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SPEECH BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,  
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT,  
AT ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1952

Ladies, and gentlemen, out of respect for a broadening beltline, I have been rather laying off of butter, but I am surely going to eat it now. I am very grateful for that nice present. It is a tremendous honor to occupy the same platform with Senator Thye, Governor Anderson and Arthur Benson. Senator Thye is the kind of man I would call a grade-A Senator. I certainly hope he ~~xx~~ is going to be back in Washington, and I am sure that people as intelligent as Minnesotans are going to see to that. In like manner, I have come to have a great admiration for your Governor, and I have now met Mr. Benson and I assure you that, when we take over in Washington, we are going to need men of his calibre.

Only a short time ago, I came to Minnesota. As a matter of fact, in this campaign this is my third trip up here. First I came to Kasson and at Kasson I had the opportunity to outline a part of the farm program that the Republicans will support and urge and operate. The main part of that program, as I outlined it that day, was first a method. The method was this: that every time there was a farm question before our federal government there would be actual farmers brought in for consultation and advice. Moreover the pledge was made that their advice would be seriously heeded and sought out; it would not be brushed off as has so often been the case. There was another part of it: that every kind of program adopted for the future would be farmer-run, locally run. There would be nothing related to the Brannon Plan in the Republican scheme of things. There was promised full acceptance of the present 90 percent support program which runs through until 1954, and there were other phases of the program discussed at that time.

Later, at Omaha and since, we have discussed also the farm cooperatives and the support that the Republicans will give them. Also the pledge has been made that the discussions as to taxes on the cooperatives were now, so far as we were concerned, settled. They were settled by the late Congress and they appear to be satisfactory and sound programs now ~~applying~~ applying to those particular activities of the farmers which are so necessary to keep our family farm the cornerstone of our economy.

Since then, I have been talking about a lot of things. One of them has been Communism. Last night at Milwaukee I made my principal subject Communism -- our alertness and our watchfulness concerning it, and means and methods of combating it. First of all, of course, we must remember this: The contest between Communism and freedom is essentially a struggle between a Godless civilization and one that has its roots in a deeply felt religious faith which is freedom. We, therefore, must never forget the power of the spiritual and moral values in combating Communism. The churches, as well as the schools and government, have an enormous part to play and indeed I feel that if they do their full part -- the schools and the homes -- that part of the government will be greatly helped and accelerated.

I tried to point out last evening that, in the fight against Communism, we must be very careful not to fall prey to our own zeal, because we are defending a very precious, but a very complex thing: individual liberty and freedom. If we are going to defend the rights and privileges that go with individual liberty and freedom, we must be especially careful that, in prosecution of any crime, even Communism, we do not impinge upon the American right, which is yours, to equal and fair trial ~~xxx~~ before a jury of your peers, and that a man is innocent until proven guilty.

(more)



I personally believe that there is ample power in the government and in our Constitutional provisions to eliminate Communism already in the government and certainly to prevent more of it from getting there. The key to prevent Communism from coming into government is to bring into Washington the kind of men and women who are alert to this menace, who are themselves incorruptible, who choose their own assistants from incorruptible men and women and who will not allow Communism or any other kind of venal practice to enter there.

So our fight against this dread disease -- Communism -- must be ~~xxxx~~ unrelenting and intensive, but we must be fair to ourselves.



I have coupled these ~~xxxx~~ talks on agriculture, communism, labor and management problems -- and all of the other things that have happened to us -- into a great program which I call a crusade, a crusade which has as its immediate object the displacement of the leadership that has served us so badly in Washington ~~xxx~~ but which has as its long-term object the serving of the United States during the next four years and to serve you constructively in these general fashions: first, to bring a peace which will bring a speedy end to our losses and casualties in Korea -- a peace that will prevent future Koreas, the kind of peace that will bring to our homes a serenity and happiness that will displace the shadow of fear that hangs over our homes as we dread the call that places our son or brother into uniform to go abroad for our defense and for the interest of the United States.

The next part of that program will be to eliminate every unnecessary expense from the federal government -- the kind of expense that has climbed until it is now represented in an 81 billion dollar budget, a budget that has in it a 10 to 12 billion dollar deficit, a ~~xxxxxxx~~ deficit that cheapens every cent in your pocket, every cent in your savings account, every cent you have in an insurance policy or in a bond. The deficit must be eliminated as the first step toward getting ourselves a sound dollar and the first step toward reduction of taxes, which must be our next objective.

Now ladies and gentlemen all of us must admit, in these modern times, while we are under the external threat of the Soviet menace, when there are so many things to do, that we must have high expenditures and high taxes. This very fact makes it doubly necessary that we watch every needless expense. We cannot afford, for example, in North Africa, to pay the price of 5 airfields and get only 2 out of it. We cannot afford to be throwing money away when we have to spend so much money for necessary purposes.

Then after having considered all these things there is certainly one thing we can have: integrity in government. You can have men and women in the Senate, in the House of Representatives and in the Executive Departments, who will be frugal with your money, who will want to serve you rather than to serve over you, who will want to be your friends rather than your bosses, but who above all will be honest and will not line their own pockets with your tax money.

Ladies and gentlemen, the kind of crusade in which we are engaged -- the men already introduced to you from this platform and I, as the standard bearer of the Republican Party, are in the crusade to bring those things to Washington, to bring to Washington the kind of government in which you will be able to take pride, and with you taking pride in your government and united behind it your chance for peace, your prestige in the world, will go up and up, and finally we will have the kind of peace that the United States wants and deserved.

For the honor you have done me ladies and gentlemen in coming here and taking an hour out of your day, which after all does have some interesting football games on television and radio, I thank you sincerely. You have been very kind.

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