough going attempt should be made.

It is a commonplace saying that in the world today there are three particularly dangerous areas: (1) the Straits of Formosa; (2) Berlin, which is so constantly threatened by the Soviet Union; and (3) the Middle Eastern area in which the Palestine question predominates.

It would certainly be a great step forward for the people who live in that area if they no longer had the unenviable distinction of living in one of the world's greatest danger spots. Moreover, the world is so small today that all of us are involved in what happens there. The question can truly be called a world question. I believe that the wisdom and the statesmanship exist in that part of the world to move ahead. I can imagine nothing more worthy of our best efforts.

In the years that I have worked in the United Nations with the representatives of Israel -- first with my brilliant friend, Abba Eban, and more lately with his able successor, Ambassador Comay -- I have never failed to have the feeling that essentially we were working together, that we both wanted peace and that we were actually moving towards the same goals. This is because, essentially, both countries are animated by humane and generous ideals. Things such as these make one optimistic about the future.

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The words of John Foster Dulles
express so well my own attitude . . .

*The preservation of Israel . . . is
one of the essential goals of
U.S. foreign policy.*



ISRAEL and the MIDDLE EAST

A Message From
Vice President RICHARD NIXON
To The Annual Convention Of The
Zionist Organization of America

August 27, 1960

New York City

I believe it is most fortunate that both candidates for the Presidency agree that the United States is committed to the preservation of the independence of Israel, the prevention of armed aggression in the Near East and the use of our best offices to bring about a stable peace between Israel and the Arab states. Our whole policy has demonstrated this bipartisan effort.

It was indeed most eloquently and clearly expressed by President Eisenhower in April, 1956, when he said:

"The United States, in accordance with its responsibilities under the charter of the United Nations, will observe its commitments within constitutional means to oppose any aggression in the area.

"The United States is likewise determined to support and assist any nation which might be subjected to such aggression. The United States is confident that other nations will act similarly in the cause of peace."

I am confident that no matter who occupies the White House during the coming administration this firm national policy will remain unchanged.

But we must recognize that there are those who hope to profit by fanning enmities in the Near East. For example, stability in the area which is a necessary precondition to a just settlement of the tragic Arab-Israel conflict has been seriously prejudiced by the irresponsibility of Soviet sales of arms and by the Kremlin's continued meddling in the internal affairs of Arab countries for its own Communist purposes.

The Soviets have moreover refused to contribute any support whatever to the United Nations Emergency Force which has been the major stabilizing influence in the Middle East.

In addition to our own efforts, the role of the United Nations must be emphasized. It should continue to receive the greatest support we can provide. We have had an encouraging demonstration of what it can do in the way Ambassador Lodge successfully brought about a formula to settle the sharp difficulties between Israel and the Argentine over the Adolf Eichmann case.

As long as the Arab boycott and blockade continue notwithstanding our strong disapproval and repeated protests, as long as Americans are barred from certain countries because of their religious faith, as long as Arab refugees are confined to camps and their unhappiness continues--as long as these conditions exist the Middle East will be a source of world tension and a continuing threat to international peace.

These are the policies I believe we should follow to meet these problems:

1. Strong and unceasing efforts to establish freedom of passage through the Suez Canal and to put an end to discriminatory practices through the area.
2. Encouraging and supporting measures making it possible for the Arab states to develop their material resources, raise living standards and thereby increase opportunities for growth and for the resettlement of Arab refugees where their labor and skills can be employed to full advantage.
3. Continued and increased support of the courageous and successful efforts of the people of Israel to make the desert bloom and to turn their country into a new land of promise. Israel has dramatically

demonstrated to the world the effectiveness of free institutions and the democratic way by these efforts and by the technical aid it has extended to the newly independent and underdeveloped nations in Africa and Asia.

4. Above all, continued and tireless search for practical means to achieve a solid and lasting peace in the Middle East.

This means the avoidance of glib promises, the futility of which have been proven many times over, and concentration on persistent negotiations through every diplomatic channel available to us.

The time has come when we should try to bring about an over-all settlement of the Palestine question in all its aspects. I refer to the status of the Arab refugees, the development of the waters of the Jordan, and other relationships between Israel and its neighbors.

Finding a settlement of these problems with justice and fairness to all is important, not only to Israel and its neighbors, but to the peace and security of the United States and the world.

For that reason, I intend if elected President to give this problem the highest priority by assigning primary responsibility for directing negotiations in this field to a man who has so magnificently demonstrated at the United Nations that he is one of the most skilled diplomats of our times--my running mate, Henry Cabot Lodge.

There will, of course, have to be consideration by each side of the problems of the other side. The United States should be willing to contribute generously toward bringing about such a settlement. It will not be easy, and I promise no miracles but it is so imperative to the nation's interest that a solution be found that we must devote our best efforts to that end.

As I conclude this message, I am reminded of the words of the late John Foster Dulles, which express so well my own attitude toward U.S. -Israel relations. Those words are:

"The preservation of the State of Israel is what I regard as one of the essential goals of United States foreign policy."

A Letter To Mr. Label A. Katz, President of B'nai B'rith

Mr. Label A. Katz
June 7, 1960
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As I know you are aware, the United States Government has been most directly concerned with the problems of peace, security and economic development in the Middle East. We have recognized that the independence and integrity of Israel, and the Arab countries of the area are of vital concern to the United States. I believe that our Government must continue to use every suitable occasion, both within and outside the United Nations, to facilitate progress toward a mutually acceptable solution of the Arab-Israel conflict, based on amity and recognition of each other's existence and independence.

Again I want to tell you how much I enjoyed the welcome opportunity I had to talk over with you personally matters of mutual interest and concern, and to express my appreciation for the devoted efforts which you and the members of your organization are making to eliminate discriminatory practices against any group of Americans.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,


Richard Nixon



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1960

Mr. Label A. Katz
President
B'nai B'rith
1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Katz:

I very much appreciated the opportunity I had recently to visit so pleasantly and constructively with you, and it was very thoughtful of you to follow up our conversation with your candid letter setting forth your position in detail with respect to the matters we discussed.

As I indicated in our conversation, I share fully your firm conviction that any discriminatory practices on the grounds of race or religion are entirely inconsistent with the fundamental principles upon which our nation was founded, and which represent in essence the greatness of America. When I visited Poland last year, I had occasion to lay a wreath at the memorial marking the remains of the Warsaw Ghetto. More than ever, on that occasion, I recognized that racial or religious discrimination ends in the destruction of human values by which our civilization must live if it is to endure. For this reason, I shall never be satisfied until peaceful and workable measures have been found and adopted to eliminate every trace of such practices against our citizens, and I shall continue to devote my efforts wholeheartedly toward that goal.

I think you will agree with me that the problems encountered in combatting discrimination become even more difficult and complex when they present themselves in an international context. Our use of the Dhahran Airfield is a good case in point. Clearly the operational privileges we have there through an executive agreement are vital from the standpoint of our national security. We

Mr. Label A. Katz
June 7, 1960
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have to recognize, however, that there is a serious drawback in the arrangements, arising from the fact that American servicemen assigned to the base must have valid Saudi Arabian visas. As a result, while nothing in the agreement excludes American servicemen of Jewish faith, in fact the Saudi Arabian government has done so indirectly, in exercising its sovereign right to control internal matters, by refusing to issue them visas. This is admittedly an unsatisfactory state of affairs -- one which we cannot merely accept as unavoidable, and one which we shall continue, with diligence and patience, to try to correct.

It is the policy of our Government to protest discriminatory acts in international trade which militate against American citizens and American shipping. Our Government's concern and good intentions in this area are demonstrated in the matter of the "Haifa Clause" which, until recently, the Navy included in its shipping contracts. The use of this clause, which was designed to assure the efficient operation of the fleet, was discontinued in February, 1960, lest it be misconstrued as acquiescence in the Arab boycott.

Similarly, in the matter of transporting PL480 cargoes, we note with approval that no agency of our Government is a party to such discriminatory contracts.

Consistent with the policy that the United States Government neither recognizes nor condones the Arab boycott, we must, by every available and effective instrument, continue to pursue every means to restore and protect completely private American interests in international commerce.

With regard to the matter of the Suez Canal, the United States Government has unequivocally affirmed its support of the principle that there should be freedom of transit through the Canal for all nations, including Israel. This policy has been enunciated publicly and repeatedly. I believe that we must continue to press for the effective implementation of the principle of freedom of the seas and free access to international waterways, and the protection of the interests of American seamen and shipping now being discriminated against by the Arab boycott and blacklisting policy.



ISSUED BY VOLUNTEERS FOR
NIXON-LODGE
PETER M. FLANIGAN, DIRECTOR
P.O. BOX 7398
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

RABBI EUGENE G. GOTTESMAN
RA. 3-2089

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL CENTER

482 NORTH GARFIELD AVENUE
MONTEBELLO, CALIF.

PARKVIEW 1-7064

RAYMOND 3-2978

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Corresponding Secretary

MEN'S CLUB
WILLIAM SPITZER
President
JESS BLAKE
Secretary

MR. AND MRS. CLUB
SOL RUBENSTEIN
President
MRS. HAROLD FINKELSTEIN
Corresponding Secretary

September 9, 1956

The Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Vice-President U.S.A.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Vice-President:

I write this letter to you in the interests of our traditional American fair-play -- And the contents of this letter may be used by you or your staff in any way you may desire, should you have need or occasion for it.

I was shocked and appaled to see in a local (L.A.) sheet the words "NIXON'S ANTI-SEMITIC RECORD" and referring to the Vice-President of the United States as "Anti-Jewish", no doubt for political purposes. Well, sir, I believe that I am in the best position of all to tell the American people the utter and complete UNTRUTH of that vicious smear upon you and your high office in our beloved land.

I, myself, am of little importance --but, my position is of importance. You see, I am the Jewish religious leader of your own home community here in, Montebello, Moterey Park, Whittier, Pico and the surrounding small communities. Also, of equal importance is the fact that I am a registered DEMOCRAT, and I shall vote the Democratic ticket in November. But, Democrat or Republican, I can't just sit by and not raise my voice in protest against the "smear" of Dick Nixon, in my opinion a great American regardless of Party or Politics. In other words, if a citizen wants to vote Democrat he should do so because of his own convictions NOT because the Vice-Presidential Nominee is declared an Anti-Semite.

When you campaignd for the House you spoke in our Synagogue; when you campaigned for the Senate I heard you speak; in 1952 I listened several times as you campaigned; I know your family, I saw your brother Don at his new place the night of the unofficial opening, I have met your lovely wife some years back -- and anyone who has the affrontery to accuse you or your family in the above mentioned manner is simply LYING through his teeth, and as the Rabbi of your own community am here to aquaint my fellow Jews and fellow Americans of that fact.

Finally, I pray, that come November 1956, may the BETTER team win and not unfairly "smeared" team lose.

God's blessings be with you and your loved ones, and deepest sympathy for your great personal loss of your beloved Dad. Sincerely,

Affiliated With

Jewish Centers Association
Extension Program

Bureau of Jewish Education of the
Los Angeles Jewish Community Council

Rabbi Eugene G. Gottesman

RABBI EUGENE G. GOTTESMAN

Report of a Survey made by the American Jewish Committee

August 1960

RICHARD M. NIXON

Rumors are again beginning to circulate about the Republican Presidential candidate to the effect that:

1. He lived in a house in Spring valley section of Washington, which had restrictive covenants against its use and occupancy by Negroes and other racial and ethnic groups.
2. That Nixon is Anti-Semitic.

As to the first charge, it is quite possible that the house was affected by such restrictive covenants, but the rumors omit the following important factors:

- (a) It has neither been proven nor alleged that Nixon laid the restrictive covenants on the premises himself; other houses have similar restrictive covenants, imposed from years back.
- (b) Leaders of both parties, of all shades of social and political viewpoints, live in houses affected by similar restrictions;
- (c) The Warm Springs residence of the Roosevelts was similarly affected;
- (d) In any event, these restrictive covenants were declared "unenforceable" by the United States Supreme Court in 1950.
- (e) Since 1953, Mr. Nixon has served as Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

- - - - -

As to the charges of Nixon's anti-Semitism, these are aimed (in the opinion of the writer) at those who confuse their liberalism with their religious or ethnic beliefs and concepts. No attempt will here be made to assess Nixon's attitudes or former campaign tactics on any other basis than whether or not they indicate anti-Jewish bias.

- (a) In 1947, Nixon was an active member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and participated in the investigation of Hollywood for Communist influences. As part of the proceedings, Adolph Menjou was among the witnesses invited to express their opinions. The ultra-conservative Mr. Menjou does not have the reputation of being over-friendly to Jews. However, it is also true that the opinions of liberal witnesses were invited.
- (b) In 1950 Nixon ran against Helen Gahagan Douglas in the California Senatorial contest, in the course of which he made an issue of "the international communist conspiracy", and, among other things, charged that Mrs. Douglas, his opponent, had "sided with the left-wing clique in Congress", and that she had voted several hundred times on issues with Congressman Marcantonio. Other issues litigated were exceedingly "hot" at the time, most of them revolving around the need for internal security. Mrs. Douglas' husband, Melvin, is Jewish, which circumstance appeared to be some silent factor. Having said all of this, there is no fact (as against rumor) that Nixon himself uttered or did anything which could be construed as anti-Semitic.
- (c) In 1950, notorious hateronger, Gerald L. K. Smith, gratuitously endorsed Nixon. Nixon promptly repudiated this, stating, "I want to make it clear that I do not want that support and I repudiate it. Any individual or organization which promotes dissention between racial or religious elements of our population has my unqualified disapproval."
- (d) Shortly prior to his 1950 campaign, Nixon supported Joseph Holt for the nomination for California's 22nd District Congressional seat against Jack B. Tenney. Tenney, one-time State Senator, had become openly associated with Gerald L. K. Smith. It was not necessary for Nixon to insert himself into this campaign against Tenney, who was defeated.
- (e) The Community Relations Committee of the Los Angeles Jewish Communal Council, under signature of its then Chairman, Judge Isaac Pacht, issued the following statement on August 12, 1952 which reads, in part,

.....In the case of Senator Nixon, it is incumbent upon us, as citizens of California, to speak with candor and frankness. Against Senator Nixon, the insinuations of anti-Semitism against him have been particularly vicious... Whatever our political differences, however, upon this one fact we have no difference. We resent and deplore this accusation. Democrats and Republicans alike, we want it placed squarely on public record that any charges of anti-Semitism against Senator Nixon are totally and utterly unfounded. We make this statement only after the most assiduous inquiry...

We have thus far found no probative evidence that Nixon is either racist or anti-Semitic in attitude, while, on the other hand, we find factors militating against such suppositions.

EISENHOWER-NIXON RECORD

CIVIL RIGHTS

Summary of Administration record in field of civil rights should be contrasted to sorry performance of Democrats, particularly during August session when they failed to agree to two admittedly mild measures sought by President: (1. Granting statutory authority to Presidential Committee on Government Contracts; 2. Financial technical aid to school districts which desegregate) which had been deleted from 1960 Civil Rights Act. On party line vote, Kennedy voted with other Democrats to defeat these two proposals.

GOP Summary:

1. First Civil Rights Act in over eighty years enacted in 1957 establishing a Civil Rights Commission, Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice, and providing a more effective guarantee of the right to vote.

2. Civil Rights Act of 1960 passed, reenforcing guarantees of 1957 Act protecting constitutional rights.

3. Made "hate" bombings and bomb scares a federal crime;

4. Provided free public schooling for armed forces children when local schools closed due to segregation;

5. Created President's Committee on Government Contracts headed by Vice President Nixon to obtain compliance of federal contractors to Administration policy of free job opportunity;

6. The last trace of discrimination in the Armed Forces has been removed.

7. Segregation has been ended in all schools on military installations in the United States, in ranks of civilian employees at naval bases.

SPEAKERS KIT

EXCERPTS FROM JOHN P. MILLAN'S ARTICLE

"MASSACHUSETTS, LIBERAL AND CORRUPT"

From the "NEW REPUBLIC" Oct. 13, 1952

On November 10, 1950, a young Massachusetts Congressman told an informal gathering of Harvard University students and professors -- of which this writer was a member -- that (a) he could see no reason why we were fighting in Korea; (b) he thought that sooner or later we would "have to get all these foreigners off our backs" in Europe; (c) he supported the McCarran Act and felt that not enough had been done about Communists in government; (d) that he rather respected Joe McCarthy and thought he "knew Joe pretty well, and he may have something"; (e) that he had no great regard for Dean Acheson or indeed almost any member of the Fair Deal Administration; (f) that he personally was very happy that Helen Gahagan Douglas had been defeated in California by Richard M. Nixon.

The anguish of the Harvard group may be measured by the fact that practically all of them classified themselves as "realistic" New Deal Democrats and that it was apparent even in 1950 that John F. Kennedy would be a likely candidate for the United States Senate in 1952. ... His liking for McCarthy seemed to be on a personal basis, as was his feeling that Mrs. Douglas was "not the sort of person I like working with on committees."

...In the fall of 1951, Mr. Kennedy made another appearance at Harvard, and the matter of his views was further clarified. He informed a fairly large group of faculty and graduate students, whom he did not swear to secrecy, that he planned definitely to be a candidate for the Senate in 1952. He went on to plot the probable nature of his campaign against Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and promulgated what might be called the theory of "visual contrast".

"Lodge," said Kennedy, "is young, as I am. He is a veteran of World War II, as I am. (He might have added that both men were decorated for bravery.) I cannot disagree with him on foreign policy. There is no way, in short, that I can create a 'visual contrast' between myself as a young reformer bringing change and Lodge as a crusty representative of the Old Guard. One thing remains: I must attack Lodge on domestic issues. I must attack his record on housing, on price control, on Labor, on the Saint Lawrence seaway and economic aid for New England. I must, in brief" --- Kennedy might have added --- "become a New Dealer."

These two episodes illustrate the irony of Massachusetts politics. Again and again, Democratic leaders whose personal beliefs seem to indicate a deep-dyed conservatism become "liberals" when forced to deal with politics on the national scene. The regular Democrats fall easily into the New Deal position when it is necessary to do so. One Democratic National Committeeman from New England put it this way, "I can't stand this New Deal Socialism --- except at election time."

Dear Mr. _____:

Thank you for your letter of _____. The interest which prompted you to write is greatly appreciated, particularly since it affords an opportunity to set the record straight.

Henry Cabot Lodge is not, and has never been, either anti-Jewish or anti-Israel. This unequivocal answer is clearly available from public records which show that he is not and, that he has, in fact, been widely acclaimed by Zionist leaders in this country.

The incorrect and unfounded charge to which you refer can only be based on misinterpretation of Mr. Lodge's role in the United Nations. The position of United States Ambassador to the United Nations gave Mr. Lodge the continuing responsibility to present the official United States government position coming before that body, receiving instructions through the State Department.

The charge was apparently first publicized by Drew Pearson who has been a strong supporter of the Democratic party in the current electoral campaign. His "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column of September 1, 1960, said: "there is nobody in American diplomacy who is considered by Zionists more anti-Israel than the same Henry Cabot Lodge. . . . Jewish leaders were indignant that Nixon should consider them so gullible.

On the very same day that this totally unfounded charge appeared, Henry Cabot Lodge was feted at a luncheon at the United Nations to honor his seven and a half years of distinguished service as Chief of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. The luncheon was given by Ambassador Comay, the Permanent Representative of Israel to the U.N.

Mr. Lodge's support of the Jewish people, here and abroad, and of the concept of Israel itself cannot be questioned.

Support of Israel has long been a Lodge family tradition. Twenty-seven years ago, it was Henry Cabot Lodge's grandfather and namesake. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who on May 3, 1922, sponsored the Lodge Resolution which expressed the support of the United States for the setting up of a Jewish National Homeland, and which became the foundation of that American policy.

When the Zionist Organization of America opened its four-day national convention on July 1, 1947, in New York, it released statements by a group of four Senators urging prompt action on the Palestine issue by the United Nations. One of these Senators was Henry Cabot Lodge, who, in his statement, expressed sympathy with Zionist objectives of establishing a Jewish National Home. Parenthetically, you might be pleased to note that three out of the four Senators were Republicans: Irving M. Ives (New York), Robert A. Taft (Ohio), and Henry Cabot Lodge (Massachusetts).

On June 8, 1948, Senators Lodge and Saltonstall introduced into the Congressional Record a petition urging the lifting of the embargo on the shipments of arms to Palestine.

You will remember that Senator Lodge was Chairman of the Platform Committee at the 1948 Republican National Convention. That platform, prepared under his direct guidance and adopted June 23, 1948, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, welcomed Israel into the family of nations and stated:

"We welcome Israel into the family of nations and take pride in the fact that the Republican Party was the first to call for the establishment of a free and independent Jewish Commonwealth...Subject to the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter, we pledge to Israel full recognition, with its boundaries as sanctioned by the United Nations and aid in developing its economy."

Mr. Lodge's demonstrated record in the field of human rights was early marked by his opposition to Nazi atrocities. On July 24, 1942, Lodge was a principle speaker at a demonstration against Nazi atrocities held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, under the sponsorship of the American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, and the Jewish Labor Committee.

When, in 1948, the life-imprisonment sentence given Ilse Koch, so-called "Queen of Buchenwald", was reduced to a term of four years, Henry Cabot Lodge protested, in a letter to Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army, on September 22, against the reduction of her sentence "in the light of the atrocious and revolting crimes for which she was convicted." Considering Secretary Royall's reply, in a letter of September 24, 1948, unsatisfactory, Henry Cabot Lodge again protested in a letter dated September 30, 1948, asking: "I would very much like to know how you can justify the action of the reviewing authority in reducing this woman's sentence...This is a matter which shocks and horrifies many people, including myself, and it is utterly indispenable that justic be done."

(Correspondence was released for morning papers of Monday, October 4, 1948)

Senator Lodge was one of the platform speakers on the occasion of the First Anniversary Celebration of the Declaration of the State of Israel, held in Carnegie Hall, New York City, on May 4, 1949. In introducing the Senator, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver stated:

"A generation ago, dear friends, a name was written large into the annals of the Zionist Movement, that name was that of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. It was under his leadership, and by his political guidance and sagacity, that the first resolution favoring the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, was adopted by the Congress of the United States, in 1922.

"We are privileged tonight to have the grandson of that Senator here ... Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., was a man to whom we turned from time to time when we needed guidance, political help in Government. His name is now being written large in the annals of the American Zionist Movement, along side of his distinguished grandfather.

In his speech, Henry Cabot Lodge concluded with the following reference:

"What has happened in Israel is not only good for the Jews and good for the people of the Near East and good for the United States, it is in all truth good for the whole human race, because in rising from the depths of despair and suffering in which they were flung, to these heights of unbelievable and constructive achievements, the Jews have demonstrated a degree of tough and unbeatable courage which is surely one of the traits which gives man his spiritual dignity and proves the value of human personality.

"And so I say that all people, wherever they may be who believe in the exalted nature of the human spirit will joyously celebrate this first anniversary of the Republic of Israel, and will hail the Jewish achievement as an inspiration and as an example to all of faltering humanity."

Henry Cabot Lodge co-sponsored in 1950, a resolution adopted by the U.S. Senate sending greetings to the State of Israel on its second anniversary as an Independent State. The Resolution (S. Res. 266) read:

"Whereas the establishment of Israel as an independent state on May 14, 1948, represented a triumph not only for the Jewish world but also for all men who believe in human freedom, justice and dignity; and

Whereas during the 2 years of its existence as a sovereign nation, Israel has successfully defended its independence against invading armies; and

Whereas during such period, Israel has admitted approximately 400,000 homeless and destitute Jews from displaced-persons camps in Germany, Austria, and Italy, from countries in North Africa and the Middle East, and from other countries throughout the world; and

Whereas by its achievements during the period of its existence as an independent state. Israel has demonstrated that it possesses all the necessary qualifications of a successful, useful, and permanent member of the family of nations; and

Whereas the 23d day of April was the second anniversary, according to the Hebrew calendar, of the establishment of Israel as an independent state: Therefore be it
RESOLVED, That the greetings of the Senate of the United States are hereby cordially extended to the State of Israel upon the occasion of the second anniversary of its establishment as an independent nation; and be it further
RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate is directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions, through the Department of State, to the President of Israel."

Henry Cabot Lodge has been honored on many occasions and been presented with tokens of esteem by a number of Jewish, Zionist and Israeli organizations. Thus, there exists in Israel a grove of trees planted on Jewish National Fund land in honor of Henry Cabot Lodge and his services in the cause of Israel. In one of the more recent instances, he received a silver chalice studded with jewels on the occasion of a dinner-concert tendered in his honor by the American Israel Cultural Foundation on January 13, 1958, in New York City.

Starting from his first year as a U.S. Senator in 1937, the record is replete with continuous efforts on his part to further the cause of a Jewish National Homeland and to protest religious and racial discrimination.

Among measures introduced into the U.S. Senate by Mr. Lodge were bills to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color or national origin. It may be noted that he himself put this principle into practice. Thus, his first Administrative Assistant in the Senate in 1937 was Mr. Maxwell Rabb, who more recently, was Secretary to the Cabinet of President Eisenhower. Mr. Lodge consistently urged and supported legislation to prevent discrimination in education, in federally-subsidized housing and hospitals, and in the armed forces.

When Argentina brought the Eichmann case to the Security Council earlier this year, the matter was at a complete impasse. On the one hand, Argentina had a strong legal case for its demand that Eichmann be returned by Israel; while on the other hand, Israel claimed the moral right to try this war criminal itself. Largely through the efforts of Ambassador Lodge, the impasse was resolved. As embodied in the Security Council Resolution of June 23, 1960, this formula, by requesting Israel to make "appropriate reparation" to Argentina, gave satisfaction to the Argentine complaint. In explaining that U. S. support for this resolution was based upon the interpretation that the passage of the resolution, and the apologies that had already been made to the Government of Argentina by the Government of Israel, in fact constituted in themselves "adequate reparation", Ambassador Lodge succeeded in moderating the Argentine demand to the point where an acceptable solution was possible to bring him to justice.

Sincerely yours,



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

The Religious Issue in the Presidential Campaign

SPEECH
OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, August 18, 1960

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to say a word about the question of religion in this campaign, which is referred to in a very interesting editorial from a newspaper in Los Angeles.

The message which must go out to the American people very early in this campaign is that all four candidates are absolutely devoid of any "ism" connected with religion and that the people may vote their choice with confidence that the rights of every American in this connection will be respected and guarded by all four candidates. There is not and should not be any religious issue in this campaign.

The immediate occasion for my speaking is an editorial in the B'nai B'rith Messenger of Los Angeles, Calif., a weekly newspaper serving the Jewish community there. The editorial answers scurrilous and vicious rumors about one of the candidates, the Vice President of the United States, while at the same time taking the occasion to lay at rest any such idea on the subject of religion generally as it concerns all the candidates.

This editorial points out that various people—and it names some of them—have questioned whether Vice President NIXON is anti-Semitic—I have had letters to the same effect, Mr. President and it is time to lay this whole question at rest, with equal force for every one of the candidates, three of whom serve in this Chamber.

The effort to inject a religious issue in the presidential campaign should be

regarded by every American as an affront to his citizenship. It is regrettable that there will be such efforts and that bigots of every kind will attempt to spread their poison among the American people. It should be stated over and over again, however, that religious prejudices must have no place in this presidential year. Those who through ignorance or sheer viciousness repeat anti-Catholic and anti-Semitic remarks and rumors are doing the country a great disservice.

The campaign to charge Vice President NIXON, which the editorial reflects—if it be a campaign though I think it is only a lot of rumors of the most base kind—with anti-Semitism is a vicious canard about which there is not and never has been the slightest shred of truth. It was circulated during the 1956 campaign by Communist elements, and I regret that this kind of character assassination has cropped up again. Last year while in Warsaw, the Vice President made a pilgrimage to the memorial set up for the Warsaw Ghetto martyrs and there paid tribute to their bravery and love of freedom. The Vice President has also long been a friend of Israel. His most recent statement setting forth his position without equivocation is in reply to a letter from Label Katz, president of B'nai B'rith.

Let it be said finally, very early in the campaign, before it can become an important factor for discussion, that every one of these candidates is an American of the highest type. I am proud to be associated with them, whether Republicans or Democrats. I hope we shall never hear in this country any such base or vile assertion as that which is reported in the editorial.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHARACTER ASSASSINS GETTING EARLY START

The curtain had no more than run down on the Republican National Convention in Chicago when there commenced a series of inquiries to this newspaper.

Example: "Can you tell me," asked the lady's voice, "if it is true that Vice President NIXON stated, in an address, that the Negroes ought to be satisfied with their lot in the South; they're treated better in the South than they are in the North?"

Example: "Is it true that RICHARD NIXON is an anti-Semite?"

When a Jewish newspaper is flooded with over a hundred such inquiries, it is indicative that the character assassins are getting an early start.

About an hour before this piece was written, a responsible and respected leader in local Jewish life for about four decades, Mrs. Birdie Stodel, telephoned, and stated, in substance: "I attended a meeting of women last night, at which about 50 women were present, and one woman stated that she had documented proof that RICHARD NIXON is an anti-Semite. I answered her that 'that is ridiculous,' but she was so persistent that I thought I'd call you. She made a strong impression on many of the women present."

We advised Mrs. Stodel that if she wished to do her people a service, that she should telephone that lovely lady and tell her that she is doing our people a disservice by thus slandering Mr. Nixon.

There is no element of anti-Semitism in this campaign. Nixon, Kennedy, Lodge, and Johnson are absolutely devoid of that crass anti-Jew stuff called anti-Semitism. Vote for your choice with confidence that the rights of our people will be respected and guarded.

Yet, with so much slander against RICHARD NIXON being broadcast, we feel it our solemn duty to state, unequivocally, that no man in public life in America is more devoid of anti-Semitism than RICHARD NIXON.

Our advice to you: When you run into these character assassins, stop them cold; tell them that they don't know what they're talking about; that they are deliberate character assassins of a demonstrated friend of our people.

here's

what

the

democrats

think

about

Kennedy!

Translation of a front page story which appeared on September 27, 1960, in the Day Jewish Journal, New York's Yiddish daily

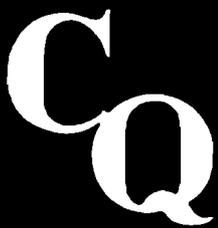
NIXON SUCCEEDS IN PREVENTING OFFICIAL WASHINGTON RECEPTION FOR NASSER. Washington, September 26, 1960.

According to reliable governmental sources, it is thanks to the efforts of Vice President Nixon and of Henry Cabot Lodge that President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic will not be given an official Washington invitation. Mr. Nixon's efforts have resulted in making this visit a private one rather than an official one. Nasser will not be received at the White House nor at the Department of State, despite many weeks of efforts to the contrary by the Ambassadors from the Arab bloc.

It is understood that during their encounter in New York City President Eisenhower will attempt to persuade the Egyptian dictator to cancel the banning of Israeli ships through the Suez Canal. At the same time President Eisenhower will seek the opportunity of discussing the settlement of the entire Arab-Israeli problem.

Last Tuesday, a delegation of the Conference of Leading National Jewish Organizations, headed by Label Katz, Chairman of the Conference and president of the B'nai B'rith, spent over thirty minutes with the President at the White House. When the meeting was over, Mr. Katz declared that the Jewish leaders had requested President Eisenhower to use his power for the cause of world peace, and more particularly toward establishing a permanent peace in the Middle East.

It is further reported that in spite of the efforts of certain countries to elect Egypt to the Security Council of the United Nations, the United States is exerting pressure to have Ethiopia succeed Tunisia in the Security Council. The outcome of these efforts on the part of the United States depends upon the support they will receive from Indian Premier Nehru.



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The Public Records of
Richard M. Nixon
and
Henry Cabot Lodge

***Their Lives, Voting Records
Stands on Issues, Platform***

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SUPPLEMENT TO MARCH 11, 1960 WEEKLY REPORT

The
Public Record
of
Richard M. Nixon

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