

JUN 70

# The Jaycees' Big Ovation For Nixon

S F C H R O N

By Robert B. Semple Jr.  
New York Times

St. Louis

President Nixon came to the Midwest yesterday and appealed to young businessmen to help him bridge the generation gap and bring racial peace to the Nation.

He addressed 12,000 delegates to the 50th annual meeting of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

They gave Mr. Nixon the single most enthusiastic reception of his presidency — an ear-splitting seven-minute standing ovation furnished by whistle-blowing Indiana delegates dressed as referees, Alabamians waving American flags, Oklahomans in Indian war dress, young entrepreneurs from Colorado in buckskin coats, staid Virginians in coats and ties.

There were no demonstrators and few blacks, and what the audience seemed to

See Back Page

# The Jaycees' Huge Ovation for Nixon

From Page 1

want to hear was that the country was in pretty good shape and the economy sound.

Mr. Nixon satisfied them on both counts. He said at the outset that he would speak about "what is right about America," and he did.

## CAPACITY

He called attention to the nation's "enormous productive capacity." He plugged his own efforts to reform the welfare system. And he said that after five years of an intensifying war in Indochina he has started bringing men home.

Obviously sensing that his own economic philosophy and his listeners' was much the same, he spoke — in phrases, and in a cadence reminiscent of his campaign oratory — of moving people "off the welfare rolls and onto payrolls," of preserving free enterprise against those who would "restrict" it with wage and price controls, of the danger of government spending and the duty to vote against candidates who would assist special interest groups at the expense of the purchasing power of "all Americans."

He was interrupted 27 times by applause.

The President then adopted a quieter tone and spoke of national problems that require "an extra element that can only come from the hearts and the minds of the people."

Mr. Nixon turned first to civil rights, telling his listeners—who now were not ap-

plauding as openly—that government could pass laws and enforce them but could do little to combat or control human prejudice.

"There is one thing that government cannot provide," he said, "the healing power of mutual respect for the individual dignity of every person in this country."

He then called on the Jaycees to help:

"I believe in the American dream. I have seen it come true in my own life. But speaking in broader terms, we can fulfill the American dream only when every American has an equal opportunity to fulfill his own dream.

Similarly, he suggested that the Jaycees—whose average age is 29, placing them somewhere between anxious parents and their frustrated and rebellious college-age children — could play a special role in bringing together the generations.

Mr. Nixon, wife Pat and daughter Tricia spend two hours and 41 minutes in the St. Louis area before flying to the Western White House at San Clemente, Calif., where they are expected to take a vacation that may extend through the July 4 weekend.

Thousands of people lined the route of the President's motorcade from the Gateway Arch to Kiel Auditorium, and many of them swarmed into the street to greet him. On the return trip, Mr. Nixon got out of his limousine to go into the street to shake hands with well wishers.