

For Republicans: Nixon in a walk unless Rocky runs

by John Dvorak
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The Richard Nixon Express is rolling, through New Hampshire and Wisconsin and, according to an unofficial delegate count, right to the top of the Republican Presidential ticket of 1968.

A Newsweek magazine survey showed last month that Nixon already has the backing of 621 delegates at Miami's August nominating convention. With 46 more votes, the nomination is his.

In the March 12 New Hampshire primary, Nixon polled 78 per cent of the Republican vote; in last week's Wisconsin primary, the former Vice President garnered 80 per cent of the vote.

With such momentum, and no declared Republican opposing him, Nixon is by far the leading GOP candidate.

But what is the potential nominee's political background? Where does he stand on the vital issues of the day?

The 54-year-old Nixon was outstanding at Whittier College in California — orator, debater, class president, actor, football player, newspaper editor and second-ranked graduate in his class.

He received his AB degree in 1934 and three years later got his law degree at Duke University. Nixon served as a trial lawyer in Whittier, California until 1942.

Nixon was an attorney with the Office of Emergency Management in Washington D.C. in 1942, but later that year entered the Navy as a Lt. Commander. He served four years, most of them in the South Pacific.

Nixon was elected to the House of Representatives in 1946 and immediately achieved political recognition.

He served with the Labor and Education Committee, the Herter Committee, that studied post-World War II economic problems in Europe, and the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

In 1948, as a member of the Un-American Activities Committee, Nixon's skilled cross-examination of State Department consultant Alger Hiss, sent the latter to jail for five years. Hiss had been accused of passing important secrets to a Russian spy-ring.

As a Representative, Nixon also helped draft the Taft-Hartley Labor Act.

Following two years as a Senator from California, Nixon was selected in 1952 as General Dwight D. Eisenhower's running mate on the presidential ticket. They succeeded in their quest for victory.

In his eight years in office, Nixon presided over the Cabinet, National Security Council and other executive agencies in the absence or sickness of Eisenhower.

For a time following the President's 1955 heart attack, Nixon served as acting President.

Nixon travelled abroad numerous times as Vice President — once to Russia for a personal conference with then Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Nixon was the overwhelming choice as Republican Presidential nominee in 1960. But he lost the election by the margin of only 100,000 votes.

In 1962, Nixon entered the race for the governorship of California, but incumbent Pat Brown won that election.

Lacking the duties and responsibilities of public office in the last eight years, Richard Nixon has travelled widely, both in and out of the United States. He recently made an around the world tour and has frequently sampled the attitudes and ideas in every part of the United States.

With a leave of absence from his New York law firm, Nixon is free to do what he wishes in his bid for the White House.

Turning to present-day political issues, in a sweeping generalization, Richard Nixon stands somewhere between a conservative and a moderate position.

Nixon stands on the major problems and questions facing America today?

Vietnam. Nixon's major comprehensive statement on the war which was to have been given recently has been postponed for two or three weeks to give President Lyndon Johnson's peace plan a chance to work.

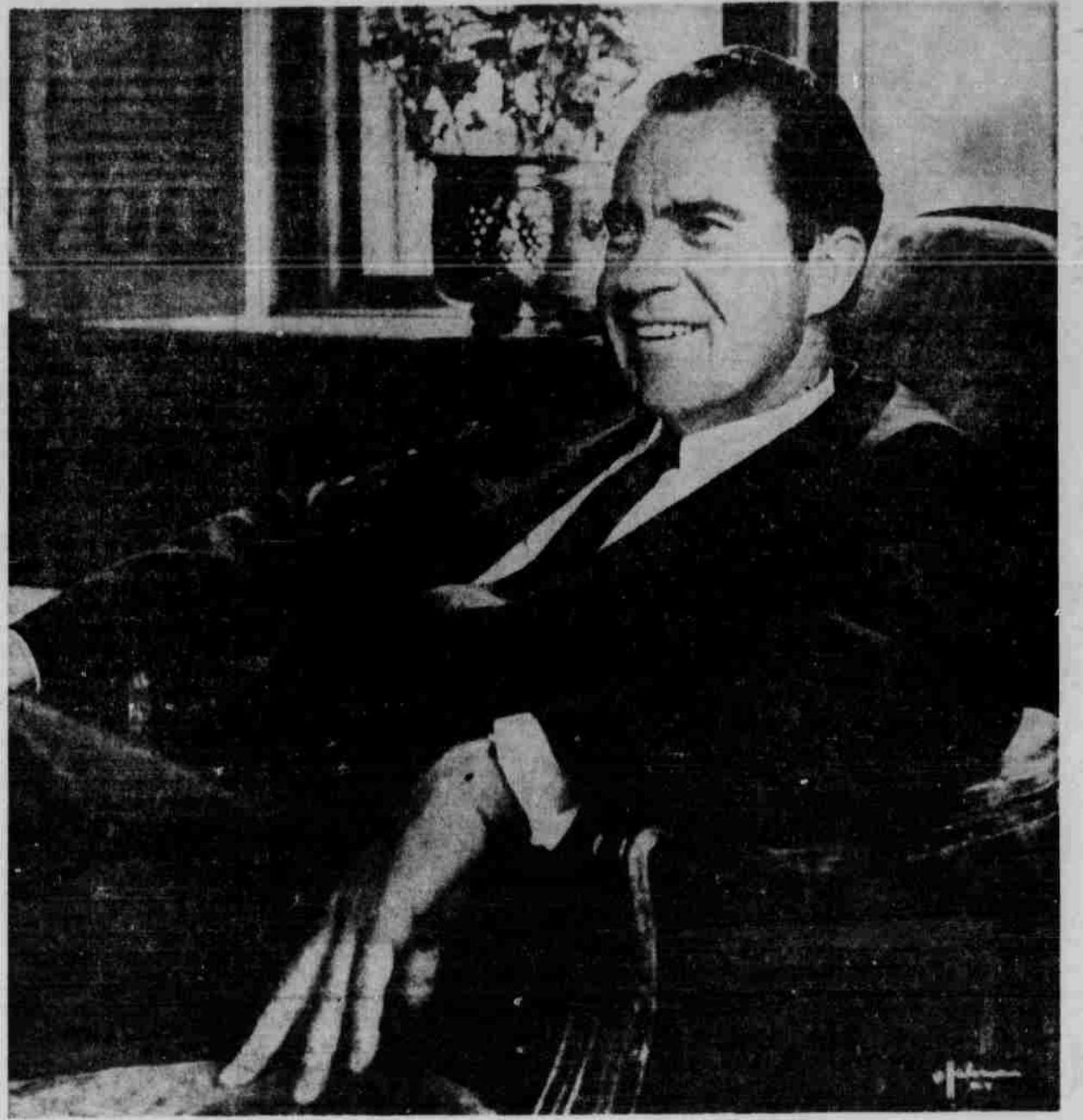
Nixon has praised the President's actions to secure peace, but has said that a bombing halt itself will not bring peace.

A spokesman at Nixon for President headquarters in Lincoln said Friday that previous stands on Vietnam by any presidential candidate are no longer relevant because of the recent developments in Southeast Asia.

Nixon has said that his Vietnam policy speech is ready to be delivered if the President's peace overtures fail.

Poverty. "We must move with both compassion and conviction to bring the American dream to the ghetto," Nixon said in a radio address March 7. "There are injustices. There are inequities. But there also is a massive popular will to correct those inequities."

Nixon has spoke approvingly of the criticisms brought against the American welfare system by sociologist Daniel P. Moynihan.



Nixon, America's political Edsel, will apparently walk away with the Republican nomination by default.

Reagan scoffs at v.p. bid; looking for top football

A former Des Moines, Iowa, sports announcer, California Governor Ronald Reagan now participates in a new game with the opportunity to catch the presidential political football.

As a favorite son candidate Reagan has stated he will not accept the vice-presidential nomination on the Republican ticket under any circumstances.

Reagan, who considers the vice-presidency a stand-by post without real authority, believes his job in California offers greater opportunity for trying to do the things he believes in.

With professional practice before the camera eye, Reagan presents a smooth, popular political figure as he stands firm in his political beliefs.

According to Reagan, the overriding issue in the public mind is that of morality, the lessening of standards and loosening of morals. The California governor attributes this to the permissive attitude of society, an unwillingness to fix blame and individual responsibility.

Concerning economics, Reagan said the issue is not that of a low salary rate, but a concern that the people feel about the value of their money. They want a restoration of their confidence in the American system and in the money, he said.

Reagan, who believes the people have lost faith in pub-

lic official reports, said people want strong leadership at the top from a man who will present both the bright and dark aspects of situations.

A straight forward speaker, Reagan does not believe in the gradualism policy of war. His suggestions for a satisfactory war conclusion include closing the Haiphong harbor to prevent supplies from

reaching the communist guerrillas.

Reagan also proposes threatening North Vietnam of invasion to the point where they would need to pin down some of their forces for defense.

On Civil Rights, Reagan agrees that the lack of equal opportunity, excess unemploy-

ment, inferior education and housing need to be solved and corrected. But he pointed out his belief that the goal of the rioters is not of civil rights, but of a different area.

They are capitalizing on the dissatisfaction of the people, he said, and the government must react by refusing to tolerate such actions.

Dropouts, drop-ins haunt GOP bid as party faces '68 primaries

Some Republicans supporters are carrying on an unofficial write-in campaign for Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for the GOP nomination.

Rockefeller, 60, has been shot down by interparty politics, some speculate. His supporters feel that he should lie low during the primaries, so his somewhat liberal viewpoint will not be exposed to the extreme conservatives in the Republican party.

He has not come out with a stand on many of the major issues. Romney had chided him because he has been silent on the Vietnam question. His reticence has prompted rumor that he has modified his pre war pro-war stand of two years ago.

In his nine years as governor of New York, Rockefeller has doubled state spending and raised taxes three times. He spent the money for state programs in education, health, pollution, transportation and housing. Some say he has made New York one of the most progressive states in the country. Rockefeller served as assistant secretary of state in 1944-45. He was assistant secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under Eisenhower. He was also Eisenhower's special assistant on foreign affairs and served as chairman of the Republican Governor's Committee.

Rockefeller has said he will not actively campaign for the nomination, but if he is asked to run at the Republican convention, he will accept.

His popularity percentage dropped in February when he clashed with John Lindsay over the New York garbage strike.

George Romney's bid for the Republican presidential nomination lasted less than four months.

From the moment he announced in November he would seek the G.O.P. nomination until he decided to withdraw from the race in early March, the Michigan Governor knew it would have been an uphill battle to win the berth.

While the three time Michigan chief executive's campaign was achieving meager success, former vice president Richard Nixon's bandwagon was chugging along on full steam.

In a Roper survey, completed before the Governor's decision, Time magazine reported on March 8, Nixon would swamp the dragging candidate in the New Hamp-

shire presidential primary March 12.

Time reported the Michigander's own opinion sampling and other polls showed Romney trailing by 6 and 7 to 1 and his campaign had already cost \$1 million when he announced his withdrawal.

With Nixon capturing nearly 80 per cent of the Republican tallies in both the New Hampshire and Wisconsin primaries, it is almost a foregone conclusion the former vice president in the Eisenhower era will be the Republican's presidential nominee.

According to the March 8 Time "The G.O.P. can focus on a choice between its two strongest alternatives: New Yorkers Rockefeller and Richard Nixon."

In analyzing what Romney's departure means to the Republican party, Time said both Nixon and Rockefeller would now be compelled to take positions on all the pressing issues of 1968 — from slums and fiscal policy at home to Vietnam and U.S. world.

"They will have an unrivaled opportunity to engage in a thoughtful, thoroughgoing discussion of Republican alternatives — and at the G.O.P.'s highest level," the publication continued.

The magazine added that their dialogue should stimulate the party and may also provide the nation with new perspectives it urgently needs.

However, results from the two primaries already concluded indicate that Romney's exit may have widened the gap between Nixon and his mock challengers.

In New Hampshire, he won 78 per cent of the vote compared to Rockefeller's 11 per cent and in Wisconsin Nixon captured 80 per cent of the Republican tallies, while Rockefeller scored only two per cent of the Republican vote on a write in.

Republicans John V. Lindsay and Mark O. Hatfield may still have aspirations to the White House, although they both maintain that they are not interested in higher political office.

Lindsay, known as New York's "reform" mayor was elected in 1965, while Oregon's Hatfield was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1966.

"Journey into Politics" — a new book by Lindsay — suggests to some observers that much of the mayor's political journey still lies ahead. The book spells out the may-

or's political philosophy. He favors parliamentary-type questioning of national leaders on the floor of Congress.

In the book Lindsay speaks up for civil rights, racial equality, individual liberties and upholding of the Bill of Rights.

Lindsay champions the Supreme Court, the North Atlantic Treaty and a strong United Nations. Many of these attitudes were forged during the mayor's years in the House — in the 86th through the 89th Congresses.

Although Lindsay denies presidential dreams, 131 out of 145 pages in his new book deal with national issues, while 14 are devoted to "Commitment to the City."

Lindsay, who served four U.S. Congressional terms and as executive assistant to the U.S. Attorney General (1955-57), is a liberal Republican whose election in 1965 broke the Democrat's 20 year grip on city hall.

The youthful looking mayor has quickly become a national figure. He has gained the respect of his party, although his record is being de-

ridged by the enormous problems of New York.

Senator Mark O. Hatfield, a Navy officer in the Pacific during WW II, was governor of Oregon for eight years before his election to the U.S. Senate in 1966. In 1951 Hatfield was elected to the Oregon legislature where he served until 1953.

Before Hatfield entered the political world he was the dean of students and assistant professor of political science at Willamette University.

As dean of students Hatfield observed and criticized the U.S. draft system. He maintains that the draft should be abolished and substituted with a voluntary system.

According to the July 1967 issue of Post magazine, Hatfield has said: "The draft should be abolished."

He calls the draft "inherently unfair, monstrously inefficient, and pernicious in the invasion of the individual liberty that eight generations of Americans have fought to preserve. I believe the draft is basically wrong; we should get rid of it," Hatfield stated.

Choice '68 to ask student voters for decision on military action

Besides offering a selection of 14 candidates for the presidency, the Choice '68 ballot will ask student voters to make a policy decision regarding military action, bombing in Vietnam and the domestic "urban crisis."

The questions on the Choice '68 ballot regarding Vietnam closely approximate the questions asked on a similar poll conducted by ASUN last semester.

The possible choices on military action in Vietnam are: immediate withdrawal, phased reduction of American military activity, maintenance of the current level of activity, increase the level of military activity or "all out" American military effort.

Regarding the bombing action, the choices are permanent cessation, temporary suspension, maintenance of the current level, intensification or the use of nuclear weapons.

In confronting the urban crisis, the voter will be asked

to assign a highest priority to one of the following: education, job training and employment opportunities, housing, income subsidy or riot control and stricter law enforcement.

Following are the major candidates on the ballot and their possible answers to the three questions:

Richard Nixon's decision concerning military action is solely based on his past statements since he has not made any recent policy statements, but he would choose to maintain the current level of military activity as well as the bombing level. He would confront the urban crisis with an emphasis on job training and employment opportunities.

Charles Percy would call for a phased reduction in military activity, temporary suspension of the bombing, and he would answer the urban crisis with more jobs and employment opportunities.

Nelson Rockefeller would probably maintain the current level military action while

calling for a temporary suspension of bombing. His solution to the urban crisis would most likely put an emphasis on education since he held a position of assistant secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under President Eisenhower.

Harold Stassen, whose Vietnam policies are not too clear, would probably want phased reduction of the military effort, temporary suspension of the bombing, and he would put emphasis on education.

Based on his recent action, Lyndon Johnson would increase the level of American military activity for purposes of defense while bringing a temporary suspension to bombing, and he would put the most emphasis on job training and employment opportunities as he has done in the past.

Eugene McCarthy would implement a phased reduction policy of military action accompanied by a permanent end to the bombing, and he would emphasize housing in

seeking a cure for the urban crisis.

Robert Kennedy would also seek permanent cessation of the bombing in Vietnam but he would maintain the current level of military activity while trying to set up peace negotiations. Like Johnson, he would give the highest priority to job training and employment opportunities in solving the urban crisis.

Ronald Reagan would increase the level of military action, maintain the current level of bombing and emphasize job training as he has done in California.

George Wallace is in a class by himself concerning Vietnam since he said that he would leave it up to the Joint Chiefs of Staff to end the war. Since he has only praise for the nation's police, he would give riot control and stricter law enforcement the highest priority in the government budget to confront the urban crisis.

Republican Percy walking— may wind up v.p. nominee

One of Illinois' favorite sons, Sen. Charles H. Percy, has been noted as a possible vice presidential candidate on the GOP ticket.

Percy, 49, would make a good running mate for many candidates because of his popularity in the Middle West and his middle-of-the-road record in the Senate, political analysts say.

He was elected to the Senate in 1966 from his position as governor of Illinois, to which he was elected in 1964.

He entered politics as a precinct worker in 1946. During the Eisenhower administration he headed the Republican Party Platform Committee on Programs and Progress.

In 1965 he was chairman of the New Illinois Committee and initiated projects in slum housing, community development, job opportunities and research.

Percy has served on the following congressional committees during his freshman year in the Senate: Aeronautical and Space Sciences, Banking and Currency, and the Joint Economy Committee. He has not taken a de-

finite stand on many issues, but some speculate he is a dove on the Vietnam question.

Before entering politics he was president of Bell and Howell Co.

Stassen, Halstead running, probably not fast enough

Considered to have only minimal chances of being elected are Harold Stassen, a contender for the Republican nomination, and Fred Halstead, the Socialist Worker Party (SWP) candidate.

Expelled from the Communist Party in 1923 for its Trotskyite line the SWP first entered a candidate, Farrell Dobbs, in the 1948 election.

Denouncing all the other parties, including Norman Thomas' Socialist Party, Dobbs claimed he offered the only hope of the working classes.

Running again in 1952, 1956 and 1960, Dobbs polled nearly 40,000 votes in 12 states in the 1960 presidential election.

Harold Stassen, during a speech made at the University March 28, 1968, said he had entered his candidacy in order to provide dialogue within the Republican Party.

Stassen said he would like to see the military-industrial drive which supports both Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon stopped.

"For the sake of peace it does not make any difference what happens to me, but it makes a terrible difference what decisions people will make on the issues," he said.

The solution to the Vietnam War, according to Stassen, lies in a minimizing of American concern in the conflict. Only popular resolve, as was the case in Malaya, can check a guerrilla movement, Stassen said.

Stassen said he supports recognition of the sovereignty of the Hanoi government in the North and of the Saigon

government in the southern portion of Vietnam, with seats in the United Nations for both countries.

Farming, according to Stassen, should receive a fair share of national income, which, according to his computations, would represent a 23 per cent income over present federal assistance to agriculture.

He stressed that aid to farming should be given as a reward to the productive farmer and not in return for non-production.

In order to cope with the urban crisis, Stassen said city grant colleges should be established in metropolitan centers in order to educate their own youth for responsible future leadership.

A contender for several Republican presidential nominations since 1944, Stassen swept both the Wisconsin and Nebraska primaries in 1948 following what Newsweek termed "the most indefatigable campaigning in history."

After switching the support of his delegates to Eisenhower for the 1952 Republican nomination, Stassen figured on the international scene as President Eisenhower's disarmament aide.

Stassen's opposition to the renomination of Richard Nixon for the vice presidency in 1956, on the grounds that the latter was not liberal enough, lost Stassen some of his support within the Republican party.

Stassen has also been the President of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1960 he was defeated in a bid for the mayoralty of Philadelphia.