


NUTHIN' COULD BE FINER!

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Nixon . . .

Continued from page 1

activities (she also had served on HUAC), but was no match for Nixon.

His two years in the Senate were followed by his selection as Dwight Eisenhower's vice presidential running mate in 1952.

"I had hoped, frankly, that Communist subversion in the United States would not be an issue in this campaign," he said in September, 1952. But it was, and Nixon did not avoid the issue.

He called Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic Presidential nominee, "a weakling, a waster (and) a small-caliber Truman." He said Stevenson was an "appeaser" and charged that the candidate was unwittingly "spreading pro-communist propaganda."

His opponents charged Nixon with accepting \$25,000 in campaign contributions from special interest groups. In defense, Nixon said he had accepted the money, but it was not a bribe as his opponents alleged.

In what experts called a "political masterstroke," he discussed one gift his opponents had not mentioned: a dog that his daughters called "Checkers." No matter what happened to him as a result of the \$25,000, he said, his family would still keep the dog.

Since he was allied with Eisenhower, the Checkers incident, as it was called, made little difference. Promising to "clean up the mess in Washington," the ticket won by a landslide.

But the team found they couldn't "clean up the mess" without a Republican Congress and Senate. So Nixon hit the campaign trail again.

His pride in the administration's record was clear. "Ninety-six per cent of the 6,926 Communists, fellow travelers, sex perverts, people with criminal records, dope addicts, drunks and other security risks removed under the Eisenhower security program were hired under the Truman administration," he said. He praised Ike's domestic and foreign policy achievements.

Two years later, Eisenhower and Stevenson

met again. Nixon again campaigned on the administration's record. The election was another landslide. But the record was not so easy to defend in 1960.

"The classic campaign of our era," is what he called his contest with John F. Kennedy. Many believe the five televised debates with the Massachusetts senator cost Nixon the election.

He was later to joke about the confrontation and especially about his poor make-up job.

Following his defeat, Richard Nixon, attorney for the Pepsi-Cola Co. and private citizen, returned to his native California.

In 1962 he lost a bid for that state's governorship. During the campaign he said his opponent, Gov. Pat Brown, was "not capable of dealing with the communist threat within our borders." He said Brown had "not introduced a single piece of anti-subversive legislation for four years."

The press was responsible for his loss, he said, and at what he called "his last news conference," he said: "Just think what you'll be missing. You won't have Richard Nixon to kick around anymore."

Despite his problems in California, Nixon remained a popular figure in Nebraska. He had won 61.2 per cent of the state's popular vote in 1960. In an unsanctioned 1964 primary write-in campaign he took 31 per cent of the Cornhusker state's Republican ballots. In 1968 he won 52.8 per cent of Nebraska's vote. In both 1960 and 1968, Nebraska gave him the highest percentage vote of any state.

Nixon was one of the few nationally known GOP figures to actively campaign for Goldwater in 1964. In return, the defeated party standard bearer suggested Nixon should seek the presidency in 1968.

He took Goldwater's advice. The rest is history.

calendar

Friday

12 p.m.—Student Development Programs staff-Nebraska Union
12 p.m.—Western Electric Scholarship luncheon-Union
12:30 p.m.—Inter Varsity Christian Fellowship-Union

12:30 p.m.—Muslim Student Association-Union

1:30 p.m.—American Pharmaceutical Association-Union

3:30 p.m.—"Fantasticks" tryouts-WRH-Pumpkin Room

7 p.m.—Special Services-minority graduate students-Union.

7:30 p.m.—Inter Varsity Christian Fellowship-Union

7 & 10 p.m.—Movie: "Who is Harry Kellerman"-Union, \$.75 and University I.D.

Interviews for Western Week
Chairman Sunday, Sept. 24,
at 7:00 - 10:00 p.m. East Union



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FROM CINERAMA RELEASING



Military reviews drug discharges

Veterans who received "other than honorable" discharges from the U.S. military services because of drug use or possession may apply for a discharge review, according to Harry W. Piper, Veterans Administration director.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird had previously announced that military departments would review for recharacterization administrative discharges issued under "other than honorable conditions" if they were issued solely on the basis of personal use or possession of drugs.

The purpose of the reclassification policy, Laird said, is to encourage vets who had used drugs to apply for Veteran's Administration medical treatment.

The Veteran's Administration has 44 drug treatment centers, but is barred by law from treating dishonorably discharged vets.

ASUN interviews set for Oct. 2

Interviews for ASUN vacancies in Agriculture and Arts and Sciences will be held Oct. 2. Interested persons should pick up an application from the ASUN Office, Room 335 Union.