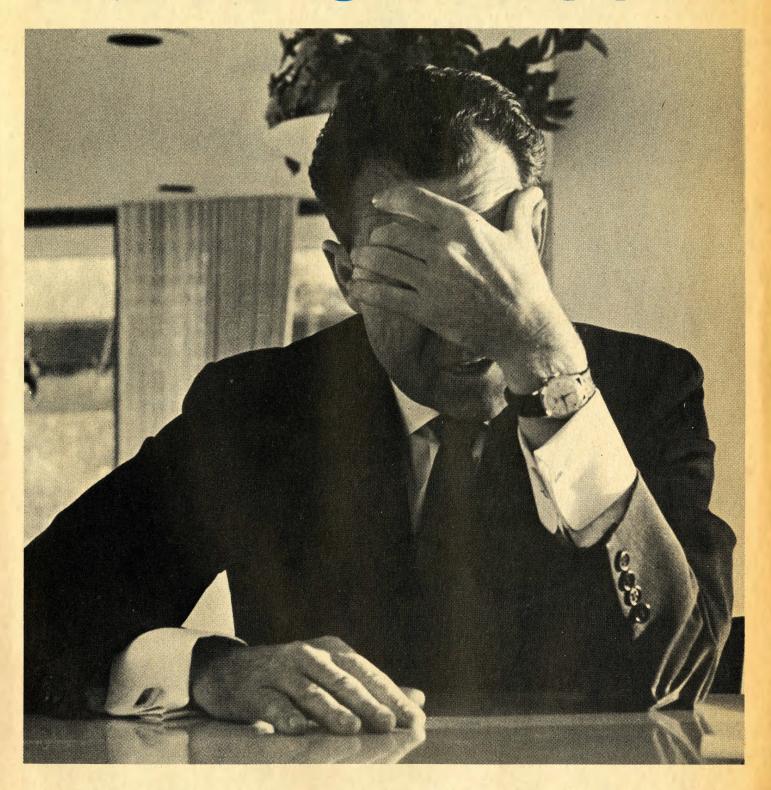
# THE NIXON RECORD



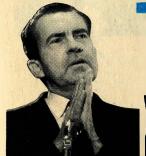
- Taxes up
- Wages frozen
- Prices soaring
- Unemployment up
- Production down
- Secrecy in government
- Profits for insiders
- And the war goes on



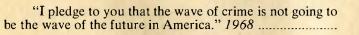
"THOSE WHO
HAVE HAD
A CHANCE
FOR FOUR YEARS
AND COULD NOT
PRODUCE
PEACE
SHOULD NOT
BE GIVEN
ANOTHER
CHANCE."



Richard M. Nixon, October 9, 1968 Richard M. Nixon
Is The Highest Paid\* President
In Our History . .
CAN WE
AFFORD
HIM?



## What Nixon Promised . . .



"Drug abuse is America's public enemy number one."

"Money will be needed, and this Administration is prepared to commit itself to substantial increases in federal aid to education." 1970

"We must have action to meet the needs of today if we would have the kind of environment the nation demands for tomorrow." 1971

"We face a massive crisis in health care, and unless action is taken to meet that crisis, we will have a breakdown in our medical care system." 1969

"We think that we can meet it, that we can control inflation without an increase in unemployment." 1969



## What Happened!

Major Crime Up

Nixon Administration opposed legislation to expand U.S. domestic anti-drug programs.

Nixon vetoed education appropriations bills, and called for cuts in some programs.

Nixon refused to spend nearly \$700 million voted by Congress for environmental programs in fiscal 1971 and called for spending cuts the next year.

Nixon vetoed critical health legislation and refused to spend millions appropriated for health needs, plus opposing a real health care program.

Under Nixon, the U.S. has seen inflation and unemployment during a recession, a wage freeze, a foreign trade deficit, and industrial stagnation.

\*In 1969, the pay of the President of the United States was doubled to \$200,000 a year.

HE'S GOT A SECRET

Five men, including a Miami, Florida, man named Bernard L. Barker, were arrested June 17 in the Democratic National Committee offices in the Watergate Hotel in Washington, D.C. They were surprised in the offices and found with bugging equipment.

Seven people, two of them former high officials in the Nixon re-election committee, have been indicted by a federal grand jury for their part in the affair. But the Nixon administration has gone to desperate lengths to avoid trial of these people until after the 1972 election.

We need to know before the election.

## What We Know

Nixon campaign contribution checks, totaling \$114,000, turned up in a bank account controlled by Barker

G. Gordon Liddy, former FBI agent and Nixon reelection campaign financial official, was fired when he refused to answer FBI questions about the caper.

E. Howard Hunt, Jr., former White House consultant, has been linked to the case by newspaper reports...

Bugging equipment was installed in Democratic

Intruders photographed documents in Democratic Party files.

## What We Don't Know

Whose idea was it, who approved it, who benefited?

Whose idea was it, who approved it, who benefited?

Whose idea was it, who approved it, who benefited?

Whose idea was it, who approved it, who benefited?

Whose idea was it, who approved it, who benefited?

Four years ago Nixon had a "secret plan" to end the war.

This spring, Nixon built up a "secret" campaign fund of \$10 million. He refuses to tell anyone where the money came from.

A few weeks ago, Nixon's top aide, John Ehrlichman, said Nixon has a "secret" plan to either reduce taxes or avoid any new ones.

But the Watergate Caper remains the biggest secret of them all.



—Nixon's chairman of the National Labor Relations Board voted with management 70 times in 73 decisions.

—Nixon's
Supreme Court
has revived the use of
injunctions
to break strikes.

- —Nixon opposed the 1972 minimum wage bill.
- —Nixon opposed passage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, and then gutted the law by refusing to administer it properly.
- —Nixon supported efforts to undermine wages, by allowing lower pay for young people doing adult jobs.
  - —Nixon opposed collective bargaining legislation for public employees.
    - —Almost every Nixon appointee to the U.S. Department of Labor is a former corporation or bank executive.

—Nixon's freeze threw honest collective bargaining agreements into the ash can, it clamped tight control on wages, but let profits and prices soar.

## CAN WE AFFORD HIM?

# THE FIGURES

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT: UP**

JANUARY 1965 compared with JULY 1968 2,897,000 Down 20%

JANUARY 1969 compared with JULY 1972 2,795,000 **UP 71%** 

#### PRICES: UP

Wholesale prices JANUARY 1961 to JULY 1964 Wholesale prices JANUARY 1969	Down .1%
to JULY 1972	UP 13%
Consumer Price Index JANUARY 1, 1961 to JULY 1964	UP 4.3%
Consumer Price Index JANUARY 1, 1969 to JULY 1972	UP 17.6%

#### **MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES: UP**

**UP 5.8%** JANUARY 1965

UP 7.3% JANUARY 1969

UP 7.6% JANUARY 1972

#### **MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES: UP**

ONE per 400 1st Quarter 1969 TWO per 400 1st Quarter 1972

### **INCREASES IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION:**

DOWN **UP 30%** JANUARY 1961 to JULY 1964 **UP 4.8% JANUARY 1969 to JULY 1972** 



## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

**January 1961 to July 1964:** 

**UP 10.6%** 

**January 1965 to July 1968:** 

**January 1969 to July 1972:** 

## THE REPUBLICAN WAY ...

Every Republican administration this century has meant either a depression or the start of a depression.

- That's the Republican way—downhill for working people.
- The Nixon administration has been no different.
- Taxes on working people have gone up. Taxes on corporations have gone down.
  - Wages have been frozen. Profits have not.
- The number of people without jobs has jumped ... particularly among the young and among minority groups.
  - Interest rates on home mortgages have soared to the highest in history.

By practically every measurement available, the ordinary working man is worse off in 1972 than he was in 1969 when President Richard M. Nixon took office.

## Can We Afford Richard Nixon? THE ANSWER



## Since Nixon Came Into Office:

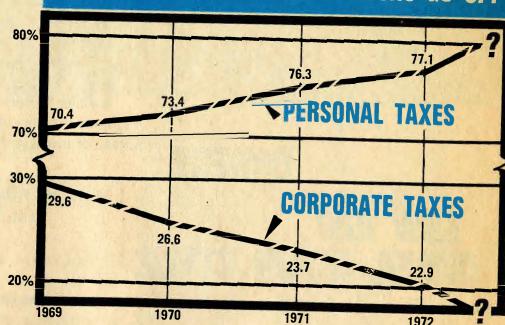
- -Wage increases in the past year have been frozen at about 5 percent, less than one year of Nixon inflation.
- —Unemployment is so bad that the Administration does handsprings when it is "only" 5.5 percent of the workforce.
- -Despite a price "freeze," the cost of living soared 17.6 percent in the first three and a half Nixon years.
- —Corporate profits are setting an all time record high of \$52.4 billion a year.
- -Thanks to Nixon's deal with Russia, the price of wheat has gone out of sight, and, after milk producers contributed to his campaign fund, the government allowed milk prices to rise.
- -If you take Nixon's advice and ask your wife if inflation is beaten, she would probably quote some of the price increases listed below:



Product	January 1969	June 1972	% Increase
Hamburger	.58 lb.	.74 lb.	Up 28%
Round Steak	1.19 lb.	1.46 lb.	Up 23%
Rump Roast	1.17 lb.	1.45 lb.	Up 24%
Pork Chops	1.04 lb.	1.21 lb.	Up 16%
Haddock	.69 lb.	1.05 lb.	Up 52%
Onions	.13 lb.	.17 lb.	Up 29%
Potatoes	.75 10 lbs.	.91 10 lbs.	Up 21%
Oranges	.83 dozen	.93 dozen	Up 12% Up 20%
Coffee	.76 lb.	.91 lb.	Up 11%
Work Shirts		The state of the s	
Work Shoes			Up 18%
Ladies Street Shoes			Up 12%
Physicians' Fees		The state of the state of	Up 23%







If paying taxes makes a "good citizen", Dick Nixon has sure made "good citizens" of America's working people.

By threatening a veto, Nixon blocked reasonable tax relief for middle-income individuals in 1969. Then, he pushed through corporate tax cuts worth \$80 billion over 10 years.

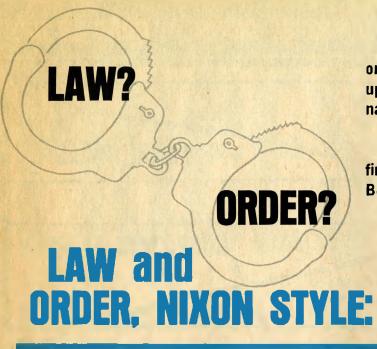
Now, individuals pay 77.1 percent of all federal income taxes, compared to the 70.4 percent they paid in 1969. Corporations now pay 22.9 percent, 6.7 percent less than in 1969.

This loss of corporate tax revenues has helped the Nixon Administration run the federal government almost \$70 billion in debt during Nixon's three years in office almost 47 percent of all the federal debt incurred since World War II.

Some big corporations, like U.S. Steel, now pay nothing or next to nothing in income taxes, although they manage to continue paying dividends to their stockholders.

> Aren't you proud that Dick Nixon makes you a better citizen than U.S. Steel?

BUT CAN WE AFFORD HIM?



- 566,700 more serious crimes in 1970, the second Nixon year, than in 1969—with crimes of violence up more than 25 percent over 1968 in 16 of our nation's largest cities.
- Violent crime up 10 percent nationally in the first three-quarters of 1971, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

BUT, THE WHITE HOUSE GUARDS HAVE FANCY NEW UNIFORMS.

## NIXON AND JOBS



- When Nixon took office, there were less than 2.8 million Americans looking for work, or 3.6 percent of the labor force. In July, 1972, there were more than 4.7 million out of work, an increase of 71 percent—and millions more who are working part time, or who have given up the futile search for jobs.
- In the three and a half years before Nixon took office, the number of people with jobs increased by 8.2 percent. In the three and a half years after Nixon's inauguration, the rate of increase slowed to 6.5 percent.
- The real increase in take-home pay of workers between the time Nixon took office and

July, 1972, was 5.2 percent—the amount of a tax cut voted by the Congress over Nixon Administration objections.

• U.S. industrial production increased by 20 percent in the three and a half years from January, 1965, to July, 1968. It increased only 4.8 percent in the first three and a half years under Nixon.



JAN. 1969 JULY 1972

• In the first quarter of 1969, before Nixon had time to really get to work on the U.S. economy, our nation was using 84.5 percent of its industrial capacity. In the second quarter of 1969, the best since the Nixon recession, we were using 76.7 percent—and this was considered an improvement!

## NIXON SAYS NIXON SAYS

### Since entering office, President Nixon vetoed

—The 1970 HEW appropriations, including funds needed for education and health programs.

—The 1970 education appropriations bill to provide funds for grade and high schools, vocation and adult education, handicapped programs, student loans and libraries.

—A bill to increase funds for medical care of Vietnam veterans, for water and sewage facilities for small cities and towns, and urban renewal.

—A \$9.5 billion program for employment and training for the unemployed and underemployed.

—A \$5.6 billion program of accelerated public works.

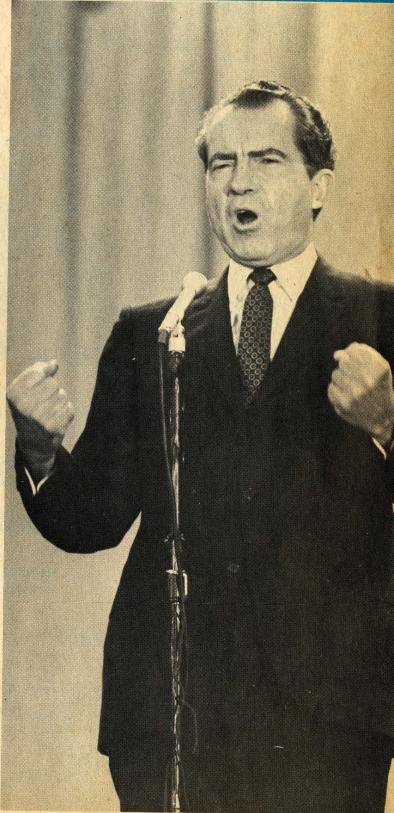
—A proposal to provide comprehensive day care and child development services for nine million children whose mothers work.

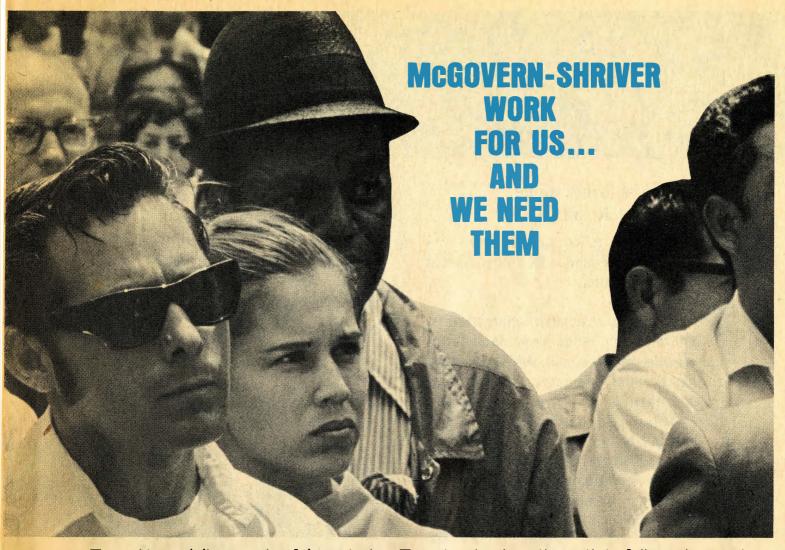
—A bill to grant equal time for candidates to elective office and to set limits on television political spending.

—A program to provide \$233 million for training of family doctors.

-And others . .







- To end tax privilege and unfair controls To get us back on the path to full employment
- To substitute honesty for trickery in government To stop the killing in Vietnam To
  protect and extend the rights of working men and women.

### **VOTE McGOVERN-SHRIVER**

## NATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE for the ELECTION OF McGOVERN-SHRIVER

1925 K Street, N. W., Washington, D.C.

Joseph D. Keenan Chairman Joseph A. Beirne Secretary-Treasurer Howard D. Samuel Executive Director

#### Member Unions

United Auto Workers
Bakery and
Confectionery Workers
International Union
International Union of
United Brewery Workers
International Chemical
Workers Union

Cigarmakers' International Union

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America Communications Workers

Coopers International Union of North America

Graphic Arts International Union International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers

United Furniture Workers
United Glass and Ceramic
Workers

United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union

Allied Industrial Workers International Jewelry Workers

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America International Molders and Allied Workers Union The Newspaper Guild Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union

International Brotherhood of Pottery and Allied Workers

International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America

Retail Clerks International Association

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America Service Employees International Union United Shoe Workers of America

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees

American Federation of Teachers

Teamsters Local 688

American Federation of Technical Engineers

Textile Workers Union of America

Transport Workers Union of America

Upholsterers' International Union of North America

International Woodworkers of America

