



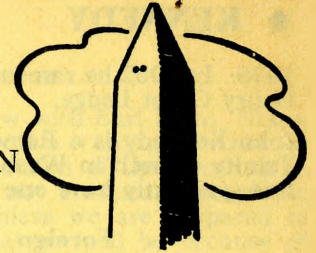
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NIXON AND KENNEDY COMPARED ON KEY ISSUES

This *Newsletter* attempts to compare the stands of John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon and their running mates on some issues of interest to our readers. This comparison is based on (1) their voting records, (2) speeches, and (3) the party platforms which both Presidential nominees helped draft. Vice President Nixon, as President of the Senate, votes only to break ties. When his position is not known, the Administration's position is cited since he has been a key figure in the Administration and is a member of the National Security Council.

Voting records and past speeches show only the past and present thinking of the candidates. Their speeches during the campaign should amplify these views. All these provide some indication of the stands these men would take if elected and faced with extremely trying situations and unprecedented challenges and opportunities. Candidates should be finally judged on their record, and not on just one or two issues.

Obviously, this *Newsletter* is not an exhaustive study. One of the best sources for further information is *Congressional Quarterly*, 1156 19th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., which has compiled special reports on the nominees, and from which much of our material is drawn. Nixon's and Kennedy's foreign policy views are set forth at length in *The Challenges We Face*, compiled from speeches and papers of Richard M. Nixon (McGraw-Hill, 1960), and *The Strategy of Peace*, by John F. Kennedy (Harper and Brothers, 1960). Copies of party platforms may be obtained from the Democratic and Republican National Committees, Washington, D. C.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was born May 29, 1917 in Brookline, Massachusetts, near Boston. He attended public and private schools and graduated from Harvard in 1940 in political science. In 1941 he enlisted in the Navy. He was released in 1945 because of war injuries. He became a correspondent for International News Service and covered the San Francisco UN Conference and the Potsdam Conference.

Kennedy has written *Why England Slept* (1940) which criticizes Britain's lack of military preparedness prior to World War II, and *Profiles in Courage* (1956), a series of essays on some Senators who displayed political courage, which won a Pulitzer Prize.

Kennedy's family have long been active in Boston politics. His millionaire father held many posts in the Roosevelt Administration including Ambassador to Great Britain (1938-41).

Kennedy was elected to the House of Representatives in

RICHARD M. NIXON

Richard Milhous 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 received an A.B. degree from Whittier College, California, 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 August 1942 to January 1946 he was on active Navy duty.

He served in the House of Representatives from 1947 to 1950 after defeating Jerry Voorhis. He was elected to the Senate in 1950 over Helen Gahagan Douglas. In both campaigns the Communist issue was stressed. He was elected Vice President November 4, 1952. In the Eisenhower Administration he has held many responsible posts and travelled widely.

Richard Nixon belongs to the East Whittier Friends Church in California. While in Washington the Nixons have attended primarily a Congregational and more recently a Methodist Church near their home. Their two daughters attend Sidwell Friends School in Washington.

—Continued on following pages—

Some questions to ask about each candidate:

- Does he have a vision of a disarmed world under law and the energy and ability to help bring it to pass?
- How much reliance will he be willing to place on the UN thus helping it to grow in stature?
- How able is he to resist military pressure for larger budgets and an increasing voice in policy making?
- How much appreciation has he of the tremendous destructive power of nuclear weapons?
- How will he react when forced to respond quickly to situations which may appear extremely provocative?
- Does he have the ability to see beyond the cold war and infuse a spirit of cooperation and goodwill toward all countries into U.S. foreign policy?

● KENNEDY

1946. In 1952 he ran for the Senate and defeated Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

John Kennedy is a Roman Catholic and attends the Holy Trinity Church in Washington. He and his wife, Jacqueline, presently have one child.

Foreign Policy in General

On June 14, 1960, Senator Kennedy made an important foreign policy speech on the Senate floor. He set forth a 12 point agenda which highlights the emphasis he places on various aspects of foreign policy:

- 1) "make invulnerable a nuclear retaliatory power second to none" including more missiles, hardened bases and improved defense and warning systems;
- 2) "regain the ability to intervene effectively and swiftly in any limited war anywhere in the world";
- 3) "rebuild NATO into a viable and consolidated military force";
- 4) "greatly increase the flow of capital to the under-developed areas";
- 5) "reconstruct our relations with the Latin American democracies";
- 6) "formulate, with both imagination and restraint, a new approach to the Middle East";
- 7) "greatly increase our efforts to encourage the newly emerging nations of the vast continent of Africa";
- 8) "plan a long range solution to the problems of Berlin";
- 9) "hold in readiness more flexible and realistic tools for use in Eastern Europe" including economic aid and increased contacts with disaffected Iron Curtain countries;
- 10) "reassess a China policy which has failed dismally . . . and offers no real solution to the problems of a militant China";
- 11) "begin to develop new, workable programs for peace and the control of arms";
- 12) "build a stronger America" including increased scientific effort and an expanding economy.

Military Spending

The first three points in this agenda show Kennedy's emphasis on increased military expenditures. He has suggested that \$2.5 to \$3 billion more might be necessary.

Disarmament

Senator Kennedy has been a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament since early 1959 but has not attended its meetings. He began to show a greater interest in disarmament during his campaigns against Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, who stressed the disarmament issue. Kennedy made an earnest plea for a greatly expanded U. S. disarmament effort on March 7, 1960 at Durham, N.H., when he called for an Arms Control Research Institute and said "the most gaping hole in American foreign policy today is our lack of a concrete plan for disarmament."

He has reconciled the call for disarmament with his demand for increased military spending by saying, "Winston Churchill said: 'We arm—to parley.' We prepare for war—in order to deter war. We depend on the strength of armaments, to enable us to bargain for disarmament." Feb. 29, 1960.

● NIXON

Foreign Policy in General

A review of Richard Nixon's speeches has disclosed no one statement like Kennedy's in which an agenda is laid down and priorities are indicated. In the excerpts which follow an attempt is made to give an indication of Nixon's thinking on foreign policy in general:

"The overwhelming issue [in the 1960 campaign] is the security and survival of the United States of America. That means all the related issues: national defense, our foreign policy, and of course the non-military aspects of the cold war struggle." Feb. 6, 1960.

"I am convinced that within the next ten years, if war comes, it will come probably because of miscalculation and not because of action by either side . . . I look at the next ten years—I can even say the next 25 years—convinced that the area of greatest danger is in the economic and ideological fields." Dec. 1958.

"The only answer to a strategy of victory for the communist world is a strategy of victory for the free world. But let the victory we seek be not victory over any other nation or any other people. Let it be the victory of freedom over tyranny, of plenty over hunger, of health over disease in every corner of the world." Acceptance Speech, July 28, 1960.

Military Spending

Prior to the Convention, Nixon stoutly defended the \$40 billions the Eisenhower Administration spends annually for the Department of Defense as adequate. Yet Nixon told a press conference August 1, 1960 that he believes increased spending may now be necessary "to the extent that the world situation has become more critical" and technical breakthroughs have made it advisable.

The Republican Platform calls for "any necessary increased expenditures to meet new situations." In his acceptance speech Nixon said: "Militarily, the security of the United States must be put before all other considerations."

Disarmament

"The Free World's military strength is the major deterrent to war today. If we reduce our strength and the Communists do not make a corresponding reduction in theirs, the risk of war will be correspondingly increased. A bad disarmament agreement therefore would be worse than none at all. The road to war is paved with agreements based solely on mutual trust. That is why we serve the cause of peace when we insist we will not make an agreement . . . unless an inspection system is put into effect . . ." June 27, 1957.

"We have been in the past, and are now, ready to meet the Soviet Union halfway . . . But we owe it to our allies and to ourselves not to be sucked into the old shell game of trading one horse for one rabbit . . . Regardless of the difficulties we confront in these negotiations, we must never throw up our hands in despair. The very existence of our civilization is at stake." *The Challenges We Face*, pp. 89-90.

The Republican Platform pledges readiness "to negotiate and to institute realistic methods and safeguards for disarmament, and for the suspension of nuclear tests. We advocate an early agreement by all nations to forego nuclear tests in the atmosphere and the suspension of other tests as verification techniques permit . . . We have deep concern about the mounting nuclear arms race. This concern leads us to seek disarmament and nuclear agreements. And an equal concern to protect all peoples from

Advisor—Presidential appointees make decisions which vitally affect policy. Watch your newspapers for speculation as to the men who might be selected for Secretary of State, Ambassador to the UN, Director of the Foreign Aid Program, and other top policy spots.

On July 29, Nixon said that if elected he would place Vice President Lodge in charge of non-military aspects of cold war policy—exchange of persons, technical assistance, loans and grants.

Kennedy has named Adlai Stevenson, Chester Bowles and Averell Harriman as foreign policy advisors during the campaign.

● KENNEDY

The Democratic Platform urges proposals for “arms control,” including “means for ending nuclear tests under workable safeguards, cutting back nuclear weapons, reducing conventional forces, preserving outer space for peaceful purposes, preventing surprise attack, and limiting the risk of accidental war.”

The Platform also calls for a “national peace agency” to develop the technical and scientific data necessary for serious disarmament negotiations. The Democratic Advisory Council has set up special committees on “Science and Technology” and the “Economics of Peace.”

Nuclear Weapons Testing

In a speech at Los Angeles on November 2, 1959 and consistently thereafter, Kennedy has given strong support to the nuclear weapons test ban negotiations at Geneva. He has also opposed resumption of tests as long as negotiations are proceeding amicably and the Russians do not resume testing. On April 3 Kennedy wrote President Eisenhower assuring him that he would carry out any agreement regarding a moratorium on underground tests.

Transfer of Nuclear Weapons

Kennedy was one of 14 Democratic Senators who wrote President Eisenhower July 25, 1959 expressing “misgivings” regarding the transfer of nuclear weapons information and material to seven NATO countries. (None of the Senators had opposed the transfer agreements when they were pending before Congress.) They urged a Presidential declaration that the transfers would not preclude negotiations on political differences and arms control. But in a speech on NATO, December 15, 1959, Senator Kennedy suggested that transfer of nuclear weapons to NATO allies might be desirable.

Military Draft

Kennedy voted for the peacetime draft in 1948. In 1951 he voted to extend the draft and to develop a UMT program. In 1959 he voted for a four-year rather than a two-year extension. He also voted against a civilian commission to study military manpower policies.

China Policy

In his June 14 speech, Kennedy said “although we should not now recognize Red China or agree to its admission to the UN without a genuine change in her belligerent attitude . . . we must nevertheless work to improve at least our communications with mainland China. Perhaps a way could be found to bring the Chinese into the nuclear test ban talks at Geneva . . . If that contact proves fruitful, further cultural and economic contact could be tried.”

● NIXON

nuclear danger, leads us to insist that such agreements have adequate safeguards.”

In 1951, Nixon introduced a resolution (S. Con. Res. 42) urging the President to obtain the agreement of all nations to a universal reduction of armaments under dependable guarantees.

Nuclear Weapons Testing

Nixon has supported the Administration's position on a test ban treaty. At a news conference in Miami Beach, January 16, 1960, he supported a treaty to end such tests under an adequate inspection system.

As to the possibility of test resumption he said that “we cannot have simply an indefinite moratorium on tests and talking that produces no action. That is why we must reserve the right to resume these tests underground once we are convinced that the chance for working out a satisfactory inspection system no longer exists.”

The Rockefeller statement of July 23 urged the United States to “resume immediately underground nuclear testing for purposes of improving methods of detection.” This provision does not appear in the Republican Platform because Nixon felt it would be unwise while negotiations are underway at Geneva.

During the 1956 campaign Nixon said, “Mr. Stevenson proposes that we quit testing our hydrogen bombs providing the Communists agree to do likewise . . . Mr. Stevenson's brand of peace seems to amount to achieving peace through weakness. But the Eisenhower Administration believes in keeping the peace by staying powerful.”

Transfer of Nuclear Weapons

In reply to a question February 18, 1960, about enlargement of the nuclear club, Nixon said that if an agreement among the major nations to end tests can be worked out, “I believe that the way will be open to stop the spread of the atomic weapons to other ‘third’ nations, so called . . .”

In 1958 the Eisenhower Administration asked Congress for authority to transfer nuclear weapons to U.S. military allies. Congress approved only a limited authority to transfer information and material but not the bombs themselves. When the President on February 3, 1960 indicated he might again ask Congress for more authority, a number of Congressmen objected. On March 20 it was reported President Eisenhower had assured Premier Khrushchev that the United States does not contemplate transfer of nuclear weapons to its allies.

Military Draft

In 1951, as in 1948 and 1950, Nixon voted to extend the draft. Nixon voted to keep the UMT provision in the 1951 bill.

China Policy

“I can think of nothing which would be more detrimental to the cause of freedom and peace . . . than to recognize Red China and admit it to the United Nations at this time . . . Now will [this position] never change? The answer is: it will change but only when the policies of the Chinese Government change.” Feb. 6, 1960.

“We can have relations with the country without recognition . . . there can be negotiations on the whole question of disarmament without our coming to the point of recognizing them.” April 12, 1960.

● KENNEDY

The Democratic Platform pledges "determined opposition to the present admission" of Communist China to the UN, but would "welcome any evidence that the Chinese Communist Government is genuinely prepared to create a new relationship (with the United States) based on respect for international obligations, including the release of American prisoners."

United Nations

The Democratic Platform pledges "we shall strengthen our commitments [to the UN] . . . Through the machinery of the United Nations we shall work for disarmament, the establishment of an international police force, the strengthening of the World Court, and the establishment of world law. We shall propose the bolder and more effective use of the specialized agencies to promote the world's economic and social development."

Kennedy and the Democratic Platform have urged repeal of the "self judging reservation" to U.S. adherence to the World Court. He has co-sponsored resolutions urging UN Charter Review.

In July 1958 Kennedy voted for a resolution supporting a permanent UN Police Force. In 1954 Kennedy voted against the George version of the Bricker Amendment to limit the President's treaty-making powers.

Foreign Aid

Kennedy has been a strong supporter of both economic and military aid, voting against cuts in each. In 1959, he urged increased economic aid and less emphasis on military aid. He has co-sponsored a resolution with Senator John Sherman Cooper for increased assistance to India. Last year the Senate approved a Kennedy-Aiken bill to give the President authority to send economic aid to European Communist satellites.

The Democratic Platform pledges a shift as soon as possible from military to economic aid.

Soviet Union

"For over two years I have been urging that we should negotiate with the Russians at the summit or anywhere else. For all the risks involved in bilateral discussion with Mr. Khrushchev, I favored his coming and Mr. Eisenhower's visit to the Soviet Union. We should be ready to take risks to bring about a thaw in the Cold War." Jan. 1, 1960, from *The Strategy of Peace*, p. 7.

Summit Breakup and "Apology"

On May 18 in Oregon, in reply to a question about what he would have done if he had been Mr. Eisenhower at the Summit, Senator Kennedy said:

"Mr. Khrushchev . . . said there were two conditions for continuing. One, that we apologize. I think that that might have been possible to do and that second, we try those responsible for the flight. We could not do that. It would be highly unfair because the flight had been authorized and therefore that was a condition Mr. Khrush-

Birth Control

Nixon and Kennedy have taken essentially the same position on birth control: the United States should not urge other nations to adopt birth control. But if they ask for assistance in limiting population growth, the United States should provide it. (Kennedy, Nov. 27, 1959; Nixon, Apr. 8, 1960.)

● NIXON

The Republican Platform opposes recognition and seating of China without the qualifying word "present" which the Democrats inserted.

United Nations

"It is far from being a perfect instrument for settling international disputes. But in providing a forum for discussion of differences and for mobilizing world opinion against the use of force as an instrument of national policy, it renders a significant service to the cause of peace," Nixon said, Sept. 14, 1959.

The Republican Platform pledges that "we will continue to support and strengthen the United Nations as an instrument for peace, for international cooperation, and the fundamental freedoms and humane interests of mankind. Under the United Nations we will work for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and the extension of the rule of law in the world."

Nixon has supported greater use of the International Court of Justice and repeal of the "self judging" Connally reservation. The Republican Platform does not advocate repeal, however.

In 1947, in his first year in Congress, Nixon introduced a resolution (H. Con. Res. 68) to call a conference to strengthen the UN Charter.

Nixon was one of 57 sponsors of the original Bricker Amendment in 1952, providing that treaties should not take precedence over the Constitution or become international law without additional legislation by Congress. As Vice President he has opposed such an amendment.

In 1952, Nixon introduced a resolution (S. Res. 239) to express lack of confidence in Philip C. Jessup, former State Department Ambassador at large.

In 1951 he introduced a resolution (S. Res. 126), which did not pass, to express the sense of the Senate that President Truman should not have relieved General Douglas MacArthur of his command.

Foreign Aid

Nixon has generally been a strong supporter of the foreign aid program, defending it against attacks by opponents within his own party. He voted for the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan) in 1948, and for the Mutual Security Program in 1951 and 1952.

The Republican Platform pledges continuation of economic aid. It specifically advocates that the military aid program "be continued with all the vigor and funds needed to maintain the strength of our alliances . . ."

Summit Breakup and "Apology"

In his acceptance speech, Nixon said "As we consider the relative merits of youth and age, it's only fair to point out that it was not Mr. De Gaulle, or Mr. Macmillan, or Mr. Adenauer, but Mr. Kennedy who made the rash and impulsive suggestion that President Eisenhower should apologize and send regrets to Mr. Khrushchev for the U-2 flight . . ."

Exchange of Persons

Nixon has been a strong supporter of exchange of persons programs among nations and helped pave the way for Mr. Khrushchev's visit to the United States by his own trip to the Soviet Union in the summer of 1959.

Many were surprised to read that Representative Walter H. Judd, Minn., Republican keynoter, said in Chicago July 27 that it is folly to engage in cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union.

● KENNEDY

chev knew we couldn't meet and therefore it indicated that he wanted to break (it) up. If he had merely asked that the United States should express regret then that would have been a reasonable term. To say we would try those involved—quite obviously that meant that he wanted to break it up and we had no alternative but to let him do so.”

Tension Areas

Berlin. August 1, 1959, Kennedy said: “Our position in Europe is worth a nuclear war because if you are driven from Berlin you are driven from Germany. And, if you are driven from Europe, you are driven from Asia and Africa, and then our time will come next.”

Formosa, Quemoy-Matsu. “I think it would be unwise for us to draw the line (of defense in the Pacific) at Quemoy and Matsu. They're not essential to the defense of Formosa . . . Formosa we should defend, however.” July 4, 1960.

Cuba. “While I subscribe to the Monroe Doctrine, any action this country takes in Cuba should be done through the Organization of American States. Otherwise, an American force landing on the mainland of Cuba could easily be viewed as comparable to another Hungary.” June 19, 1960.

Algeria. On July 2, 1957, Kennedy proposed that the United States support Algerian efforts to gain independence from France.

Immigration

Kennedy has been a strong supporter of liberalized immigration and refugee laws over the years. He opposed passage of the restrictive and discriminatory McCarran-Walter Act in 1952. In 1959 he sponsored a bill for general revision of the immigration laws which would eliminate the national origins quota system. He has worked with Representative Francis E. Walter to help enact specific legislation of a compromise nature.

Civil Liberties

Kennedy in 1959 introduced a bill to eliminate from the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) of 1958 a provision requiring loyalty oaths and affidavits from aid recipients. The bill was recommitted by the Senate in 1959. A revised bill to repeal the affidavit alone was approved by the Senate, June 16, 1960.

The Democratic Platform supports repeal of the NDEA affidavit; and upholds the right of the accused to confront the accuser in loyalty or security proceedings.

As a House member in 1950, Kennedy voted to override President Truman's veto of the politically repressive Internal Security Act. Kennedy has been criticized for failing to oppose McCarthy and “McCarthyism.” His office is distributing a background statement showing how the Senator opposed “McCarthyism” in 10 key votes.

Capital Punishment

Senator Kennedy's office reports that he has taken no stand on capital punishment.

Religion in the Campaign

April 21, 1960, Senator Kennedy told the American Society of Newspaper Editors that there is no religious issue “in the sense that any of the major candidates differ on the role of religion in our political life. Every Presidential contender . . . is dedicated to the separation of church

● NIXON

Tension Areas

Satellite Nations. In an interview with Earl Mazo, Nixon said: “Our experience in Hungary is a warning of what we should not do regarding the liberation of the Communist satellites. We certainly should not encourage people to undertake violent revolutions unless we are prepared to help them, and it isn't likely that we will be because of the risk of a world war. What we can do and should do is to encourage at every opportunity those governments which do have the courage to assert some independence of the Soviet Union.”

Africa. In April, 1960, Nixon said: “In summary, then, as I look at the whole problem of Africa, I do not think that in the next 10 years any part of the world will be more important to the free world, and to the Communist world, than Africa.”

Formosa, Quemoy-Matsu. After the Chinese Communists opened a severe bombardment of Quemoy in August 1958, the Administration made it clear that the United States would go to war to defend Quemoy from a major assault. At that time the Vice President said: “What is at stake . . . is . . . the whole free world position in the Far East. I am confident that as the American people realize this they will support the President in the firm position he has taken . . .” Sept. 27, 1958.

Cuba. “It is not for us in this country or in any other country to indicate what kind of economic or political system the people of Cuba should have. This is for them to decide.” Jan. 16, 1960.

Immigration and Refugees

In 1952 Nixon voted to override President Truman's veto of the McCarran-Walter Act.

The Eisenhower Administration, however, has favored a number of changes in the McCarran-Walter Act, some of which would considerably modify the national origins quota system.

Civil Liberties

Nixon was co-sponsor of the Mundt-Nixon bill in 1948 to require “Communist front” organizations to register with the Attorney General. Parts of the bill were incorporated in the Internal Security Act of 1950 which is now being challenged before the Supreme Court.

Nixon played an important part in the investigation of Alger Hiss and Whitaker Chambers.

Nixon has taken the Administration position on the NDEA loyalty oaths: he has supported the oath of allegiance required of all recipients under the Act. He has opposed the non-communist affidavit as “ineffective.”

Civil Rights and Indians

Both Kennedy and Nixon have supported civil rights legislation. Nixon has been chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which seeks to prevent discrimination in the spending of Federal money, since 1953. *The Afro-American* newspaper of August 6, in commenting on the Party platforms, said: “. . . both parties embraced far more liberal planks than was thought wise just four brief years ago, but in an item-by-item contest, the Democrats unquestionably came out in the lead.”

Neither Nixon nor Kennedy are known to have taken any general interest in American Indian affairs.

● KENNEDY

and state, to the preservation of religious liberty, to an end to religious bigotry, and to the total independence of the officeholder from any form of ecclesiastical dictation."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Lyndon Baines Johnson was born August 27, 1908 near Johnson City, Texas. He received his B.S. from Southwest Texas State Teachers College in 1930. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1937; to the Senate in 1948. He has been Senate Democratic Leader since 1953.

Almost invariably Senator Johnson has urged a non-partisan approach to foreign policy and has called for unity against Communism.

Disarmament and Foreign Aid. Senator Johnson heads the Appropriations Subcommittee which last year refused, and this year approved, a State Department request for \$400,000 for disarmament studies. In the spring he joined other Presidential aspirants in announcing that he would be inclined to abide by any moratorium on underground nuclear weapons tests which had been approved by President Eisenhower.

Senator Johnson has voted for foreign economic aid programs, including aid to Communist satellites.

Military Affairs. The Senator has served on the Armed Services Committees of both Houses and has supported a strong defense and increased appropriations for military purposes. He has always supported the Selective Service System.

Immigration. In 1952, Johnson voted to override President Truman's veto of the McCarran-Walter Act.

Civil Liberties and Civil Rights. The Senator also voted to override the President's veto of the Internal Security Act of 1950. In 1959 he voted to kill Kennedy's bill to eliminate the non-communist affidavit from the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

The Senator has opposed adoption of stringent Senate rules to end filibustering. A *Congressional Quarterly* study shows that in 1960 Senator Johnson voted with the Southern bloc on 13 of some 19 controversial amendments to the civil rights bill.

● NIXON

Capital Punishment

During the public discussion of the Caryl Chessman case, Nixon stated he favored capital punishment.

Religion in the Campaign

At a press conference on July 30, Vice President Nixon said: "Religion will be in this campaign to the extent that the candidates of either side talk about it. I shall not talk about it and we'll start right now."

HENRY CABOT LODGE

Henry Cabot Lodge, 58, comes from a family with a long tradition of political and social service. After graduating from Harvard in 1924, he became a newspaper reporter. In 1932 he wrote the *Cult of Weakness*, which claimed that pacifist groups had hampered U.S. foreign policy since World War I. He served in the U.S. Senate, 1937-44 and 1947-53; and as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations from 1953 to the present.

The UN and Foreign Aid. During his first years in the Senate, Ambassador Lodge took a predominantly isolationistic position. After World War II he endorsed the United Nations, supported the Marshall Plan and other economic assistance programs. At the UN, he has emphasized debating techniques and "keeping the record straight," even though the times call for negotiations to modify the cold war.

Military Affairs. While in the Senate, Lodge voted for ratification of the North Atlantic Treaty and supported military aid programs. He has always supported the Selective Service System.

In his July 28, 1960 acceptance speech, Lodge promised to "continue and strengthen (U.S.) military power."

Immigration. Lodge voted for the 1948 Displaced Persons Act and opposed the restrictive McCarran-Walter Act.

In the *civil liberties and civil rights* field, Ambassador Lodge voted to override President Truman's veto of the Internal Security Act. In 1951 he recommended the establishment of a bipartisan commission to investigate the loyalty of State Department employees. He introduced legislation to prohibit discrimination in employment.

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