THE INDIVIDUAL AND GOVERNMENT

	1	In recent years an increasingly impersonal, top-heavy, national
	2	government has tended to submerge the individual. An entrenched, burgeon-
	3	ing bureaucracy has increasingly usurped powers unauthorized by Congress.
	4	Decentralization of power and strict Congressional oversight of administra-
	5	tive and regulatory agency compliance with the letter and spirit of the
	6	law are urgently needed to preserve personal liberty, improve administra-
	7	tive efficiency, and provide a swifter response to human problems.
	8	Many states and localities are eager to revitalize their own adminis-
	9	trative machinery, procedures, and personnel practices. Moreover, there
	10	is a growing movement toward inter-state cooperation in such fields as
	11	education, elimination of air and water pollution, and utilization of air-
	12	HIGHWARK & MASSTRANSFORTION ports, We pledge full federal cooperation with these efforts, including
1	13	revision of the present system of providing federal funds. Additionally,
	14	we propose the sharing of federal revenues with state and local governments.
	15	based on the factors of population, and local tax effort. We also favor a
1.00	16	federal-tax-credit_for_a_portion-of-state-and-local-taxes. We are particularly
	17	determined to revise the grant-in-aid system and substitute block grants
	18	wherever possible. It is also important that state and local governments
	19	retain the historic right to raise funds by issuing tax-exempt securities.
100	20	The strengthening of citizen influence on government requires a number
	21	of improvements in political areas. For instance, we propose to reform the
	22	electoral college system, establish a nation-wide, uniform voting period for
	23	RECOUNDED THAT INA STATES Presidential elections, and remove unreasonable requirements, residence and

WE REASE TO REASONALISM ANTHONY OF STASK SER. BOY, & THE LACE, LEVEL IN CO-ORDINATION PRES, BRANCH & STATE LEVEL

NE PECONARIANO THE SERIOUS CONCENSION BE GIVEN TO THE ADJACENTITION OF TRADSFIRMENTED THE FEMERICAN TO PERUAR ENTERINESE.

CALLYGED - (WARSOLD DAIN) otherwise, for voting in Presidential elections. We also specifically 1 2 favor representation in Congress for the District of Columbia. WE SUPPORT THE POLDTO RICAN PLOPUL TO AWARUE STATEHOOD WHENFULL. We share the hopes and aspirations of the people of Puerto Rico and 3 THEY FREELY SO DETGRAINEIN A GENERAL ELECTION the Virgin Islands and will be responsive to mandates expressed by them-4 5 concerning their political future within the American Union. The people of 6 the Virgin Islands will be closely consulted on proposed gubernatorial 7 appointments. 8 A new Election Reform Act will have our support to apply clear, reason-9 able restraints to political spending and fund-raising whether by corporations. 10 labor or individuals, ensure timely publication of the financial facts in 11. campaigns, and provide a tax deduction for small contributions. 12 We will prevent the solicitation of federal workers for political 13 contributions and assure comparability of federal salaries with private 14 enterprise pay. The increasing government intrusion into the privacy of 15 its employees and of citizens in general is intolerable. We will end all 16 such snooping, meddling, and pressure by the federal government on its employees. OTHER CITIZENS 17 18 Congress itself must be reorganized and modernized in order to function

19 efficiently as a co-equal branch of government. Democrats in control of 20 Congress have opposed Republican efforts for congressional reform and killed 21 legislation embodying the bipartisan recommendations of a special committee 22 established for that purpose. We will again press for enactment of this 23 WE PLEOSE TO REESTABLISH THE AUTHARING OF THE STATE/GOV. measure. IN CO-ORDINATING & ADMINISTRATING FRO PROGRAMS BY STATE GOV. 24 We are particularly concerned over the ever-mounting postal deficit and 25 the evidence, recently stressed by the President's Commission on Postal 26 Organization, of costly and inefficient practices in the postal establishment.

We pledge full consideration of the Commission's recommendations for
 improvements in the nation's postal service. We believe the Post Office
 Department must attract and retain the best qualified and most capable
 employees and offer them improved opportunities for advancement, better
 working conditions and incentives, and greater opportunities for service.
 We favor extension of the merit principle to postmasters and rural carriers.

Public confidence in an independent judiciary is absolutely essential
to the maintenance of law and order. We advocate application of the highest
standards in making appointments to the courts, and we pledge a determined
effort to rebuild and enhance public respect for the Supreme Court and all
other courts in the United States.

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A HEALTHY ECONOMY

IS PRODUCED BY

The dynamism of our economy derives from its incentives to millions 1 WHO HAVE, IN CENTINE TO of individuals, to participate in decision-making that advances themselves 2 and society as a whole. Government can reinforce these incentives, but its 3 over-involvement in individual decisions distorts the system and intrudes 4 inefficiency and waste. 5 Under the Johnson-Humphrey Administration we have had economic mis-6 management of the highest order. Inflation robs our pay checks at a present 7 rate of 4-1/2 percent per year. In the past three years the real purchasing 8 power of the average wage and salary worker has actually declined. Crippling 9 interest rates, some at the highest level in a century, prevent millions of 10 Americans from buying homes and small businessmen, farmers and other citizens 11 from obtaining the loans they need. Americans must work longer today than 12 13 ever before to may their taxes. New Republican leadership can and will restore fiscal soundness and 14 TREMINAL PEELOD ON APPROPRIATED BUT "UNDER GATER FUNCS sound monetary policies, encourage sustained economic vitality, and avoid 15 such economic distortions as wage and price controls. By responsibly and 16 EXERCISING FED. EXPENDINER CONTROL ACCORDING TO PRIORITY NEEDS prudently focusing public resources on priority needs, we can in time live 17 both within our means and up to our aspirations. Such funds as become avail-18 able with the termination of the Vietnam war and upon recovery from its impact 19 on our national defense will be applied in a balanced way to critical domestic 20 needs and to reduce the heavy tax burden. Our objective is not an endless

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expansion of federal programs and expenditures financed by heavier taxation. <u>but rather, as soon as possible, a series of tax cuts.</u> The imperative need for tax reform and simplification will have our priority attention. We will also improve the management of the national debt, reduce its heavy interest burden, and seek amendment of the law to make reasonable price stability an explicit objective of government policy.

7 The Executive Branch needs urgently to be made a more efficient and 8 economical instrument of public policy. Low priority activities must be 9 eliminated and the tangled web of conflicting missions and functions simpli-10 fied. We pledge to establish a new Efficiency Commission to root out the 11 unnecessary and the overlapping, as well as a Presidential Office of Executive 12 Management to assure a vigorous follow-through.

WE ARE DEFRICTION OFTH PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. OURRANENT COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

 14 ORGANIZAD CAPOR MAS Strong labor unions have contributed greatly to the economic strength
 15 of our country and the well-being of their members. The Republican Party
 16 vigorously endorses their key role in our national life.
 16 Union while well with the filler of FAUR Party instruction of their members.

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Labor

We believe in and support an equitable minimum wage for American workers
 and will continue and improve the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh Healy
 Act and the Davis Bacon Act which have afforded important protections to
 employees.

The forty hour week adopted 30 years ago needs re-examination to determine whether a shorter work week, with added increment in earning power,
 would produce more jobs, increase productivity and stable prices.

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We strongly believe that the protection of individual liberty is the SOME cornerstone of sound labor policy. Today, basic rights of workers, guaranteed by law, are inadequately guarded against abuse. We will assure these rights NCLUDING THE TART PARTIES (ANALING & CANCEDE GENE (BAS Through vigorous enforcement of present laws and the addition of new protec-BE VIGILANT tions where needed. We will amend the statutes to prevent any administrative COTTAL & SPIRIT OF agency entrusted with labor-lawsenforcement from defying the Congressional This (Ant.

guarantees of individual freedom.

Healthy private enterprise demands responsibility -- by government, management and labor -- to avoid the imposition of excessive costs or prices and to share with the consumer the benefits of increased productivity. It also demands responsibility in free collective bargaining, not only by labor and management, but also by those in government concerned with these sensitive relationships.

We will bar government-coerced strike settlements that cynically disregard the public interest and accelerate inflation. We will again reduce government intervention in labor-management disputes to a minimum, keep government participation in channels defined by the Congress, and prevent back door intervention in the administration of labor laws.

19 Repeated Administration promises to recommend legislation dealing with 20 drippling economic strikes have never been honored. Instead settlements 21 forced or influenced by government and overriding the interests of the parties 22 and the public have shattered the Administration's own wage and price guide-23 lines and contributed to inflation.

Effective methods for dealing with labor disputes involving the national interest must be developed. Permanent, long-range solutions of the problems of national emergency disputes, public employee strikes and crippling work stoppages are imperative. These solutions cannot be wisely formulated in the heat of emergency. We pledge an intensive effort to develop practical, acceptable solutions that conform fully to the public interest.

In addition to vigorous enforcement of the antitrust statutes, we pledge a thorough analysis of the structure and operation of these laws at home and abroad in the light of changes in the economy, in order to update antitrust policy in this country and enable it to serve us well in the future.

Transportation

Healthy economic growth also demands a balanced, competitive transportation system in which each mode of transportation -- train, truck, barge, bus and aircraft -- is efficiently utilized. The Administration's failure to evolve a coordinated transportation policy now results in outrageous delays at major airports and in glacial progress in developing high-speed train transportation to link major population centers.

preserving competition among carriers. We promise equitable treatment of

all modes of transportation in order to assure the public better service,

> UPDATE AIR TRAVEL -We will make the imperative Department of Transportation the agency Congress intended it to be -- effective in promoting coordination and

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greater safety, and the most modern facilities. We will also explore a trust fund approach to transportation, similar to the fund developed for the Eisenhower interstate highway system, and perhaps in this way speed the development of modern mass transportation systems and additional airports.

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A new Republican Administration will also undertake an intensive
 program to aid small business, including economic incentives, technical
 assistance, and increased emphasis in rural and urban poverty areas.

RESOURCES AND SCIENCE

l	griculture
2	Our farmers have accomplished production miracles. Yet the Administra-
3	ion's farm programs, combined with its recklessly inflationary fiscal
4	olicies, have depressed real farm income, impoverished thousands of
5	arm families, and driven millions from the land.
6	To improve America's vast agricultural economy, we propose:
7	Improvement of farm income and the promotion of family farm
8	enterprise by better management of government-owned inventories
9	of farm commodities and the development of commodity programs
10	tailored to each commodity's special needs and problems. This
11	we will do in a manner consistent with producer approval with
12	maximum emphasis on placing management decisions on the farm
13	or ranch;
14	A truly two-way export-import policy that properly protects
15	American agriculture while expanding overseas commodity dollar
16	sales to a rising world population;
17	Expanded research for new products, new markets, and new methods
18	for cost cutting in production and marketing techniques;
19	A revitalized rural America through effective rural development
20	programs and laws to expand vocational training, provide economic
21	incentives to attract industry, and develop human resources;
22	A strengthened program to export our food and our unrivaled farm
23	technology as well, in keeping with the Republican-initiated Food
24	for Peace Program.

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Natural Resources

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2	In the tradition of Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican Party promises
3	sound conservation and development of natural resources in cooperative
4	programs involving the private sector and government at all levels MPROCEMENT OF
5	A national minerals policy for all mined resources is essential to
6	maintain production in the interest of our national security. We must
7	FUELS recognize the increasing demand for minerals by our economy, help assure
8	A FANORABLE BALANCE OF TRADIL of PAYMENTS an economically stable industry, and encourage research to promote the
9	wise use of our mineral resources.
10	Federal laws applicable to public lands and related resources will
11	be updated and a National land use policy formulated. We will manage
12	such lands to assure their multiple use as economic resources and recreat-
13	ional areas. Additionally, we will work in cooperation with cities and
14	states in acquiring and developing green space convenient, outdoor
15	finitional parks, WILDERNESS ATBAS
16	AT APPROPLATE SITES monuments and outdoor recreation areas, and their continuing improvement,
17	to make them of maximum utility and enjoyment to the public.
18	to make them of maximum utility and enjoyment to the public. Improved forestry practices, including protection and improvement of watershed lands, will have our vigorous support. We will also improve
19 ALON	of watershed lands, will have our vigorous support. We will also improve
20	water resource information, including an acceleration of river basin
21	commission inventory studies. The reclaiming of land by irrigation and
22	the development of flood control programs will have high priority in these
23	studies. We will support additional multi-purpose water projects for
24	reclamation, flood control, and recreation based on accurate cost-benefit
25	estimates DESAUNATION, FIC,

DRUPPEDTO

1	The United States has become sixth among the fishing Nations of	the
2	World. We pledge a reversal of present policies and the adoption of	a
3	progressive National Fisheries Policy, which will make it possible f	or the
4	first time to utilize fully the vast ocean reservoir of protein. We	pledge
5	a more energetic control of pollution, encouragement of an increase	in
6	fishery resources, and will also press for international agreements	assuring
7	multi-national conservation.	
8	We pledge a far more vigorous and systematic program to expand	knowledge
9	about the unexplored storehouses of the sea and polar regions. We make $AO_{\rm PM}$	ust

10 undertake & comprehensive polar plans to develop these abundant resources for 11 the continued strength of the United States and the betterment of all mankind.

12 Science

In science and technology the nation must maintain leadership against increasingly challenging competition from abroad. Crucial to this leadership is growth in the supply of gifted, skilled scientists and engineers. Government encouragement in this critical area should be stable and related to a more rational and selective scheme of priorities.

18 Vigorous effort must be directed toward increasing the application of 19 science and technology, including the social sciences, to the solution of 20 such pressing human problems as housing, transportation, education, 21 environmental pollution, law enforcement, and job training. We support a 22 strong program of research in the sciences, with protection for the independence 23 and integrity of participating individuals and institutions, an increase in 24 the number of centers of scientific creativity and excellence geographically 25 dispersed, and active cooperation with other nations in meaningful scientific 26 undertakings.

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1 We regret that in these days of financial stringency it has been 2 necessary to reduce the space program. The Republican Party shares the 3 sense of urgency manifested by the scientific community concerning the WE FERDONIZE THE ADVANTAGES OF SPACE PROGRAMS FOR PERCEPTE MRANS 4 exploration of outer space. We regard the ability to maneuver spacecraft as a military necessity. We deplore the fact that the Johnson-Humphrey Jot Esc. 5 6 Administration has placed so little emphasis on the military uses of 7 space for America's defense.

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FOREIGN AND MULTIMERY POLICIES

Our nation urgently needs, foreign and military policies that realistically leads toward peace. These can come only from new leadership --a leadership that can and will think anew and act anew -- a leadership not bound by mistakes of the past.

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In the development and execution of these policies our career Foreign Service officers play a critical role. We strongly support the Foreign Service and will strengthen it by improving its efficiency and administration and providing adequate allowances for its personnel.

Our best hope for enduring peace lies in comprehensive international cooperation. We will consult with nations that share our purposes. We will press for their greater participation in man's common concerns and ENCOUGNOL expand regional approaches to defense, economic development, and peaceful adjustments of disputes.

We will seek to develop law among nations and strengthen agencies to effectuate that law and cooperatively solve common problems. We will assist the United Nations to become the keystone of such agencies, and its members will be pressed to honor all charter obligations, including specifically its financial provisions. World-wide resort to the International Court of Justice as a final arbiter of legal disputes among nations will Unitering of the international for the international have our vigorous encouragement, SUBJer TD THE Comments will Comments will arbiter of the international.

The world abounds with problems susceptible of cooperative solution -- ENGRIGATING OF HUMAN RULES
 poverty, hunger, economic development, scientific and technological back wardness. The world-wide population explosion in particular, with its

1 attendant grave problems, looms as a menace to all mankind and will 2 have our priority attention. In all such areas we pledge to expand and 3 strengthen international cooperation. 4 A more selective use of our economic strength has become imperative. 5 Foreign aid must at last be positioned realistically in our national WE BELEVE EXPLORATO IS A NEW WITH TO UNDER DEVERSE POUNTRIES 6 priorities. Only those nations which urgently require America's help and 7 clearly evince a desire to help themselves will receive such assistance IN PROVIDING AID MIDOS 8 as can be diverted from our own pressing needs. In such aid technical EMPRASIS SHOULD BY GIVEN TO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ENCOURAGE 9 assistance will be preferred over grants-and-loans. We will rely on CORRUPTION multilateral agencies so other nations will help share the burden. We 10 11 will vigorously encourage maximum participation by private enterprise. 12 No longer will foreign aid activities range free of our foreign policy. 13 Nations hostile to this country and nations which disturb or threaten the 14 peace (will receive no assistance from the United States. We will not THE WAR EFFORTS OF 15 provide aid of any kind to countries which aid and abet, North Vietnam. 16 When Communist nations prove by actual deeds that they genuinely seek WILL WE 17 world peace and will live in harmony with the rest of the world, we will 18 support expansion of East-West trade. We will rigorously administer the 19 Export Control Act, taking special care to deny export licenses for strategic 20 goods. 21 The principles of the 1965 Immigration Act -- non-discrimination

against national origins, reunification of families, and selective support
for the American labor market --- have our unreserved backing. We will
refine this new law to make our immigration policy still more equitable and
non-discriminatory.

1 The balance of payments crisis must be ended, and the international 2 position of the dollar strengthened. We propose to do this, not by peremptory efforts to limit American travel abroad or by self-defeating 3 4 restraints on overseas investment, but by restraint in Federal spending 5 and realistic monetary policies, by adjusting overseas commitments, by 6 stimulating exports, by encouraging more foreign travel to the United States and, as specific conditions require, by extending a tax treatment 7 8 to our own exports and imports comparable to such treatment applied by 9 foreign countries. Ending inflation is the first step toward solving the 10 payments crisis.

II It remains the policy of the Republican Party to work toward freer trade among all nations of the free world. But artificial obstacles to such trade are a serious concern. We promise hard-headed bargaining to lower the non-tariff barriers against American exports and to develop a code of fair competition, including international fair labor standards, between the United States and its principal trading partners.

A sudden influx of imports can endanger many industries. These problems,
 differing in each industry, must be considered case by case. Our guideline
 will be fairness for both producers and workers, without foreclosing imports.
 Thousands of jobs have been lost to foreign producers because of

21 discriminatory and unfair trade practices.

The State Department must give closest attention to the development of agreements with exporting nations to bring about fair competition. Imports should not be permitted to capture excessive portions of the American market but should, through international agreements, be able to participate in the growth of consumption.

1 Should such efforts fail, specific counter-measures will have to 2 be applied until fair competition is re-established. Tax reforms will also be required to preserve the competitiveness of American goods.

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4 The basis for determining the value of imports and exports must be 5 modified to reflect true dollar value.

6 Not the least important aspect of this problem is the relative 7 obsolescence of machinery in this country. An equitable tax write-off 8 is necessary to strengthen our industrial competitiveness in the world.

We also favor the broadening of governmental assistance to industries, PROCEENS, 9 10 and workers seriously affected by imports -- assistance denied by the 11 Johnson-Humphrey Administration's excessively stringent application of 12 the Trade Agreements Act of 1962.

13 Ties of history and geography link us closely to Latin America. -All 14 of us in this hemisphere must mount a cooperative attack on the chronic 15 problems of poverty, poor education, inadequate economic growth and 16 population pressures through a more vigorous Organization of American States.

17 The principles of the Monroe Doctrine, affirmed 14 years ago by all 18 the independent nations of this hemisphere at Caracas, have been discarded by Democratic Administrations. We hold they should be reaffirmed and guide 19 20 the collective policy of the Americas. Nor have we forgotten, in this context, the Cuban people who still cruelly suffer under Communist tyranny. 21 PASSPORTS 22 In cooperation with other nations, we will encourage underdeveloped nations of Asia and Africa and support stronger regional organizations for 23 24 the peaceful development of both areas.

1 In the tinderbox of the Middle East we will pursue a stable peace 2 through recognition by all nations of each other's right to secure FREEDOM OR NOVIGATION THEON INTRONATIONAL WATERS, 3 boundaries and independent existence free from the threat of aggression. 4 We will seek an end to the arms race through international agreement and 5 the stationing of peace-keeping forces of the United Nations in areas of BETWEEN THE ARE STATES & ISPAN 6 severe tension, as we encourage peace-table talks, among adversaries. 7 Nevertheless, the Soviets persist in building an imbalance of military 8 forces in this region. The fact of a growing menace to Israel is undeniable. 9 -Her forces must be kept at a commensurate strength both for her protection and to help keep the peace of the area. | The United States, therefore, 10 11 will provide countervailing help to Israel, such as supersonic fighters, as necessary for these purposes; | To replace the ancient rivalries of 12 13 this region with new hope and opportunity, we vigorously support a well-14 conceived plan of regional development, including the bold nuclear 1.5 desalinization and irrigation proposal of former President Eisenhower. 16 Our relations with Western Europe, so critical to our own progress and 17 security, have been needlessly and dangerously impaired. They must be 18 restored, and NATO revitalized and strengthened. We continue to pursue the 19 goal of a Germany reunified in freedom.

The peoples of the captive nations of Eastern Europe will one day regain their freedom and independence. We will strive to speed this day by encouraging the greater political freedom now being actively sought by several of these nations. On occasions when a liberalization of trade in non-strategic goods with the captive nations can have this effect, it will have our support.

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1	We will not indulge aggression, or "wars of "national liberation",
2	or naively discount the continuing threats of Moscow and Peking. Nor
3	can we fail to condemn the Soviet Union for its continuing anti-Semitic
4	AL REUGIONS actions, its efforts to eradicate, religion, and its oppression of minorities
5	generally. Improved relations with these Communist nations can come only
6	when they cease to endanger other states by force and threat. Under
7	existing conditions, we cannot favor recognition of Communist China or its
8	admission to the United Nations. We encourage international limitations
9	of armaments, provided all major powers are proportionately restrained and
10	trustworthy guarantees are provided against violations.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE

1	Grave errors, many now irretrievable, have characterized the direc-
2	tion of our nation's defense.
3	A singular notion that salvation for America lies in standing
4	still has pervaded the entire effort. Not retention of American
- 5	superiority but parity with the Soviet Union has been made the controlling
6	doctrine in many critical areas. We have frittered away superior military
7	capabilities, enabling the Soviets to narrow their defense gap, in some
8	areas to outstrip us, and to move to cancel our lead entirely by the early
9	Seventies. In a host of areas, advanced military research and development
10	have been inhibited and stagnated by inexpert, cost-oriented administrators
11	imbued with a euphoric concept of Soviet designs. A strange Administration
12	۲۱۱۱B preference for such second-best weaponry as the costly Navy TFX has deprived
13	our armed forces of more advanced weapons systems. Improvements in our
14	submarines have been long delayed as the Soviets have proceeded apace with
15	their own. Our anti-submarine warfare capabilities have been left seriously
16	inadequate, new fighter planes held up, and new strategic weaponry left on
17	the drawing boards.

18 This mismanagement has dangerously weakened the ability of the 19 United States to meet future crises with great power and decisiveness. 20 Six years ago all the world was respectful of America's decisive strategic 21 advantage over the Soviets achieved during the Eisenhower Administration. 22 This superiority proved its worth in the Cuban missile crisis. But now

we have had an augury of things to come -- a shameful, humilitating episode, the seizure of the USS PUEBLO and its crew, with devastating injury to America's prestige everywhere in the world.

The Administration's direction of the Vietnam war has been equally difficult to fathom.

6 We condemn the Administration's breach of faith with the American 7 people respecting our heavy involvement in Vietnam. Every citizen bitterly 8 recalls the campaign oratory of 1964: "We are not about to send American 9 boys 9 or 10,000 miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be 10 doing for themselves." The Administration's failure to honor its own 11 words has led millions of Americans to question its credibility.

12 Then, the ground war having been undertaken, the Administration's 13 piece-meal commitment of men and materiel forfeited the physical and 14 psychological advantages of sudden impact, and thus a guerrilla-type 15 action was in time escalated into major war. It is a war, therefore, 16 that has been needlessly prolonged -- American and Vietnamese lives and 17 material have been needlessly sacrificed -- America's immense air and 18 naval advantages have been blunted. The Administration stands indicted 19 for its utter failure to cope effectively with the strategy and tactics 20 of unconventional warfare. It must answer for grossly mismanaging the 21 nation's armed forces it committed to battle.

Throughout these tragic years there has been an inexplicable delay in the training of South Vietnamese military units and in equipping them with modern weapons. Seemingly by our own design, an Asian conflict has been Americanized.

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We must move swiftly to re-establish a pre-eminent, up-to-date, powerful defense. For Vietnam we pledge a realistic strategy -- one that will rapidly upgrade the capability of the Vietnamese to fight for their own survival and self-determination -- one that will sharply increase Vietnamese emphasis on pacification -- one that will permit progressive reductions in America's unplanned entanglement in this mismanaged war.

We hold that any negotiated settlement of this war will be unacceptable unless it assures the Vietnamese people full opportunity for selfdetermination. Until there can be such a settlement, we maintain that the war must be conducted with a full sense of responsibility, not only to the American servicemen who valiantly represent us there, but also to the memory of those who have died there. We oppose any change in course which unnecessarily jeopardizes the lives of American fighting men.

15 We will de-Americanize the present war. Allies, present and future, 16 must be induced to share far more fully in freedom's defense. We will 17 encourage regional security efforts by the nations of Asia and Western 18 Europe. The entire nation has been profoundly concerned by hastily-19 extemporized, undeclared land wars which embroil massive U. S. Army 20 forces thousands of miles from our shores. It is time to realize that 21 not every international conflict is susceptible of solution by American 22 found forces. We pledge to: INCLUDE THE FULLOW ACTION IN OUR PEOGRAM TO RESTORTE THE PRE- EMINENCE OF 23 Improve our deterrent capability through an ocean strategy 24 which extends the Polaris-Poseidon concept and accelerates STRAP 25 submarine technology.

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	Redirect and stimulate military research to encourage major innovations rather than merely respond belatedly to Communist
	innovations rather than merely respond belatedly to Communist
	Third actions rulling that merery respond beruccury to community
	advances;
~ ~	Strengthen intelligence gathering and evaluation by the various
	military services;
	Use the defense dollar more productively through simplification
	of the cumbersome, overcentralized administration of the Defense
	Department, expanded competitive bidding on defense contracts,
	and improved safeguards against excessive profits;
	Reactivate the nation's most important security planning
	organization the National Security Council to prevent
	future haphazard diplomatic and military ventures, integrate
	the nation's foreign and military policies and programs, and
	enable our nation once again to anticipate and prevent crises
	rather than hastily contriving counter measures after they
	arise.
Our	merchant marine, too, has been allowed to deteriorate. Now there
are grave	e doubts that it is capable of adequate response to emergency
sëcurity	needs.
The	United States has drifted down from first place to sixth place
in the wo	orld in the size of its merchant fleet. By contrast, the Russian
fleet has	s been rapidly expanded and will attain a dominant position by
	are grave sëcurity The in the wo

For reasons of security, as well as of economics, the decline of our merchant marine must be reversed. We therefore pledge a vigorous and realistic ship replacement program to meet the changing pattern of our foreign commerce. We will also expand industry-government maritime research and development, emphasizing nuclear propulsion, and simplify and revise construction and operating subsidy procedures.

Finally, we pledge to assemble the nation's best diplomatic, military and scientific minds for an exhaustive reassessment of America's worldwide commitments and military preparedness. We are determined to assure our nation of the strength required in future years to deter war and to prevail should it occur.

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CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, we believe the principles and programs we have here presented for the approval of this Convention will prove acceptable to our Party's candidates. We believe they will find acceptance with the American people. We believe they will command the victory.

There are points of emphasis which we deem important.

The accent is on freedom. Our party historically is the party of freedom. We are the only barricade against those who, through excessive government power, would overwhelm and destroy man's liberty. If liberty fails all else is dross.

> "Few men escape when freedom fails. The best men rot in filthy jails. And those who cry, Appease! Appease! Are hanged by those they sought to please."

Beyond freedom we emphasize trust and credibility. We have pledged only what we honestly believe we can perform. In a world where broken promises become a way of life, we submit that a nation progresses not on promises broken but on pledges kept.

We have also accented the moral nature of the crisis which confronts us. At the core of that crisis is the life, the liberty, and the happiness of man. If life can be taken with impunity, if liberty is subtly leached away, if the pursuit of happiness becomes empty and futile, then indeed are the moral foundations in danger. We have placed high store on our basic theme. The dogmas of the quiet past simply will not do for the restless present. The case is new. We must most urgently think anew and act anew. This is an era of rapid, indeed violent change. Clearly we must disenthrall ourselves. Only then can we save this great Republic.

Your Platform is done, and deliberately done, in broad strokes. The latitude allows for new views as they become true views.

We trust this Platform can become the vehicle for a new spiritual fervor. May our banners of victory rise ever higher and higher, our song of triumph ever louder and clearer, as with grateful hearts we return home from this Convention, rededicated to this Republic -- this one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

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