

## THE WATERSHED

Of the 44 presidential elections in America's past, four stand out as decisive historical watersheds. These were the elections of 1800, 1860, 1896, and 1932. Had these elections gone in the other direction, all subsequent American and world history would have been fundamentally different.

The presidential election of 1800 determined that the United States would not be ruled by a coastal "aristocracy of wealth and talents" similar to Great Britain's famous Establishment, but that instead the franchise would be continually broadened in a process which has not ended yet. In 1860 it was decided that the government would cease temporizing with slavery, and instead would translate the ideals of the Declaration of Independence into a reality not bounded by a color line. It also became evident that this was one nation, superior to the interests of one section or race. The bitterly contested election of 1896 determined that the United States of America would abandon its agrarian past and become a modern industrial nation. And in 1932 America demonstrated to the world that its democratic institutions could survive a great financial crisis, and that political rights must be supplemented by economic rights.

In addition to these, there have been elections whose decisions were less important and far-reaching: 1912, 1948, 1960. And there were elections, conducted in times of a general consensus of opinion on the nation's needs, whose outcomes were never in doubt and whose candidates were not far apart: 1944, 1956.

Four years ago, anyone would have suspected that the election of 1964 would be a contest of this sort. Instead, the assassination of President Kennedy and the seizure of the Republican Party by the Goldwater movement have made next month's election a fifth great watershed. Our continued existence as a free people - or as any kind of people at all - depends upon the election of Lyndon B. Johnson.

This is not to announce any warm support for President Johnson. Unlike Roosevelt in 1932 or Eisenhower in 1952, he does not embody any national drive for specific goals. There are too many Texans in the places of power around him, and it is too easy for anyone near him to amass unaccountable wealth with considerable speed. His devotion to many liberal programs seems a matter of convenience rather than conviction.

But he is committed to continuing and stabilizing the present rapprochement with the Soviet Union. He is pledged to the nuclear test ban treaty. He is not blinded by the myth of "monolithic Communism" and can therefore seek America's best advantage amidst the present schisms in the Communist bloc. He is committed to secure the full rights of American citizenship for Negroes, and will use the powers of the federal government towards this end. He is pledged to a concrete program to alleviate the poverty which is the shame of our affluent society, and to end America's holdout status as the last industrial nation without a national program of health insurance.

His opponent, Senator Goldwater, is unequivocally pledged against all these things. For the first time since World War II, the American people have a clear choice between a candidate who will expand the economic gains made during the New Deal, and a candidate pledged to repeal those gains.

Barry Goldwater is a true representative of the Republican Party; it is his liberal critics within that party who represent a departure from its traditions. Goldwater's Republican Party is the same party that fought against the passage of the Wagner Act, the social security program, the minimum wage, and unemployment insurance. It is the same party which defeated President Truman's plans for national health insurance and for a law against job discrimination. It is the same party whose congressional leadership, in the 1950's, was responsible for promiscuous accusations of "Communism" against loyal Americans. Barry Goldwater's votes against the nuclear test ban treaty and the Civil Rights Act are fully in keeping with this tradition.

Polls presently give President Johnson a safe majority, but there are no grounds for complacency. It is not yet possible to calculate the effect on American voters of the new governments in the Soviet Union and Great Britain, or of the Chinese atomic bomb. Some voters, alas, are quite capable of concluding that since Walter Jenkins' sex life is distasteful to them, the man for whom he works should be removed from the presidency. And the passions aroused by white racists against the President who signed the Civil Rights Act should not be overlooked.

For these reasons, it is urgent that every supporter of President Johnson should go to the polls on Tuesday 3 November and vote for him. President Johnson needs from us not merely a victory, but a landslide of such proportions that the conservative cause in America will be forever discredited.

#### PRESS RELEASE

WASHINGTON: At an impromptu White House news conference, President Johnson today displayed to newsmen his newest pet - a tiny elephant named "Goppie".

"I found him on my last campaign trip to San Francisco," the President told newsmen as the two-foot-high Goppie frisked around the White House lawn. "The po' li'l thang was hiding under a heap of old Scranton posters. He was purty scared at first, and I reckon his former master hadn't treated him very well. But I took good care of him, and now he's beginning to perk up a li'l." So saying, the President called the elephant to him and lifted it by the ears. "See how pert he is," said Mr. Johnson as Goppie yipped merrily. "He's still a li'l shy around strangers," the President continued as photographers snapped pictures of the elephant. "I think his former master must have betrayed his confidence in some way, like kicking him or forcing him to swallow something that disagreed with him. But he seems to be happier here in the East than he was out West - he follows me around all the time, even when I go down to the Capitol or out campaigning."

"Will you keep him after the election?" quipped one newsman.

"I don't rightly know," the President replied. "I might give him to George Romney; he likes compact models. There's a fellow up in New Yawk wants him, but he has too many kids and Goppie might not get along with them. If no one else will treat him decently, I might jost keep him myself!"



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This issue is concerned mainly with next month's elections; other pending material will be put off until #24, which might be out sometime around Christmas and might not. New York readers will also get a copy of THIS OUR CITY #2, dealing with local political issues.

This is

O At  
P Great  
E Intervals  
R This  
A Appears  
T To  
I Inflamm  
O Optic  
N Nerves

# 102

The participation of the following people in the poll is gratefully acknowledged: S. Atkins, M. E. Ben-Ami, Eric Blumenson, Keith and Ginger Boardman, Redd Boggs, Lis Brodsky, Charles N. Brown, Rich Brown, Stewart Brownstein, Thomas Byro, Dan DeVore, Dick Encey, Ted and Jean Engel, S. Franke, Donald Franson, Ben W. Fuson, Robert Galton, Margaret Gomignani, Arthur Goodman, Benra Goodman, Daniel S. Goodman, S. Goodman, Barry Greene, Martin Jukovsky, Sheila Kamper, Barry Kliman, John Koning, David and Mary Leonard, Fred Lerner, Leonard and Marilyn Levine, Bob Lichtman, Richard Mann, Marjorie Melton, Joe Meyer, Sam and Christine Moskowitz, Liz Murray, Madalyn Murray (yes, that Madalyn Murray), Joan Neufeld, Bruce Newrock, Sharon Offman, Thomas Perry, Andre Porter, George Nims Raybin, Alan Rocklin, Bob Rodriguez, Ted Roth, Art Saha, James Sanders, Al Schuster Jr., Gretchen Schwenn, Judi B. Sephton, John Smythe Jr., Norman Soifer, Ben Solon, Franklin V. Spellman, Kenneth J. Stein, Don and Maggie Thompson, Creath Thorne, Marcello and Pat Truzzi, Kenneth S. Tollett, Bob Underwood, Jacob Waldman, Harry Warner Jr., Richard Watson, Robert W. Whalen, Amy Wolfthal, and James Wright.

The article on the July riots in the Negro sections of New York City, promised in POINTING VECTOR #21, will appear in the next issue of Double Bill, 25¢ from Bill Mallardi, 214 Mackinaw Ave., Akron, Ohio 44313. I have another article which attempts to survey the world as of the estimated end of Lyndon Johnson's presidency, on 20 January 1973; this is scheduled for publication in the next issue of Quark?, 25¢ from Tom Perry, 4018 Laurel Ave., Omaha 11, Nebraska.

The front cover of POINTING VECTOR #22 elicited a little comment from people who didn't get the point. The snide comments on liberalism were meant mainly to jar some liberals out of their complacency. Many northern liberals find it easy to condemn school segregation in another state a thousand miles away, but get bothered when integration comes to their own neighborhoods.

# POINTING VECTOR POLL RESULTS:

## ..... LANDSLIDE FOR JOHNSON; NARROW WIN FOR KENNEDY

Seventy-five POINTING VECTOR readers voted in the second poll of this presidential year. As the readers of this newsletter do not represent a good cross-section of the public, the results should be interpreted with this in mind. The poll over-represents: New Yorkers, liberals, intellectuals, Jews, the non-religious, and whites. It under-represents: southerners, westerners, blue-collar workers, and Negroes.

Polling was open from 5 September until 17 October. The following votes were recorded in the presidential poll:

### LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Democratic votes	53
Liberal votes (New York)	9
total Johnson vote	62

### MINOR PARTY CANDIDATES

Goldwater (Republican)	7
Hass (Socialist Labor)	2
Jaeckel (American)	1
De Berry (Socialist Workers)	1
total minor party vote	11

In addition, there was one write-in vote for "Socialist" and one blank ballot.

The Johnson landslide in the poll can be discounted, and discounted again, owing to the bias in the sample. It still indicates what every other poll in the country indicates - a Johnson victory of landslide proportions.

Voters in the poll were asked whether they were of voting age, and registered to vote. Among these categories the results were:

### Voting Age

### Registered Voters

Johnson (Dem.)	41
Johnson (Lib.)	6
total Johnson vote	47
Goldwater (Rep.)	2
Hass (SL)	2
Jaeckel (Amer.)	1
De Berry (SW)	1
Write-in	1
Blank	1
total	55

Johnson (Dem.)	35
Johnson (Lib.)	4
total Johnson vote	39
Goldwater (Rep.)	2
Hass (SL)	2
De Berry (SW)	1
Write-in	1
Blank	1
total	46

Among New York voters, opinions were also asked on the important senatorial contest between Kenneth B. Keating and Robert F. Kennedy. The interest in this contest may be gauged from the fact that several non-New Yorkers ventured votes which were of course not counted. The New York results for President and for Senator are:



## NEW YORK POLL

President		Senator	
Johnson (Dem.)	27	Kennedy (Dem.)	14
Johnson (Lib.)	9	Kennedy (Lib.)	7
total Johnson vote	36	total Kennedy vote	21
Goldwater (Rep.)	3	Keating (Rep.)	16
Hass (SL)	1	Emanuel (SL)	2
Write-in	1		
Voting Age			

President		Senator	
Johnson (Dem.)	19	Kennedy (Dem.)	9
Johnson (Lib.)	6	Kennedy (Lib.)	5
total Johnson vote	25	total Kennedy vote	14
Goldwater (Rep.)	1	Keating (Rep.)	10
Hass (SL)	1	Emanuel (SL)	2
Write-in	1		

## Registered Voters

Johnson (Dem.)	16	Kennedy (Dem.)	8
Johnson (Lib.)	4	Kennedy (Lib.)	5
total Johnson vote	20	total Kennedy vote	13
Goldwater (Rep.)	1	Keating (Rep.)	7
Hass (SL)	1	Emanuel (SL)	1
Write-in	1		

Considering the sample bias of this poll, there is a fair likelihood that Senator Keating might be re-elected. If Kennedy has such a narrow lead within this group, which usually supports Democrats by a fair majority, his chances of winning votes from more conservative elements are small.

## ELECTION ENDORSEMENTS

The publisher of the POINTING VECTOR urges the election of the following candidates:

Governor	Senator
Fla.: Charles Holley, R #	Calif.: Pierre Salinger, D **
Ill.: Otto Kerner, D	Conn.: John Lodge, R #
Ind.: Roger Branigan, D	Fla.: Claude Kirk, R #
Iowa: Harold Hughes, D	Ind.: Vance Hartke, D #
Mass.: John Volpe, R #	Md.: Joseph Tydings, D *
Mich.: Neil Staebler, D *	Mass.: Edward Kennedy, D *
N. C.: William L. Guy, R #	Mich.: Philip Hart, D
Texas: John Connally, D	N. J.: Harrison Williams, D
Wash.: Albert Rossellini, D	N. Y.: Robert F. Kennedy, D-L #
Wisc.: John W. Reynolds, D	Ohio: Stephen Young, D *
	Penn.: Genevieve Blatt, D *
	Texas: Ralph Yarborough, D **
	Va.: Richard A. May, R #
	Wisc.: William Proxmire, D

\* - Election of this candidate is particularly important.  
# - Defeat of this candidate's opponent is particularly important.

## House of Representatives

## California

## Massachusetts

1. George McCabe, D #
2. Harold Johnson, D #
4. Robert Leggett, D
5. Philip Burton, D \*
7. Jeffery Cohelan, D #
9. W. Donlon Evans, D
10. Charles Gubser, R
17. Cecil King, D #
18. Harlan Hagen, D #
21. Augustus Hawkins, D \*
22. James Corman, D \*\*
25. Ronald Cameron, D #
26. James Roosevelt, D \*
27. Tom Banc, D #
29. George Brown, D #
30. Edward Roybal, D \*
34. Richard Hanna, D #
35. Paul Carpenter, D #
37. Lionel Van Deerlin, D
38. John Tunney, D #

9. Noel Day, Indep. \*

## New Hampshire

1. J. Oliva Huot, D #

## New Jersey

12. Paul Krebs, D

## Ohio

20. Joseph Cipollone, R #

## Oregon

3. Edith Green, D \*

## Pennsylvania

19. N. Neiman Craley, D #

## Texas

1. Wright Patman, D \*
5. Earle Cabell, D #
20. Henry Gonzales, D \*

## Virginia

3. Edward Haddock, Indep. #
4. S. W. Tucker, Indep.
8. Floyd Bigley, Indep. #
10. Augustus Hawkins, D \*\*

## Washington

7. Brockman Adams, D #

## Florida

3. Claude Pepper, D \*

## Indiana

2. John Raber, D #
5. Karl O'Lessker, D #

## Iowa

2. Stephen Peterson, D #

## Maryland

- At Large. Carlton Sickles, D
2. Clarence Long, D #

## HOW TO VOTE IN THE SOUTH

In many primary and general elections in the South, voters are faced with two or more candidates who try to outshout each other as vehement segregationists. If the main issue of the campaign is how most effectively to maintain segregation, how can the integrationist cast a meaningful vote?

In a Democratic primary election, vote for the opponent of the incumbent. In most parts of the South, Democratic nomination is still equivalent to election, but if the incumbent is replaced the new man will not have the seniority in Congress which enables southern Democratic segregationists to control congressional committees.

In a general election for members of Congress, if the two candidates are equally racist, vote Republican. The Republicans will be a minority in Congress for the foreseeable future, and minority

members will exert less influence on the floor of Congress and in committees.

In primary and general elections for state officials, vote for the most extreme segregationist on the ballot. Such men, in office, will be most likely to provoke the federal government into taking firm and inexorable action to suppress state resistance to integration.

Fortunately, it is no longer so difficult to find integrationist candidates on a southern ballot as it was a few years ago. The rising Negro vote in the South has helped to moderate the stands of southern office-seekers, and a handful of southerners have even voted for the Civil Rights Act in reliance upon integrationist support in their constituencies.

#### CONSERVATIVES' PLANS FOR OUR FUTURE

"We would invite the Communist leaders to choose between total destruction of the Soviet Union and accepting local defeat."

- Barry Goldwater, Why Not Victory?

"I have some definite plans for Professor Galbraith, Ed Murrow, and Arthur Schlesinger Jr. I can't reveal these plans because if there's a leak they might get out of the country before I'm inaugurated." - Barry Goldwater, U. S. News & World Report, 12 February 1962, p. 70.

"If the continuity of Anglo-Saxon political institutions - whose dominating characteristic is a compulsion for the moderate - is to be safeguarded from submersion of the Left, a racial Right-Wing movement must manifest itself." - John Herberg, The Individualist, October 1961. (Intercollegiate Society of Individualists)

"The individual Southern states must act now to defy the popular mania for the universal franchise, and amend their laws and constitutions to set up objective voter qualification tests aimed at restricting the vote to, let us say, 60 to 70% of all adults. There are advantages to the South - and to the nation - in pioneering against the mobocracy which is threatening the stability of our society..." - National Review, 4 June 1963, p. 437.

#### RESULTS OF ANTI-COMMUNISM

A footnote to the McCarthy Era was written on 23 August. Louis Pollock, a Hollywood film writer, died of a heart attack at the age of sixty.

After nine years as a screenwriter, Pollock suddenly found in 1954 that his work could no longer find a market. For five years this continued, ruining a promising career. Then, in 1959, he finally learned why: for five years the name of Louis Pollock had been on a Hollywood film blacklist.

This blacklist was the film industry's way of responding to demands that it was "infiltrated". In 1954, a California clothier named Louis Pollock refused to answer questions for the House Un-American Committee. Anti-Communists apparently came to the conclusion that all Louis Pollocks were to be deprived of a livelihood, and Louis Pollock's scripts ceased to be welcome in Hollywood.

Even when the truth became known, five years later, Pollock could not find a market for his writings save under an assumed name. There is no doubt that these years of silent, Kafkaesque harassment shortened his life as well as his career.

This is Anti-Communism in action.



You are receiving this issue of the POINTING VECTOR because:

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- ( ) - I haven't seen or heard from you lately, but I'd like to.
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- ( ) - You belong to APA-F. This is part of the 17th Mailing.
- ( ) - This is a sample copy.
- ( ) - Would you like to subscribe?
- ( ) - We trade.
- ( ) - Do we still trade for your \_\_\_\_\_?
- ( ) - Would you like to trade for your \_\_\_\_\_?
- ( ) - You are related to me.
- ( ) - Your name has been on my mailing list for so long that I've forgotten why it's there. Would you please remind me?
- ( ) - A mention of you appears in this issue ( ) because you voted in the POINTING VECTOR poll.
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- ( ) - I thought you might be interested in receiving this ( ) because your letters to other amateur publications indicate that we have interests, if not opinions, in common.
- ( ) - You thought you might be interested in receiving this.
- ( ) - A friend (?) of yours, namely \_\_\_\_\_, thought you might be interested in receiving this.
- ( ) - I am cleaning deadwood out of my mailing list. Unless I receive word from you to the contrary, this is the last issue you'll get.
- ( ) - I realize that extraordinary circumstances keep you from writing, you you're getting this anyhow.

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