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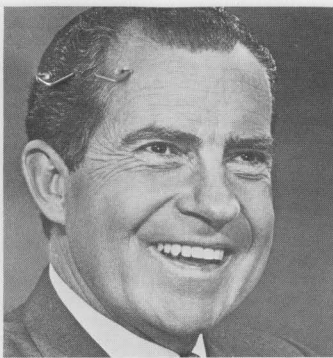
First Monday

March 6, 1972

WELCOME HOME FROM THE JOURNEY FOR PEACE. President and Mrs. Nixon received a rousing welcome home from their historic trip to the Peoples Republic of China. The President said the primary purpose of the journey was to re-establish communication after a generation of hostility. Excerpts from the President's remarks are on page 2.



Mr. Robert Brown
176 EOB



Trip to China Made Necessary, Important Beginnings

(Excerpted from the remarks of President Nixon upon arrival from the Peoples Republic of China, February 28, 1972)

The primary goal of this trip was to re-establish communication with the Peoples Republic of China after a generation of hostility. We achieved that goal. Let me turn now to our joint communique.

We did not bring back any written or unwritten agreements that will guarantee peace in our time. We did not bring home any magic formula which will make unnecessary the efforts of the American people to continue to maintain the strength so that we can continue to be free.

We made some necessary and important beginnings, however, in several areas. We entered into agreements to expand cultural, educational and journalistic contacts between the Chinese and American people. We agreed to work to begin and broaden trade between our two countries. We have agreed that the communications that have now been established between our governments will be strengthened and expanded.

Most important, we have agreed on some rules of international conduct which will reduce the risk of confrontation and war, in Asia and in the Pacific.

We agreed that we are opposed to domination of the Pacific area by any one power. We agreed that international disputes should be settled without the use of the threat of force and we agreed that we are prepared to apply this principle to our mutual relations.

With respect to Taiwan, we stated our established policy that our forces overseas will be reduced gradually as tensions ease, and that our ultimate objective is to withdraw our forces as a peaceful settlement is achieved.

We have agreed that we will not negotiate the fate of other nations behind their backs, and we did not do so in Peking. There were no secret deals of any kind. We have done all this without giving up any United States commitment to any other country.

In our talks, talks that I had with the leaders of the Peoples Republic and the Secretary of State had with the office of the Government of the Peoples Republic in the foreign affairs area, we both realized that a bridge of understanding that spans almost 12,000 miles and 22 years of hostility, can't be built in one week of discussions. But we have agreed to begin to build that bridge, recognizing that our work will require years of patient effort. We made no attempt to pretend that major differences did not exist between our two governments, because they do exist.

This communique was unique in honestly setting forth differences rather than trying to cover them up with diplomatic double talk.

One of the gifts that we left behind in Hangchow was a planted sapling of the American redwood tree. As all Californians know, and as most Americans know, redwoods grow from saplings into the giants of the forest. But the process is not one of days or even years; it is a process of centuries.

Just as we hope that those saplings, those tiny saplings that we left in China, will grow one day into mighty redwoods, so we hope, too, that the seeds planted on this journey for peace will grow and prosper into a more enduring structure for peace and security in the Western Pacific.

But peace is too urgent to wait for centuries. We must seize the moment to move toward that goal now, and this is what we have done on this journey.

I am sure you realize it was a great experience for us to see the timeless wonders of ancient China, the changes that are being made in modern China. And one fact stands out among many others, from my talks with the Chinese leaders. It is their total belief, their total dedication, to their system of government. That is their right, just as it is the right of any country to choose the kind of government it wants.

But as I return from this trip, just as has been the case on my return from other trips abroad which have taken me to over 80 countries, I come back to America with an even stronger faith in our system of government.

As I flew across America today, all the way from Alaska, over the Rockies, the plains, and then on to Washington, I thought of the greatness of our country, and most of all, I thought of freedom, the opportunity, the progress that 200 million Americans are privileged to enjoy. I realized again this is a beautiful country, and tonight my prayer and my hope is that as a result of this trip, our children will have a better chance to grow up in a peaceful world.

Richard Nixon

First Monday March 6, 1972

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March 6, 1972

1971 SHOWED SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT IN U.S. ECONOMY

1971 was a year of significant improvement in the economic health of the Nation. From the evidence below, it is apparent that the year just ended was one of significant achievement. As a result of the progress made during the past 12 months, America is closer to its goals of ending inflation, adjusting from a wartime to a peacetime economy, and achieving prosperity without war. The record is one to be proud of, and points to an even better year in 1972.

■ The Consumer Price Index (CPI) registered a 3.4% increase in December 1971 as compared to a 5.5% increase of a year earlier (figures are at annual rates).

■ During the freeze (Aug.—Nov.) the CPI increased at an annual rate of only 1.7% as compared with the 6% annual rate for 1969 and the first half of 1970. From Aug.—Dec. of 1971, the CPI increased at an annual rate of only 2.4%.

■ During the same Aug.—Dec. period, the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) *declined* at an annual rate of 0.2%. This figure includes the larger December increases which followed the transition to more flexible controls.

■ The Gross National Product (GNP) rose at an annual rate of 7.7% in the 4th quarter of 1971, including real growth of over 6%.

■ The inflation rate for the 4th quarter of 1.5% is the *lowest inflation rate for a quarter in six years*.

■ The Sindlinger Consumer Confidence Index continues to rise steadily from 117.7 before the wage-price freeze last August to 131.4 on January 19 of this year.

■ In December of 1970, employment was 78.5 million people. Employment is now up 1.7 million from that figure and in 1971, exceeded 80,000,000 (80.2 million) *for the first time in history*.

■ Though unemployment has held at near 6% (largely due to uncontrollables such as returning Veterans, working wives, working teenagers, etc.), the average manufacturing work week totalled 40.7 hours in Dec. of '71 as compared to 39.9 in Dec. of '70.

■ Interest rates are continuing to decline, giving evidence of the continuing decline in inflationary expectations.

■ In December retail sales were up 10% over a year earlier.

■ 1971 was a strong year for auto sales, especially Sept. and Oct. when over a million cars were sold each month—*an all time record!* In view of the repeal of the excise tax, the outlook is excellent for 1972.

■ In December of 1971 industrial production was up 3/4% from November—a very strong gain.

■ Housing starts were at an annual rate of 2.1 million in Dec. of 1970 and were 2.5 million in Dec. 1971—up 23% from a year earlier and *an all time record year*.

■ The wages and salaries disbursement component of personal income is up \$9 3/4 billion (annual rate) from Nov. to Dec. 1971—the *largest gain in history*.

■ Investment programs in the non-manufacturing industries are up a strong 7% from 1970.

■ Businessmen are projecting a 9% gain in expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1972, according to the annual projection survey conducted by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the SEC.

■ Airlines expect a sharp advance in expenditures of about 34%.

■ Electric utilities are scheduling a 16% increase.

■ Investment programs are projecting a 12% increase.

■ Gains ranging from 11–13% are projected by gas, and other public utilities, railroad and mining firms.

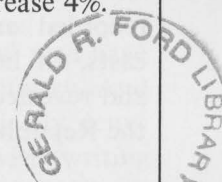
■ Manufacturing industries expect to increase 4%.

■ Textiles firms expect increases of 12%.

1972 Looks Good

As is evident from the above statistics we have come a long way toward the President's goal of prosperity in peacetime without inflation. President Nixon pointed out in his State of the Union Address that: "The magnificent cooperation of the American people has enabled us to make substantial progress in curbing inflation and in reinvigorating our economy. But the new prosperity we seek can be achieved only if we pursue our commitment to economic responsibility and discipline."

1972 is the year in which that goal will be attained.



NETWORK NEWS BLACKS OUT CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY CRITICAL OF NETWORK NEWS

During the several weeks that Sen. Sam Ervin's Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights held hearings on freedom of the press, the television networks gave plenty of coverage to those who came to testify about intimidation and repression, and in general, defend the viewpoint of the broadcast industry.

CBS's President Frank Stanton, attacking the FCC, intimidation and government subpoenas, was given a total of four minutes and 50 seconds by all three networks on the evening news. CBS newscaster Walter Cronkite, was given a total of five minutes and 30 seconds; NBC commentator David Brinkley was given four minutes and 40 seconds; CBS reporter Daniel Schorr was given six minutes and 30 seconds; and NBC's President Julian Goodman and former CBS news executive Fred Friendly were also given a total of six minutes and 30 seconds.

FCC Chairman Given Time

The FCC's Chairman Dean Burch was given four minutes total time on CBS and NBC to defend his agency. The publisher of the *Omaha World-Herald*, who expressed the opinion that "we should welcome outside criticism," was given a total of 45 seconds by CBS and NBC.

Edith Efron, author of "The News Twisters," received no network television coverage of her testimony despite the fact that her book is undoubtedly the most comprehensive examination of news bias ever done.

During the last seven weeks of the 1968 Presidential campaign, Miss Efron, a staff writer for *TV Guide*, recorded and analyzed the network evening newscasts. In her testimony, she explained her method and revealed some interesting data about coverage of the Republican candidate:

Efron Excerpts

"First, I concentrated on prime-time news alone, because all studies indicate that these early-evening news programs are the most important source of political information for the majority of the country.

"Secondly, I used an intrinsically journalistic observation as my key test for bias. There is one slanting device known to every editor and reporter in the land: If a reporter wishes to load coverage of a controversy in favor of a certain position—he will simply stuff his coverage with opinions from those who take the desired position, while giving little or no room to the

other side. There are other far more subtle editorial slanting techniques—but this is the central one on which my entire analysis is based: I did a systematic check on the equity of pro and con opinion on a group of controversial subjects. This test simultaneously served to check on the network's adherence to the Fairness Doctrine.

"Third and last: I selected the major controversial subjects of the period—the Presidential Race, the War, Black Militancy, Left-Wing protest movements, and several sub-aspects of these broad subjects. In classifying opinion on these matters as pro and con, my basic rule was always to conform to the reporters' own classification where they existed. If, for example, a reporter described an opinion as "heckling" or "opposition" or as "booing," I classified it as antagonistic opinion; if he described it as "endorsement" or "support" or as "cheering," I classified it as favorable or pro-opinion. The great bulk of opinion in the study turned out to be of this variety which already came precategorized in one way or another by the reporter. The opinion which I classified independently was usually covert or implicit opinion by reporters.

300,000 Words Analyzed

"This, in essence was my method. I applied it systematically to seven weeks of network coverage—300,000 words. And the results appeared in "The News Twisters." I will not report on all my findings here. Instead, I will give you a close-up view of the results of my investigations into two of the most important controversies of the 1968 period—The Nixon-Humphrey race and the War.

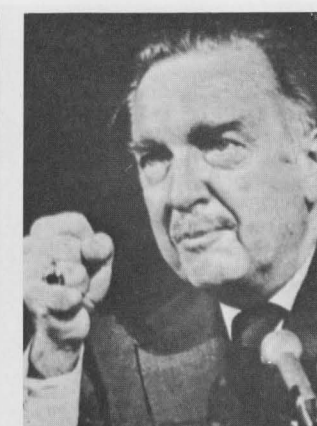
"The results on Mr. Nixon alone have caused the greatest consternation. Speaking quantitatively, in terms of simple word-count, the pro and con opinion on the Republican candidate for the Presidency ran as follows:

16 to 1 against Nixon on CBS
10 to 1 against Nixon on NBC
8.5 to 1 against Nixon on ABC

"The anti-Nixon opinion is so voluminous in contrast to the pro-Nixon opinion that it verges on the ludicrous. The content of most of this criticism itself cannot be challenged. Most of the attacks on Nixon were journalistically legitimate. They came from Democratic Party and Independent Party challengers, from assorted Democratic Party politicians, from Democratic union chiefs, and, as such, were a valid part of the campaign.



Miss Efron



Cronkite

"What was bizarre was primarily the quantity and repetitiousness of the criticism, often in purely optional matters. To illustrate: On CBS, Nixon was charged with telling untruths seven times by political opponents—twice by Hubert Humphrey, twice by Wallace, once by Ramsey Clark, once by Clark Clifford, and once by Lawrence O'Brien. But NBC and ABC deemed such charges newsworthy only three times each. Thus, CBS viewers heard politicians charge Nixon with dishonesty more often than did the viewers on the other two networks put together. All one can conclude is that CBS particularly liked to air this charge.

"Similarly, the degree of hostile editorialization about Nixon, his personality, his morality, his campaign techniques, and so on, was quite voluminous. ABC viewers were privileged to hear Nixon described as a man who went for his enemies' 'jugular' and who would like to assault them with a 'meat-axe.'

"Startling as was the vast body of anti-Nixon opinion, even more startling were the pro-Nixon findings. In their way, these are the most deadly.

Pro-Nixon Opinion

"Here, for example, is a summary of all pro-Nixon opinion, from the public and from Republican political figures, carried by CBS-TV News during the seven weeks of the campaign period studied:

■ On only six days during the entire seven-week period did CBS news stories include opinion favorable to Nixon from members of the public.

■ On only one day during the seven-week period—on October 28th, towards the very end of the campaign—did CBS news stories include any Republican political opinion which praised Richard Nixon. It came specifically, from Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower, and from Nixon assistants Patrick Buchanan and Raymond Price.

"The picture is even bleaker for Nixon on ABC-TV. ABC news stories also reported only six times in seven weeks on opinions favoring Nixon from the public. And as for Republican political figures—once, on October 8th, ABC News informed its viewers that Senator Javits supported Nixon. Unless one wants to count Bud Wilkinson as a Republican political figure—there was no more.

"Of the three networks, NBC was most generous. NBC viewers actually heard opinions favorable to Nixon from the public 12 times in seven weeks. And NBC cited four Republican politicians, on four different days as having favorable attitudes to Nixon. They were: Sen. Dirksen, Rep. Gerald Ford, Vice Presidential candidate Spiro Agnew, and State Sen. David Stanley.

Politically Biased Coverage

"Given facts like these, one need hardly look at the anti-Nixon opinion at all to know that this was politically biased coverage. The opinions of American citizens who supported Nixon, and the opinions of the Republican Party representatives who were working to elect him President, were simply not on the air.

"By contrast, the coverage of Humphrey was fair. Most network newsmen were not enamored of Humphrey—at least not until he had come out for a unilateral bombing halt and won the support of the anti-war groups; but by the end of the campaign period, pro and anti-Humphrey opinion was fairly equitable on all three networks—with ABC and CBS being a touch more friendly, and NBC a touch less. In general, the early sources of political antagonism to Humphrey were thoroughly explored by the reporters; and the later sources of support were given a full airing.

"My statistical findings on the Presidential race have aroused something of an uproar in the country. And inevitably, a great many people are frantically denying their reality and are charging me with writing fiction, most particularly in the area of the Nixon findings. You will be interested, therefore, in the comments made in the Winter issue of "The Public Interest" by Professor Paul H. Weaver of the Harvard University Department of Government. He writes as follows:

'...there are three points to be made about this problem. First, my own inspection of two different samples of Miss Efron's file of anti-Nixon opinion convinces me that, by any reasonable standard, the large majority of such items are in fact quite clearly anti-

(Continued next page)



ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN N. MITCHELL (center) has resigned to join The Committee for the Re-Election of the President. In his letter accepting Mitchell's resignation, President Nixon praised him as a man who had helped develop "greater public support for the forces of law and justice throughout the country." Mitchell is shown here at a GOP reception with RNC Co-Chairman Tom Evans (left) and RNC Chairman Sen. Bob Dole. As Mitchell's replacement, the President chose Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst.

NETWORK NEWS

(Continued from previous page)

Nixon opinion; no more than 20 or 30 percent of the anti-Nixon items might be questioned. Nobody has shown that the proportion of questionable items is larger; indeed, so far critics have merely adduced a few extreme examples, as if these were enough to invalidate the entire study. And this brings me to the second point. What is significant about Miss Efron's findings is not the absolute numbers of words pro and con; it is the relative size of the two bodies of opinion. In order to invalidate the finding of a huge disparity between pro-Nixon and anti-Nixon opinion, it is not enough to show that some anti-Nixon opinion has been incorrectly classified—one must show that most of it has been incorrectly classified. Even if one were to find that she had overestimated the amount of anti-Nixon opinion by 100 percent and underestimated the amount of pro-Nixon opinion by 50 percent, there would still be 2.5 times more anti-Nixon opinion than pro-Nixon opinion, a clearly "unfair" pattern. Needless to say, nobody has yet established errors of this magnitude, and it seems unlikely that anyone will."

U.S. MUST STAY STRONG

"This is the worst possible time for the United States to relax its efforts to stay strong—No. 1, if you will—militarily, economically and technologically. For who is there to undertake the responsibility for the Free World? The answer is indisputable. There is no one to assume the mantle of leadership that we have worn so long and that some would now have us discard. The idea of 'Fortress America' is a vestige of our isolationist past. That concept cannot exist today. There is really no choice but to compete, if we are to survive as a nation. And we cannot remain strong if we allow ourselves to deteriorate in a senseless masochistic frenzy of recrimination and ultra-liberal fantasy."—Vice President Spiro Agnew before annual convention of the Society of Former FBI Agents.



MYLES AMBROSE, director of the Administration's new anti-drug effort, explains the program to the press.

NEW ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM

(Continued from page 8)

"In other parts of the world the U.S. Government has been striving on a day-to-day basis to limit production and supply. Cooperation has been very close with the Governments of Canada and Mexico to control traffic across our common borders. We have signed an agreement with France providing for French narcotics agents to operate in the United States and for U.S. narcotics agents to operate in France. Recent sizeable heroin seizures are evidence of the close cooperation that now exists between the French and U.S. police....

Multilateral Efforts

"In the multilateral area, a U.S. initiative led to the creation last spring of a UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to which we have made the major contribution of \$2 million. We have also led the effort to strengthen the enforcement provisions of the 1961 international convention on narcotics and we submitted to the Senate last June an international convention to control LSD and other manufactured substances.

"This, I believe, is a very creditable record. During 1972 we want to go even further.

■ We are seeking to increase regional cooperation in Southeast Asia to prevent that area from becoming a major source of heroin for the U.S. market.

■ In cooperation with governments in this hemisphere, we are stepping up efforts to intercept illicit narcotics from Latin America, which in recent months has become a major transfer route to the United States.

■ Through the United Nations and other international organizations we are following through on multilateral initiatives.

■ Finally, and perhaps most important, the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control is developing individual action plans for cooperation with each of the more than 50 countries considered to have a current or potential involvement in the production, processing or transiting of illicit hard drugs. When these plans are completed, we will use them as the basis for opening discussions with foreign governments on the negotiation of bilateral action programs.

"These then are the steps we have taken and will be taking in the international area to curb the supply of illicit drugs to the United States."

A DEMOCRAT BACKS THE PRESIDENT

I, for one, feel President Nixon has come an admirable job in winding down a mess he inherited from Democratic regimes that got us into (Kennedy) and escalated (Johnson) this war. How any Democrat can fault Mr. Nixon about the war takes a lot of gall. If anyone is playing politics with the war it is the Democrats and not Mr. Nixon.

Giving credit where it is due, President Nixon gets one solid Democratic vote from this reporter come November because he has kept his promise to the American people to do everything within reason (and even beyond that) to end the war. Hanoi has blocked a settlement, not the President of the United States.

Why don't the critics start hammering at Hanoi, North Vietnam and the VC for their bold refusal to accept the one-sided terms in their favor? How much more do they want?

No longer can this nation bear the brunt of accusations either at home or abroad. We have taken our share, the finger now points directly to the enemy. The full responsibility for continuing the war henceforth lies completely in the laps of those Communistic dictators across the Pacific Ocean.—Excerpted from an editorial in the DuBois, Pa. Courier-Express written by Herb Martin, a registered Democrat for 25 years and a newsman for 30.

NEW ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM SEEKS TO DRIVE THE PUSHERS FROM THE STREETS

President Nixon has opened a new front in his comprehensive attack on drug abuse with the establishment of the Drug Abuse Law Enforcement Office in the Department of Justice.

The President has described the new program as being aimed at "driving drug traffickers and drug pushers from the streets of America."

Myles Ambrose, until recently the Commissioner of Customs, was named by the President to direct the program. He will have the title of Special Assistant Attorney General and will also serve as Special Consultant to the President for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement.

Firm and Compassionate Efforts

In announcing his new initiative, the President said Federal efforts to combat the drug menace are "both firm and compassionate." He noted that the Administration's enforcement strategy extends to foreign nations, including international agreements, and that education and rehabilitation programs have been expanded at his direction.

The primary operating unit under the new program will be legal-investigative teams, which will develop a coordinated attack on street level heroin pushers in approximately 30 target cities throughout the Nation.

Consisting of four or five attorneys, 10 agents from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, a Customs agent and a representative of the Internal Revenue Service, these teams will join forces with state and local authorities to develop intelligence and prosecute heroin traffickers.

Pushers the Target

At a recent press conference, Ambrose said, "We intend to put as much pressure as is humanly possible on street-level pushers and as many of their suppliers as we can reach."

"Our effectiveness will be measured on how difficult we make it for these pushers and those who supply them to operate."

Special grand juries will be utilized, to obtain both intelligence and indictments, and techniques such as selective grants of immunity to witnesses and returning sealed indictments to avoid preliminarily tipping off other operators will be employed, Ambrose declared.

The grand jury is not only an excellent tool for the investigatory and accusatory function, he said, but it "provides excellent protection of the civil rights of those who may come afoul of the criminal justice."

The use of grand juries also results in community participation in criminal justice procedures, he added.

Nine National Regions

Under the new program, the Nation has been divided into nine regions and regional headquarters are being established in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Houston, Atlanta, Denver, Cleveland and Kansas City, Mo. The other target cities will be announced later.

The teams will have the capability of shifting from one city to another in order to concentrate their efforts where the problem lies. In large cities, four or five teams may be operating at once.

"The new program is designed to complement state and local enforcement efforts rather than usurp any of their powers," Ambrose said.

"The drug problem has accelerated so rapidly that it has tended to overwhelm the local criminal justice systems and local governments recognize that assistance is needed."

"When I left the Treasury Department at the conclusion of the Eisenhower Administration in 1960, there were an estimated 55,000 addicts in the United States."

"To give you some idea of how the problem has grown, today, estimates vary between 250,000 and 500,000."

International Anti-Drug Efforts

In addition to this latest program to deal with the drug problem domestically, the Nixon Administration has taken numerous steps to combat the drug problem at the international level. Secretary of State William P. Rogers outlined some of these efforts at a recent White House Conference on Drug Abuse:

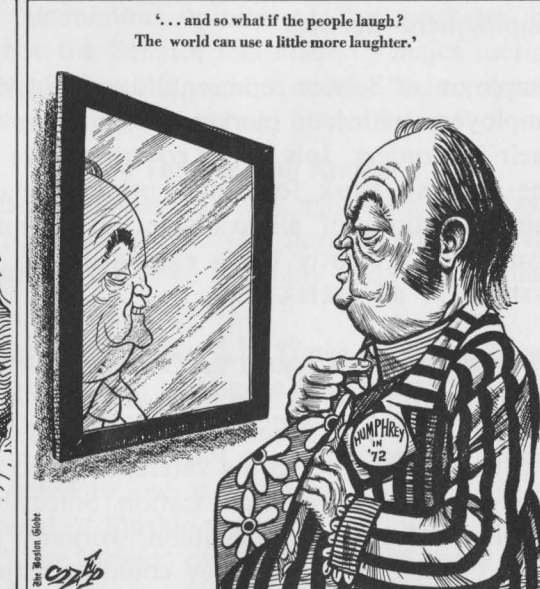
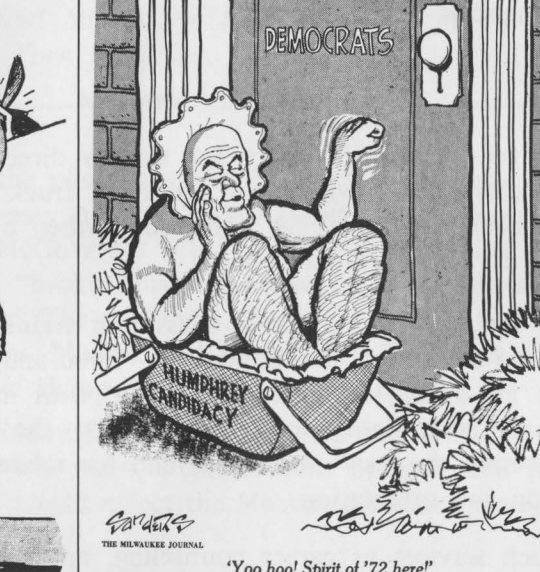
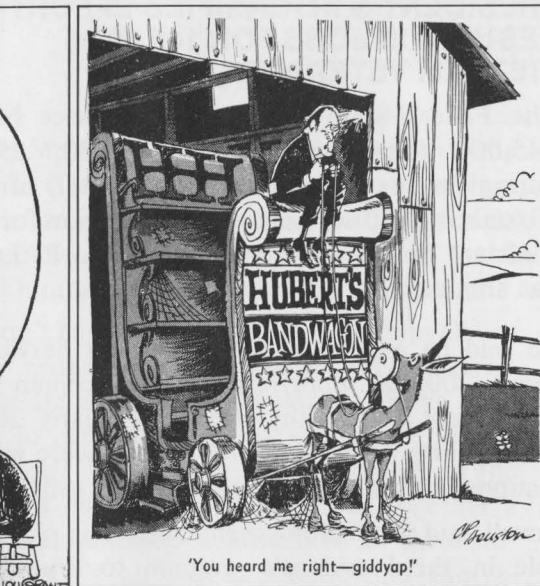
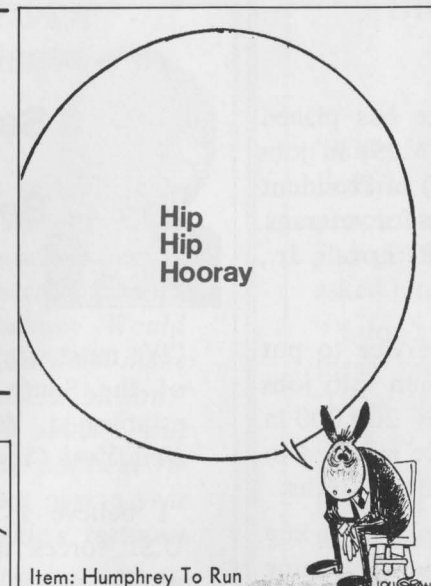
"Two major steps have already been taken to squeeze the (opium) producers in Southeast Asia. First, the United States and Thailand last September signed a Memorandum of Understanding by which the two countries pledged combined action against the supply and trafficking of illicit narcotics and dangerous drugs. Second, Laos has implemented a law prohibiting the growing, processing, trading and use of opium and the opiates."

(Continued on page 10)

Editorial Cartoonists Look at Hubert Humphrey



"Omelette, anybody?"



First Monday

PRESIDENT'S INTENSIFIED EFFORT RESULTS IN JOBS FOR 145,000 VIETNAM VETERANS

The Federal-State Employment Service has placed 145,000 Vietnam-era veterans (age 20 - 29) in jobs during the first six months (July - Dec.) of President Nixon's intensified employment program for veterans, Assistant Secretary of Labor Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., has announced.

He said he expects the Employment Service to put about 200,000 more returning servicemen into jobs in the next six months, and enroll nearly 200,000 in job training programs. Over 40,000 were enrolled in manpower training programs in the first five months.

Lovell said the Employment Service is playing a key role in the President's program to bring returning servicemen quickly back into the mainstream of American life.

Job-Ready Veterans

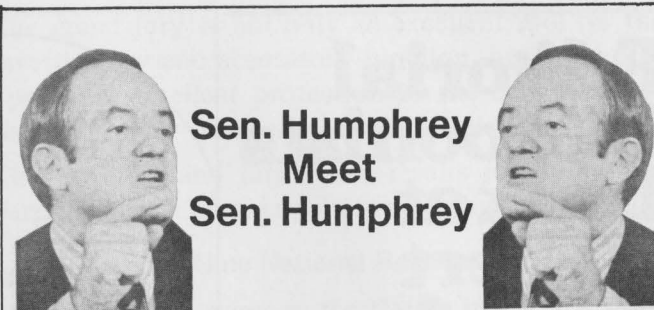
If the veteran's military job skill is directly transferable to a civilian job, such as truck or auto mechanic, he may be "job-ready" when he reports to the Employment Service.

If not, he may be given classroom training to acquire a job skill; or—he may be "hired and trained" in an on-the-job type of training, with manpower funds subsidizing the employer for the costs of training the new employees, and for related education and orientation.

Such services as career counseling, aptitude testing and remedial education are available through the Employment Service.

Employment Service representatives regularly furnish employers with job market information, and take their job orders. Job Banks covering more than half the Nation's work force now print daily up-to-the-minute listings of all available job openings. The Banks are presently being extended into statewide systems in all States.

The President has issued an Executive Order requiring most firms doing business with the Government to list most job openings with the local Employment Service office, giving veterans a wider choice of job selection at a central location. Since these firms employ more than 24 million workers, it is estimated that over a year they could be listing several million job openings with the Employment Service.



Sen. Humphrey Meet Sen. Humphrey

"We must stay in Vietnam—until the security of the South Vietnamese people has been established. We will not be driven out!"—*New York City, August 17, 1964.*

"I believe in the total withdrawal of all U.S. forces as quickly as humanly, technically possible. I believe in a total end to the war. I do not believe in residual forces. I do not believe in support or assistance to the Thieu regime."—*Philadelphia Pennsylvania, December 27, 1971.*

The Employment Service plays a special role for veterans under provisions of the Emergency Act, which is creating nearly 140,000 transitional jobs in State and local government, subsidized with Federal funds.

All job vacancies created by the Act must be listed with the Employment Service, which is given 48 hours to recruit and refer veterans before vacancies are filled from other sources. Thus far, more than 30,000 of the nearly 100,000 jobs filled have been Vietnam-era veterans.

800 Additional Staff to Help Vets

To spur Employment Service assistance to veterans, 800 additional staff, many of them veterans themselves, have been added to local offices to interview, test, counsel and place veterans in jobs.

The service has assigned counselors to European and Far East military bases to assist soon-to-be-discharged servicemen in making plans for jobs or schooling.

With 900,000 servicemen expected to be discharged in the year ending next June 30, the goal of the Employment Service is to place a third of them in jobs.

Private industry, through the National Alliance of Businessmen, has pledged to furnish jobs for 100,000. The Federal Government itself plans to hire 75,000 Vietnam-era veterans by June 30.

About 300,000 are expected to re-enter school or college.

March 6, 1972

MUSKIE ATTACK ON NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER AGAIN RAISES ISSUE OF TEMPER, STABILITY

"For a Presidential candidate to indicate, even slightly, that he loses his cool under pressure can very well evoke voter uncertainties on how the man might react under the much greater uncertainties of the Presidency. 'Would we want him to be the one who must make the decision on pushing the nuclear button?' is the way the voter would usually put it."—Christian Science Monitor political reporter, Godfrey Sperling writing over a year ago about Sen. Edmund Muskie's testiness at a press conference.

With his intemperate, strident attack on New Hampshire newspaper publisher William Loeb, and the implicit threat against Loeb of physical violence ("It's fortunate for him he's not on this platform beside me..."), Sen. Edmund Muskie himself has revived the issue of his inability to function under pressure.

In a two-pronged assault, Muskie attacked Loeb for publishing a letter alleging that he (Muskie) had laughed at an ethnic slur of French-Americans; and for reprinting a two-month-old *Newsweek* magazine item unfavorable to Mrs. Muskie, an item which Muskie has never complained to *Newsweek* about.

The Muskie outburst was not expected to help him either in New Hampshire or nationally. Commenting on the incident and saying it is easy to sympathize with Muskie as to why he would do such a thing, the *Washington Post's* national political correspondent David Broder noted: "Muskie must have known that it is doubtful that most television viewers seeing a grown man standing in a snow storm and unable to speak, would automatically say to themselves, 'that's my kind of President.'"

Irrational Behavior?

Broder quoted one "shrewd observer" of New Hampshire politics as saying that if Muskie does not do as well as expected in that state's primary, it may be because he failed "to solve the problem of how a rational man should behave in an irrational situation."

Scripps-Howard political reporter Ted Knap quoted a N.H. Democrat party official as estimating that the adverse reaction to Muskie's tearful performance would cost the front-running candidate "eight or nine percent" of the total vote in the primary.

TRUST ME

"What Muskie said in Milwaukee was that the Federal Government could put 5 million people to work in hospitals, schools, parks and police stations. The folks cheered and I asked him later how he would do that.

"I don't have the resources to program all of these programmatic answers," he answered. "These are areas we're developing. We've done work in particular fields that indicate the approach we would take. But you can't, in the midst of this kind of effort, put together a total programmatic approach to all these objectives....It's all just a job beyond the resources."—*Excerpted from an article on Sen. Edmund Muskie by Richard Reeves in the New York magazine.*

Raising the possibility that Muskie's Democratic opponents may use the issue against him, Knap also quoted McGovern's N.H. coordinator as saying the outburst "broke Muskie's image of a calm, reasonable man." The consensus, Knap reported, is that by his actions, Muskie hurt himself "nationally as well as in New Hampshire."

The *Baltimore Sun's* political writer Bruce Winters, in an analytical piece, expressed his opinion that the incident "could effect the Muskie candidacy beyond New England."

The *New York Times's* Bill Kovach reported that it was the "unanimous opinion of key workers" for Muskie that the Senator had made "a major tactical error." Muskie's staff, said Kovach, "is concerned that his show of emotion could be damaging."

Muskie Temper Well Known

While Muskie's latest outburst may have come as a surprise to some, those who have closely observed the Senator have known for many years that he has a short fuse.

In a profile piece in the *N.Y. Times* magazine, Susan Sheehan has written of Muskie's sisters remembering him as "a stubborn young man with a nasty temper, who would tease them but not take teasing in return, and who hated to lose at anything." Sheehan related how a friend of Muskie's recalled that, when he was in his 30's, he kicked over a Monopoly board after another player made a lucrative move.

(Continued next page)

MUSKIE ATTACK

(Continued from previous page)

In their book, "Muskie," authors Theo Lippman and Don Hansen describe Muskie as being "a potentially explosive man" with a "waspish temper" often "triggered by the trivial." "Nobody doubts that Muskie's temper tantrums are genuine," say the two authors.

Lippman and Hansen quote Muskie's older sister Irene as saying her brother has a "terrible temper." Recalling their earlier years and brother Ed's attitude toward winning and losing, Irene declared: "Ed just couldn't bear to lose a game. If he lost he'd throw the cards, yell and stamp off. He just hated to lose."

Sister Not Sure About Muskie

As for the possibility of her brother being President, Irene was quoted as saying, in part: "I just don't know if he'd be able to take all the criticism that a President gets. He's so sensitive to criticism."

Many columnists have also remarked on Muskie's surliness. *Washington Star* political writer, Paul Hope, has revealed how once at a private meeting, Muskie went into "a towering rage" when pressed to explain in detail his position on Vietnam. "One thing that isn't generally known about Muskie is that he has a rather short fuse," wrote Hope. "He comes over in public as calm, cool, deliberate and confident, but in private he frequently boils and fumes."

Columnists Evans and Novak have listed the Muskie temper as "a weakness."

Editorializing on the thinness of the Muskie hide, the *Bath (Maine) Brunswick Times* reminded the Senator of Harry Truman's admonition: "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen." If he can't keep his cool around a bunch of newsmen, the paper declared, he might not be able to do it during a real crisis at the White House.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S LEADERSHIP

"President Nixon's courageous and innovative leadership in both domestic and foreign affairs is earning him a place in history among our most effective presidents. It also is earning him the firm support of an increasing number of Americans—support that will, I believe, keep him in the White House for another four years."—*Michigan Gov. William Milliken, Chairman of the Republican Governors Association.*

DEFENSE BUDGET DESIGNED TO IMPLEMENT NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF REALISTIC DETERRENT

President Nixon's proposed Defense budget for Fiscal Year 1973 reflects continued transition from support of wartime activities in Southeast Asia to strengthening of peacetime, or Nixon Doctrine "baseline forces."

Budget authority requested for Fiscal Year 1973 totals \$83.4 billion—an increase of \$6.3 billion over FY 1972. Of this increase, \$4.1 billion (65%) represents military, civilian and retired pay cost increases.

FY 1973 budget authority for Defense represents 19.8% of the total Federal budget, a 23-year low.

Defense outlays are 30% of the total Federal outlays, the lowest level since FY 1950.

The percentage of GNP devoted to Defense continues to decline—down .6% to 6.4% in FY 1973, a 22-year low.

Southeast Asia costs continue to decline as the war winds down and troops are withdrawn, consistent with progress in Vietnamization.

Significant increases are programmed for: (1) strengthening of the U.S. strategic nuclear deterrent (+\$1.2 billion), including a major step to enhance the sea-based deterrent; (2) Research and Development (+\$1.0 billion) to assure technological superiority; (3) Shipbuilding (+\$.6 billion), reflecting a strong emphasis on maintaining strength at sea; and (4) Guard and Reserve Forces (+\$.6 billion) programs to better prepare the National Guard and Reserves to augment the active forces as part of the Total Force Concept.

Training, Medical and General Personnel programs increase by \$1.9 billion, reflecting the emphasis placed on personnel-oriented programs as a zero draft and an All-Volunteer Force become a reality, as well as the increased costs of medical care and other support for active and retired military personnel.

Total Defense military and civilian strength at the end of FY 1973 is planned to be 3.394 million—38 thousand below FY 1972 but 1.440 million below the wartime peak of FY 1968 and the lowest since 1950.

President Nixon's proposed Defense budget for FY 1973 represents the minimum required to provide essential force capability and readiness to support the National Security Strategy of Realistic Deterrence. At the same time, the proposed defense budget is in keeping with President Nixon's determination to provide as much resources as possible for pressing domestic needs.

PRESIDENTIAL PRESSURE ON CONGRESS, BIG LABOR SETTLED DOCK STRIKE

While many are now claiming credit for Congressional movement toward passage of legislation to curb nationally disruptive strikes in the transportation industry, and for the settlement of the disastrous West Coast dock strike, the fact of the matter is that the driving force behind each of these accomplishments is President Nixon and his Administration.

The record speaks for itself:

Over two years ago, the President sent to the Democrat-controlled Congress a special message on labor disputes in the transportation industry and proposed the Emergency Public Interest Protection Act of 1970, designed to mitigate work stoppages which imperil the national interest.

Action Urged Two Years Ago

In March, the President sent a special message to Congress to avert stoppage of rail service and submitted legislation urged the previous month. In September, following two more rail crises, the President, in a letter to Congressional leaders, again urged passage of his legislation to settle long-standing railway labor disputes once and for all. In December, the President signed temporary legislation dealing with RR strikes and again called for passage of his still pending legislation.

In February of last year, the President sent a second message to Congress recommending passage of his Emergency Public Interest Protection proposal, saying that the need was more urgent than ever. In May, in a statement on signing into law a provision to end crippling national RR strikes, the President once more underscored the need for passage of permanent legislation to deal with the problem. In September, the President met with both sides in the West Coast dock strike to promote settlement. In a media briefing he again stressed the need for legislation to deal with not only that strike but other strikes in transportation industry as well.

In December, President Nixon again issued a public statement on the urgency of emergency strike legislation. Since his first message, there had been many railroad and port shutdowns. The legislation still languished deep in a Democrat-controlled committee. In January, in his State of the Union address, the President again issued a public call for his legislation and sent a message to Congress providing procedure

VIETNAMIZATION AND THE DRAFT

"I think the announcement by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird that there would be no draft calls until April at the earliest underscores the effectiveness of President Nixon's Vietnamization program.

"The announcement by Secretary Laird assures tens of thousands of young men with low lottery numbers that they will not be drafted before July and that they expect no more than 40,000 to be taken in the last six months of the year.

"The 'no draft call' is the result of the President's program to end U.S. involvement in this long war in Southeast Asia. Three years ago there were 559,000 American troops in Vietnam. By May of this year less than 69,000 are expected to be there.

"Vietnamization, coupled with the President's renewed efforts through negotiations, makes me most hopeful for a peace that can last."—*Sen. Howard H. Baker of Tennessee.*

for settlement of the West Coast dock strike and calls for action to prevent crippling transportation strikes.

In February, this month, the President met with the Governors of California and Washington on the problem and for the umpteenth time asked Congress to take action.

Also this month, the President sent another message to the Congress again urging enactment of the West Coast Dock Strike Resolution and the Crippling Strikes Prevention Act (formerly the Emergency Public Interest Protection Act of 1970).

As the Congress began to focus on the West Coast Dock Strike legislation, the disputants on both sides began to negotiate seriously to settle their differences. As was predicted, passage by the Congress of the emergency legislation coincided with settlement of the West Coast dock strike.

The Crippling Strikes Prevention Act is designed to avoid national calamities brought about by such transportation disruptions as the dock strike. The dock strike was settled through the persistent efforts of the President—hopefully the Crippling Strikes Prevention Act will be enacted by Congress with the same determination.

First Monday

PRESIDENT NIXON'S PEACE PLAN: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question: Did the North Vietnamese ever offer to release American POW's in exchange for the U.S. setting a fixed withdrawal date?

Answer: No. To the contrary, the North Vietnamese have always insisted that any military settlement (withdrawal, cease-fire or exchange of prisoners) would have to be accompanied by a complete political settlement.

Question: Has the U.S. offered a withdrawal date in exchange for the return of POW's?

Answer: On May 31, 1971, the U.S. proposed a deadline for the withdrawal of all American forces in return for a cease-fire agreement and exchange of all prisoners. The North Vietnamese rejected this offer, not on the grounds that the cease-fire or any aspect of our proposal was unacceptable, but rather on the grounds that any proposal that did not include political elements could not even be negotiated.

Question: Has the U.S. offered a fixed date for the withdrawal of all military forces?

Answer: Yes. On August 16 it was proposed that a date be set for withdrawal which was nine months after signing an agreement, or to put it another way, the U.S. said, "We are prepared to withdraw by August 1, 1972, provided an agreement is reached by November 1, 1971." This was part of an overall plan that included political elements because they continued to insist on this. In October the U.S. shortened the withdrawal period.

Question: Is the U.S. willing to accept a fixed withdrawal date for the exchange of prisoners alone?

Answer: As it has been indicated, the U.S. is prepared, once the comprehensive agreement is signed in principle, to begin implementing the withdrawal and prisoner exchange portions, even while the other elements are still being ironed out, provided that final agreement is reached within that six-month period in which the withdrawals are running.

Question: Why has the U.S. proposed that a cease-fire be part of a military settlement?

Answer: The North Vietnamese themselves included the cease-fire in the 9-point proposal they put forth on June 26. The issue of the cease-fire itself has not been the reason for the rejection by the North Vietnamese or our proposals. A cease-fire is important to permit the safe withdrawal of American forces and to bring about not only an end to U.S. involvement, but an end to the war itself—and to bloodshed in Indochina.

Question: Various Congressmen who talked to the North Vietnamese in Paris reported they would be

willing to free all American prisoners in exchange for a pledge to withdraw American troops on a date certain. Is this true?

Answer: They were misled. While the U.S. was negotiating their secret 9-point proposal, the North Vietnamese were berating us publicly for not responding to the public seven points of the Vietcong proposal.

Successions of Americans came back from Paris saying that they knew that if we would just make a proposal in the military field this would unlock the door. At those precise moments, the North Vietnamese were telling us there was no solution possible that did not include a political element.

Finally, the North Vietnamese publicly (even before the President spoke) stated there could be no military settlement by itself and announced they would reject a withdrawal date for POW exchange plan.

Question: Did the North Vietnamese actually ask that the government of South Vietnam be overthrown?

Answer: Categorically, yes. The record is clear that they asked the U.S. to change the government directly, leaving the method to the U.S. They have been categorical in their continued insistence on the removal of the Thieu government as an essential condition of any settlement.

Question: Why did the U.S. decide to make public these secret negotiations now?

Answer: It was believed that the time had come to focus public attention world wide on the reasonableness of the U.S. position. The North Vietnamese were guilty of gross public distortions to win public opinion for positions they were unwilling to agree to privately.

Also, the difference between U.S. public and private positions had reached a point which could undermine credibility and demoralize the American people. The U.S. was being accused of not responding to points long ago responded to privately. The time had come to end, or at least reduce, domestic disharmony on this issue. To end the war as a united people has profound significance for America.

Question: In view of all this, what is it the critics really want the U.S. to do?

Answer: Obviously all that could be left is surrender—either to leave Vietnam without our prisoners or to agree to overthrow a government and abandon the people for whom 45,000 Americans have died and billions in our Treasury have been spent, leaving Asians to kill Asians with no hope of either a military or political settlement. This is not the course the U.S. will follow.

March 6, 1972

POLITICAL POTPOURRI:

Congressional Quarterly reports that the Democrat-controlled Congress approved only 20 percent of President Nixon's 202 legislative requests in 1971, the lowest figure since *CQ* began keeping such statistics in 1954. No wonder the Democrats are sensitive about charges of a do-nothing Congress.

Muskie Repudiates Campaign Theme

Seemingly unnoticed by the press is the fact that Sen. Edmund Muskie has repudiated the entire theme of his Presidential campaign: The Politics of Trust. In a question and answer interview in the *Washington Post* last month, the following exchange occurred: "Q. Let's turn to the campaign, Senator. Your theme is 'Trust Muskie'—A. Not really. I don't urge people to trust me." Later on in the interview Muskie stated: "I don't really think that as a man I'm more trustworthy than other men."

New Lindsay Slogan

Sow's Ear Into Silk Purse Dept: The *N.Y. Times* reports that N.Y. Mayor John Lindsay has unveiled a new slogan (in Fla.) tied to his record in N.Y. City. The slogan: "John Lindsay—because he saw in what he couldn't do how much had to be done."

Kennedy Trip Criticised

Sen. Edward Kennedy's trip earlier this year to the Southwest allegedly to look into the plight of the American Indian, has drawn fire for being so blatantly political. The *Albuquerque Journal* called the Kennedy Administrative Subcommittee hearing "a fiasco," "curiously one-sided," and taking "too little time" if "he truly expects to learn anything useful about the problems of the American Indian and their dealings with government agencies." Comparing the Kennedy Indian hearings with this 1969 political junket to Alaska, the *Journal* noted that EMK is still "politicking and is still using the plight of native Americans to brighten his own political star."...Dr. John Knowles, former director of the Massachusetts General Hospital, is quoted in *Private Practice* magazine as saying he "just cannot buy" Sen. Kennedy's \$77 billion national health insurance program. Knowles says the U.S. should move away from the "past 40 years...of the new liberalism which says that the solution to our major problems is through passing legislation and centralizing the control of all of us in Washington."

SEN. HENRY JACKSON:

HOME IS WHERE THE VOTES ARE

"People of the Northeast know phonies and bad buys when they see them, just as they do here (Georgia)," he said. "I feel at home here."—*Atlanta Journal*, March 2, 1971.

"I'm in Florida to do a little reconnaissance work...I like what I see...I feel at home."—*United Press International*, July 15, 1971.

Jackson found Nebraskans to be "my kind of people—independent God fearing citizens. I feel at home here."—*Omaha World Herald*, October 3, 1971.

"You're my kind of people. I feel at home in Tennessee."—*The Nashville Banner*, November 5, 1971.

The Press: CBS' Charles Kuralt, host of the award-winning "On the Road" feature, says in a Columbia Journalism Review interview that "part of the American malaise is the communications explosion—dumping bad news on everybody's head all the time." Kuralt says he finds it helpful "to my own peace of mind" when he returns from a trip to "sometimes turn off the TV and throw away all those (news) magazines and go contemplate the sun going down. I think that each person has to give a little daily consideration to his own soul, even at the expense of his being well informed." Disputing the idea that America is in terrible trouble (an idea Kuralt says is formed from reading the papers and listening to the news), the CBS reporter observes that in traveling the country "you do not get the feeling of a country on the brink of revolution or torn apart by hatred—the kind of impression you might get if you only read the page 1 stories."

An irate Maine resident writes the *Maine Sunday Telegram*: "I saw Senator Muskie on TV last night on the bank of the Cuyahoga river in Ohio. So far I have not seen Muskie standing on the banks of the Androscoggin, that flows through his birthplace, Rumford, Me., and is classed one of ten most polluted rivers in the U.S. I haven't heard of Muskie looking at the Presque Isle river here in Maine, the one he helped be declassified, and which has now become a cesspool, not only in Maine but also in our neighbor, New Brunswick. I suppose Sen. Muskie can't be bothered with a State that has only 4 electoral votes."

First Monday

Soviet newspapers *Pravda* and *Izvestiya* have joined Sen. J. William Fulbright in his one-man crusade to kill Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, both of which beam broadcasts into the USSR. Denouncing the "liars and slanderers" of the U.S. radio services for their "subversive activities" (that is, spreading the truth), a *Pravda* article says "people in Washington would have acted more wisely had they followed Senator Fulbright's advice and consigned this entire company 'to the cemetery of relics of the cold war.'" *Izvestiya* has also run an article quoting favorably Fulbright's attacks on the two radios. The Nixon Administration backs both radios. President Nixon has expressed his view that the free flow of information and ideas among nations "is indispensable to more normal relations between East and West and to better prospects for an enduring peace."

Muskie Theme Song?

Suggested campaign song for Muskie: "Vacillating Rhythm."

Democrat Warns His Party

In an address to the Women's National Democratic Club, Democratic Sen. David Gambrell has charged that as matters now stand "the leadership of the Democratic Party is deliberately excluding a large segment of the American working people who lifted them to political power." The so-called leading Presidential candidates of his party are only "vaguely aware" of the problem and are "fumbling for an answer," Gambrell declared. Accusing the Party brain trust of "looking down their noses as the 'silent majority,' the Georgia Democrat said his party's problem is "we are trying to play the big games of this season with the heroes of the early sixties, who lost the Super Bowl in 1968..."

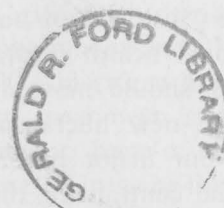
McGovern Zings Lindsay

Mayor John Lindsay's recent scuba dive into Florida waters to investigate pollution has been denounced as a publicity gimmick by Sen. George McGovern. Said the South Dakota Democrat: "It would have taken more courage to dive into the Hudson River."

To those who are so sick of the war in Vietnam that they now call for the overthrow of the Saigon government, *Washington Post* columnist Tom Braden reminds them of the words of Robert F. Kennedy: "Withdrawal is impossible...tens of thousands of individual Vietnamese have staked their lives and fortunes on our presence and protection. Teachers, doctors in the villages; mountain tribesmen in the high country; many who work for the present benefit of their people, who have not acceded to the Vietcong even though they may not support the Saigon government. Many have once already fled the dictatorship in the North. These people...cannot suddenly be abandoned to the conquest of a minority."

Life magazine reporter Sara Davidson, after spending three months talking with 120 high school students at more than a dozen schools around San Francisco and N.Y. (areas tending to be in the vanguard of political and social movements), has found that what the young people want at this moment is "not newness, experiments or more change, but rather, security, stability, personal fulfillment and material comfort." Having tried activism, says reporter Davidson, "many are now uncertain what it is possible to achieve through mass protest." It is easy to misread this return to level-headedness and jump to the conclusion, as have Sen. Edward Kennedy and others, that the mood of youth is "uncomfortably reminiscent of the Silent Generation of the '50's." But it is not this at all, says Davidson. "What is being mistaken now for apathy seems, instead, an exhaustion with the techniques of dissent and a refusal to invest further energy until there is greater chance of positive returns." In other words, today's young people have more sense than Sen. Kennedy.

News Lead of the Week: from the *N.Y. Daily News*— "Milwaukee, Feb. 21—Angered by the mugging yesterday of labor leader David Dubinsky (in NYC), Mayor Lindsay accused the Nixon Administration today of being remote from the problems of urban violence."



Mr. Robert Brown
176 EOB

Monday. MAR. 13, 1972



VICE PRESIDENT SPIRO T. AGNEW steps up to the podium to address the recent Republican National Leadership dinner in Washington, D.C. as RNC Co-Chairman Anne Armstrong looks on, applauding. In his remarks the Vice President stressed the importance of voter registration for the GOP in this year's Presidential election. Excerpts from the Agnew address are on page 2.



Voter Registration Vitaly Important For GOP In '72

(Excerpted from Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's remarks before the Republican National Leadership Dinner, March 3, 1972)

This is the year we re-elect the President.

This is also the year that we strengthen the President's hand with the Congress.

I am optimistic for three very good reasons:

■ We have the issues going for us.

■ We have the candidate.

■ We have the organization that is capable of turning out the vote for him—and for the others on the ticket—and seeing that the vote is counted, especially if you adhere to the instruction of the past few days.

All three—strong issues, appealing candidates, good organization—are necessary for a victory on November 7th. All three are needed for most political victories in this country, as a matter of fact.

There is also a fourth and very vital factor that we should take advantage of—the hopeless ideological division in the opposition party. The Democratic Party, at the top, is still under the control of liberal leftists and elitists. It will leave millions of its followers disenchanted, isolated and unwanted after the national convention in July. We should welcome them with open arms, and encourage their support of our party. After all, our party's candidates more closely share their own pragmatic views. If possible, we should get them to register with us as we are closer to their basic philosophy.

Of these factors that I have mentioned, I would like to discuss first with you tonight the seemingly mundane, routine matter of party machinery or organization—getting the vote registered—getting it out and counted properly on election day. This is the last opportunity we will have before the national convention to discuss this subject and by then we will be well into the fall campaign.

I started out in Republican politics in 1948 in Baltimore County, Maryland, as a precinct worker—a volunteer on behalf of a Congressional candidate, who I am happy to say, was elected despite a 4 to 1 registration edge against him. So I know all about the nitty gritty of getting voters registered, of stuffing envelopes and performing other routine chores. And I know how hard it is to get people to the polls on election day and later to see that their votes are properly counted.

This sort of work is the backbone of our political system—in both parties. But it is especially important to Republicans because of our acute disadvantage in numbers, compared with the Democrats. I am very pleased, as I am sure the President is pleased, with the already dramatic success of the Republican National Committee's registration effort, "Target '72." Some of the results—85,000 new registrations already this year—are outstanding, considering that they come from a few pilot projects.

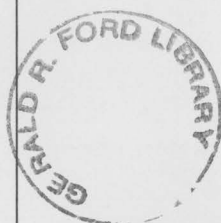
We need to remember this fact. Richard Nixon was elected President in 1968 with a plurality of 500,000 voters, less than 3 votes per United States precinct. His winning vote total was 31 million. In that same election there were 38 million people—seven million more than the President's total vote—who were above voting age but not eligible because they were not registered.

Let's not leave anything like that to chance again. Let's go out and convince those disinterested people and get them registered. Also, we should aim high regarding the some 25 million additional voters between ages 18 and 24 who will be eligible to vote in a presidential election for the first time in 1972. Let's go out and get our share of the youth vote.

As for our candidate, he has demonstrated firm leadership on the domestic as well as the international front. He has approached problems pragmatically rather than emotionally and analyzed them before acting. And when he has determined the best course to follow, he has acted decisively.

So, I would say our outlook for 1972 is excellent. We have the issues. We have the candidate. We have the organization that will turn out the vote for him—enthusiastically—on November 7th.

Let's get to work.



Spiro T. Agnew

Monday. MAR. 13, 1972

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MUSKIE FRONT RUNNER IMAGE DAMAGED BY POOR SHOWING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

"While New Hampshire is one of the smallest of the 23 Presidential primary battle grounds... its position as the earliest primary in the Nation gives it considerable psychological importance."—Washington Post political reporter David S. Broder.

Sen. Edmund Muskie blew it in New Hampshire.

Regardless of what the Senator or any of his aides say, their man's lackluster performance in the New Hampshire primary has severely damaged the Maine Democrat's chances of getting his party's Presidential nomination. No matter how well the Muskie image-makers touch up the X-rays, it will not alter the fact that the front-runner's Granite State operation was a failure.

Winning the Presidency is not "a 100-yard dash," as Sen. Muskie has noted. But the New Hampshire primary was a short-run track event and finishing a strong first is very important from the standpoint of establishing momentum and maintaining the front-runner image.

New Hampshire Important

As a matter of fact, the importance of the first-in-the-Nation Presidential primary, now being downplayed by Muskie and Company, was frequently alluded to by both Muskie and his supporters before the election.

In a *Washington Post* article earlier this month, Muskie declared that if he were going to end up at the head of the line in November, he would have to be victorious in New Hampshire in "a convincing way." "We've got to win big," Muskie declared.

In an Associated Press dispatch in early March, Muskie was quoted as telling a fund-raising dinner in Boston that the New Hampshire contest was particularly important because "if I can't do well here, the rest of the country ought not to be asked to consider me."

Just exactly what "well" was, neither Sen. Muskie nor his people would say. But his N.H. state coordinator, Maria Carrier, gave a clue when she told a *Boston Globe* reporter: "If we go below 50 percent, I'd shoot myself." Muskie received 48 percent of the vote.*

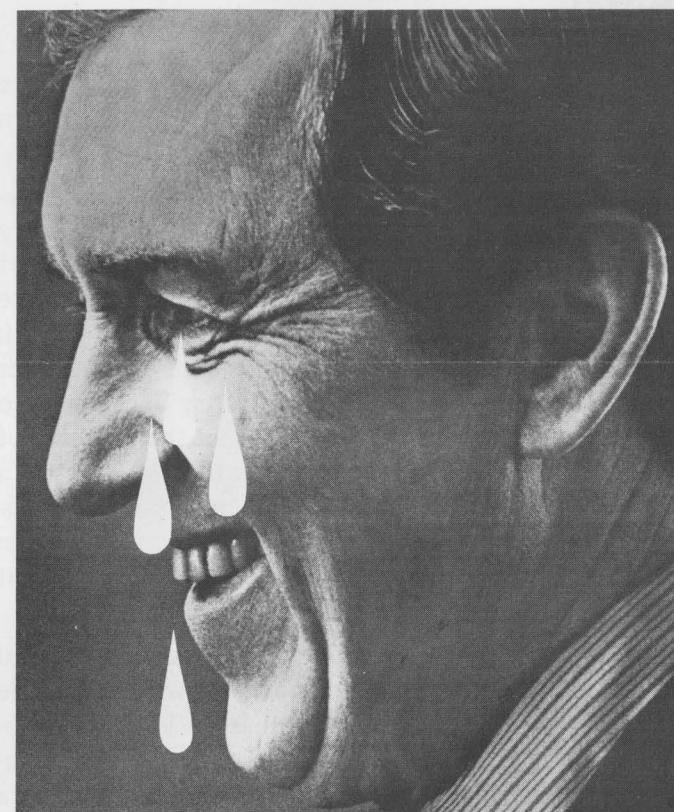
Muskie Does Not Do "Well"

But whatever "well" was, Sen. Muskie does not seem to have done it in New Hampshire.

The *Christian Science Monitor* calls the Muskie showing "a jolt, a hard one," saying "New Hampshire raises a question about Muskie's ability to stand up

*For Mrs. Carrier's condition, see box, page 5.

Monday, Mar. 13, 1972



under adversity." The *Washington Star*, noting that Muskie went into N.H. as a neighbor with an overwhelming front-runner image, says he has had that image "smudged." The election, if it proves anything, shows that the race for the Democratic nomination "still is wide open," the *Star* editorialized.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer*, commenting on Muskie's failure to win a majority of even one vote, says he emerged from the contest "as anything but invincible." The *Baltimore Sun* predicts that Muskie "has to travel a long and rough road before he can claim the Presidential nomination."

The *N.Y. Times'* political reporter, R.W. Apple, writes that Muskie's performance in N.H., particularly his tearful attack on newspaper publisher William Loeb, gives some hints as to the character of the Democratic front-runner: "Mr. Muskie showed himself here, in the view of many politicians, to be a man who tires easily and tends to emotional outbursts under pressure."

N.H. A Sorry Exhibition

To *N.Y. Daily News* columnist Ted Lewis, the N.H. primary proves "that the Democratic Party has yet to turn up a dynamic leader with outstanding Presidential campaigning abilities." Lewis calls the primary "a sorry exhibition: Democratic Presidential hopefuls tossing almost meaningless aspersions at each other instead of trying to arouse the voters on the great issues with imaginative solutions for the Nation's many distressing problems."

(Continued next page)

MUSKIE

(Continued from previous page)

The evidence from N.H. and the preliminary evidence from Florida is that "the Democratic Party is in an almost hopeless leadership mess," Lewis declared.

A possible domino effect from Muskie's weak showing in New Hampshire in this week's Florida primary is also worrying the Muskie camp. Sen. Hubert Humphrey is campaigning in the Sunshine State saying the N.H. results "seriously damaged" Muskie and that as a result of the election, his front-runner status has "deteriorated." Sen. Henry Jackson, also campaigning in Florida, is saying that the majority of votes in N.H. for candidates other than Muskie was a protest against the Maine Democrat. Jackson says that if Muskie can't do any better than he did in New Hampshire, his own backyard, "he can't beat Nixon in November."

Syndicated columnists Evans and Novak, in a special primary report, say that Hubert Humphrey is the real winner in N.H. because Muskie's lame performance gives Democratic politicians a growing conviction that the quest for the nomination "is really a horse race." E and N see Muskie in Florida running third and possibly fourth behind George Wallace, Humphrey and maybe Jackson.

N.H. PRIMARY RESULTS

With 99 percent of the vote tallied at Monday press time, the results of the New Hampshire primary are as follows:

REPUBLICAN

Nixon	77,398	69%
McCloskey	22,678	20%
Ashbrook	10,740	10%
Paulsen	1,146	1%

DEMOCRAT

Muskie	40,425	48%
McGovern	31,812	37%
Yorty	5,244	6%
Mills	3,508	4%
Hartke	2,326	3%
Kennedy	794	1%
Humphrey	292	0%
Coll	256	0%
Jackson	87	0%
McCarthy	39	0%

VICE PRESIDENT

REPUBLICAN

Agnew	42,830	70%
Burton	10,843	18%
Brooke	7,196	12%

DEMOCRAT

Peabody	36,443	95%
Agnew	1,837	5%

PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT SCORE DECISIVELY IN GRANITE STATE PRIMARY

President Nixon is "pleased by the strong support he was shown and is grateful to the voters of New Hampshire for their expression of continued confidence," White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler has declared. "The President appreciates the efforts of those who campaigned in his behalf in New Hampshire."

The President received 69 percent of the GOP primary vote; Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, 20 percent; and Rep. John M. Ashbrook, 10 percent.

Agnew Praises Victory

Vice President Spiro Agnew called the President's decisive victory a "resounding endorsement by the voters of the Granite State" which "represents the opening phase of a campaign that will culminate in victory for Richard Nixon and the Republican Party in November."

Francis Dale, chairman of the National Committee for the Re-Election of the President, hailed the primary outcome as showing that President Nixon is the "indisputable leader of his party—both in his official capacity and, more especially, in the hearts and minds of the voters."

Former N.H. Governor Lane Dwinell, chairman of the N.H. Committee for the Re-Election of the President, declared that the overwhelming vote of confidence in the President showed that the voters approve of the "tremendous job he has done with difficult problems during his first term, and they have shown their belief that he must continue in his job for another four years."

President Wins in Vermont

In nearby Vermont, in what is believed to be the Nation's only municipal Presidential primary, President Nixon received 407 of the 772 votes cast. Sen. Edmund Muskie was the Democrat closest to the President and he received only 84 votes in the winner-take-all non-partisan election.

In addition to President Nixon's strong showing in New Hampshire, Vice President Spiro Agnew also ran well. The Vice President received 42,830 write-in votes on the Republican side for Vice President and 1,837 votes for the number two spot from Democrats. In running up the largest write-in vote in New Hampshire history, for either President or Vice President, Agnew received more votes than Muskie or McGovern even though they were on the ballot and he wasn't.



YOUNG N.H. VOTER SAYS PRESIDENT MOST QUALIFIED MAN FOR THE JOB

While in New Hampshire for last week's primary, Monday spoke with Maureen Kobisky, an 18-year-old high school senior who was voting for the first time. Maureen explained to Monday why she had voted for Richard Nixon and why she favors the President's re-election:

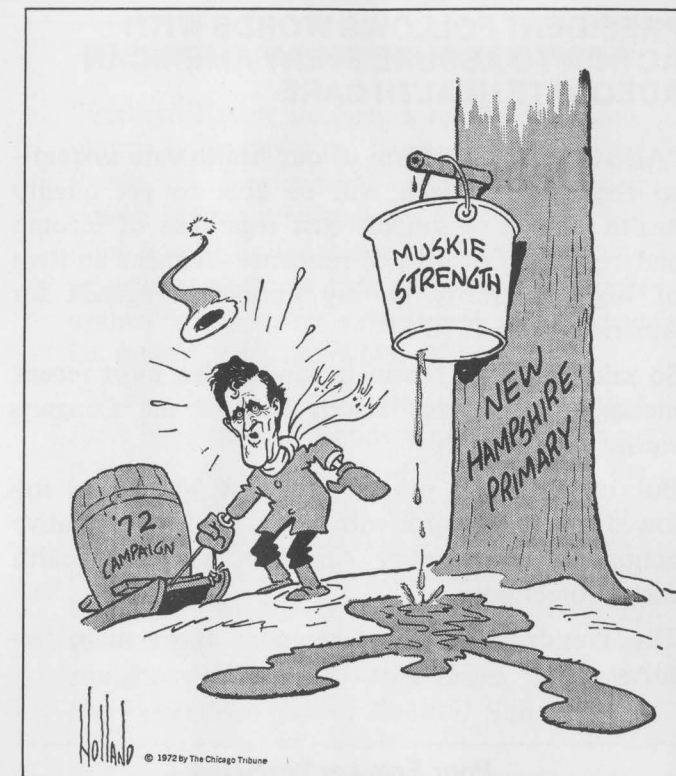
"I think President Nixon is the most qualified man for the job of President. He has more experience than all the other candidates put together. He knows what's going on in the world and I think that is very important. The trip to China I think was fantastic and a sincere try by the President to make friends."



Maureen

"I think the President has done good on the war in Vietnam. He promised to get America out of the war when he was running for President and he is doing just that. I believe that the way the President is getting out of Vietnam is the responsible way. I don't think we should just pack up and pull out without caring what happens to the people left behind."

"I think the President's cutdown of the draft is also good. I know a kid who is number



nine in the lottery and he has not been called yet. The President's idea of a volunteer army is also good. I'm for that and so are a lot of my friends.

"About the economy, I think the President has done good here, too. He has done some strong things, but they were necessary."

"Another thing I like about the President is his concern for the country. I am concerned, too, about this country and a believer in traditional American values. I think the President believes in those values also. The President is trying to keep this country ahead in the world and I'm in favor of that, too."

"I also like Vice President Agnew. He's really good. He says what he feels and is an honest man. Many people pick on him and use him as a scapegoat, but I like him. I think he'd make a good President."

MUSKIE BACKER ALIVE AND WELL IN MANCHESTER

Maria Carrier, Sen. Edmund Muskie's state coordinator in New Hampshire, did not shoot herself as she said she would if Muskie got less than 50 percent of the vote. Mrs. Carrier told Monday that she had "a change of mind" after the election returns came in. When asked what she planned to do to herself if Muskie did not get the Democratic Presidential nomination, she said she would support whoever the party nominated.

PRESIDENT FOLLOWS WORDS WITH ACTION TO ASSURE EVERY AMERICAN ADEQUATE HEALTH CARE

"An all-direction reform of our health care system—so that every citizen will be able to get quality health care at reasonable cost regardless of income and regardless of area of residence—remains an item of highest priority on my unfinished agenda for America in the 1970's."

So said President Nixon in sending his most recent message on national health care to the Congress earlier this month.

But unlike many others, President Nixon has followed up on his words with action—bold and creative action—to assure every American adequate health care protection.

The President's program contains three main features:

Poor Families Protected

■ The National Health Insurance Partnership Act. Requires employers to provide adequate health insurance for their employees and to share the underwriting of its cost. Poor families not headed by an employed individual would receive similar protection through the Family Health Insurance Protection Plan.

■ The Health Maintenance Organization Assistance Act. Encourages the unification into a single organization of physician, hospital, laboratory and clinical services both to reduce the cost of health care and provide a greater incentive for the medical profession to practice preventive health care.

■ H. R. 1, the President's welfare reform bill. Amends the Medicare and Medicaid programs to reduce the cost of health care for older Americans by extending coverage to many disabled persons not now covered. By combining Parts A and B of the Medicare program, every individual is assured both hospital and physician care.

Research and Preventive Action

Other features of the President's program include research and preventive action to reduce heart disease, alcoholism, cancer, drug abuse, sickle cell anemia and venereal disease. Measures to increase family planning services and health education resources are also included.

But perhaps the best feature of the President's program is that it takes advantage of the assets of this Nation's existing health care programs while eliminating the liabilities. President Nixon recognizes that re-

form of this country's health care system is overdue—at the same time, he also recognizes that reform can turn to ruin if it undermines the good features that have served well in the past.

In this sense, the President's program contrasts sharply with the national health insurance program advocated by Sen. Edward Kennedy and co-sponsored by the leading Democratic presidential candidates—a program which would cost the American taxpayer \$77 billion each year—that is, \$1,271 for every family in the country.

New Program Consistent With Others

President Nixon realizes that the American people do not want to see their health care tax tripled with a single stroke—and tripled for a program which would be more disruptive than it would be helpful. He has chosen another course, a course consistent with the Comprehensive Health Manpower and Nurse Training Acts, the National Cancer Act and the National Health Service Corps programs he has already pushed through the Congress.



Mrs. Nixon



Mrs. Agnew

SOUTHERN GOP WOMEN'S CONFERENCE COMING UP

Mrs. Richard Nixon will be guest of honor at the March 24 banquet of the 18th National Republican Women's Conference, meeting in Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Spiro Agnew will be the honored guest at a luncheon March 25, the concluding conference event. The Conference opens with a March 23 reception honoring Mrs. Martha Mitchell and featuring a unique fashion showing of inaugural gowns worn by American First Ladies.

Those interested in attending the Conference should write Mrs. John A. Cauble, c/o the Republican State Central Comm. of Georgia, 1904 Monroe Dr., NE, Atlanta, Ga. 30324, or call her at (404) 873-3521.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI:

Vice President Agnew says his dream team for the Democrats this year would be a re-run of 1968, Humphrey-Muskie. "After all," he told the Young Republican Leadership Conference, "why break up a losing combination."

President's Popularity at 14-Month High

Pollwatch: The current Gallup Poll shows President Nixon's popularity at its highest point in 14 months, with 56 percent of the American people approving of his performance in office...The Lou Harris Survey shows the President beating Sen. Muskie 44-40 percent and Sen. Humphrey, 47-36. In the two trial heats, Gov. Wallace received 11 and 12 percent of the vote respectively...A 36-college, statewide mock Presidential election in Florida has re-elected President Nixon with 84 percent of the vote; McCloskey, 10.4; and Ashbrook, 5.6. The President came in first on 35 of the 36 campuses. On the Democrat side, Sen. McGovern with 1,776 votes topped Rep. Shirley Chisholm with 1,362. Mayor Lindsay was next with 1,059, then Sen. Muskie, 1,034. Gov. Wallace was fifth with 953.

Communication Workers Like Nixon

A vote taken among the 350 members of local 5051 (Chicago, Ill.), Communications Workers of America, shows President Nixon the favorite for re-election over Muskie by a ratio of 5-1; over Wallace 3-1; and over Humphrey 6-1...*Nation's Business* magazine reports that in Cook County, Ore., Laramie County, Wyo. and Palo Alto County, Iowa—three counties which have gone for the winner in every Presidential election this century—President Nixon "is a good bet for re-election" if there are no economic setbacks. It is of extra significance, says *NB*, that not one of the many Democratic Presidential hopefuls has so far impressed the voters in these areas to the point where there is a serious threat to the President.

Papers Won't Claim Columnist

When a Congressional office recently tried to check out columnist Jack Anderson's beginnings in journalism, it found out that neither paper he was allegedly associated with wanted to claim him. A staff member of the *Salt Lake City Tribune* was unable to confirm that Anderson had ever been an employee of the paper but did say that an older member of the staff recalled his having written for them while a correspondent mainly for the *Deseret News*. A source at the *News* said that Anderson wrote the "Boy Scout page" in 1939 then went on to the *Tribune* through 1941. The Library of Congress suggested to the Congressional office that "with neither paper willing to claim Mr. Anderson, our alternative suggestion would be to get in touch with Anderson's office." The

PRESIDENT NIXON'S INHERITED MESS

"Richard Nixon has been a totally dedicated, unusually imaginative, immensely productive President of surprising energy and staying power. As we go along we learn that he has done and is doing things on the world scene as well as at home that are making progress against the horrible inheritance faced when he moved into the White House.

"More and more the media indicate that there'll be the usual hoorah among the Nixon political opposition in 1972. But also the voters right across the board are more and more interested in staying with the man who is trying to clean up the mess rather than give those who mainly created it an opportunity to enlarge it beyond all chance of ever straightening it out."—*Jack Evans, editor of the Jamestown (North Dakota) Sun.*

1970-71 "Who's Who in America" lists Anderson as a reporter for the *Tribune*, 1939-41; and as a war correspondent for the *News*, 1945.

Indiana Sen. Vance ("I will win in New Hampshire, no question."—*N.Y. Times*, Jan. 13, 1972) Hartke's four percent of the vote in N.H. was, in the words of his campaign manager a "major disappointment." One wonders just how many votes Hartke thought he'd get going around the state telling pregnant women that if they should get rubella and their baby should have any mental retardation, "it will be Richard Nixon's fault." (*N.Y. Times*, March 6, 1972). There

are however, signs that the Hartke candidacy was never serious anyway. He is quoted in the *N.Y. Village Voice* as saying before the election: "None of those other guys are going to beat Nixon.

Don't you see, Muskie isn't going to win. I don't think he has a political principle in him other than the fact that he thinks he ought to be President. People aren't dumb, they're going to see through it. I know I'm a long shot. So I come in last. So what? No one gets hurt. Who's going to care? My family? As long as nobody gets hurt what does it matter? Nobody cares and nobody gets hurt because unless something big happens, Richard Nixon is going to be President again."

Overheard in New Hampshire—First reporter: "Have you been to Endicott Peabody's headquarters?" Second reporter: "I tried to get in but couldn't. Someone was using the phone at the time."

Monday, Mar. 13, 1972

RNC Chmn. Bob Dole has asked the Justice Department to investigate the extension of credit to the debt-ridden Democratic Party by the American Telephone and Telegraph Corp. Dole says that the credit extension for phone service at the Democratic National Convention this summer at Miami, coming on top of a \$1.5 million unpaid bill from the Democrats' 1968 campaign, violates two "very clear" provisions of Federal law. At a news conference, Dole declared "It would appear that ATT is in violation" both of the Corrupt Practices Act that forbids corporations from making donations to political parties or candidates and the Federal Communications Act, which bars a telephone company from giving "undue preference or advantage" to particular subscribers.

Monday has learned that Mass. Sen. Edward Kennedy is angry with Sen. Henry Jackson because Jackson is pushing a joint Congressional resolution to change the name of Cape Kennedy back to Cape Canaveral, the name it had for 400 years. Although Kennedy has no real objection to the name change, he is reportedly burned up over what he considers Jackson's attempt to capitalize on anti-Kennedy sentiment in his Florida primary campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination. *Monday* has also learned that there is no truth to the rumor that if the sponsors of the resolution fail to have the name changed back that they will introduce another resolution to change the name of the 35th President of the United States to John F. Canaveral.

Arizona Rep. John Rhodes has been appointed chairman of the Temporary Committee on Resolutions (Platform Committee) for the '72 GOP Convention. The two deputy chairmen are Sen. Gordon Allott of Colo. and Conn. Gov. Thomas J. Meskill...One of

Capitol Hill's most eligible bachelors, Rep. Barry Goldwater, Jr., is eligible no more. Goldwater has announced that he is to be married to Miss Susan Lee Gherman of Newport Beach, Calif.

SPEAKING:

Today—Labor Sec. **Hodgson**, Economic Resources Corp., Los Angeles; Comm. Sec. **Peterson**, AHEPA banquet, Wash., D.C.; HEW Sec. **Richardson**, AMA Leg. Council, Wash., D.C.; CEA Chmn. **Stein**, Editors and Publishers of Jewish press, Wash., D.C.; Tues.—Counsellor **Rumsfeld**, American Paper Inst., NYC; Vice President **Agnew**, Dutch Treat Club, NYC; Communications dir. **Klein**, U of Mich., Ann Arbor; U.S. Treas. **Banuelos** & Consumer adviser **Knauer**, Fed. Women's Award banquet, Wash., D.C.; Maritime Comm. Chmn. **Bentley**, Severna Park Rep. Women, Annapolis, Md.; Wed.—VP **Agnew**, Drake U, Des Moines, Iowa; VA Admin. **Johnson**, American Legion, Ontario, Calif.; OEO Dir. **Sanchez**, Ala.—Tenn. leadership group, Huntsville, Ala.; RNC Chmn. **Dole**, Wash. Business Reps., Wash., D.C.; Ag. Sec. **Butz**, Pa. Farmers group, Wash., D.C.; Thurs.—VP **Agnew**, Space Council Conf., Wash., D.C.; HUD Sec. **Romney**, Brigham Young U, Provo, Utah and GOP fundraiser, Visalia, Calif.; **Hodgson**, MDTA, Wash., D.C.; Fri.—VP **Agnew**, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, NYC; **Romney**, Claremont Men's College, Los Angeles; **Sanchez**, US Jaycees, Tulsa, Okla.; **Klein**, Ohio YR's, Willoughby; **Richardson**, Dept. of Labor Conf., Wash., D.C. and Ohio State U, Columbus; EPA Admin. **Ruckelshaus**, Capitol Key Clubs, Baltimore; **Stein**, Nat'l Newspaper Assn., Wash., D.C.; Sat.—**Banuelos**, Chamber of Commerce, San Antonio, Texas; Treas. Sec. **Connally**, La. School Bd. Assn., Lafayette; ACTION Dir. **Blatchford**, Cap. Key Clubs, Baltimore.

Monday.MAR.13,1972

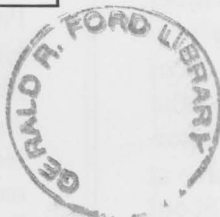
republican national committee

Senator Bob Dole—Chairman

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Monday. MAR. 20, 1972



PRESIDENT NIXON, last week, in a nationwide television address, announced his stand against busing and his program for quality education. See story, page 3.

Mr. Robert Brown
176 EOB



Stable Military Balance Necessary For Peace

(Excerpted from an address by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird before the Cincinnati Council on World Affairs, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 10, 1972)

In little more than two months, President Nixon will visit Moscow. As in the case of his recent visit to Mainland China, the President's trip is part of this Administration's steady effort to achieve our Nation's main foreign policy goal: a generation of peace.

President Nixon has repeatedly emphasized his hope of bringing about a basic change in our relations with the USSR—a change from confrontation to negotiation. If a generation of peace is to be realized, nothing is more important than the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The potential for successful talks is possible, because we realistically proceed to negotiations from a position of strength and because we refuse to put negotiations and strength into separate and isolated compartments.

Some want us to negotiate by unilaterally disarming. I strongly believe that such a course of action would be counter-productive and dangerous to the security of our country and the safety of our people.

We wish to move from an era of confrontation to an era of negotiation. But to put it simply and candidly, we are not going to place our destiny or that of our friends or allies at the mercy of the hoped-for goodwill of any other power. We will pursue two courses of action that are mutually supporting:

First, we must maintain adequate strength to deter war. In this way, we reduce the likelihood of war and remain prepared should war come.

Second, we must demonstrate, as we are doing, a willingness to negotiate agreements that can lead to arms limitation instead of arms competition and that can help achieve peace.

But a cardinal rule guiding our Strategy of Realistic Deterrence is that our essential strength will not be reduced unilaterally in the absence of agreements that will reduce the need for our strength.

This is not to say that we are unprepared to take every reasonable risk for peace. On the contrary, we are trying to build a new relationship with the Soviet Union; a relationship based on reciprocal self-restraint and mutual accommodation of interests.

But, however ready the U.S. may be to base its policies on these principles, that alone will not suffice to create a more stable and positive relationship with the Soviet Union. These are principles that both sides must observe or nothing will be changed.

While there are encouraging signs in several areas in our relationship with the USSR...we cannot ignore other less promising but equally real facts which bear on our hopes for a better relationship with the Soviet Union:

■ We cannot shut our eyes to the rapid and sustained Soviet strategic arms build-up in recent years.

■ We cannot ignore the world-wide expansion of Soviet maritime activity.

■ We cannot disregard their growing military presence and involvement in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean.

■ We cannot discount the large, highly capable and improving forces they maintain in Europe that exert a constant political pressure against both Western and Eastern Europe.

■ We cannot discount the fact that the Soviet Union has been and remains the major supplier of military arms and munitions to the North Vietnamese and is thereby a major contributor to continued conflict in Southeast Asia.

Against this background, we must recognize that the prospects for ultimate peace in areas like Southeast Asia rest, to a major degree, with the Soviet Union. Against this background too, we must recognize the need for maintaining military power—ours and our allies. For a stable military balance between us and the Soviets is and will continue to be for the foreseeable future a necessary condition. It is necessary not only for protecting our interests, but also for achieving the more stable and positive relationship with the Soviet Union that is so important to our hopes for a generation of peace.

GEORGE R. FORD LIBRARY
Melvin R. Laird

Monday. MAR. 20, 1972

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Monday, Mar. 20, 1972

PRESIDENT COMES OUT STRONG AGAINST BUSING, FOR QUALITY EDUCATION

President Nixon acted boldly, forcefully and courageously last week to end forced busing by asking Congress to enact legislation putting an immediate halt to new busing orders by the Federal courts.

In a dramatic, ten-minute nationwide television and radio address, the President said that a Constitutional amendment to end compulsory busing would take too long. What is needed is "action now—not two, three or four years from now," the President said. The immediate need is "a moratorium on new busing."

Amendment Not Ruled Out

On the other hand, the President did not rule out a Constitutional amendment—particularly if he is faced with new obstructionism from the courts. He said a Constitutional amendment "deserves a thorough consideration" by the Congress "on its merits."

The President also urged prompt passage of a companion measure—an "Equal Educational Opportunities Act"—requiring every state and locality to grant equal educational opportunity to every person regardless of race, creed or color. The legislation would provide \$2.5 billion in Federal funds in the next year to improve the education of children from poor families.

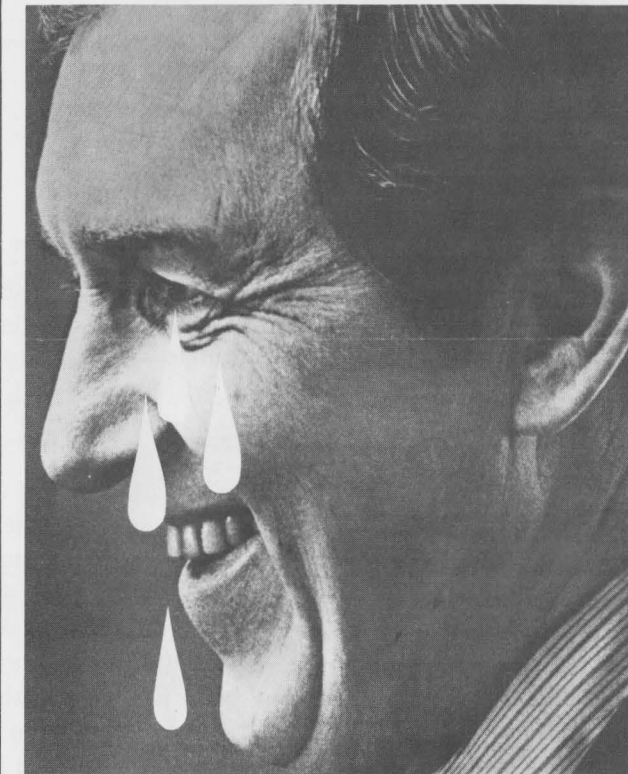
Details of the President's legislative recommendations were given in a special message to Congress the day after the announcement. Under this legislation, a moratorium on all new busing orders by the courts would last until July 1, 1973 or the time of passage of the President's Equal Educational Opportunities Act—which ever comes first.

After the moratorium, forced busing would be illegal for grades kindergarten through sixth, and could be used in grades seven and above only as a last resort and only in accompaniment with desegregation plans which would eliminate all busing within a reasonable period of time.

Courts Have Gone Too Far

"The reason action is so urgent," said President Nixon in his nationwide address, "is a number of recent decisions of the lower Federal courts. Those courts have gone too far—in some cases beyond the requirements laid down by the Supreme Court—in ordering massive busing to achieve racial balance.

"The decisions have left in their wake confusion and contradictions in the law—anger, fear and turmoil in local communities—and worst of all, agonized concern among hundreds of thousands of parents for the education and safety of their children who have been



FOR MUSKIE, MORE OF THE SAME
(see story, page 4)

forced by court order to be bused miles away from their neighborhood school."

The President's proposals would allow school districts which have been forced to go beyond the requirements of his legislation—that is, been forced to use busing below the seventh grade and/or without regard to other remedies and the elimination of the busing remedy—to petition the courts to reopen proceedings and potentially devise plans with less or no busing at all.

"I realize that my program will not satisfy the extreme social planners who insist on more busing even at the cost of better education," the President stated. "But while what I have said tonight will not appeal to either extreme, I believe I have expressed the views of the majority of Americans. I believe that the majority of Americans of all races want more busing stopped and better education started."

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM — HUMPHREY STYLE

Q. About the economy, what would you do different?

A. Well, that's not really my job now to outline. I would have done differently had I been elected President.

—Excerpted from interview with Senator Humphrey in The Washington Post, Jan. 16, 1972.

MISERABLE MUSKIE SHOWING IN SUNSHINE STATE LOOKS LIKE CURTAINS FOR DEMOCRAT EX-FRONT-RUNNER

"It'll be a long wake but Muskie is dead."—Clarence Martin, aide to John Lindsay in Florida, quoted in the *Washington Post*.

Maybe, maybe not.

Although it does seem that with the passing of each Presidential primary reports of Sen. Edmund Muskie's political demise are becoming less and less exaggerated.

Muskie and the Titanic

To be sure, with Mr. Martin, the wish is the father of the thought. But one thing is certain: Sen. Muskie's miserable showing in Florida coupled with his lack-luster performance in New Hampshire is going to make it exceedingly difficult for him to attract either people or money. In attempting to attract supporters to what appears to be a lost cause, the Maine Democrat is in much the same predicament the company owning the Titanic would have been in had it tried to book passengers on the ship while it was sinking.

One thing that hurt Sen. Muskie in Florida appears to have been his continuing to ride tall in the straddle; his squishiness. The ex-front-runner's position on the issues, to the extent he had any, were as hard for Florida voters to remember as Sen. Henry Jackson's face.

"The reason people didn't vote for Ed Muskie here," the *N.Y. Times* quoted one Muskie advisor as saying, "is they didn't have any reason to."

The *Times* quoted Herbert Gans, one of the organizers of the anti-Johnson movement in 1968 who has been flirting with an endorsement of Muskie as putting it another way: "He (Muskie) doesn't stand for anything. It's all mush and goo. If he's going to win, he will have to create an identity."

Believe Muskie About What?

A Yankelovich survey taken for the *Times* backs up this analysis showing that with a cross section of Florida voters, Muskie indeed had a blurred image. No more than a third of those interviewed could agree on any one attribute possessed by the Senator or on his position on any of the central issues. Thus it is clear that with a majority of Florida's Democratic voters, the response to exhortations to "Believe Muskie" was believe him about what?

Even in defeat, Muskie muffed it. Many political observers found incredible his intemperate, sour-grapes assault on George Wallace after the election was over.

FLORIDA PRIMARY RESULTS

DEMOCRATS

Wallace	516,103	42%
Humphrey	231,206	18%
Jackson	167,674	13%
Muskie	109,575	9%
Lindsay	81,307	7%
McGovern	74,868	6%
Chisholm	44,783	4%
McCarthy	5,844	0%
Mills	4,637	0%
Hartke	3,541	0%
Yorty	2,579	0%

REPUBLICANS

Nixon	357,153	87%
Ashbrook	35,979	9%
McCloskey	16,982	4%

To attack Wallace personally would have been one thing, but to attack the things he stands for was an affront to not only the nearly half of the Democratic voters who voted for Wallace in Florida but the millions of people across the country who feel as Wallace does but may not necessarily have any use for him as a person.

As Charles Whiteford of the *Baltimore Sun* points out, Wallace's support in the Sunshine State "was not confined to race-baiting red neck elements. It cut across all classes outside the black community—the rich, the poor, the young, the old, most ethnic groups, city dwellers and country people alike."

Muskie's Wallace Attack Challenged

Commenting on the Muskie attack on Wallace, the *Christian Science Monitor's* Godfrey Sperling writes: "It is most difficult to relegate the overpowering Wallace victory in Florida simply to a response to demagoguery—as Sen. Muskie did in the evaluation of his own meager vote."

Another aspect of the Florida primary is that it has again raised the question of Sen. Edward Kennedy and his availability to run for the Presidency. As the *Philadelphia Inquirer* put it editorially: "The chances that the Democratic convention might turn to Sen. Edward Kennedy, it seems to us, increase in direct proportion to the failure of any other candidate to emerge from the primaries in a predominant position." The *Inquirer* sees the prospect of both a "leaderless" Democrat convention and a "badly divided" party come this summer.

But Sen. Kennedy is still playing it cagey and telling reporters, like he did last week, that his answer is still "no" and that his position that he will not seek the White House this year is "unchanged."

Monday has learned, however, that the Senator, most recently in Boston, is telling close friends that he doesn't know why Muskie doesn't "drop out now and give me the nomination."

All Democrats Lost

There are also those who believe that all the Democrats lost in Florida. One wonders how many people radical *N.Y. Post* columnist Pete Hamill speaks for when he writes:

"What is clear is that the Democratic side of the race has already become something even worse than a bore: it is an insult. The spectacle of all these grown citizens insisting on their fitness for the Presidency, spending millions of dollars in the effort, and abandoning other responsibilities while shilling for themselves around the Nation, is unbelievably vile. It is going to be very difficult for any of them to ask us to take them seriously when the whole shoddy, vulgar display is over."

PRESIDENT SCORES OVERWHELMING VICTORY IN FLORIDA PRIMARY

President Nixon is "pleased" at the strong support he received in the Florida primary and "is grateful to the voters of Florida for their expression of continued confidence," White House Assistant Press Secretary Gerald Warren declared last week.

With all of the votes counted, President Nixon received 357,153 votes, 87 percent; Rep. John Ashbrook, 35,979, 9 percent; and Rep. Paul McCloskey, 16,982, four percent.

Vice President Agnew hailed the President's victory as reaffirming the grass-roots message given him by the voters of New Hampshire: "that the Nixon Administration has the confidence of the people it was elected to serve in 1968 and come November, President Nixon will lead the way to a great electoral victory for our country and our party."

Florida primary campaign coordinator L.E. (Tommy) Thomas, noting that the Sunshine State electorate is made up of people from all over the country, said that the election results "accurately forecast the out-

'GET THE NUMBER OF THAT BUS!'

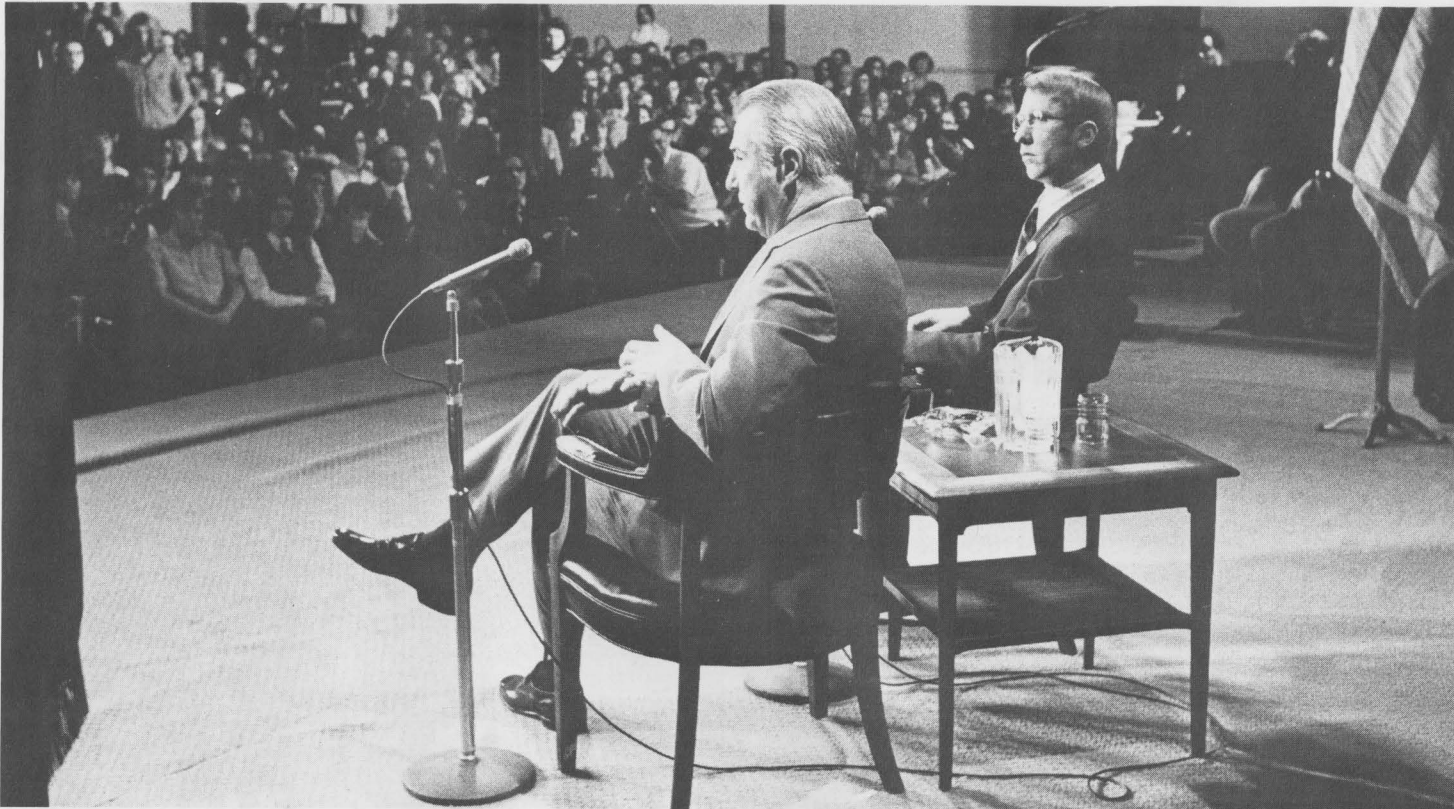


come of the primaries to be held in the months ahead...when Republicans, Democrats and Independents will join together in giving the President an overwhelming victory."

Despite Gov. George Wallace's large plurality victory in the Democratic primary in Florida, the "hidden winner" clearly appears to have been President Nixon, according to a special cross-section survey conducted for the *New York Times*.

The survey, conducted by a leading market and social research firm (Daniel Yankelovich, Inc.), showed among other things that if the November Presidential election were held now, at least half of Florida's Democratic voters would vote for the President in a two party race.

The survey also showed that well over half of those same voters are well or fairly well satisfied with Mr. Nixon as President. As a further reflection of the President's strength, relatively few of those interviewed said they believed he could be beaten by any of the present Democratic candidates.



VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW TELLS IT LIKE IT IS AND DRAKE STUDENTS LOVE IT

Des Moines—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's trip to Drake University last week—the first in a series of campus tours he plans to make to “listen and learn”—was a smashing success for both the Vice President and the students.

Following the Vice President's hour-long question and answer session, in which he discussed the dollar in Europe, the government of Greece, the ITT and the GOP, the Florida primary, equal rights for women, day care, the national debt, the President's China trip, the 18-year-old vote, Vietnam, amnesty, wage-price controls and drugs and marijuana, *Monday* spoke with students and asked their reaction:

Open-Minded and Cool

Barbara Boose, a freshman interested in science said: “I'm glad he came. It gave me an opportunity to understand his position because I never knew that much about him. I thought he was open-minded and kept his cool.”

Jeffrey Dungan, a junior from Des Moines studying sociology, felt the Vice President's appearance was “good for the student body” and “possibly will enable us to develop a closer rapport between the Administration and students.” The Vice President's answers “helped enable the students to get a better idea of what the Administration is doing,” Dungan declared.

Charles Cockerell from Independence, Mo., a senior

medical student, said: “I'm glad he came. I've always had negative feelings about Agnew. The press has not exactly done wonders for his image. Seeing him, however, has changed my mind. He's really a very intelligent man.”

Answered Questions Straight Forwardly

Karen Krejci, a senior music major from Cedar Rapids, observed: “I was impressed that he really hit on the questions that were asked and did not run from them. He was a lot more open and a lot more honest than I have been led to believe...by the newspapers and current public opinion.”

Ron Watson, a pre-law student from Northbrook, Illinois, was “really impressed” by the Vice President's “intelligence.” Admitting that he had negative feelings (again, media-inspired) about the Vice President before seeing him, Watson said: “I'll probably wind up voting for him.”

Jean Golden, a sophomore English major, didn't care for the Vice President's political views “but I think he did an impressive job of making them clear and appealing.”

John Hale of Collins, Iowa, a sophomore studying social studies, said that considering the atmosphere the Vice President was in, “he really did a good job.” Hale said the trip to the Drake campus was “good for Des Moines and the whole campus.”

POLITICAL POTPOURRI:

Just how badly the media is distorting the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on the ITT matter was illustrated last week by the *New York Times*. The *Times* ran a front page photo of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell conferring before the hearing with a man identified in the photo caption as “William Merriam, ITT vice president.” The caption further pointed out that Mr. Merriam is the man to whom the “controversial” Dita Beard memo was addressed. The fact of the matter is that the man with Mitchell was not William Merriam of ITT but Robert Mardian, an assistant attorney general at the Department of Justice. The *Times* later printed a correction of the misinformation but the damage was done.

In their coverage of the event on the evening news, NBC quoted Mitchell as saying the press was distorting the hearings and then cut him off. NBC's viewers were thus denied Mitchell's crucial example of the *Times*' distortion. Both the ABC and CBS evening news shows adequately covered Mitchell's charges and his example of the *Times*' erroneously captioned photo.

Muskie Disclosure Problem Solved?

Sen. Muskie's poor showing in both N.H. and Fla. may have solved any future problems of financial disclosure. After those two races there probably will not be any contributions to disclose. If things continue at the same rate for the Maine Democrat, he should score a minus 32 percent of the vote in Illinois this week.

The Nixon Administration has gone on record as opposing present legislation before Congress to abolish capital punishment. “It has been the Department's experience that the death penalty has a genuine deterrent value,” Asst. Atty. Gen. Henry Petersen has told a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee....In one of the most heartening signs yet that the strong upturn in the economy this year is occurring, industrial production rose in February 7/10's of one percent over the January figure which was revised upward, 109 to 108.2

Administration Anti-Crime Record Praised

The *Wall Street Journal* has editorially praised the Nixon Administration for pointing toward “the responsible moral stance” in dealing with the crime problem—“by refusing to encourage public demonstrations that so often degenerate from high moral ground to low, by agreeing on the need for prisoner rehabilitation but refusing to minimize acts of criminal violence, by imploring state legislatures to adopt necessary bail and prison reforms but simultaneously rejecting the notion that society is somehow to blame for every mugger, arsonist, or rapist.”

SOUTHERN STRATEGY DEMOCRAT STYLE

“As soon as he was nominated, (John F.) Kennedy's focus shifted. His urgent necessity, as he saw it, was to come to terms with the powerful elements of the Democratic party that were opposed both to his nomination and to the liberal party platform. The process began immediately, with the choice of Lyndon Johnson as his running mate. Johnson was the candidate of the South, of the conservatives and of the congressional Democratic elders—the three major power groups in the party most affronted by what had taken place in Los Angeles....In return for the support that key Southerners like Carl Vinson and Wilbur Mills provided for his economic recovery measures, Kennedy withheld his promised civil rights legislation for more than two years. Defense contracts, higher cotton support prices, big chunks of patronage (including the designation of Southern Federal judges) and whopping portions of all the new economic aid programs were channeled into the South to buy their passage. Even so, something was sacrificed on almost every bill.”—*Excerpted from “The Party's Over,” by David S. Broder, published by Harper and Row.*

Pollwatch: A nationwide campus poll (Beggs and Copeland) taken in early January shows President Nixon leads all others as to the candidate the students would like to see elected President this year. The President tops Muskie 24.8 to 20.4; McGovern, 15; Kennedy, 8.5; McCarthy, 5.3; Lindsay, 5.2 and Humphrey, 2.1....The San Diego-based publication *The Republican*, has polled its readers and of the thousands who responded, 80.5 percent favor Vice President Agnew as President Nixon's running mate; 81.5 percent rate Agnew's performance as very good to excellent; and 85.2 percent approve of the Vice President's criticism of the media.

The latest Gallup Poll (taken before the N.H. or Fla. primary) shows Sen. Humphrey for the first time to be the top choice of Democrat voters over Sen. Muskie, 35–28 percent; Lindsay, 8; McGovern, 7; McCarthy, 6. There were more Democrats having “no preference,” 6, than there were for either Jackson, Chisholm Yorty or Hartke respectively. The word is that Humphrey has reportedly ruled Muskie off the ticket as his running mate this year because of the Maine Democrat's loser image.



Mrs. O'Donnell

Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell, immediate past president of the National Federation of Republican Women, has been appointed Assistant to the Director of Public Affairs for Volunteer Programs at the Environmental Protection Agency. No stranger to volunteer work, Mrs. O'Donnell told *Monday* that "people want to help clean up the environment; they want to do something—but they just don't know what." She plans to take the "what" to the public in a series of environmental workshops, much like the political training workshops she conducted for GOP women while NFRW President.

Cuban Sugar Quota Reduced

Citing "extraordinary drought," "exceptional climatic conditions," and "temperature changes," Havana Radio has announced that because of all these things, beginning this month, it will be necessary to further reduce the per capita sugar quota by three pounds per month. As President Nixon said in his interview with Dan Rather, Castro has made a "basket-case" of the Cuban economy. Or as another person once put it: If the Communists were to take over the Sahara Desert, it wouldn't be long before they were importing sand.

A classic example of Sen. Hubert Humphrey's irrepressible optimism is illustrated by an interview in the *Kansas City Star*. Asked about the results of the Iowa caucus in which he got only 1.62 percent of the vote, HHH's first sentence in response was: "We were truly pleased with the results."....Something that undoubtedly is not pleasing to Humphrey is the narrow

margin by which the national board of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) almost voted him an "unacceptable" Presidential candidate. According to those in attendance at the meeting, HHH's name was deleted from the "unacceptable" list by a vote of 34-31 and then only after an hour's debate.

SPEAKING:

Today—RNC Chmn. **Dole**, GOP fund-raiser, Boston; Counsellor **Rumsfeld**, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Wash., D.C.; Maritime Comm. Chmn. **Bentley**, U of Mo., Columbia; Tues.—Labor Sec. **Hodgson**, L.A. C of C, Wash., D.C.; HUD Sec. **Romney**, Nat'l Conf. of Christians & Jews, Phoenix; Ag. Sec. **Butz**, Nat'l Assn. of Wheat Growers, Wash., D.C.; UN Ambassador **Bush**, Harmony Club, NYC; Vice President **Agnew**, Calif. Scholastic Press Corps, Los Angeles; Communication dir. **Klein**, GOP Business Women, NYC; **Dole**, Ashland College Forum, Ohio; Treas. **Banuelos**, Soroptimist Club, Los Angeles; Presidential asst. **Franklin**, L.A. C of C, Wash., D.C.; Wed.—HEW Sec. **Richardson**, Council on Foundations, NYC; Def. Sec. **Laird**, Assn. of US Army, Ft. Rucker, Ala.; **Rumsfeld**, Iowa Business leaders, Wash., D.C.; **Butz**, Am. Pork Congress, Kansas City, Mo.; Trans. Sec. **Volpe**, Wichita State U, Kans.

Thurs.—VP **Agnew**, Nat'l Feed & Grain Assn., New Orleans; **Volpe**, Am. Society for Public Admin., NYC; **Laird**, Executive Club, Chicago; **Banuelos**, E. Pasadena GOP Women, Pasadena, Calif.; OEO Dir. **Sanchez**, AMA, Chicago; Fri.—**Dole**, GOP Women's conf., Atlanta; Treas. Sec. **Connally**, Middlesex Club of Boston; **Richardson**, Va. Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg, Va.; Int. Sec. **Morton**, New City Conf., Columbia, Md.; FCC Comm. **Reid**, Ind. Broadcasters' Assn., Indianapolis; Sat.—**Agnew**, Sumpter Electric Co-Op, Sumpterville, Fla.; Pres. Asst. **Franklin**, Nat'l Assn. of Women Deans & Counselors, NYC.

Monday. MAR. 20, 1972

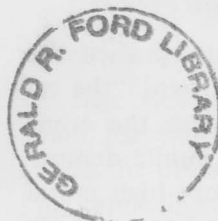
republican national committee

Senator Bob Dole—Chairman

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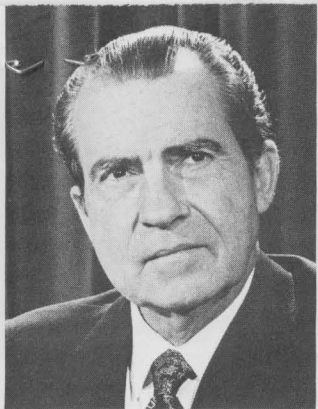


Monday. MAR. 27, 1972

PRESIDENT NIXON last week traveled to New York City to observe first-hand the Federal-State law enforcement aspects of the fight against drug abuse. The President (center), shown here talking with customs

officials at JFK Airport, labeled drug abuse "public enemy number one." After signing legislation putting statutory authority and \$1 billion behind his new office for drug abuse prevention, the President declared that "heads will roll" if "petty bureaucrats" obstruct the efforts of the office's new director, Dr. Jerome Jaffe. See story inside.





Minority Business Enterprise Must Be Strengthened Now!

(Excerpted from President Nixon's Minority Business Enterprise Message to the Congress, March 18, 1972)

From its start, America has prided itself on being a land of opportunity.

In recent years, we have done much to press open new doors of opportunity for millions of Americans to whom those doors had previously been barred, or only half-open. In jobs, housing, education, old obstacles are being removed. But for Blacks, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Indians and other minorities who have known discrimination, economic opportunity must also increasingly be made to mean a greater chance to know the satisfactions, the rewards and the responsibilities of business ownership.

Despite a long history of frustration and lost potential, minority Americans want business ownership—and they should. Potential minority entrepreneurs are eager to join the mainstream of the Nation's commerce. Many need help in getting started—and increasing numbers are getting that help. A working coalition of the Government, the private sector and minority communities is moving rapidly to provide disadvantaged Americans with opportunities to own and control their own successful businesses.

The principal need of minority business today is for a greater supply of investment capital. Technical assistance, training, promotion and business opportunities are all fundamentally related to investment capital, that centripetal force which draws together the people, skills, equipment and resources necessary to operate a profitable business.

Today, therefore, I am turning to the Congress for its cooperation and help. I urge the approval by the Congress of the following:

■ First, the Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Act of 1972;

■ Second, a budget request for the Office of Minority Business Enterprise of \$63.6 million for fiscal 1973;

■ Third, a variety of other small business legislation currently pending in Congress which will directly and collaterally aid minority enterprise.

The Nation's Black, Spanish-speaking and Indian and other minorities constitute about one-sixth of the American population. Yet in 1967—the last year for which final figures are available—these American minorities accounted for well below one percent of the total business income of the Nation. Gross receipts of almost \$1.5 trillion were reported in that year by all American businesses. Of this amount, minority-owned

firms received only \$10.6 billion, or less than one percent. In the United States today, there are more than 8 million businesses; minority Americans presently own only about 4 percent of these businesses, despite the fact that they constitute almost 17 percent of our population.

These statistics starkly summarize the gross disparity of the minority enterprise imbalance, but they do not adequately outline the broader effects on our society at large. The human cost, in terms of lost potential and lowered horizons, is immeasurable.

Opening wider the doors of opportunity for one-sixth of our people is a social necessity, which responds to an imperative claim on our conscience. It also is an economic necessity. By stimulating minority enterprise—by permitting more of our people to be more productive, by creating new businesses and new jobs, by raising the sights and lifting the ambitions of millions who are enabled to see that others who started under handicaps like theirs are writing records of economic success—we help to stimulate the whole economy.

I therefore urge the Congress to give its swift approval to the Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Act of 1972, to my fiscal year 1973 budget request for \$63.6 million for OMBE, and to our other small business proposals currently pending in the Congress.

Hard work, private risk, initiative and equal chance at success—these are the American way. Helping ensure for all of our people an opportunity to participate fully in the economic system that has made America the world's strongest and richest Nation—this too is the American way. And this lies at the heart of our program for minority enterprise.



Richard Nixon

Monday. MAR. 27, 1972

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TOUGH ON ALABAMA GOVERNOR IN 1968, HUMPHREY NOW SOFT ON WALLACE

"We beat the face cards of the Democratic deck. This has been the turning point in American politics. We have turned the Democratic Party around."—Gov. George Wallace commenting on the results of the Florida primary, quoted in Time magazine.

Whether Alabama Gov. George Wallace has or has not "turned the Democratic Party around," as he puts it, remains to be seen. But one thing is certain: Wallace has sure turned Sen. Hubert Humphrey around. In 1968 Humphrey was rough and tough on the Alabama Democrat. This year Humphrey has been a real cream puff in dealing with the man he once urged be "overwhelmingly repudiated."

During the 1968 Presidential campaign, Humphrey pulled out all the stops in denouncing Wallace. Speaking to a student audience at the University of Tennessee, HHH declared: "The year 1968 calls for frank talk. It calls for candor, the best that a man can give." Humphrey said that Wallace must be "repudiated overwhelmingly" and the Minnesota Democrat proceeded to do just that.

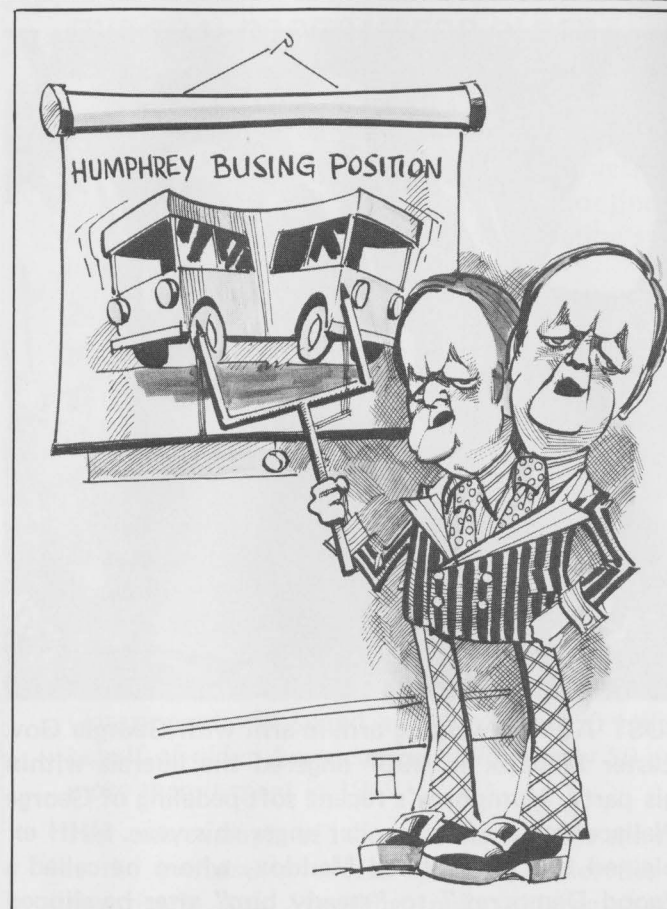
Likens Wallace to Hitler

Humphrey accused Wallace of embarking deliberately on a campaign to "embitter and divide the American people" and seeking to "inflame fear and frustration" and "play on prejudice." Wallace has "sought to bring this Nation inadvertently or by direction, to the brink of broadscale civil disorder..." HHH told the students. And just so they didn't miss the point, Humphrey reminded his audience that "in the 1930's the reactionary forces of Germany thought they had found a man to speak for them and, a few years later...the result was World War II."

In Jacksonville, Florida, Humphrey labeled Wallace an "apostle of hate and racism;" in Stratford, Connecticut he denounced him as a "counterfeit candidate" and a "union buster;" and in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania he accused both Wallace and his running mate of promoting "brute force at home and catastrophic force abroad."

At one point in the '68 campaign, Humphrey became so carried away in his attack on the Alabama Democrat that he declared the unmasking of Wallace as being equally as important as winning the Presidency:

"If in this campaign I make no other contribution to America's national life than to expose this threat—personified in the third-party candidate and expressed in his odious appeal—I will rest content on Nov. 6, win or lose."



"Actually my most recent position on busing, at least the one I have as of this hour, is very easy to understand, once you grasp the fact that the position I now hold is not the same one I held when I accused the President, in stating his position, of coming around to my position. Besides, in a democracy, one ought to be able to hold at least two contradictory positions on any given issue. After all, no less an authority than Ralph Waldo Emerson has said that a foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds."

But Humphrey's 1968 "frank talk" about Wallace has in 1972 become a whisper. This year when Humphrey desperately needs a large number of the Alabama Democrat's supporters to secure his party's Presidential nomination, the man whom HHH in '68 referred to as the reincarnation of Adolph Hitler has become simply a "cutie."

Fearing the Wallace appeal to labor, Humphrey is quoted in *Time* magazine as telling an audience of union leaders in Detroit after the Florida primary, that as for the Alabama Governor: "Be careful about these cuties. I don't mind if you flirt around a little but you just better come home."

On several other occasions this year Humphrey has pulled his punches on Wallace when he had ample opportunity to lambaste the man he urged be "repudiated overwhelmingly" in 1968. At a news conference at an airport in Miami when asked to com-

(Continued next page)



JUST AS HIS walking arm-in-arm with Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox in 1967 angered the liberals within his party, Humphrey's recent soft-pedaling of George Wallace has aroused similar anger this year. HHH explained that he grabbed Maddox, whom he called a "good Democrat," to "steady him" after he slipped on a wet sidewalk.

HUMPHREY

(Continued from previous page)

ment on Wallace's 42 percent of the vote in the Sunshine State primary, HHH did not denounce Wallace but simply called his showing a "protest vote" and calmly stated that the Alabama Democrat would not be the nominee of the Democratic Party.

Before the Florida primary Humphrey was asked on the nationally televised "Meet the Press" show what it would mean if Wallace beat him in that state. HHH passed up the chance to predict the end of the world, his ritualistic response in '68 and instead declared that a Wallace victory would do "nothing" to damage his candidacy because "I do not consider Mr. Wallace to be what I call a card-carrying Democrat." Period. Humphrey said no more.

In Wisconsin, the *N.Y. Times* quotes Humphrey as declining to criticize Wallace in the tiny farming community of Arnott, saying: "I am not going to be diverted from the main effort by spending all of my time in some kind of argument, a running battle with the Governor of Alabama. I'm not running for Governor—I'm running for President."

Humphrey's decision to soft-pedal Wallace is a dangerous ploy however and there are signs that the far-left within his party plan to use the issue to beat him over the head. With John Lindsay already denouncing Humphrey for "moving to the right," can Sen. McGovern be far behind?

PRESIDENT LABELS DRUG ABUSE "PUBLIC ENEMY NUMBER ONE"

President Nixon devoted a good part of two days last week to a problem he described as "Public Enemy Number One"—drug abuse.

On March 20, the President made a whirlwind trip to New York City to meet with Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and state and local officials, inspect the first regional office of his newly-created Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, and watch customs officials process incoming passengers from foreign countries at Kennedy International Airport. Upon returning to Washington, he met with his Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control to review the day's events.

On March 21, the President signed into law the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972, designed to coordinate federal efforts at drug abuse prevention, treatment, education and rehabilitation. The bill formally established the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, which has been operating under executive order since last June.

Balanced Strategy Against Drugs

The two days focused attention on the balanced strategy President Nixon has developed to deal with drug abuse. As he said in signing the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act: "There are so many who think of some simplistic answer to every problem, and particularly in this field. There are so many who feel, rightly, that we should have strong criminal penalties against the pushers and against those who are engaged in the drug traffic. We do have such penalties and they should be enforced."

"On the other hand a program of law enforcement alone is not enough, because, as we succeed in the law enforcement side, we may increase crime; increase crime because of the inability of those who are unable to obtain drugs to feed their habit, and so this means the treatment of addicts must go parallel with the program which deals with the other side of this problem."

President Nixon's other steps to deal with the drug abuse problem include: Making eradication of drug suppliers a major U.S. foreign policy objective through narcotics control coordinators in 57 American embassies overseas, developing narcotics action plans with key foreign countries and providing for increased funding for international narcotics control.

Shutting Off Sources

■ Shutting off the sources as the President did recently in cooperation with Turkey through joint agreements followed by Turkey's announcement of a total ban on the growing of the opium poppy.

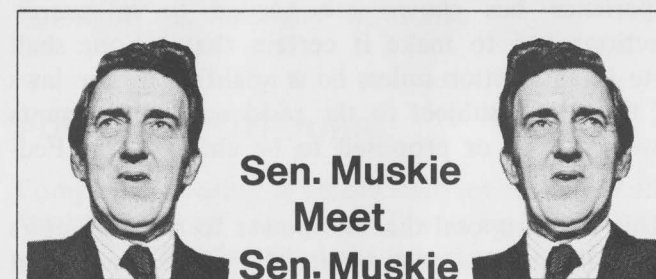
■ Interdicting the traffic overseas through such bodies as the Franco-American Inter-governmental Committee on Drug Controls, the United Nation Fund for Drug Control, amendments to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, and other measures proposed by President Nixon.

■ Intercepting drugs at points of entry through increased seizures by the U.S. Customs and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

■ Inhibiting distribution with the United States through a near doubling of drug-related arrests and increased funding for more law enforcement, the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, a joint state-federal narcotics task force in New York City, the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act and other measures.

■ Educating against drug-taking through the President's National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information, the Drug Education and Training Program and other actions.

■ Rehabilitation where needed, including special Defense Department and Veterans' Administration programs to deal with the drug problems of Vietnam veterans.



"San Antonio—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie stood before the weathered walls of the Alamo today and opened his quest for the vice presidency with a solemn call to Americans to 'get our emotions under control' and 'start using our heads.' The lanky Maine Democrat pledged to shun emotion-rousing campaign talk and to rest his case with the electorate upon reasoned discussion of the issues."—*Washington Post*, Sept. 9, 1968.

"Manchester, N.H.—With tears streaming down his face and his voice choked with emotion, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine) stood in the snow outside the *Manchester Union-Leader* this morning and accused its publisher of making vicious attacks on his wife, Jane. The Democratic Presidential candidate called publisher William Loeb 'a gutless coward'..."—*Washington Post*, Jan. 27, 1972.

FIVE GOAL PROGRAM FOR OLDER AMERICANS CALLS FOR ACTION NOW

In his senior citizen message to Congress last week, President Nixon outlined a bold, constructive, five-goal program which is now—and will continue even more in the future—to assist this Nation's 20 million older Americans:

- Improving the income position of older Americans;
- Upgrading the quality of nursing homes;
- Helping older Americans lead dignified, independent lives in their own homes;
- Expanding opportunities for the involvement of older persons in community life;
- Organizing the Government to meet the changing needs of older Americans.

President's Actions

As a result of President Nixon's actions, the Federal Government will spend an estimated \$50 billion on behalf of older Americans in 1973, nearly 50 percent more than it spent in 1969.

Just one example of increased concern for the elderly is the increase in overall spending under the Older Americans Act. Spending under this act has risen from \$32 million in 1969 to a proposed \$157 million as announced in the 1973 budget. The President is now recommending a further increase of \$100 million for nutrition and related services, bringing spending under the act to \$257 million—an eight-fold increase since 1969.

REGISTER-BY-MAIL SCHEME DIES A WELL DESERVED DEATH

In voting to table and thus most likely kill for this session of Congress S.2574—a bill to allow voters to register by mail for all Federal elections—the Senate has given the ax to a very bad piece of legislation.

The shortcomings of the legislation—sponsored by Democrat Sens. McGee, Kennedy, Humphrey and Inouye—have been outlined by the ranking GOP member of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Sen. Hiram L. Fong, of Hawaii:

Things Wrong With Bill

First, it would change drastically the manner of voter registration in the whole United States;

Second, it would impose Federal controls and guidance on the States;

Third, it would impose Federal controls and guidance on State and local political party organizations;

Fourth, it could create an overpowering Federal Voters Registration bureaucracy to influence elections;

(Continued next page)

REGISTER-BY-MAIL SCHEME*(Continued from previous page)*

Fifth, it would change radically our traditional and well-established voter registration systems;

Increased Chance for Fraud

Sixth, it would multiply the opportunities for fraud in elections;

Seventh, it would impose Federal registration costs in excess of a hundred million dollars per Presidential election year; and

Eighth, it would have serious, adverse implications on our entire system of elections and our system of government.

The opportunity for fraud under the legislation—called “Daley’s Delight” by Sen. GOP Leader Hugh Scott—was explained in detail by Sen. Fong;

No Registering in Person

“At present, except in very unusual circumstances, voter registration procedures by most States require the individual desiring to register to appear in person before a registrar at the time of registration. This bill allows prospective voters to register by mail for Federal elections. No personal appearances before any government official are necessary until the time of voting.

“In view of the fact that the residency requirement under the bill is only 30 days before election day and registration is accomplished by mail, the opportunities for fraud are increased tremendously. The time allowed for checking registration rolls is cut to a minimum, especially if a precinct or voting district has a large voter population.

“The bill has no cutoff date as to when registration cards must be received by the registration office in order for the voters to be put on the registration rolls. The bill only cites that the cards are to be mailed out to addressee no earlier than 45 days or later than 30 days before election day.

“It is entirely possible that only a few days will be available for registration list inspectors to have the opportunity to inspect such lists before election day. It is entirely possible cards would not be returned until election day.

“It is obvious that the opportunities for fraud under the provisions of this bill are many, and the safeguards for prevention of such fraud as the bills written are few. These reasons alone are sufficient for defeat of this measure.”

The bill was not opposed solely by Republicans. Democratic Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina, perhaps the most respected Constitutional lawyer in the Senate, also expressed his concern over the possibility of fraud if S.2574 were enacted:

SEN. KENNEDY ON FRAUD

In arguing against the charge that his register-by-mail legislation would open the door to fraud on a massive scale, Sen. Edward Kennedy responded in a way that was itself fraudulent. The bill preserves “the most effective fraud-prevention device that is widely used today,” Kennedy declared, the ability to compare the signature of the voter at the polling place with the signature on his registration card in the official files. Thus, the signature on the postcard form mailed by the registrant under S. 2574 will be available at the polling place to verify his identity on election day, said Kennedy. But surely the Senator must know that if an individual, not who he says he is, mails in a card with a phony signature on it, he will obviously be able to sign that same signature when he shows up in person to vote.

“This is a highly dangerous bill. In the hands of an unscrupulous organization, it would virtually permit the stealing of the Presidency of the United States. It would abandon all of the safeguards which human experience has shown are needed to safeguard elections and to make it certain that no one shall vote in an election unless he is qualified by the laws of the State, subject to the residency requirements now enforced or proposed to be enforced for Federal elections....

“This is a proposal that the power to register voters be really taken away from the State and local election officials in these 184,000 election precincts and be given to three bureaucratic Solomons in the Bureau of the Census. Every safeguard that the State laws now throw around the elections to prevent the stealing of elections is ignored by this bill. And I fear that they are abolished by this bill.”

McCARTHY PRESIDENCY WOULD BE A LAWLESS ONE, IF HE MEANS WHAT HE SAYS

If there ever were any doubts that ex-Sen. Eugene McCarthy is a totally unserious Presidential candidate, they have certainly been dispelled by his recent appearance on Elizabeth Drew’s “Thirty Minutes With...” television show.

In that interview, McCarthy declared that as President:

—Make “significant moves” in the operation of the Justice Department including the stopping of both the Berrigan trial and the Ellsberg trial because they are ridiculous.”

Assuming President McCarthy could stop the trials, which is debatable, to do so would be grossly irresponsible and illegal since both Berrigan and Ellsberg were indicted for their respective offenses as a result of evidence presented to Federal Grand juries.

Rev. Philip Berrigan has been charged with plotting a series of acts of anti-war vandalism leading to the kidnapping of Presidential advisor Dr. Henry Kissinger and the blowing up of the underground heating system of the Federal buildings in the Nation’s Capital. Dr. Daniel Ellsberg has been charged with stealing and distributing Defense Department documents.

—Refuse to enforce the so-called no-knock law, designed to prevent narcotics pushers from destroying their evidence before police could seize it, and the preventive detention law, designed to keep dangerous criminals off the street while they are awaiting trial.

—Refuse to spend money appropriated by the Congress for national defense. “It’s pretty hard for the Congress to force the President to spend money on arms if he doesn’t want to,” McCarthy said.

Speculating on who might serve in a McCarthy Cabinet, the ex-Senator mentioned Rep. Bella Abzug as a possible Secretary of Defense and “someone like Fulbright” as Secretary of State.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI:

Completely missing in all the analyses of the so-called Muskie “victory” in Illinois (“won big”—AP; “clear winner”—NBC) has been the question of why Muskie didn’t run stronger than he did (63–37 percent) against Eugene McCarthy considering that his only opposition was from a man who has been politically dead since 1968. As Sen. Henry Jackson put it: “The only thing Muskie proved (in Ill.) is that he can beat nobody.” Even against “nobody,” Muskie didn’t exactly set the state on fire. Muskie supporter, Ill. Sen. Adlai Stevenson III, had said he would be “disappointed” if Muskie got less than 65 percent of the vote. He got 63. The Muskie delegate total, 59, was a far cry from the 130 predicted by Muskie Illinois campaign manager Angelo Geocarlis in January. Like the man who hit himself on the head because it felt so good when he stopped, the Illinois primary was for Muskie a respite from the hammer blows in N.H. and Fla. The hammering starts again next week in Wis.

Question of the Week: If syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, as he says, believes in the people’s “right to know,” why doesn’t he let the people know where he got the controversial memo allegedly written by ITT lobbyist Dita Beard?

The legacy of crooked elections in Cook County, Illinois appears to have been upheld for another year. More than 25 persons were arrested last week in Chicago on charges of election law violations ranging from vote buying to tampering with voting machines. In one West Side precinct it was alleged that vote totals of 57 and 48 were on the machines when the polling places opened at 6 a.m....If Illinois Sen. Adlai Stevenson is the Democrats’ vice presidential nominee, as some think he might be, he may be in trouble with Southern Democrats with long memories. Back in 1968, before a DFL dinner in Minneapolis, Stevenson, then Ill. State Treasurer, told his audience that Hubert Humphrey may have substantial support in the South but he does not need a “single” Southern vote to win the Democratic Party’s Presidential nomination.

RFK, 1968; EMK, 1972

In disclaiming any interest in the Presidency this year, Sen. Teddy Kennedy is using phraseology almost identical to that used by Robert F. Kennedy prior to his announcing his candidacy in 1968. The *Boston Sunday Advertiser* this month quotes Teddy as saying he will not be a candidate this year and that he “cannot foresee any circumstances that would cause me to change my mind.” The lead paragraph in a Jan. 31, 1968 *N.Y. Times* story reports RFK as saying he would not oppose the renomination of President Johnson “under any foreseeable circumstances”... *Baltimore Sun* reporter Muriel Dobbin notes that in the weeks immediately preceding the Oregon primary (May 23), where Teddy is on the Presidential ballot, EMK’s public activities will increase sharply. From late April to May the Senator is scheduled to make appearances in Ark., S.C., N.J., Calif., Mich., Wis., Ky. and Vt., where he will talk to teachers, students, steel workers, National Conference of Christians and Jews, the UAW and the ADA and assorted Democratic fund-raising dinners.

Muskie and the Presidency

The *Miami Herald* quotes a Muskie aide as explaining the Senator’s reluctance to debate other candidates because he does not want to participate in “the kind of situation which places a premium on quick thinking.” One wonders just what kind of a job the Senator thinks the Presidency is?...A poll taken by *Modern Medicine* magazine shows that of the 17,219 physicians contacted, 56 percent oppose Sen. Kennedy’s national health insurance legislation...The *Minneapolis Tribune* quotes Rep. Shirley Chisholm as saying that if Hubert Humphrey is the Democrat’s Presidential candidate this year, “there will be a fourth party movement coming out of that convention.”

Monday, Mar. 27, 1972

Pollwatch: A mock student-government-sponsored election at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater has re-elected President Nixon with 318 votes over second place winner George McGovern with 302. Jackson was third with 45; Muskie, 36; and Chisholm, 31...A student poll at the University of Kansas has also re-elected the President. He took 19 percent of the vote; McGovern, 13; Muskie, 12; Chisholm, Lindsay, McCarthy, 4; and Humphrey, 2. The Iowa Poll shows President Nixon's Vietnam peace plans satisfy 43 percent of the people in that state; 31 not satisfied; and 11 undecided...The Connecticut Poll shows public opinion in that state regarding Vice President Agnew's performance has shown little change over the past 11 months. As of Feb., 49 percent approved of the way he is handling his job; 34 disapproved and 17 percent had no opinion.

Life Magazine and Howard Hughes

The Press: On Dec. 7, 1971, when McGraw-Hill announced hurriedly that it was publishing Howard Hughes' own life story, *Washington Post* reporter Stephen Isaacs asked Donald Wilson, corporate vice president of Time, Inc. (which was for \$250,000, to run three excerpts of the book in its *Life* magazine), how he was so sure Hughes' autobiography was the real thing. "Oh, we're absolutely positive," Wilson confided. "Look, we're dealing with people like McGraw-Hill. And, you know, we're not exactly a movie magazine. We've checked this thing out. We have proof."...A *TV Guide* survey of Mensa members (individuals with an IQ of 136 or more) finds 80 percent believe the networks slant the news: 25.5 percent say "frequently;" 38.8 percent, "occasionally;" 17, "rarely." Only 17 percent said the networks "try to be objective."

Speaking recently about his favorite subject, how the United States is becoming a police state, syndicated columnist Carl Rowan told students at Casper College: "Do you realize first class letters from overseas can be opened by the post office?" In "the quiet that followed" Rowan explained the letters are opened in an effort to catch any drug traffic into the country, according to the *Casper Star-Tribune*. What Rowan didn't explain to the students is that no mail, first class or any other kind, can be opened unless a search warrant is first obtained from a judge or magistrate who decides that there is probably cause to open the correspondence. Not a bad legal safeguard for a police state, eh Carl?

SPEAKING:

Today—Int. Sec. Morton, BLM Nat'l Advisory Bd. Council, Wash., D.C.; HUD Sec. Romney, Economic Club of Detroit; Ag. Sec. Butz, U.S.-Jap. Council, Wash., D.C.; Counsellor Finch, President's Minority PROT, Kansas City, Mo.; CEA Chmn. Stein, Conf. for Ad Council, Wash., D.C.; OEO Dir. Sanchez, Comstock Club, Sacramento, Calif.; Tues.—Trans. Sec. Volpe, Urban Trans. Council, Wash., D.C.; VA Admin. Johnson, State Sec. Rogers and Labor Sec. Hodgson, Advertising Council, Wash., D.C.; Stein, Mass. Mutual Life, Springfield; Butz, Farm magazine editors, Wash., D.C.; Wed.—U.S. Treas. Banuelos, Amer. Newspaper Women's Club, Wash., D.C.; Butz, Nat'l War College, Wash., D.C.; Finch, Comstock Club, Sacramento, Calif.; Communications dir. Klein, Rotary Club, Madison, Wis.; CEQ Chmn. Train, Los Angeles World Affairs Council; Volpe, MIT Sloan fellows, Wash., D.C.; Thurs.—Romney, Fed., State, Local officials, Wash., D.C.; Finch, Boy Scouts of America, Sacramento; Fri.—Butz, Ga. ASCA Conf., Atlanta; Sat.—Hodgson, Conn. GOP, Cheshire.

Monday. MAR. 27, 1972

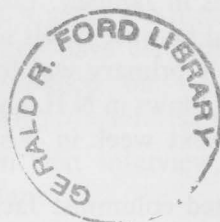
republican national committee

Senator Bob Dole — Chairman

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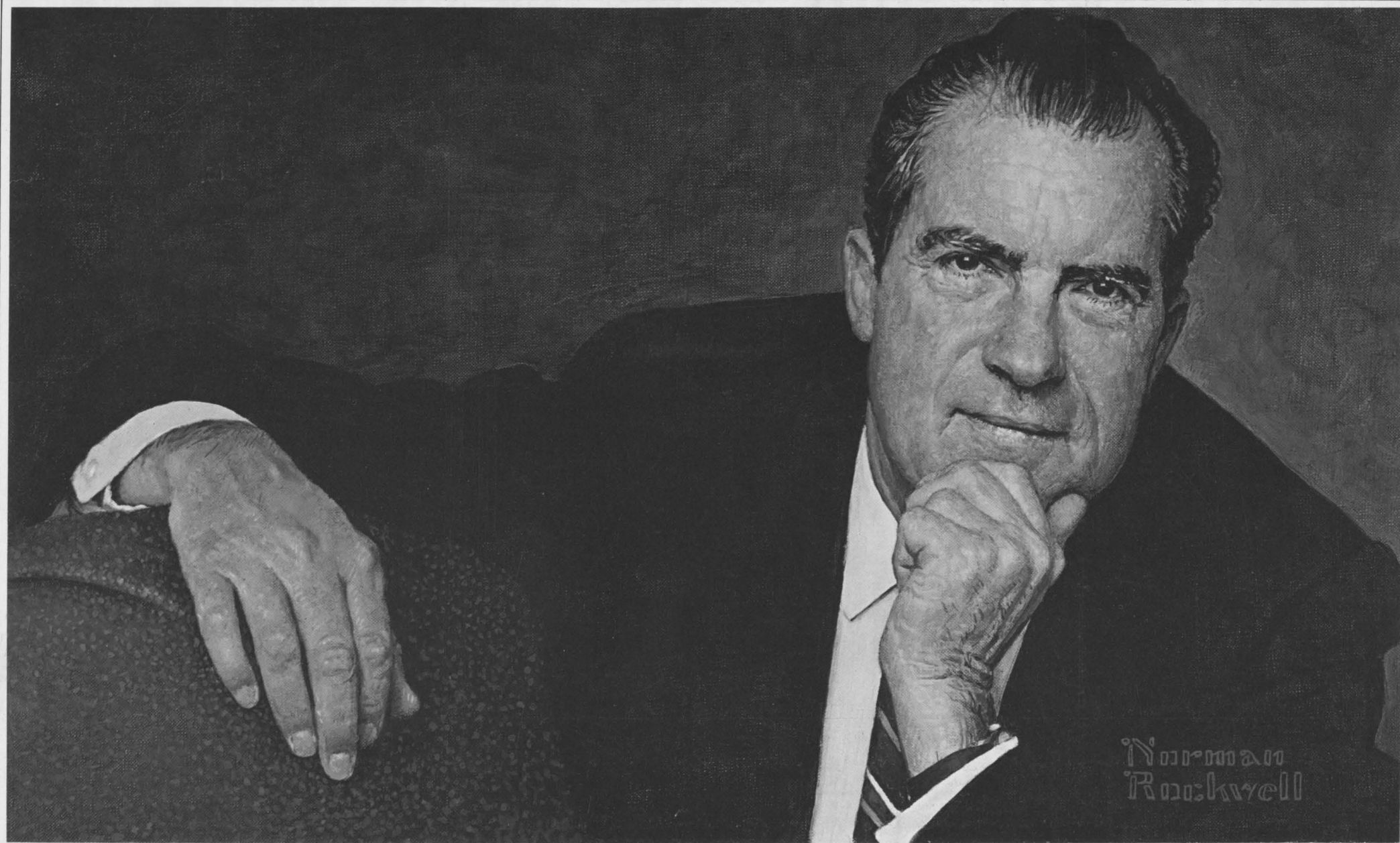
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First Monday

April 3, 1972





Inflation Fight Will Continue Until Worker, Consumer Win

(Excerpted from President Nixon's statement following labor resignations from the Pay Board)

The decision of three of the labor representatives to walk off the job of fighting inflation is totally selfish and irresponsible.

The West Coast longshoremen's settlement was the only specific case referred to in the statement by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, a statement which severely criticized the general pattern of Pay Board decisions. The Pay Board disallowed a 20.6 percent compensation increase which Mr. Meany and his colleagues supported but approved a 14.9 percent increase, even though it was more than double the general limit which the board had set.

The Pay Board was right and Mr. Meany was wrong on this issue.

The general pattern of decisions of the Pay Board is one with which the labor representatives have largely agreed. Of the 54 Pay Board decisions to date, labor has agreed in 36 of the votes—two thirds of the total. It has disagreed with only 13 decisions—or 25 percent. In once instance labor's representatives were split and in four instances they abstained. Over half of the Pay Board's decisions have been unanimous and, of the eight major wage cases voted on by the full board which have been most controversial, labor has agreed with the outcome in five. When the labor representatives say that this general pattern is one of "flagrant favoritism," they must recognize that the pattern is one to which they have generally agreed.

It is true, of course, that labor's representatives have not prevailed in every instance—and that they did not succeed in their effort to uphold the full 20.6 percent longshoremen's increase. In a free society no one is right all the time and no one can have his way all the time. All participants must be ready to accept a reasonable amount of give and take.

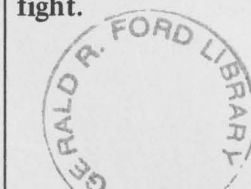
Organized labor's views have not been ignored by the Pay Board. In fact, they have usually been accepted. But we cannot and will not allow any single group—business or labor—to be the exclusive judge of fairness in its own case. The public interest must come before any special interest.

Our economic policies will continue to require certain sacrifices of the American people. But I am convinced that these policies are also in the best interests of all the American people. I am especially confident that they serve the best interests of our working men and women. For wage earners know that wage increases which are inflated are illusionary wage increases—they are inevitably cancelled out by rising prices.

Inflation is a dangerous and difficult enemy. We have set the course in the battle against that enemy—and our decisions have won the overwhelming approval of the Congress and the American public. I am determined to stay that course; I shall not be deterred by the disaffection of a few union leaders who represent only 17 percent of America's 80,000,000 wage earners.

My obligation is to serve the public interest—and the public interest will be served.

The fight against inflation will go on until the American consumer and the American workers win the fight.



Richard Nixon

THE COVER—The only life portrait of President Nixon completed since his election to office, now hangs in the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, D.C. An oil on canvas by Norman Rockwell, it was done in 1968 following President Nixon's election but prior to his inauguration. According to the artist, President Nixon sat for sketches in New York at the Plaza where Rockwell had set up a temporary studio. The sketches and color notes were then taken to his permanent studio in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where the painting was completed.

First Monday

April 3, 1972

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FEAR THAT FUN CITY WOULD BECOME FUN NATION MAJOR OBSTACLE TO A LINDSAY PRESIDENCY

"I take pride in the fact that I am a New Yorker. And I believe that the multiple problems which plague my city can be solved if it is given the right kind of leadership—leadership that is capable of inspiring enthusiasm, willing to experiment, prepared to risk daring ideas."—Rep. John Lindsay writing in the *Saturday Evening Post*, Oct. 9, 1965.

"While New York City is still the cultural and financial capital of this country...for the people who live there it is presently a place where housing can't be found, streets are unsafe, corruption undermines public trust, traffic is unbearable, garbage isn't picked up often enough and, worst of all, no one can ever seem to get anything changed for the better because as things now stand, there is no actual control over the functioning of the city government despite the almost total centralization of power in city hall."—Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller in his message to the State Legislature, Jan. 18, 1972.

John V. Lindsay running for the Presidency on the basis of how he has dealt with the problems of New York City, problems largely of his own making, is a little like the young man who when accused of murdering his parents and confronted with the overwhelming evidence, pleaded for mercy on the grounds that he was an orphan.*

No matter how favorably Lindsay tries to present his "six years on the front lines of the urban crisis," no



matter how many slick slogans his image-makers come up with ("John Lindsay—because he saw in what he couldn't do how much had to be done"), the fear on the part of the average American voter that if Lindsay were to become President, Fun City would become Fun Nation, remains the N.Y. Democrat's number one obstacle to ever occupying the White House.

For poor John Lindsay there is no getting away from his sorry record as Mayor of New York.

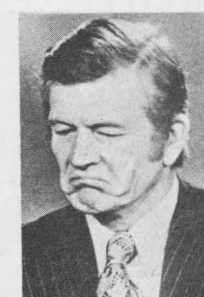
No Substantive Achievements

Ultra-liberal N.Y. *Post* columnist Murray Kempton

*Lindsay's theme for his Presidential campaign is dealt with in Irving Copi's "Introduction to Logic" (Macmillan, 1961) as informal fallacy No. 5: Argumentum ad Misericordiam (an appeal to pity). This fallacy is said to be committed when pity is appealed to for the sake of getting a conclusion accepted.



Lindsay on Lindsay



"It's not true that being mayor of New York is a dead end. Some mayors of New York have gone far. Some have had to go far. One went to Mexico. Another went to Europe. I think the mayor of a great city ought to forget about running for other offices. He ought to exhaust himself politically in his job of the moment. As for myself, I have no inclination or wish to run for any other office."—*Playboy* magazine interview, September 1967.

"I think that a person who is a mayor of a major city in the 1960's, for an indefinite period to come, at least as far as I can see, better make up his mind that that's his public role, and when he's done with that he should step back into private life and get his batteries recharged, as Mr. Stimpson was fond of saying."—*Meet the Press*, Dec. 31, 1967.

"Q. How about the possibility of your becoming a Democratic Presidential candidate?

A. No, sir. No possibility. I don't have the inclination personally, neither is it viable politically."—*News conference, quoted in the New York Times, Sept. 23, 1970.*

writes: "The substantive achievement does not exist: under Lindsay the air is fouler, the streets dirtier, the bicycle thieves more vigilant, the labor contracts more abandoned in their disregard for the public good, the Board of Education more dedicated to the manufacture of illiteracy than any of these elements ever were under Wagner."

Writing in *Life* magazine, New Left populist Jack Newfield quotes a friend who works for the Mayor of Boston as saying: "Lindsay is giving good intentions a bad name." Newfield himself says "New York is John Lindsay's Chappaquiddick."

British journalist Alistair Cooke writes of N.Y. under Lindsay: "Its water is doctored with increasing desperation to taste like carbolic acid. Its streets, once

(Continued next page)

FUN CITY

(Continued from previous page)

you get above or beyond the wealthy compound of the upper East Side, are abandoned to dustbins groaning with uncollected garbage. Its courts provide so long an interval between crime and punishment that many dangerous criminals are out on bail or appeal. The public transport is congested, dirty and subject to power blackouts. The schools are a battleground of races, and of teachers too harried by disorder to do much teaching."

'Ain't Worth A Damn'

A *Time* magazine poll of N.Y. cab drivers features a typical comment by hacker Bill Inch: "Lindsay ain't worth a damn. Personally, he's ruined this city. What kind of a President do you think he'd make?"

A *Newsweek* magazine article in August of last year capsulizes the Lindsay record: "His reign has been beset by crises from its very first day, when bus and subway workers started a 13-day walkout and brought the city near paralysis....His water commissioner, James Marcus, went to prison for taking kick-backs. The jails rioted. Subways broke down. Transit fares jumped from 15 to 20 to 30 a ride...The budget doubled to \$8.6 billion. The welfare rolls increased 117 percent, and welfare workers were discovered parking hundreds of homeless relief clients in tacky hotels at exorbitant rents. Prostitution and pornography bloomed in midtown...A newspaper expose forced Lindsay to appoint a panel to investigate corruption in his own police department...Lindsay... has mastered neither the craft of administering the city's vast bureaucracy nor the art of turning deals just to keep things going....His housing program, perhaps the softest spot in his whole record, has been so trammled in red tape that the number of units being built currently only roughly equals the number being abandoned."

Even the *N.Y. Times* has taken Lindsay to task. Scoring his absenteeism from the city while running for President, the paper editorializes: "There remains so much to be done. Costs soar, services decline and many groups begin to feel increasingly neglected and excluded...the streets are still filled with trash, crime assumes the proportions of a fearsome threat, drug abuse spreads. And spirit, that vitally important intangible, sags."

Police Boo Lindsay

United Press International reports that when Lindsay in Boston announced he would run in the Massachusetts Presidential primary he was booed by about 30

off-duty policemen who handed out leaflets saying: "Mayor Lindsay's problems with the N.Y. Police Department were serious and have occurred more than once...and whereas our Mayor (Kevin White) has chosen to mold himself in the image of Mayor Lindsay, we hereby declare that we won't tolerate this nor support either of them."

Commenting on Lindsay's decision to run for the Presidency, *Boston Globe* political columnist David Nyhan writes: "Given the crumbling of New York City's clay foundations these days, you have to credit Lindsay with good instincts in seeking the fastest way out of the mayor's job. There is, after all, nothing else to run for next year but the Presidency."

Campaigning in Miami in the Florida primary, Lindsay was heckled by former residents of his city and greeted over head by a plane flying a banner saying: "Forest Hills, N.Y. Says Beware of Lindsay." In New York, the Mayor was strongly denounced by the president-elect of the N.Y. Board of Rabbis for allowing the scatter-site, low income housing project to be built in Forest Hills, the second largest income area in Queens County.

Record Amounts of Aid

Addressing himself to Lindsay's excuse that he could have done better in New York City had the Federal Government and State Government not "short-changed" the city, columnist Nick Timmesch points out that New York has received record amounts of aid: "Direct Federal aid to the city government tripled in the Nixon years to \$1.6 billion. State aid from the Rockefeller Administration went from \$965 million to \$2.4 billion, and the city gets as much money from Albany as it sends there."

Even in diving into Florida waters to show concern for pollution, the Lindsay record as Mayor surfaced. Sen. George McGovern cracked: "The papers showed this brave man standing firm against pollution and sharks. The question is whether the Mayor would dive into the Hudson River."

News stories, which have now become routine in New York, graphically illustrate Lindsay's continuing failure as Mayor.

Edward Kirkman points out in a *N.Y. Daily News* article that statistically it would have been safer to have served in Vietnam in 1971 than to have lived in New York City. American combat deaths there were 1,380 while during the same time period N.Y. City had 1,466 murders by police count.

A *N.Y. Times* article, headlined "Narcotics Related Deaths Here Reported at 1,259 for Last Year" re-



FOREIGN PRESS HAILS PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY FOR PEACE

"As a result of this trip, we have started the long process of building a bridge across that gulf, and even now we have something better than the absence of war. Not only have we completed a week of intensive talks at the highest levels; we have set up a procedure whereby we can continue to have discussions in the future.

"We have demonstrated that nations with very big and fundamental differences can learn to discuss those differences calmly, rationally and frankly, without compromising their principles. This is the basis of a

structure for peace, where we can talk about differences, rather than fight about them."

So said President Nixon upon his return from his historic journey to China. In the weeks that have followed since that return, the truth of his words has become ever more clear. While the long-run impact of the President's trip cannot be fully anticipated, already it is apparent that the President has scored a foreign policy triumph of the broadest proportions.

London Paper Praises Trip

From all around the globe words of approbation have flowed into Washington about the President's trip. *The London Daily Mirror* asserts that "Mr. Nixon's Peking talks have gone an astonishingly long way toward ending a quarter-century of suspicion, hostility and total non-communications."

Prime Minister McMahon of Australia argues that the "visit itself...was a gain for all of us." The *Ceylon Daily Times* says "the real triumph belongs to another revolution—the American Revolution, which nourished the human qualities of daring and inventiveness, a questing and critical spirit that is still alive in American society and politics."

Rumanian Party-State Leader Ceausecu states "We especially appreciate the fact that the principles of peaceful co-existence have been clearly inscribed in the Chinese-American communique—principles which must form the basis of relations between states and which these two states agreed to apply in their policies."

The Standard of Dar es Salaam holds that the communique "sent waves of hope far beyond the borders of China and America." Foreign Minister Adam

FUN CITY

(Continued from previous page)

ports that the 1971 figure is "more than any other previous year."

Another *Times* article, headlined "City Air Found 7 Percent Dirtier Than in '69" reports N.Y. city officials conceding publicly for the first time that one of the key air pollutants—suspended particulate matter, or dirt—has increased over the last three years despite stepped up control efforts. And on and on it goes.

When John Lindsay announced his decision to run for President it was obvious that he and his political advisers had worked hard to come up with a theme that would set him apart from the numerous Democratic Senators he would be running against. The line was: "It's time the people sent Washington a President (Lindsay) instead of Washington sending the people a President." There may be more wisdom in the slogan than even Lindsay realizes; after all, look what happened to the people of New York the last time Washington sent them a Mayor.

Malik of Indonesia thinks it "a good omen of a relaxation of future world tensions, especially in South-east Asia."

Promising Developments Anticipated

Sankei of Tokyo says "the rails have been laid for the establishment of Sino-American co-existence and normalization of relations at a moderate tempo. This is the greatest result of President Nixon's trip." On the other hand, Italian Premier Giulia Andreotti argued that the trip's final importance may be that it will "bring about even more promising developments."

The truth is that President Nixon's trip, whether considered in the short-term or the long-term, is a foreign policy landmark. In the short-term, the trip has begun the end of 25 years of mutual hostility between the world's most powerful country and the world's most populous, established a procedure and laid a groundwork for continued discussions, and led to a partial coming-together of viewpoints on the important issues which must be settled before there is a real Pacific Peace.

China and the United States have agreed to supplement the already existing talks in Poland with new, regular discussions between both countries' ambassadors to France in Paris. Cultural exchanges and trade agreements seem possible in the short-run.

Cooperation and Consultation

Further down the road is possible Chinese-American cooperation, or at least consultation, on other international issues—disarmament, mutual respect of foreign borders, economic and monetary questions, social issues, the United Nations, and the like.

In short, President Nixon's trip to Peking represented a major diplomatic victory. While it is too early to determine whether a structure of peace will emerge from these talks, there can be little doubt but that the hopes for such a structure have not been so well-founded in this century as they are now.

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM — HUMPHREY STYLE

Q. About the economy, what would you do different?

A. Well, that's not really my job now to outline. I would have done differently had I been elected President.

—Excerpted from interview with Senator Humphrey in *The Washington Post*, Jan. 16, 1972.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE EARL BUTZ PROVES TO BE A MAN OF ACTION

As welcome as a refreshing rain after planting—that's the impact Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz is making on rural America.

The word in Washington is that things happen when Earl Butz is around, which is why throughout the Nation's agricultural areas the confidence of farmers is rising along with Republican prospects. Secretary Butz is doing "much better than his worst enemies hoped and expected," says nationally-syndicated columnist Richard Wilson, whose comments are typical of those found on editorial pages of farm publications and city papers alike.

Man of Decision

From the moment President Nixon appointed him Secretary of Agriculture, Butz has demonstrated that he is a man of decisive action, initiating with machine-gun rapidity a series of moves all designed to improve farm income. In his efforts, Butz is backed by the President all the way.

The Secretary's first decision, on his first day in office, was to order government-buying of corn on the open market to help bolster farmers' prices. Federal purchases needed to be only modest in nature, but they had the psychological effect that the Secretary sought. Farmers' corn prices have gone up.

During his first six weeks on the job, Butz won Administration approval for many other actions that have given farmers cause for optimism. These include:

- Release of \$55.5 million for the 1972 Rural Environmental Assistance Program to help farmers conserve land and water and enhance the environment.

- Announcement of new payments to wheat farmers who voluntarily set aside more land.

- Increase of the rice allotment by 11 percent in response to a greater need for rice exports.

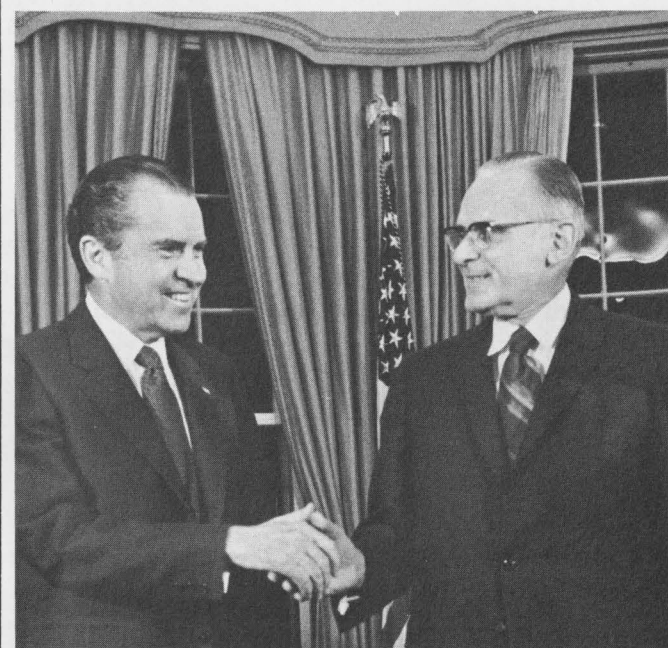
- Release of an additional \$109 million in Rural Electrification Administration loans to expand power in rural areas and promote countryside development.

- Approval of a new corn acreage reduction program in 1972 to compensate farmers for working down the excess supply of grain.

- Inauguration of an experimental recreation program whereby farmers are paid to set aside land for hunting, fishing and other recreational uses.

- Establishment of a new pest research and management program to help farmers save money in controlling pests while reducing their use of DDT and similar chemicals.

(Continued next page)



PRESIDENT NIXON congratulates Earl Butz after being sworn in as Secretary of Agriculture.

■ Approval of working plans for the National Wheat Institute that will put \$2 million to work on wheat research seeking new food and industrial uses for that grain.

Confounds Critics

Confounding the critics who at the time of his confirmation tried to picture him as the tool of big business interests, Butz has centered his attention and actions on problems of the family farmers and small farmers of the Nation.

One of his early moves was to set up a crash program for commodity-by-commodity marketing teams to move out into farm areas and work with farmers, universities, farm organizations and business firms on ways to help farmers sell their products at more favorable prices.

"We are concerned about conglomerate companies that enter farming and benefit from lower interest rates, marketing advantages, easier access to capital and tax loopholes," Butz tells farm audiences. "I am for small farmers and young farmers having the chance to grow into economic farm units that will keep up with the times—so that they and their growing families can live as well as city people."

When the Secretary goes before a group of farmers as their "hired hand," he hammers home the point that he intends to fight for better farm income—and he won't be satisfied until their take-home pay is at least on a par with the take-home pay of people in other sectors of the economy.

Popular in Farm Belt

Whether lambasting dock union leaders for undercutting farm prices by going on strike at harvest time, or employing the cool logic of an economist to expose the evils of farm price controls, Butz has won overnight popularity in the Farm Belt as a champion for farmers.

"You'll find plenty of farmers around here who are delighted that somebody in Washington finally said it's time farm prices got back to where they were 20 years ago, without worrying about the hell he'll catch from the consumers," Max Naylor, an Iowa farmer, is quoted as telling a *New York Times* reporter.

The same story carried the comment of another Iowan, Ernest Thomas, that farmers are saying that for the first time in a long spell, "We've got a Secretary of Agriculture who isn't afraid to speak out for the farmers."

Such sentiments are having their effects in the halls of Congress as well. Iowa Rep. William Scherle, who made headlines by protesting, "Oh hell, not another professor!" when Dr. Butz was appointed, now praises Butz as a "great Secretary of Agriculture." Scherle adds: "I'm for him 100 percent."

VICE PRESIDENT PRAISES POLICE

"I for one am a person who is pretty sick and tired of constantly reading from some of these publications that when a policeman takes his life in his hands and tries to stem the flow of crime in his city and does what is necessary to cut off those people who would pervert their individual freedoms, to abuse the freedom of others, that he is over-reacting. I think there has been too much talk of police brutality and over-reaction.

"I want to leave you with just one thought. When it comes to the point of whether this Nixon Administration, and particularly myself as an individual, are going to prefer the kind of diligent, strict law enforcement that's necessary to protect this country of ours, or whether we're going to agonize over the root causes of conditions that are constantly used as an excuse for some people to commit crime, I'm going to stick with law enforcement every time."—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew before the Holy Name Society, Police Dept. of New York City Communion Breakfast.

PRESIDENT FOLLOWS WORDS WITH ACTION TO ASSURE EVERY AMERICAN ADEQUATE HEALTH CARE

"An all-direction reform of our health care system—so that every citizen will be able to get quality health care at reasonable cost regardless of income and regardless of area of residence—remains an item of highest priority on my unfinished agenda for America in the 1970's."

So said President Nixon in sending his message on national health care to the Congress early last month.

But unlike many others, President Nixon has followed up on his words with action—bold and creative action—to assure every American adequate health care protection.

Three Main Features

The President's program contains three main features:

■ The National Health Insurance Partnership Act, which would require employers to provide adequate health insurance for their employees, who would share the underwriting of its cost. Poor families not headed by an employed individual would receive similar protection through a Family Health Insurance Protection plan.

■ The Health Maintenance Organization Assistance Act, which would encourage the unification into a single organization of physician, hospital, laboratory and clinical service both to reduce the cost of health care and provide a greater incentive for the medical profession to practice preventive health care.

■ H.R. 1, the President's welfare reform bill, which would amend the Medicare and Medicaid programs to reduce the cost of health care for older Americans by extending coverage to many disabled persons not now covered. Parts A and B of the Medicare program would be combined so that every individual is assured both hospital and physician care.

Research and Preventive Action

Other features of the President's program are research and preventive action to reduce heart disease, alcoholism, cancer, drug abuse, sickle cell anemia and venereal disease. Measures to increase family planning services and health education resources are also included.

"In the ultimate sense," said the President, "the general good health of our people is the foundation of our national strength, as well as being the truest wealth that individuals can possess."

"Nothing should impede us from doing whatever is necessary to bring the best possible health care to those who do not now have it—while improving health care quality for everyone—at the earliest possible time."

But perhaps the best feature of the President's program is that it takes advantage of those parts of our Nation's existing health care programs which have worked while eliminating those which have not.

Kennedy Plan Too Expensive

In this sense, the President's program contrasts sharply with the national health insurance program advocated by Sen. Edward Kennedy and co-sponsored by the leading Democratic presidential candidates—a program which would cost the American taxpayer \$77 billion each year—that is, \$1,271 for every family in the country.

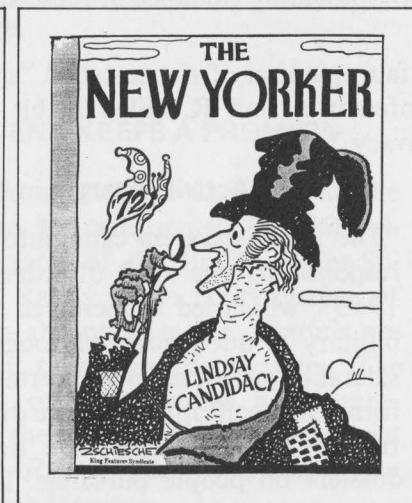
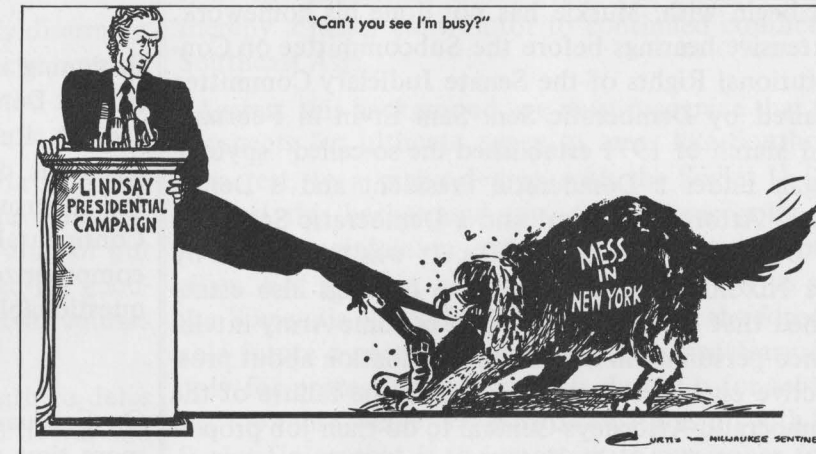
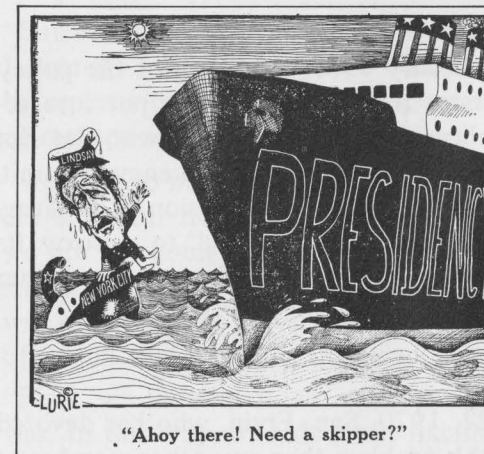
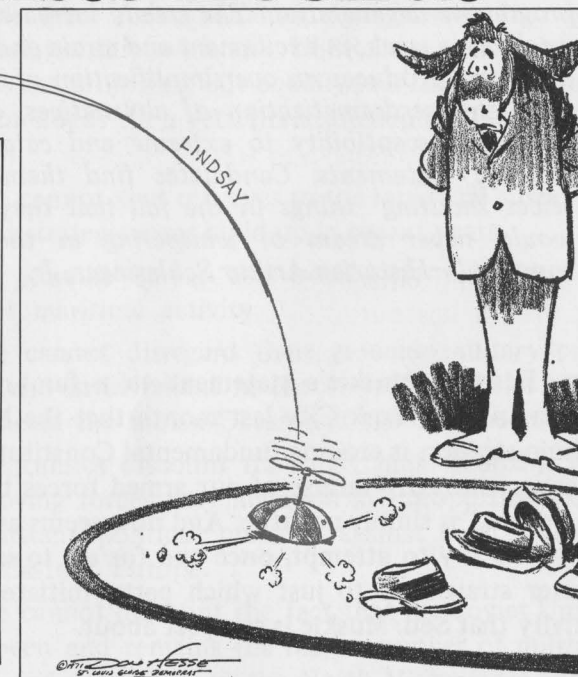
The President realizes that the American people do not want to see their health care tax tripled with a single stroke—and tripled for a program that would be more disruptive than helpful.

President Nixon is confident that the American people will support his latest efforts to provide quality health care without destroying the system which has served the country well. As he said in closing his message to the Congress: "If the Administration and the Congress continue to act together—and act on the major proposals this year, as I strongly again urge—then the 1970's will be remembered as an era in which the United States took the historic step of making the health of the entire population not only a great goal but a practical objective."

THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY

"There is a tendency in this country to think that technology is the cause of many negative things. Some of our people seem to compare technology with dark spirits that once inhabited the trees and the rocks and the storms. It is not the machines, the technology, but the uses dictated to them by man that determines whether technology is a liberating force or an oppressive one. It is the values that men impart to their technologies which determine whether men can control the products of their own brains."—Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson before the Economic Club of New York.

Editorial Cartoonists Look at John Lindsay



THE ARMED FORCES AND "SPYING": MUSKIE TELLS IT LIKE IT ISN'T

"Political campaigns tend to be exercises in progressive degeneration. The steady increase, week after week, in excitement and strain and weariness produces an oversimplification of issues, an overdramatization of alternatives, a growing susceptibility to extreme and catastrophic statements. Candidates find themselves shouting things in the fall that they would never dream of whispering in the summer."—Historian Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.

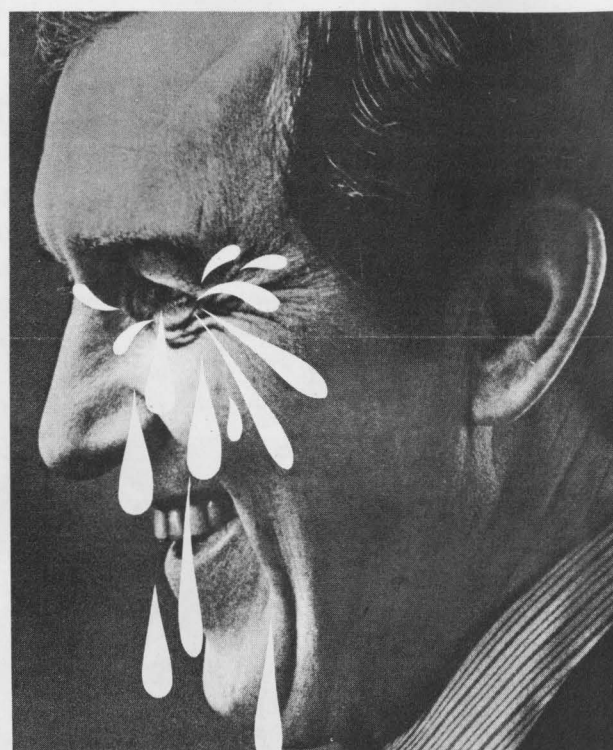
Sen. Edmund Muskie's statement to a fund-raising dinner in New York City last month that the Nixon Administration is eroding fundamental Constitutional liberties through "misuse of our armed forces to spy on people," is simply not true. And now seems as good a time as any to attempt, once and for all, to set the matter straight as to just which party initiated the activity that Sen. Muskie is so upset about.

To begin with, Muskie has not done his homework. Extensive hearings before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Senate Judiciary Committee chaired by Democratic Sen. Sam Ervin in February and March of 1971 established the so-called "spying" began under a Democratic President and a Democratic Attorney General and a Democratic Secretary of Defense in the mid-1960's. It was terminated by the Nixon Administration. The hearings also established that excesses on the part of some Army intelligence personnel in collecting information about prospective civil disorders were due to the failure of the Democratic Attorneys-General to do their job properly by providing guidance in these activities.

A fair appraisal of the so-called "spying" is given by Professor Arthur R. Miller in his book "Assault on Privacy."

Activity Started in Mid-1960's

"The Army's system came into existence as a response to the civil disorders in the mid-1960's, which led to increased reliance on the military to quell riots. Although there is considerable justification for certain types of information collection that are directly relevant to the Army's duties, the development of dossiers on people pursuing lawful activities bears little relationship to the function of the military during a civil disorder..."



Beginning in February 1969, a reversal of the policy of the Democratic Administration was put into effect. A Republican Attorney General, who did not shirk his duty, established an interagency committee to provide guidance and supervision. The Army Continental Command was ordered to destroy its computerized civil disturbance data bank. Other questionable practices were also ended.

On February 27, 1970, Sen. Ervin, who has devoted more time to this problem than any other member of Congress, wrote to the Secretary of the Army:

"I wish to commend you for the prompt and effective action you have taken to reduce the Army Department's involvement in domestic intelligence work. I was gratified to learn that you have discontinued the computer data bank which was maintained on 'potential incidents and individuals involved in potential civil disturbance incidents.' Furthermore, the fact that you have ordered the withdrawal and destruction of a list of people who might be involved in civil disturbances is also laudable and will be reassuring to those in Congress concerned with Constitutional rights."

April 3, 1972

STABLE MILITARY BALANCE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN PEACE, SAYS LAIRD

(Excerpted from an address by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird before the Cincinnati Council on World Affairs, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 10, 1972)

"In a little more than two months, President Nixon will visit Moscow. As in the case of his recent visit to Mainland China, the President's trip is part of this Administration's steady effort to achieve our Nation's main foreign policy goal: a generation of peace.

"President Nixon has repeatedly emphasized his hope of bringing about a basic change in our relations with the USSR—a change from confrontation to negotiation. If a generation of peace is to be realized, nothing is more important than the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"The potential for successful talks is possible, because we realistically proceed to negotiations from a position of strength and because we refuse to put negotiations and strength into separate and isolated compartments.

"Some want us to negotiate by unilaterally disarming. I strongly believe that such a course of action would be counter-productive and dangerous to the security of our country and the safety of our people.

"We wish to move from an era of confrontation to an era of negotiation. But to put it simply and candidly, we are not going to place our destiny or that of our friends or allies at the mercy of the hoped-for goodwill of any other power. We will pursue two courses of action that are mutually supporting:

"First, we must maintain adequate strength to deter war. In this way, we reduce the likelihood of war and remain prepared should war come.

"Second, we must demonstrate, as we are doing, a willingness to negotiate agreements that can lead to arms limitation instead of arms competition and that can help achieve peace.

"But a cardinal rule guiding our Strategy of Realistic Deterrence is that our essential strength will not be reduced unilaterally in the absence of agreements that will reduce the need for our strength.

"This is not to say that we are unprepared to take every reasonable risk for peace. On the contrary, we are trying to build a new relationship with the Soviet Union; a relationship based on reciprocal self-restraint and mutual accommodation of interests. But, however ready the U.S. may be to base its policies on these principles, that alone will not suffice to

create a more stable and positive relationship with the Soviet Union. These are principles that both sides must observe or nothing will be changed.

"While there are encouraging signs in several areas in our relationship with the USSR...we cannot ignore other less promising but equally real facts which bear on our hopes for a better relationship with the Soviet Union:

■ We cannot shut our eyes to the rapid and sustained Soviet strategic arms build-up in recent years.

■ We cannot ignore the world-wide expansion of Soviet maritime activity.

■ We cannot disregard their growing military presence and involvement in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean.

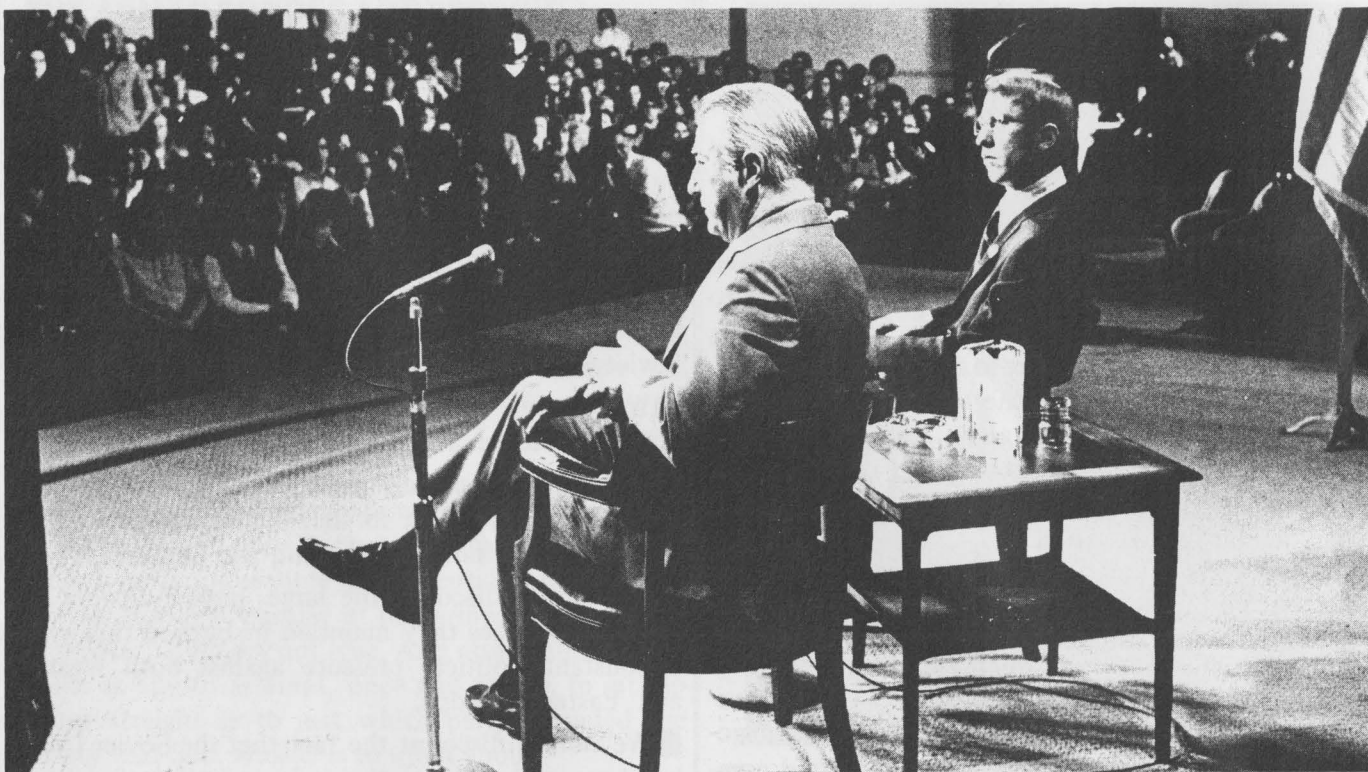
■ We cannot discount the large, highly capable and improving forces they maintain in Europe that exert a constant political pressure against both Western and Eastern Europe.

■ We cannot discount the fact that the Soviet Union has been and remains the major supplier of military arms and munitions to the North Vietnamese and is thereby a major contributor to continued conflict in Southeast Asia.

"Against this background, we must recognize that the prospects for ultimate peace in areas like Southeast Asia rest, to a major degree, with the Soviet Union. Against this background too, we must recognize the need for maintaining military power—ours and our allies. For a stable military balance between us and the Soviets is and will continue to be for the foreseeable future a necessary condition. It is necessary not only for protecting our interests, but also for achieving the more stable and positive relationship with the Soviet Union that is so important to our hopes for a generation of peace.

PRESIDENT KEEPS A PROMISE

"President Nixon has done exactly what he promised when he campaigned in 1968—altered the character of the United States Supreme Court. Rarely has a court change of mood been so abrupt as in Mr. Nixon's appointments in three turbulent years. The Warren Court of activists has been transformed into the Burger Court of judicial self-restraint."—Richard Strout, writing in the *Christian Science Monitor*.



VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW TELLS IT LIKE IT IS AND DRAKE STUDENTS LOVE IT

Des Moines—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's trip to Drake University last month—the first in a series of campus tours he plans to make to “listen and learn”—was a smashing success for both the Vice President and the students.

Following the Vice President's hour-long question and answer session, in which he discussed the dollar in Europe, the government of Greece, the ITT and the GOP, the Florida primary, equal rights for women, day care, the national debt, the President's China trip, the 18-year-old vote, Vietnam, amnesty, wage-price controls and drugs and marijuana, *First Monday* spoke with students and asked their reaction:

Open-Minded and Cool

Barbara Boose, a freshman interested in science said: “I'm glad he came. It gave me an opportunity to understand his position because I never knew that much about him. I thought he was open-minded and kept his cool.”

Jeffrey Dungan, a junior from Des Moines studying sociology, felt the Vice President's appearance was “good for the student body” and “possibly will enable us to develop a closer rapport between the Administration and students.” The Vice President's answers “helped enable the students to get a better idea of what the Administration is doing,” Dungan declared.

Charles Cockerell from Independence, Mo., a senior

medical student, said: “I'm glad he came. I've always had negative feelings about Agnew. The press has not exactly done wonders for his image. Seeing him, however, has changed my mind. He's really a very intelligent man.”

Answered Questions Straight Forwardly

Karen Krejci, a senior music major from Cedar Rapids, observed: “I was impressed that he really hit on the questions that were asked and did not run from them. He was a lot more open and a lot more honest that I have been led to believe...by the newspapers and current public opinion.”

Ron Watson, a pre-law student from Northbrook, Illinois, was “really impressed” by the Vice President's “intelligence.” Admitting that he had negative feelings (again, media-inspired) about the Vice President before seeing him, Watson said: “I'll probably wind up voting for him.”

Jean Golden, a sophomore English major, didn't care for the Vice President's political views “but I think he did an impressive job of making them clear and appealing.”

John Hale of Collins, Iowa, a sophomore studying social studies, said that considering the atmosphere the Vice President was in, “he really did a good job.” Hale said the trip to the Drake campus was “good for Des Moines and the whole campus.”

TOUGH ON ALABAMA GOVERNOR IN 1968, HUMPHREY NOW SOFT ON WALLACE

“We beat the face cards of the Democratic deck. This has been the turning point in American politics. We have turned the Democratic Party around.”—Gov. George Wallace commenting on the results of the Florida primary, quoted in Time magazine.

Whether Alabama Gov. George Wallace has or has not “turned the Democratic Party around,” as he puts it, remains to be seen. But one thing is certain: Wallace has sure turned Sen. Hubert Humphrey around. In 1968 Humphrey was rough and tough on the Alabama Democrat. This year Humphrey has been a real cream puff in dealing with the man he once urged be “overwhelmingly repudiated.”

During the 1968 Presidential campaign, Humphrey pulled out all the stops in denouncing Wallace. Speaking to a student audience at the University of Tennessee, HHH declared: “The year 1968 calls for frank talk. It calls for candor, the best that a man can give.” Humphrey said that Wallace must be “repudiated overwhelmingly” and the Minnesota Democrat proceeded to do just that.

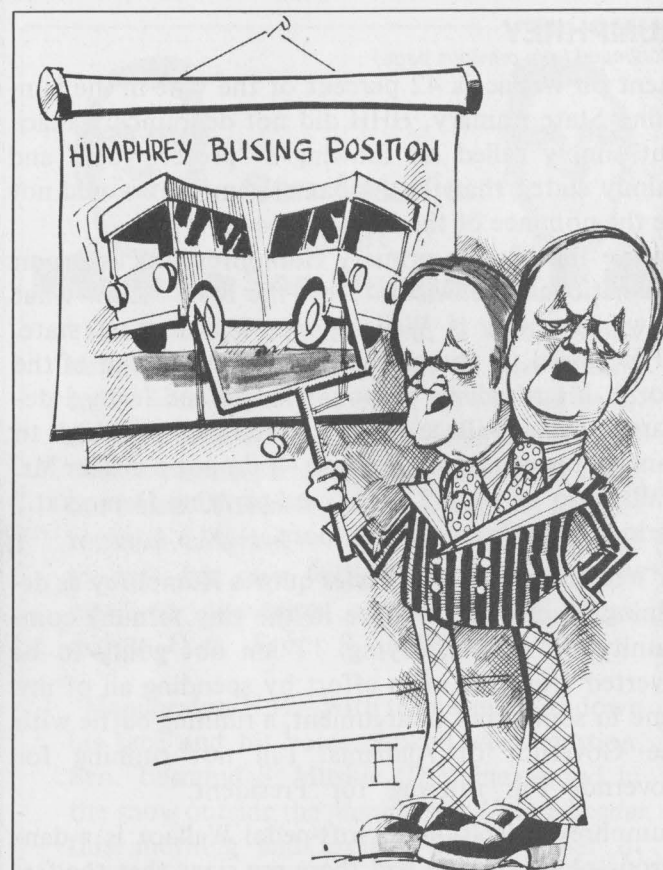
Likens Wallace to Hitler

Humphrey accused Wallace of embarking deliberately on a campaign to “embitter and divide the American people” and seeking to “inflame fear and frustration” and “play on prejudice.” Wallace has “sought to bring this Nation inadvertently or by direction, to the brink of broadscale civil disorder...” HHH told the students. And just so they didn't miss the point, Humphrey reminded his audience that “in the 1930's the reactionary forces of Germany thought they had found a man to speak for them and, a few years later...the result was World War II.

In Jacksonville, Florida, Humphrey labeled Wallace an “apostle of hate and racism;” in Stratford, Connecticut he denounced him as a “counterfeit candidate” and a “union buster;” and in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania he accused both Wallace and his running mate of promoting “brute force at home and catastrophic force abroad.”

At one point in the '68 campaign, Humphrey became so carried away in his attack on the Alabama Democrat that he declared the unmasking of Wallace as being equally as important as winning the Presidency:

“If in this campaign I make no other contribution to America's national life than to expose this threat—personified in the third-party candidate and expressed in his odious appeal—I will rest content on Nov. 6, win or lose.”



“Actually my most recent position on busing, at least the one I have as of this hour, is very easy to understand, once you grasp the fact that the position I now hold is not the same one I held when I accused the President, in stating his position, of coming around to my position. Besides, in a democracy, one ought to be able to hold at least two contradictory positions on any given issue. After all, no less an authority than Ralph Waldo Emerson has said that a foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds.”

But Humphrey's 1968 “frank talk” about Wallace has in 1972 become a whisper. This year when Humphrey desperately needs a large number of the Alabama Democrat's supporters to secure his party's Presidential nomination, the man whom HHH in '68 referred to as the reincarnation of Adolph Hitler has become simply a “cutie.”

Fearing the Wallace appeal to labor, Humphrey is quoted in *Time* magazine as telling an audience of union leaders in Detroit after the Florida primary, that as for the Alabama Governor: “Be careful about these cuties. I don't mind if you flirt around a little but you just better come home.”

On several other occasions this year Humphrey has pulled his punches on Wallace when he had ample opportunity to lambaste the man he urged be “repudiated overwhelmingly” in 1968. At a news conference at an airport in Miami when asked to com-

(Continued next page)

First Monday

HUMPHREY

(Continued from previous page)

ment on Wallace's 42 percent of the vote in the Sunshine State primary, HHH did not denounce Wallace but simply called his showing a "protest vote" and calmly stated that the Alabama Democrat would not be the nominee of the Democratic Party.

Before the Florida primary Humphrey was asked on the nationally televised "Meet the Press" show what it would mean if Wallace beat him in that state. HHH passed up the chance to predict the end of the world, his ritualistic response in '68 and instead declared that a Wallace victory would do "nothing" to damage his candidacy because "I do not consider Mr. Wallace to be what I call a card-carrying Democrat." Period. Humphrey said no more.

In Wisconsin, the *N.Y. Times* quotes Humphrey as declining to criticize Wallace in the tiny farming community of Arnott, saying: "I am not going to be diverted from the main effort by spending all of my time in some kind of argument, a running battle with the Governor of Alabama. I'm not running for Governor—I'm running for President."

Humphrey's decision to soft-pedal Wallace is a dangerous ploy however and there are signs that the far-left within his party plan to use the issue to beat him over the head. With John Lindsay already denouncing Humphrey for "moving to the right," can Sen. McGovern be far behind?

NAME THAT QUOTE

"I want to make three points clear. First, I am against a United States withdrawal from South Vietnam until such time as we can negotiate a settlement that is acceptable and that provides some reasonable assurance for the safety of the people who have been fighting with us in South Vietnam.

"Second, I think President Johnson has conducted the military effort in South Vietnam with great restraint and great responsibility.

"Third, I support the strafing ordered by President Johnson (of North Vietnamese targets above the 17th Parallel Demilitarized zone) because I agree when our forces are attacked and when our interests are under fire, we have to respond with an appropriate retaliation."

in the N.Y. Times, February 28, 1965.
S.D. Sen. George McGovern in an interview

YOUNG N.H. VOTER SAYS PRESIDENT MOST QUALIFIED MAN FOR THE JOB

While in New Hampshire for last month's primary, First Monday spoke with Maureen Kobisky, an 18-year-old high school senior who was voting for the first time. Maureen explained to First Monday why she had voted for Richard Nixon and why she favors the President's re-election:

"I think President Nixon is the most qualified man for the job of President. He has more experience than all the other candidates put together. He knows what's going on in the world and I think that is very important. The trip to China I think was fantastic and a sincere try by the President to make friends.



Maureen

"I think the President has done good on the war in Vietnam. He promised to get America out of the war when he was running for President and he is doing just that. I believe that the way the President is getting out of Vietnam is the responsible way. I don't think we should just pack up and pull out without caring what happens to the people left behind.

"I think the President's cutdown of the draft is also good. I know a kid who is number nine in the lottery and he has not been called yet. The President's idea of a volunteer army is also good. I'm for that and so are a lot of my friends.

"About the economy, I think the President has done good here, too. He has done some strong things, but they were necessary.

"Another thing I like about the President is his concern for the country. I am concerned, too, about this country and a believer in traditional American values. I think the President believes in those values also. The President is trying to keep this country ahead in the world and I'm in favor of that, too.

"I also like Vice President Agnew. He's really good. He says what he feels and is an honest man. Many people pick on him and use him as a scapegoat, but I like him. I think he'd make a good President."

April 3, 1972

VOTER REGISTRATION VITALLY IMPORTANT FOR GOP THIS YEAR, SAYS VICE PRESIDENT

(Excerpted from Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's remarks before the Republican National Leadership Dinner, March 3, 1972)

This is the year we re-elect the President.

This is also the year that we strengthen the President's hand with the Congress.

I am optimistic for three very good reasons:

■ We have the issues going for us.

■ We have the candidate.

■ We have the organization that is capable of turning out the vote for him—and for the others on the ticket—and seeing that the vote is counted, especially if you adhere to the instruction of the past few days.

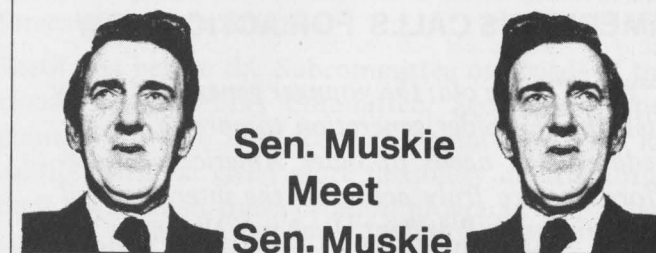
All three—strong issues, appealing candidates, good organization—are necessary for a victory on November 7th. All three are needed for most political victories in this country, as a matter of fact.

There is also a fourth and very vital factor that we should take advantage of—the hopeless ideological division in the opposition party. The Democratic Party, at the top, is still under the control of liberal leftists and elitists. It will leave millions of its followers disenchanted, isolated and unwanted after the national convention in July. We should welcome them with open arms, and encourage their support of our party. After all, our party's candidates more closely share their own pragmatic views. If possible, we should get them to register with us as we are closer to their basic philosophy.

Of these factors that I have mentioned, I would like to discuss first with you tonight the seemingly mundane, routine matter of party machinery or organization—getting the vote registered—getting it out and counted properly on election day. This is the last opportunity we will have before the national convention to discuss this subject and by then we will be well into the fall campaign.

I started out in Republican politics in 1948 in Baltimore County, Maryland, as a precinct worker—a volunteer on behalf of a Congressional candidate, who I am happy to say, was elected despite a 4 to 1 registration edge against him. So I know all about the nitty gritty of getting voters registered, of stuffing envelopes and performing other routine chores. And I know how hard it is to get people to the polls on election day and later to see that their votes are properly counted.

This sort of work is the backbone of our political system—in both parties. But it is especially important to Republicans because of our acute disadvantage in



Sen. Muskie
Meet
Sen. Muskie

"San Antonio—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie stood before the weathered walls of the Alamo today and opened his quest for the vice presidency with a solemn call to Americans to 'get our emotions under control' and 'start using our heads.' The lanky Maine Democrat pledged to shun emotion-rousing campaign talk and to rest his case with the electorate upon reasoned discussion of the issues."—*Washington Post*, Sept. 9, 1968.

"Manchester, N.H.—With tears streaming down his face and his voice choked with emotion, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine) stood in the snow outside the *Manchester Union-Leader* this morning and accused its publisher of making vicious attacks on his wife, Jane. The Democratic Presidential candidate called publisher William Loeb 'a gutless coward'..."—*Washington Post*, Jan. 27, 1972.

numbers, compared with the Democrats. I am very pleased, as I am sure the President is pleased, with the already dramatic success of the Republican National Committee's registration effort, "Target '72." Some of the results—85,000 new registrations already this year—are outstanding, considering that they come from a few pilot projects.

We need to remember this fact. Richard Nixon was elected President in 1968 with a plurality of 500,000 votes, less than 3 votes per United States precinct. His winning vote total was 31 million. In that same election there were 38 million people—seven million more than the President's total vote—who were above voting age but not eligible because they were not registered.

Let's not leave anything like that to chance again. Let's go out and convince those disinterested people and get them registered. Also, we should aim high regarding the some 25 million additional voters between ages 18 and 24 who will be eligible to vote in a presidential election for the first time in 1972. Let's go out and get our share of the youth vote.

FIVE GOAL PROGRAM FOR OLDER AMERICANS CALLS FOR ACTION NOW

"We all grow old; the younger generation today will be the older generation tomorrow. As we address the needs of older Americans, therefore, we are truly acting in the interest of all Americans."—President Richard Nixon in his Older American Message to the Congress, March 23, 1972.

In his recent senior citizen message to the Congress, President Nixon has outlined a bold, constructive, five-goal program which is now—and will continue even more in the future—to assist the Nation's 20 million older Americans:

- Improving the income position of older Americans;
- Upgrading the quality of nursing homes;
- Helping older Americans lead dignified, independent lives in their own homes;
- Expanding opportunities for the involvement of older persons in community life;
- Organizing the Government to meet the changing needs of older Americans.

President's Actions

As a result of the President's actions, the Federal Government will spend an estimated \$50 billion on behalf of older Americans in 1973, nearly 50 percent more than it spent in 1969.

Just one example of increased concern for the elderly is the increase in overall spending under the Older Americans Act. Spending under this act has risen from \$32 million in 1969 to a proposed \$157 million as announced in the 1973 budget. The President is now recommending a further increase of \$100 million for nutrition and related services, bringing spending under the act to \$257 million—an eight-fold increase since 1969.

Among the other key substantive actions President Nixon has taken to assist the elderly are the following:

- The President has signed into law social security increases amounting to more than a 26 percent rise since 1969—a \$10 billion annual increase in income for the elderly. When the proposed five percent benefit increase in H.R. 1 is enacted, the increase in a 2½ year period would be one-third, the largest such increase in the history of social security.
- In his message the President urges Congress to enact the new income benefits for older Americans con-

tained in H.R. 1 which would total \$5.5 billion when fully effective. This includes \$3 billion in increased social security benefits and \$2.5 billion in new benefits for the needy elderly.

Important Reforms

■ Other important reforms contained in H.R. 1 include the first national income floor for older Americans; guaranteed inflation-proof social security benefits; a modified retirement earnings test to allow an individual to earn more after retirement without losing social security benefits; increased benefits for delayed retirement; and special minimum benefits for people who have worked for 15 years or more under social security.

■ The President announced an eight-point plan to upgrade the quality of nursing homes in August 1971.

■ The President has made housing money more readily available for older Americans. In fiscal year 1972 and fiscal year 1973 HUD will reach an all-time record in producing specially designed, subsidized and insured housing and nursing homes.

■ 66,000 units of HUD-subsidized housing units specially designed for the elderly are planned for fiscal year 1972 and an estimated 82,000 for fiscal year 1973.

■ 14,000 units under the Nursing Home and Intermediate Care Facility Program, are planned in fiscal year 1972 and an estimated 18,000 in fiscal year 1973.

■ Proposed legislation to expand ACTION's person-to-person volunteer programs to permit low-income elderly persons to work with children of special need in community settings and with older Americans in nursing homes and in the community.

WHAT WOULD DEMOCRATS DO?

"The Democrats are off and running furiously for the White House. One of these days they may even start telling us what they would do if they won it.

"So far, the endless speeches from the assorted hopefuls have included abundant criticism of particular actions by President Nixon and a vast amount of sloganeering and glittering generalities—but surprisingly little in the way of precise proposals for coping with the nation's serious social ills."—Alan Otten writing in the Wall Street Journal.

ADMINISTRATION MOVES COUNTRY TOWARD BALANCED TRANSPORTATION POLICY

"In the past two decades highway building has been our greatest success story. Now we must write a similar success story for mass transportation."—President Nixon in his State of the Union Address.

The Nixon Administration has taken another big step in moving this country toward a balanced transportation system.

Last month Secretary of Transportation John Volpe sent his 1972 Highway Needs Report to Congress. Broader in scope than either of the two previous biennial reports, it breaks with tradition on several points. Primarily, it addresses itself to transportation needs, rather than just highway needs. With considerable courage it proposes using part of the Highway Trust Fund for other than highway purposes. Briefly, major recommendations are:

Single Urban Fund

■ Creation of a Single Urban Fund. This gives State and local officials the option to use Highway Trust Fund money for capital investments on a "designated" urban highway system or for mass transportation projects—facilities, right-of-way, rolling stock for either bus or urban rail-type systems. The "designated" system would be based on a comprehensive and continuing land use and transportation planning process directed by local elected officials, preferably in a consortium of metropolitan governmental representatives.

■ Revision of the Federal-aid system outside metropolitan areas to allow planners more flexibility in meeting total transportation needs. It would create a Rural Federal-Aid System and a Rural General Transportation Fund. The new Rural System, equal to about 20% of total rural road mileage, would consist primarily of arterials and major collectors in rural areas. Roads would have to be designated by July 1, 1973 and funds would be apportioned to States in accordance with a prescribed formula. The Rural General Transportation Fund, effective July 1, 1973, would be apportioned to the States in proportion to their population outside of metropolitan areas. Funds could be used for any capital investments relating to surface transportation, including highway investments not on the Rural Federal-Aid System.

■ Completion of the Interstate System as planned. Fund authorization levels would be reduced in line with actual obligation levels for fiscal years 1972 and

1973, keeping them compatible with construction forecasts and capabilities.

Testifying before the Subcommittee on Roads of the House Public Works Committee, Secretary Volpe pointed out "we have reached a point where the localities must be given more flexibility in structuring their own urban transportation programs. The Interstate System is well on its way to completion. Therefore, while our national commitment to an efficient transportation system is no less, the need for strong Federal control has decreased. Now is the time for those nearest the problem to take the initiative in meeting their transportation needs. Now is the time to break away from the established pattern of separate highway and mass transit programs."

SO-CALLED WAR POWERS BILL UNWISE, UNNECESSARY, AND DANGEROUSLY AMBIGUOUS

S. 2956, the so-called War Powers Bill reported out by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is unwise as a matter of policy, is of doubtful Constitutionality, is unnecessary, and contains dangerous ambiguities and drafting flaws.

The Bill is inconsistent with Constitutional tradition. It attempts to draw rigid lines between the President and the Congress where the Founding Fathers in their wisdom decided to draft in general terms. In trying to define situations too precisely in advance, all the contingencies that may arise in the future cannot possibly be foreseen. Therefore, there is the risk of casting doubt and uncertainty upon later action by the President even when he is acting properly under the Constitution.

President's Hands Tied

The Bill as now drafted would attempt to curtail the President's Constitutional authority to use or deploy the armed forces of the United States. For example, it would prohibit the President from using the armed forces as a demonstration of United States determination to exercise its rights in the event of a renewed Berlin blockade; would drastically reduce the President's ability to deploy the armed forces for defensive purposes or as a means of deterring the use of armed force by a potential enemy; would appear to prohibit participation of members of the United States Armed Forces in integrated commands such as NATO and NORAD when forces under such command became engaged in hostilities; and would restrict the President's ability to react in the event of

(Continued next page)

First Monday

WAR POWERS BILL

(Continued from previous page)

armed attacks against our nuclear submarines or even against American citizens on the high seas.

S. 2956 could be misinterpreted by potential enemies and by our allies as a sign that the United States would be incapable of reacting swiftly in an emergency situation. Moreover, the Bill would require public debate in all crises situations, such as the Cuban missile crisis situation, when quiet diplomacy is needed to avoid armed conflict.

30-Day Provision Infringes

The 30-day provision of the legislation infringes on the President's Constitutional power to repel sudden attacks on the country and its forces. Moreover, the 30-day limitation on Presidential action would be unworkable as a practical matter and could generate pressures to escalate hostilities in order to achieve objectives by whatever means available within 30 days. In addition, in the event of an armed attack on the United States itself, Congress may be unable to meet within 30 days, and the President would therefore be unable to act.

Finally, S. 2956 is unnecessary as a means of asserting Congress' proper role in the war powers area. Congress already has ample powers under the Constitution to act as a check upon Presidential action. It is not advisable, in the emotional atmosphere of Vietnam today, to enact far-reaching legislation with major Constitutional implications. The views of the organized bar, which is presently undertaking a study of the war powers issues, should be known and debated generally throughout the country before Congress takes action on this subject.

MCGOVERN COUNTRY LIKES NIXON

"In general, the difference in this country between conditions as they existed before the Nixon inauguration and conditions as they are today are measurably improved. The people's sense of well-being is better, the attitudes and the climate and freedom from unrest are evident. What's happening in the area of respect for law and order is more encouraging. The learning process on the college campuses is progressing.

"More cooperation with President Nixon and less partisan sniping at him should help the nation accomplish the constructive and ambitious program he has launched."—*Excerpted from an editorial in the Aberdeen (S.D.) American-News.*

LOOK BEHIND HEADLINES ON UNEMPLOYMENT PUTS PROBLEM IN PERSPECTIVE

It is always wise to look behind the headlines. A good current example is the unemployment situation.

In February of 1972, the headlines showed the unemployment rate at 5.7 percent, a slight decline from January.

That is a rate that pleases no one, and major Administration efforts to drive it down even further are being continued all across the board.

But a close look at the details of that rate, however, shows that things might not be as bad as critics of the Administration contend.

Adult Male Rate

In February of 1972, for example, the unemployment rate for breadwinners—adult married males—was only 2.8 percent. The unemployment rate for all adult men was four percent.

The February figures showed that 1,356,000 of the total 5,412,000 unemployed were teenagers who work mostly at part-time after-school jobs.

The teenagers, therefore, *accounted for more than one fourth of the February unemployed*, even though they constitute a minute segment of the Nation's total work force.

In the unemployment statistics survey, a teenager who says he is looking for a job—usually a part-time job—but is unable to find one, counts just as much as a father who has just lost his job. While being statistically accurate, this hardly provides a full reflection of the realities of the unemployment picture.

Unemployed Adult Women

Another dimension of the unemployment problem is obtained by studying the February figures for unemployed adult women. It showed a total unemployment in this category of 1,595,000.

Of that total, however, 37 percent represented women *who had been out of the labor market for some time, had just decided to seek work again* and so far had not yet found a job. Forty-four percent of the women unemployed had actually lost jobs.

While no one is satisfied with the overall picture, the details of the facts do tend to make a case that the unemployment situation may not be so critical in certain major categories—and that other categories provide a disproportionate impact to the headline figure of 5.7 percent total unemployment.

April 3, 1972

The New York Times

'Things Look Better'

By HERBERT STEIN

WASHINGTON—Economic developments since the beginning of 1972 have strengthened our expectations that the year would be one of rising production, declining unemployment

retail sales. If we leave out the automobile sector, which has a strong life of its own, retail sales increased at an annual rate of 4.5 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1971 to January-February 1972.

One of the most important aspects of economic performance this year is, of course, what happens to employment and unemployment. The unemployment rate has declined from 6 per cent in December to 5.9 per cent in January and 5.7 per cent in February.

The one important laggard in the economy in recent months has been

Herbert Stein is chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers.

First Monday

REGISTER-BY-MAIL SCHEME DIES A WELL DESERVED DEATH

In voting to table and thus most likely kill for this session of Congress S.2574—a bill to allow voters to register by mail for all Federal elections—the Senate has given the ax to a very bad piece of legislation.

The shortcomings of the legislation—sponsored by Democrat Sens. McGee, Kennedy, Humphrey and Inouye—have been outlined by the ranking GOP member of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Sen. Hiram L. Fong, of Hawaii:

Things Wrong With Bill

First, it would change drastically the manner of voter registration in the whole United States;

Second, it would impose Federal controls and guidance on the States;

Third, it would impose Federal controls and guidance on State and local political party organizations;

Fourth, it could create an overpowering Federal Voters Registration bureaucracy to influence elections;

Fifth, it would change radically our traditional and well-established voter registration systems;

Increased Chance for Fraud

Sixth, it would multiply the opportunities for fraud in elections;

Seventh, it would impose Federal registration costs in excess of a hundred million dollars per Presidential election year; and

Eighth, it would have serious, adverse implications on our entire system of elections and our system of government.

The opportunity for fraud under the legislation—called “Daley’s Delight” by Sen. GOP Leader Hugh Scott—was explained in detail by Sen. Fong;

No Registering in Person

“At present, except in very unusual circumstances, voter registration procedures by most States require the individual desiring to register to appear in person before a registrar at the time of registration. This bill allows prospective voters to register by mail for Federal elections. No personal appearances before any government official are necessary until the time of voting.

“In view of the fact that the residency requirement under the bill is only 30 days before election day and registration is accomplished by mail, the opportunities for fraud are increased tremendously. The time

SEN. KENNEDY ON FRAUD

In arguing against the charge that his register-by-mail legislation would open the door to fraud on a massive scale, Sen. Edward Kennedy responded in a way that was itself fraudulent. The bill preserves “the most effective fraud-prevention device that is widely used today,” Kennedy declared, the ability to compare the signature of the voter at the polling place with the signature on his registration card in the official files. Thus, the signature on the postcard form mailed by the registrant under S. 2574 will be available at the polling place to verify his identity on election day, said Kennedy. But surely the Senator must know that if an individual, not who he says he is, mails in a card with a phony signature on it, he will obviously be able to sign that same signature when he shows up in person to vote.

allowed for checking registration rolls is cut to a minimum, especially if a precinct or voting district has a large voter population.

“The bill has no cutoff date as to when registration cards must be received by the registration office in order for the voters to be put on the registration rolls. The bill only cites that the cards are to be mailed out to addressee no earlier than 45 days or later than 30 days before election day.

“It is entirely possible that only a few days will be available for registration list inspectors to have the opportunity to inspect such lists before election day. It is entirely possible cards would not be returned until election day.

“It is obvious that the opportunities for fraud under the provisions of this bill are many, and the safeguards for prevention of such fraud as the bills written are few. These reasons alone are sufficient for defeat of this measure.”

The bill was not opposed solely by Republicans. Democratic Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina, perhaps the most respected Constitutional lawyer in the Senate, also expressed his concern over the possibility of fraud if S.2574 were enacted:

“This is a proposal that the power to register voters be really taken away from the State and local election officials in these 184,000 election precincts and be given to three bureaucratic Solomons in the Bureau of the Census. Every safeguard that the State laws now throw around the elections to prevent the stealing of elections is ignored by this bill. And I fear that they are abolished by this bill.”

April 3, 1972

RECORD HIGH ONE MILLION YOUTHS WILL HAVE SUMMER JOBS THIS YEAR

President Nixon has announced plans for a summer youth program this summer providing a record number of jobs for young people.

Six major programs are being coordinated to provide 1,070,400 summer jobs, an increase of 88,900 over last year's total.

Disadvantaged youths will receive particular attention in this year's program. One job for every 40 regular government employees will be provided to a needy youth.

The President is also continuing his White House and Federal Intern programs, which provide learning-work experiences to specially-well qualified young people on the basis of a competitive criteria.

“For many young Americans, particularly needy students,” the President said in his memorandum to department and agency heads asking that the program be continued this year, “summer jobs can be the decisive factor in the completion of their education. This year, the Federal agencies can once again make that all-important difference, offering sound guidance on the choice of future careers for all who participate in the Federal Summer Employment Program for Youth.”

MCCARTHY PRESIDENCY WOULD BE A LAWLESS ONE, IF HE MEANS WHAT HE SAYS

If there ever were any doubts that ex-Sen. Eugene McCarthy is a totally unserious Presidential candidate, they have certainly been dispelled by his recent appearance on Elizabeth Drew's “Thirty Minutes With...” television show.

In that interview, McCarthy declared that as President he would:

—Make “significant moves” in the operation of the Justice Department including the stopping of both the Berrigan trial and the Ellsberg trial because they are ridiculous.”

Assuming President McCarthy could stop the trials, which is debatable, to do so would be grossly irresponsible and illegal since both Berrigan and Ellsberg were indicted for their respective offenses as a result of evidence presented to Federal grand juries.

Rev. Philip Berrigan has been charged with plotting a series of acts of anti-war vandalism leading to the kidnapping of Presidential advisor Dr. Henry Kissinger and the blowing up of the underground heating system of the Federal buildings in the Nation's Capital. Dr. Daniel Ellsberg has been charged with stealing and distributing Defense Department documents.

—Refuse to enforce the so-called no-knock law, designed to prevent narcotics pushers from destroying their evidence before police could seize it, and the preventive detention law, designed to keep dangerous criminals off the street while they are awaiting trial.

—Refuse to spend money appropriated by the Congress for national defense. “It's pretty hard for the Congress to force the President to spend money on arms if he doesn't want to,” McCarthy said.

Speculating on who might serve in a McCarthy Cabinet, the ex-Senator mentioned Rep. Bella Abzug as a possible Secretary of Defense and “someone like Fulbright” as Secretary of State.

PRESIDENT SIGNS EXECUTIVE ORDER TO LIMIT GOVERNMENT SECRECY

President Nixon has signed an executive order limiting the secrecy surrounding Federal documents.

The President said that his action was “designed to lift the veil of secrecy which now enshrouds altogether too many papers written by employees of the Federal establishment—and to do so without jeopardizing any of our legitimate defense or foreign policy interests.”

Effective June 1, there will be a reduction in the number of documents which can be classified “top secret,” “secret” and “confidential” when they are written and a limitation on the authority of officials to stamp such classifications. There will also be new procedures to speed up the process of declassification of such documents with certain exemptions consistent with the national security.

“The many abuses of the security system can no longer be tolerated. Fundamental to our way of life is the belief that when information which properly belongs to the public is systematically withheld by those in power, the people soon become ignorant of their own affairs, distrustful of those who manage them, and—eventually—incapable of determining their own destinies,” the President declared.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI:

Vice President Agnew says his dream team for the Democrats this year would be a re-run of 1968, Humphrey-Muskie. "After all," he told the Young Republican Leadership Conference, "why break up a losing combination."

War Continues to Wind Down

The war in Vietnam continues to wind down. American troop strength in South Vietnam is now below 100,000 for the first time in six and a half years. UPI quotes a military source in Saigon as saying "there is no doubt at all" that the goal of 69,000 remaining troops will be met by May 1...Just how little of an issue the Vietnam war has become was illustrated when Vice President Agnew visited Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa. Of the several hundred students watching Agnew on closed circuit television, none called in questions about Vietnam.

Anderson and "The Right to Know"

Question of the Week: If syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, as he says, believes in the people's "right to know," why doesn't he let the people know where he got the controversial memo allegedly written by ITT lobbyist Dita Beard?

Media Distorts ITT Matter

Just how badly the media is distorting the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on the ITT matter has been illustrated by the *New York Times*. The *Times* ran a front page photo of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell conferring before the hearing with a man identified in the photo caption as "William Merriam, ITT vice president." The caption further pointed out that Mr. Merriam is the man to whom the "controversial" Dita Beard memo was addressed. The fact of the matter is that the man with Mitchell was not William Merriam of ITT but Robert Mardian, an assistant attorney general at the Department of Justice. The *Times* later printed a correction of the misinformation but the damage was done.

In their coverage of the event on the evening news, NBC quoted Mitchell as saying the press was distorting the hearings and then cut him off. NBC's viewers were thus denied Mitchell's crucial example of the *Times*' distortion. Both the ABC and CBS evening news shows adequately covered Mitchell's charges and his example of the *Times*' erroneously captioned photo.

HOW THE NEWS IS SLANTED

"It is largely in the executive offices of the printed press and the networks that slanting the news and its editorial evaluation is to be found. Important in the process are: the placement of the news by which it can be minimized or magnified; and holding back news stories called 'keepers' for publication on a date when they will have the stronger impact in forming public opinion aligned with the editorial policy of the newspaper concerned. There is considerable fire beneath the smoke of slanted journalism that impelled Vice President Spiro T. Agnew in 1970 to roll out his engine and his hook and ladder."—Arthur Krock, former *Washington Bureau chief of the New York Times*, in his latest book, *"Consent of the Governed and Other Deceits," Little, Brown and Company.*

Pollwatch: The latest Harris Survey (taken in early March) shows President Nixon topping Sen. Edmund Muskie 47-35 percent; Wallace, 12. This 12 point margin is a significant increase from last January when the two ran even, 42-42. In a two-way race, with Wallace out, the President beats Muskie, 50-37...Another Harris Survey shows Vice President Agnew has gained substantially as the top choice of Republican voters to be President Nixon's running mate. Agnew received 49 percent of the preference votes of rank-and-file GOP'ers; Connally, 17; Reagan, 14; Rockefeller, 6; and Brooke, 5...Another Harris Survey shows that by a margin of 46-31 percent, the American people believe Sen. Hubert Humphrey "belongs more to the past than the future in American politics"; by 53-38 people feel he is "too long winded when he speaks"; and by 46-31, they believe he was "too closely connected with President Johnson's mistakes in Vietnam."

Kennedy Volunteer Army Remarks Disputed

Responding to a charge by Sen. Edward Kennedy that an all-volunteer army would be predominantly black, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Roger Kelley points out: "The racial composition of those with more than four years of service, all of whom are volunteers, includes 12.5 percent who are black," which as Kelley notes, is "hardly an indication that a volunteer force would be dominated by blacks."

RFK, 1968; EMK, 1972

In disclaiming any interest in the Presidency this year, Sen. Teddy Kennedy is using phraseology almost identical to that used by Robert F. Kennedy prior to his announcing his candidacy in 1968. The *Boston Sunday Advertiser* this month quotes Teddy as saying he will not be a candidate this year and that he "cannot foresee any circumstances that would cause me to change my mind." The lead paragraph in a Jan. 31, 1968 *N.Y. Times* story reports RFK as saying he would not oppose the renomination of President Johnson "under any foreseeable circumstances"...*Baltimore Sun* reporter Muriel Dobbin notes that in the weeks immediately preceding the Oregon primary (May 23), where Teddy is on the Presidential ballot, EMK's public activities will increase sharply. From late April to May the Senator is scheduled to make appearances in Ark., S.C., N.J., Calif., Mich., Wis., Ky. and Vt., where he will talk to teachers, students, steel workers, National Conference of Christians and Jews, the UAW and the ADA and assorted Democratic fund-raising dinners.

Tunney Thinks Kennedy Might Run

UPI quotes close Kennedy friend, Sen. John Tunney, saying in a TV interview: "If in fact we get to the convention and you have a stalemate—a deadlock—then I can conceive of the convention calling on Senator Kennedy and I can conceive of him accepting the call."

Life Magazine and Howard Hughes

The Press: On Dec. 7, 1971, when McGraw-Hill announced hurriedly that it was publishing Howard Hughes' own life story, *Washington Post* reporter Stephen Isaacs asked Donald Wilson, corporate vice president of Time, Inc. (which was for \$250,000, to run three excerpts of the book in its *Life* magazine), how he was so sure Hughes' autobiography was the real thing. "Oh, we're absolutely positive," Wilson confided. "Look, we're dealing with people like McGraw-Hill. And, you know, we're not exactly a movie magazine. We've checked this thing out. We have proof."...A *TV Guide* survey of Mensa members (individuals with an IQ of 136 or more) finds 80 percent believe the networks slant the news: 25.5 percent say "frequently;" 38.8 percent, "occasionally;" 17, "rarely." Only 17 percent said the networks "try to be objective."

Washington Post resident radical, columnist Nicholas von Hoffman, has told a student audience that the mass media have grown "corporate and monopolis-

tic" and as a result insensitive to the people, according to the University of Michigan *Daily* newspaper. Newspapers and magazines in particular have begun a self-examination process about the advocacy positions they have taken in the past, he said. "Now, editors who played parchesi in Camelot with the Kennedys are beginning to wonder whether or not they should have."...The ultra-left, radical Liberation News Service carries a list of do's and don'ts "for those with no intention of hijacking a plane, but who want to carry drugs." The precautions, according to LNS, are authored by *N.Y. Post* reporter Peter Freiberg.

Papers Won't Claim Columnist

When a Congressional office recently tried to check out columnist Jack Anderson's beginnings in journalism, it found out that neither paper he was allegedly associated with wanted to claim him. A staff member of the *Salt Lake City Tribune* was unable to confirm that Anderson had ever been an employee of the paper but did say that an older member of the staff recalled his having written for them while a correspondent mainly for the *Deseret News*. A source at the *News* said that Anderson wrote the "Boy Scout page" in 1939 then went on to the *Tribune* through 1941. The Library of Congress suggested to the Congressional office that "with neither paper willing to claim Mr. Anderson, our alternative suggestion would be to get in touch with Anderson's office." The 1970-71 "Who's Who in America" lists Anderson as a reporter for the *Tribune*, 1939-41; and as a war correspondent for the *News*, 1945.

Lindsay a Populist?

N.Y. Mayor John Lindsay's attempts to portray himself as a populist have drawn laughs from the press. Pointing out that his entire background (born in Manhattan; son of a wealthy investment banker; private prep school; Yale College and Yale Law; Congressman from N.Y.'s silk stocking district, etc.) and career scream of everything populism has hated in America, *Baltimore Sun* columnist Ernest Furgurson says that Lindsay "is the one American even more remote than the Washington bureaucrats from the things that trouble the rest of the country." The *Washington Star's* James Doyle says JVL "is about as middle-American and down to earth as the President of the Chase Manhattan Bank." The *Village Voice's* Jack Newfield says Lindsay calling himself a populist "is like Joe Namath calling himself a virgin."

Pollster Sam Lubell writes in the *Washington Star*: "The Democratic Party faces a landslide defeat in November unless its candidates and leaders get out

First Monday

of the theatrical business. In fashioning their primaries campaigning to TV, Democratic candidates have relied too heavily on so-called 'image-making' or 'image-faking'..."Lubell's interviews showed that the Democrats better halt their chase after a mythical "charisma" and start talking about the issues. "The basic Democratic weakness is not too little money or too many candidates, but too few ideas," says Lubell...Sen. Muskie's candidacy got an unexpected boost recently when Indiana Sen. Vance Hartke dropped out of the race and swung his support to Sen. Hubert Humphrey.

President Appoints Woman Economist

The Nixon Administration scored another historic "first" recently when Marina von Neumann Whitman was sworn in to the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Dr. Whitman is the first female ever named by a President to the prestigious three-member



Dr. Whitman

Council. A specialist in international economics, she is on leave from the University of Pittsburgh, where she is a Professor of Economics. From August 1970 to August 1971, she was senior staff economist for the Council. In October 1971 she was made a member of the Price Commission from which she resigned upon receiving the Presidential appointment to the Council. When President Nixon announced his intention to nominate her earlier this year, he said Dr. Whitman was chosen because she "possesses an intellectual ability of the first magnitude."

This statement reflects the President's total commitment that, as he said in the State of the Union message "This Administration will continue its strong efforts to open equal opportunities for women, recognizing clearly that women are often denied such opportunities today."

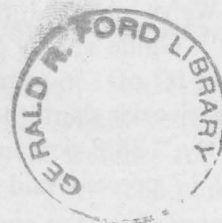
The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education is hitting hard at Gov. George Wallace. The entire four-page March 13 issue of the *COPE Memo* is devoted to slamming the Alabama Governor. The *Memo* features a cover photo of Wallace shaking hands with John Birch Society leader Robert Welch. Inside is a photo of Wallace making his famous stand in the school house door at the University of Alabama in 1963... Asked in Atlanta if he thought the Democrats are writing the South off, RNC Chmn. Bob Dole quipped: "I think the South is more likely to write off the Democrats. It's sort of a reverse Southern Strategy."

Youth Active in President's Campaign

Young people are very active in the campaign to re-elect the President. In the final week of the N.H. primary fully 1,000 young men and women were actively involved in the President's campaign. They manned the phones throughout the week and mounted a full scale blitz on the weekend to reach every registered Republican voter. On the Saturday before the election, over 12,000 calls were made. They also participated in the distribution of 18,000 pieces of literature during the closing days of the campaign. Several hundred youths also joined in the "Appreciation Day" rally on the Friday night before the primary and passed out buttons and bumper stickers.

The President and the Press

Worth Reading: "President Nixon and the Press," by James Keogh, Funk and Wagnalls, 201 Park Avenue South, N.Y., N.Y., 10003, \$6.95. Written by a former special assistant to President Nixon, and a writer and editor for *Time* magazine for 17 years, the book reports on the efforts of the Nixon Administration to combat biased news coverage and get its side of the story to the American people. Keogh sees no conspiracy among the press but does believe there is a conformity and that the conformity of the overwhelming majority of Washington newsmen is a "liberal" political viewpoint.



Mr. Robert Brown
176 EQB

Monday. APR. 10, 1972



KENNEDY REAL WINNER IN WISCONSIN
(See Story Inside)



Congress Must Move On Reorganization Of Executive Branch Of Government

(Excerpted from President Nixon's message to the Congress, March 29, 1972)

The sand is running in the glass, and the hour is growing late, for enactment of a critically needed reform, one that merits the very best support which you as legislators for 208 million Americans, and I as their Chief Executive, are able to give it.

That reform is reorganization of the executive branch of the Federal Government—the most comprehensive and carefully planned such reorganization since the executive was first constituted in George Washington's administration 183 years ago. Its purpose is to make American government a more effective servant to, and a more responsive instrument of, the American people. Its method is to organize departments around the ends which public policy seeks, rather than (as too often in the past) around the means employed in seeking them.

The broad outlines of the reorganization proposals which I presented to the Congress just over a year ago are now well known. The seven domestic departments which sprang into being under pressure of necessity one at a time since 1849 would be viewed as a single system for the first time, and their functions regrouped accordingly. The product would be four entirely new, goal-oriented departments concerned with our communities, our earth, our economy, and our potential as individuals—plus a revitalized fifth department concerned with keeping America in food and fiber.

A Department of Community Development, a Department of Natural Resources, a Department of Economic Affairs and a Department of Human Resources would be created to replace the present Departments of Interior, Commerce, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, and Transportation. And the Department of Agriculture—under our plans as I ordered them revised last fall—would be streamlined to increase its ability to serve the farmer and so to serve us all. Several independent Federal agencies would be drawn into the consolidation process as appropriate. Further management reforms would be instituted within the new departments, to provide authority commensurate with responsibility at every level and to make form follow function intelligently.

I do not speak lightly or loosely in characterizing this measure as critically needed. To say that we must prepare government to perform satisfactorily in the years ahead is only another way of saying that we must provide for its very survival. This Republic, soon to begin its third century, will surely grow old unless we take wise and decisive action to keep it young.

“Adapt or die”—the Darwinian choice is ours to make.

Hard evidence of this danger abounds—dismal statistics about the low effectiveness of Federal spending, case upon case of national problems stubbornly resisting national programs. “Most Americans today,” as I put it in announcing these executive reorganization proposals in my 1971 State of the Union message, and again in transmitting the detailed legislation for them, “are simply fed up with government at all levels.”

For us here and now to make a strong beginning at making government work better for the ordinary citizen would hearten the Nation immensely; and it would do so honestly, by getting at the real roots of the fed-up feeling.

For what is it, after all, that the people want and deserve from the public processes of any year, an election year especially? More effective government. One way they seek to get it is by calling the officials who run the government to account at the polls, as is being done in 1972. Another way is by regulating the Federal purse strings through their elected representatives in the Congress, as is also being done in 1972. Yet this necessary periodic scrutiny of men and money alone will not reach the heart of the problem. For it is axiomatic among those who know Washington best that, as I pointed out in my earlier message on this subject, “the major cause of the ineffectiveness of government is not a matter of men or of money (but) principally a matter of machinery.” We cannot, therefore, in good conscience hold out to the people the hope that this will be a year of change for the better, if we fail to come to grips with reform of government's jerry-built mechanisms.

My hope now is that the Congress will honor the best spirit of democratic change by electing now, in this election year, to modernize the executive structure and redeem the flagging public faith in our ability to order our national affairs effectively.



Richard Nixon

Monday. APR. 10, 1972

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DEMOCRATIC PARTY FUND-RAISERS SPREAD LIES ABOUT REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ITT

Official Democratic Party telephone solicitors, attempting to raise money to finance the party's July convention, are spreading lies about the relationship between the Republican Party and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, *Monday* has learned.

According to Miss Andy Kelmachter of the U.S. Marketing Institute, the organization which raises funds for the Democratic National Committee, the pitch regarding the GOP and the ITT goes something like this: “Republicans have \$46 million, most of it from big business and most of it from ITT.” This kind of an approach puts the Democrats in an “underdog” position, she explained.

Republicans Angered by Calls

Confirming the fact that potential Democratic Party contributors are being told what Miss Kelmachter says they are being told, several irate Republicans called the Republican National Committee last week and expressed their anger (1) that they were being called at all by Democrats and being asked for money, and (2) that they were being told by the person on the phone that the GOP was very wealthy and much of the money was being supplied by the ITT.

The truth of the matter is that the Republican Party has nowhere near \$46 million nor is any of the money the party does have supplied by the ITT since to do so would violate Federal law.

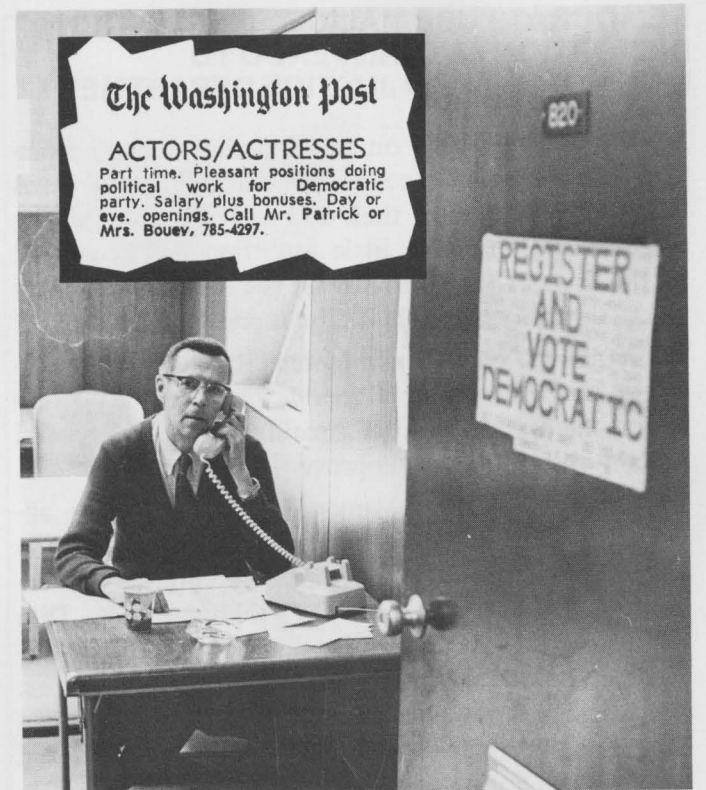
Monday learned what the Democrats are doing by answering an ad (see photo insert) which appeared in the *Washington Post*. Miss Kelmachter explained that actors and actresses were being sought because they have “a very persuasive tone of voice and are very convincing.”

She said the solicitors work in three shifts, receive no salary (the ad was a misprint) and get a 25 percent commission on the amount of money they bring in.

Points to Remember

She said that in addition to the usual introductory remarks, telling the person who you are, we are going to the people for our money, etc., “we also have little points to remember for arguments that come up.” Like what? *Monday* asked. “Well, if you can work in ITT, some people are doing that,” she replied, going on to say that the two-party system, GOP wealth and the Democrat's \$9.3 million debt were also talked about.

The idea is to stay on the phone as long as possible, she explained, because the longer you stay on, “the



MONDAY photo

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE fund-raiser makes phone call soliciting money for the July convention.

better chance you have.” “If you can work in an argument about ITT, fine,” she said. “By that time you usually have the people hooked.”

How are the solicitors using the ITT thing? *Monday* asked. How does it relate to a potential contributor? “Well, Republicans have \$46 million, most of it from big business, most of it from ITT,” she replied. This kind of an approach puts the Democrats in an “underdog” position, she declared.

“Fake It” on Issues

Miss Kelmachter explained that if a solicitor is not sure on the issues “you can pretty much fake it.” But what if someone points out that organized labor gives the Democrats millions of dollars for their campaign? *Monday* asked. “Just fake it—work out an answer,” she suggested. “If you become uncomfortable you can give the phone to someone else.” What if someone asked you the question? *Monday* asked. “I’d try to avoid it,” she laughed.

The major problems faced by the telephone solicitors, Miss Kelmachter said, were: (1) people hanging up, and (2) many Democrats not knowing what they’re going to do this year because of all the candidates. “Many Democrats are wishy-washy now because they believe the convention will be an abomination,” she declared.

DEMOCRATS USE MALICE, SPECULATION, DISTORTION AND INNUENDO TO LINK GOP, ITT AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

While the Democrats on the Senate Judiciary Committee have romped across the Nation's front pages and TV screens with their ITT-GOP-Justice Department allegations, very little attention has been paid to the facts or the truth. To set the record straight, at least 10 major points should be remembered:

1. President Nixon nominated Richard G. Kleindienst to be Attorney General. The Judiciary Committee held two days of hearings in February and unanimously voted to approve the nomination.

2. In late February a legman for Jack Anderson appeared at ITT's Washington headquarters with a stolen document, allegedly an ITT internal memorandum, and questioned ITT lobbyist Mrs. Dita Beard about its implications. Following that discussion, before the memorandum was made public, or hearings even thought of, ITT officials went through their files and threw out a substantial amount of material to prevent additional thefts.

Anderson Allegations

3. Columnist Anderson published a series of three articles at the beginning of March alleging that the memorandum was genuine and linked an ITT pledge to underwrite the Republican National Convention to the favorable settlement of three ITT antitrust suits. Anderson further alleged that Kleindienst had put pressure on the Justice Department to give in on the suits.

4. After the columns were printed, Kleindienst asked that his hearings be reopened to give him an opportunity to answer the charge. Twelve days of hearings have been held so far characterized chiefly by Democratic rudeness, innuendo, vagueness, repetition and irrelevancies. The "fishing expedition" has been noteworthy for the total lack of substantiation for the Anderson-Democratic charges.

5. Kleindienst and Federal Judge Richard McLaren, the former head of the Antitrust Division in Justice, denied under oath that the cases were settled on any basis but merit. Kleindienst testified that other than generally supervise the Department's filings in the cases all he had done was meet with an ITT director and at his request ask McLaren to set up a meeting to hear some new evidence ITT sought to have considered. McLaren testified that the presentation made by ITT was forceful and caused him to seek additional information on the effect an ITT divestiture of the Hartford Insurance Company would have on the company and its shareholders. One thing he needed was a financial analysis of the corporation and he asked White House aide Peter Flanigan to locate the

MCGOVERN SHOOTS FROM THE LIP

Typical of the lack of concern for the truth shown by certain prominent Democrats in discussing the ITT matter is Sen. George McGovern's recent performance on CBS' "Face the Nation." On that show McGovern charged that the records of the Securities and Exchange Commission showed that ITT deducted a \$400,000 contribution to the GOP Convention from its taxable income and that this was a violation of the Corrupt Practices Act. As soon as the program ended, according to UPI, "a distraught aide" of the Senator's rushed to McGovern to tell him he was wrong and that the 1971 report with the SEC—the year in which the contribution was allegedly made—had not been filed yet. Retracting his charges, McGovern labeled his mistake "an honest error."

Perhaps. But one cannot help but think that had McGovern truly been interested in the facts and not just making politically sensational charges on nationwide TV, he would have checked out his subject thoroughly and thus avoided making any error.

In a statement late last year, McGovern declared that the sources of public suspicion and alienation are not hard to find. "Put bluntly," he said, "government is not believed because it has not been leveling with the American people." The same reason can now be cited as to why George McGovern should not be believed.

expert, Richard Ramsden, McLaren had used previously in the Ling-Temco-Vought case.

Largest Divestiture in History

6. When all of the evidence was in, McLaren determined that the anticompetitive problems which had caused him to file suit in the first place could be solved if ITT divested itself of six corporations, including Avis, Levitt, a portion of Grinnell and Canteen, and agreed to make no additional major acquisitions in the United States for 10 years without Justice Department approval. In exchange for these divestitures, ITT would be permitted to keep Hartford. This divestiture was the largest in the history of antitrust litigation, approximately \$1 billion. It had the further result of halting the dangerous conglomerate trend of the 1960's, led by ITT.

7. Solicitor General Erwin Griswold, former Harvard Law School Dean, testified that the settlement was an "excellent" one favorable to the government. He

indicated that the Justice Department had already lost two of the ITT cases at the trial court level and had lost a preliminary motion on the third. He indicated that it was his belief that the government would eventually lose all three cases in the Supreme Court. Based on this forecast, Griswold felt that McLaren's settlement had been an outstanding victory.

8. ITT President Harold Geneen told the Committee that there was no connection between the settlement and the pledge to San Diego. He indicated that his company felt that the settlement was harsh and unjust toward ITT but that it was accepted on the basis of business judgment that it was preferable to protracted litigation possibly resulting in the loss of Hartford.

The ITT Pledge

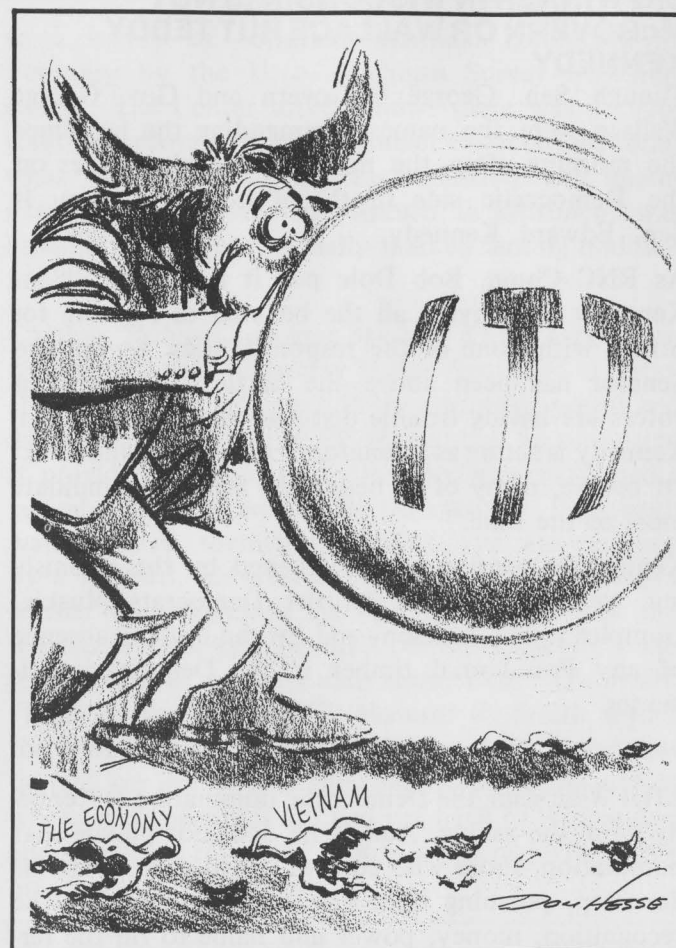
Geneen indicated that ITT's *only* contribution was an agreement to give \$100,000 to the San Diego Convention and Tourist Bureau to help attract the Republican Convention to San Diego conditioned on ITT-Sheraton's new hotel being made Presidential Headquarters. An additional \$100,000 was pledged if matched by other San Diego concerns and if needed. Geneen asserted this was a sound and legal business investment—typical of the industry—to attract new business to Sheraton's three area hotels. He compared this expense favorably to other hotel publicity costs Sheraton had incurred in the past as well as being an inexpensive way to obtain nationwide publicity compared to much prime-time TV charges. Kleindienst and McLaren indicated they did not know of the ITT pledge until they read of it in the press several months after the settlement.

9. Mrs. Dita Beard testified under oath from her Denver hospital that the Anderson memo was a fraud and a forgery which she had not written and did not understand. She indicated that there was no connection between the suits and the convention pledge and that she did not know either Kleindienst or McLaren.

10. President Nixon told a news conference that if his administration had wanted to favor ITT it would have followed the policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. From 1961 to 1969 under these Democratic Presidents, ITT climbed from 51 to 11 on the list of the largest U.S. industrialists. Yet *no* antitrust action was taken against it. During the Nixon Administration ITT made three major acquisitions and each was challenged in court. That is not a record of favoritism.

Malice, Speculation, Distortion and Innuendo

In sum the testimony before the Committee indicates that the Anderson memo is a forgery, that there was absolutely no connection between the suits and the



pledge, and that no one in the Administration, especially including Kleindienst, did anything improper. Rather the record reflects that a vigorous antitrust policy was pursued against ITT which resulted in a landmark settlement for the government.

Democratic Senators, notably Edward Kennedy and John Tunney, have ignored the evidence throughout the hearings and attempted to build a campaign issue built only on malice, speculation, distortion and innuendo.

VIETNAM AN UNSELFISH ACT

"I am confident that history will show that it was no mistake. Rather, it has been one of the most unselfish acts in the history of the United States foreign policy. We answered the cry for assistance of a people who sought for themselves only the right to determine how they would live, and we refused to abandon them to the invader and demonstrated oppressor from the North despite pressures in this country as well as on the battlefield."—*Excerpted from remarks by Vice President Agnew at ceremonies marking the return of the 101st Airborne Division from Vietnam, Ft. Campbell, Ky.*

BIG WINNER IN WISCONSIN IS NOT MCGOVERN OR WALLACE BUT TEDDY KENNEDY

Though Sen. George McGovern and Gov. George Wallace were the names commanding the headlines the morning after—the name of the big winner on the Democratic side in the Wisconsin primary is Sen. Edward Kennedy.

As RNC Chmn. Bob Dole put it last week: "Sen. Kennedy is enjoying all the benefits of running for office, with none of the responsibilities. So far, the Senator has been above the battle; the American voters are having trouble distinguishing whether Sen. Kennedy is acting as a Senator or a delayed candidate. Of course, many of us believe he acts as a candidate most of the time."

Kennedy's position is strengthened by the astonishing weakness of the centrist Democrats Muskie, Humphrey and Jackson—and by the evident absence of any Presidential timber in the Democratic primaries.

Nomination His For Asking

After Wisconsin, the Democratic nomination is Kennedy's for the asking. And if he does not pursue that nomination, those who control it will soon be on his doorstep, pursuing him. For only Kennedy has the recognition, money, power and name to fill the terrible leadership vacuum in the Democratic Party exposed to the Nation by the Presidential primaries.

What about McGovern? Without disparaging his victory, he organized and campaigned in the State of Wisconsin for 18 months to win 30 percent of the vote—while George Wallace ran up 22 percent with no organization and one week of light work.

In Florida, where McGovern campaigned little and Wallace campaigned hard, it was Wallace 43 percent; McGovern, six. Will the real regional candidate please stand up?

Like Wallace, McGovern simply cannot be nominated. Were he to win a majority of delegates, the Democratic Party would self-destruct on his way to the rostrum to accept the nomination. For McGovern's strength as a primary candidate is also his weakness as a Presidential candidate.

McGovern Far Left

He is the ultra-liberal of the United States Senate, the voice of the Far Left in American politics and the candidate of the super-radicals, who have maximized his political potential. The nomination of a radical like George McGovern would bring the permanent secession of the South from the Democratic Party. It would send the hard hats and blue collars by the millions into the Republican ranks. It would leave Democratic Party regulars with nowhere to go—but into

permanent exile from the New Democratic Party. The party of Lyndon Johnson and George Meany and Scoop Jackson and Richard Daley is simply not going to nominate for the Presidency a man whose firmest commitment is to strip America militarily naked by cutting \$32 billion out of the United States defense budget.

No, George McGovern is fated for another, smaller role in American political history. Like Adlai Stevenson for John Kennedy, like Eugene McCarthy for Robert Kennedy—George McGovern is fated to be the man who kept the lamps burning, who generated the ideas, who rallied the troops, who fought the first pitched battles, and who then surrendered his banners at the convention—for Edward Kennedy to carry into the general election.

In political circles, the McGovern campaign is already well-known as a dumping ground for Kennedy operatives. Two of the top politicians at McGovern headquarters—Frank Mankiewicz and Pierre Salinger—owe their first allegiance, and just about everything else, to the Kennedys. Should June find the Democrats in their current disarray, as seems likely, and should his own June polls tell Kennedy he could win in November—Frank and Pierre are the kind of fellows Teddy can rely on to "deliver" George McGovern at the right time, "in the best interests of the country."

Meaning of Wisconsin

What of the other candidates in Wisconsin?

George Wallace who ran astonishingly well in Florida, ran extremely well here. One wonders: If the Governor of Alabama, with a week's effort in Wisconsin, can defeat the favorite, Hubert Humphrey from neighboring Minnesota, what can he do in Michigan and Maryland?

Hubert Humphrey continues his unblemished record of never having won a Presidential primary, and added new lustre to the record by winning just barely one out of every five Democratic votes in a state where he is supposedly known as "Wisconsin's Third Senator."

Edmund Muskie. De mortuis nihil nisi bonum.*

Henry (Scoop) Jackson—Wallace has stolen his thunder and his constituency.

John Lindsay has returned to Fun City after rolling up seven percent of the Florida vote (at \$5 a head) and eight percent of the Wisconsin vote. Lindsay has now managed to be overwhelmingly rejected by the voters of both national political parties—the Republicans in 1969 and the Democrats in 1972. His return to New York is fortuitous as we have always believed a captain should go down with his ship.

*Don't speak ill of the dead—only good.

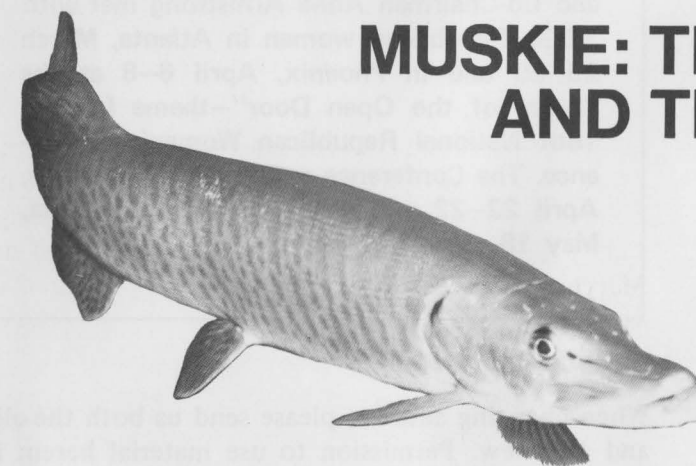
POLITICAL POTPOURRI:

More bad news for the Democrats: Things are looking up for the economy. *Business Week* magazine says: "It really looks like the boom is here." The *Washington Post's* Hobart Rowen reports "a new mood of optimism" among many of the professional tea-leaf readers. From Otto Eckstein to Sam Nakagama, forecasters are seeing "good and promising new signs ahead," Rowen writes. The *Baltimore Sun's* Art Pine reports a sampling of economists shows most are expecting the first-quarter rise in the GNP, to be compiled later this month, to be \$29 to \$30 billion—"a hefty boost." Analysts appear well convinced that this upswing has set the stage for a visible expansion, says Pine. The widespread new confidence about the economy is based on several things: a steady and vigorous rise in industrial production; regularly increasing overall employment; and rising personal income. In addition, several sectors of the economy which last year were regarded as problem areas have begun showing "a vigor beyond what has been expected."

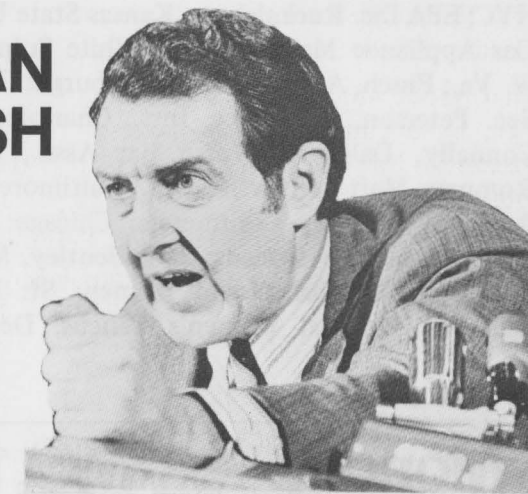
Consumer confidence in the economy has also improved considerably since last November, according

to a survey of consumer attitudes conducted in February by the U. of Michigan Survey Research Center. The Center survey shows there was a "substantial improvement" in consumer expectations about what will happen to business conditions and unemployment. SRC said the upturn in sentiment was broadly based but especially marked among middle-income families.

Chicago Tribune reporter Michael Kilian reports on having seen the Humphrey Hedge first-hand in Kenosha, Wisconsin. Approached by a bearded youth and asked about amnesty, HHH replied that he supported it provided the returning draft dodgers performed a period of civilian service for the country. The youth walked away, seemingly satisfied, and was replaced by a grizzled, old man claiming 31 years of military service who explained he was against amnesty and wanted Humphrey's position on the subject. "I was just talking to a young man about that," said HHH. "I am against it."...ABC's Howard K. Smith says if the Democratic Senators in Wisconsin talking about tax reform are sincere they should put their actions where their promises are and get back to Washington and enact the reforms. "Yours is the majority party. So, do it," says Howard.



MUSKIE: THE MAN AND THE FISH



Temper

"The longer it lives the bigger a muskie grows and—so it seems—the more ill-tempered it becomes. The big ones all are loners who fiercely defend territory they have staked out....Once a muskellunge grabs a lure, watch out!....They rip off yard after yard of line. But not all the time, for they also dive to the bottom and sulk."—Excerpted from article in April 1971 *Boys' Life* magazine.

Indecisive

"When muskellunge are feeding, they line up

on the prey, look it over and seemingly try to decide if it is alive....This poised position and concentration make the muskies very susceptible to predation....their prey often moves before the muskie strikes."—Excerpted from *McClane's Standard Fishing Encyclopedia*.

Poor Timing

"A muskie may strike the lure at any point along the line of retrieve and has, on occasion, been known to bash its snout on the side of the boat in its belated effort to grab the lure."—*Ibid.*

Monday, Apr. 10, 1972

Understatement of the Week: "I tended to be the second choice among so many voters who had a very strong first choice."—Sen. Muskie, quoted on the Wisconsin primary, *N.Y. Times*, April 5, 1972.

SPEAKING:

Today—OEO Dir. **Sanchez**, Family of the Future, LeMars, Iowa; RNC Chmn. **Dole**, Food Distributors, Atlanta; Def. Sec. **Laird**, Adv. Comm. on Women in the Services, Wash., D.C.; Treas. Sec. **Connally** and communications dir. **Klein**, Nat'l Assn. of Broadcasters, Chicago; Tues.—HUD Sec. **Romney**, DeKalb Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta; Vice President **Agnew**, Capitol Hill Club, Wash., D.C.; Int. Sec. **Morton**, Nat'l Water Resources Congress, Wash., D.C.; Maritime Comm. Chmn. **Bentley**, Georgetown U. Law School, Wash., D.C.; Trans. Sec. **Volpe**, Calvin Bullock Forum, NYC; **Romney** and **Rumsfeld**, Nat'l Oil Fuel Inst., Wash., D.C.

Wed.—**Volpe**, Nat'l Council on Alcoholism, Kansas City, Mo.; **Romney**, Nat'l Explorers Congress, Wash., D.C.; **Agnew**, Harvard Business Club, NYC; Counselor **Finch**, Intercollegiate Knights, Logan, Utah; State Sec. **Rogers**, OAS General Assembly, Wash., D.C.; Labor Sec. **Hodgson**, Four Freedoms Foundation, NYC; EPA Dir. **Ruckelshaus**, Kansas State U.; **Agnew**, Gas Appliance Manufacturers, White Sulphur Spgs., W. Va.; **Finch**, Amen Corner, Pittsburgh; Fri.—Comm. Sec. **Peterson**, Fed. Exec. Inst., Charlottesville, Va.; **Connally**, Dallas-Ft. Worth Bar Assn., Ft. Worth; **Romney**, Metro Growth Conf., Baltimore, and Nat'l Assn. of Minority Contractors, Chicago; **Klein**, La. Press Assn., New Orleans; Sat.—**Bentley**, Mo. Fed. of Business and Professional Women, St. Louis, and Colorado Political Women's Caucus, Denver.



Winning Team "Opens Doors" In Atlanta And Phoenix

First Lady Pat Nixon, Sen. Bob Dole, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Co-Chairman Anne Armstrong met with 1,000 Republican women in Atlanta, March 23–25 and in Phoenix, April 6–8 at the "Party of the Open Door"—theme for the 18th National Republican Women's Conference. The Conference moves next to Chicago, April 22–22 and concludes in Philadelphia, May 18–20.

Monday. APR. 10, 1972

republican national committee

Senator Bob Dole — Chairman

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Monday. APR. 17, 1972



PRESIDENT NIXON says good-bye to Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo and John Cardinal Krol, President of the National Council of Catholic Bishops. The President was in the City of Brotherly Love recently to speak to the National Catholic Education Association. In his talk, the President expressed an irrevocable commitment to the proposition that America needs her non-public schools, that those schools need help and that, therefore, "we must and will find ways to provide that help."



President's Moves In Vietnam Are Restrained, Wise

(Excerpted from a speech on the floor of the Senate by Sen. James L. Buckley of New York, April 11, 1972)

The Communist invasion of South Vietnam is the ultimate and logical consequence of their long-term strategy of aggression. Hanoi has since 1954 attempted to conquer South Vietnam and, more recently, Laos and Cambodia by subversion and terrorism, guerrilla warfare and armed invasion. All such attempts have failed. Now, in desperation, they, themselves, have ripped off the final mask. There can no longer be any mistake about Hanoi's motives or its goals as tanks pour across the DMZ in a display of naked force. Nothing less than the complete and final subjugation of the people of Indo-China, beginning with South Vietnam, will satisfy the Hanoi politburo's appetite for conquest.

The Russian-made tanks rolled across much more than the DMZ; they rolled across the illusions and the fantasies and the rhetoric of those in our country—those in the United States Senate—who have argued that the war is a civil war between South Vietnamese and that the leaders of the Soviet Union want a peaceful world.

Given the situation, President Nixon's response in calling for American air attacks against Communist positions has been one of remarkable restraint and wisdom and one which I wholeheartedly support. The initial successes of the Communist invaders have, as I speak, been momentarily checked and this is due in no small part to the swift reaction on the part of the President. The South Vietnamese are battling bravely against the invaders. Political factions hostile to President Thieu have put aside political differences in condemning the invaders and in coming to the aid of their own country.

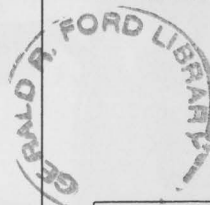
What I cannot understand—what I find inexplicable to a degree beyond any I have known since I have been in the Senate—is the reaction of certain United States Senators toward this invasion.

The *New York Times* reports that 100,000 South Vietnamese have been driven from their homes by this invasion. They have all fled south—away from the invading Communist forces. They have fled only because they fear the invading forces. Yet Senator Edward Kennedy, taking note of the terror being inflicted on these people, condemns not North Vietnam but President Nixon. Senator Kennedy tells us that the President's Vietnamization program is being tested now and being carried out with “the lives of men and women and children.”

Even at the most charitable such an interpretation of the events of the past week seems at the very least perverse. Is it the Senator's point that President Nixon has somehow or other caused the North Vietnamese to invade South Vietnam? Does he suggest that we order the South Vietnamese to lay down their arms, to surrender their freedom and submit meekly to the bloody purges that will inevitably follow? He states that there is a blood bath but then neglects to state just who is directly and solely responsible for it. Is Senator Kennedy prepared to call this invasion immoral? It appears not, although the word “immoral” falls from his lips with computer-like regularity when describing any effort to help the South Vietnamese defend themselves against the savage attacks of an enemy sworn to destroy them.

The reasoning which impels Senator Kennedy toward such odd interpretations frankly escapes me. But we at least know this: on the occasion of one of the most outright, clear-cut, and unquestionable invasions of one nation by another since September 1939, Senator Kennedy failed to condemn the invaders. He did, however, compare the American people to Romans who watched the gladiators. He did ask the President—not the leaders of Hanoi—to call for a cease fire at the DMZ; as if the President had not clearly, on a dozen occasions, called for a cease fire not only at the DMZ but throughout Indo-China. Senator Hubert Humphrey who, many years ago, upheld the right of the South Vietnamese to live in peace and freedom, called Senator Kennedy's speech “a sensible, constructive message.” Senator Fulbright's reaction to the invasion was to call for a cut-off of funds for the Vietnamese—a cut-off of American funds.

For myself, I repeat my support of the President. He is acting within the limits he himself set down as part of the Nixon Doctrine by giving aid to a beleaguered nation in the form of air and naval support. The fate of South Vietnam is, as the President knows, in the hands of its people. He is confident—as I am—that the invasion will be met by a united, determined effort on the part of the South Vietnamese people.



James L. Buckley

Monday. APR. 17, 1972

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MUSKIE, McGOVERN BACK DEMONSTRATION HEAD OF INTERNAL SECURITY COMMITTEE SAYS IS COMMUNIST CREATED

Several Democrats, including Presidential candidates Sens. Edmund Muskie and George McGovern, have endorsed an upcoming anti-war demonstration which the Democrat Chairman of the House Internal Security Committee says is among those created by “international Communist and pro-Hanoi forces throughout the world avowedly out to achieve a Communist victory and a United States defeat in Vietnam and everywhere else on earth.”

Rep. Richard Ichord of Missouri made his remarks about the April 22 National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC)-sponsored Emergency March for Peace in the March 31 issue of the American Security Council's *Washington Report*.

NPAC, the sponsor of the April 22 demonstration, “is totally controlled in its every pulse beat, by the Trotskyite-Communist Socialist Workers Party and its youth arm, the Young Socialist Alliance,” Ichord says.

End War on Red Terms

The April 22 march, scheduled for N.Y. City and Los

MUSKIE A SLOW LEARNER

When it comes to Sen. Muskie and his involvement with the Far Left, the Maine Democrat is definitely a slow learner. Just about a year ago exactly, after throwing his support behind a National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC)-backed anti-war demonstration, syndicated columnists Evans and Novak took Muskie to task for aligning himself with “left revolutionary forces who do not merely oppose the U.S. participation in the war but openly advocate a Communist victory.” The columnists characterized Muskie's endorsement as typifying “the cloak of respectability inadvertently provided for the Far Left by liberals.”

Evans and Novak, naming names, went on to point out that the NPAC staff was “dominated” by Trotskyite Communists. Muskie, whom the columnists described as not showing much interest in the matter, was quoted as saying: “There is no way for us to inquire into the ideological beliefs of anybody in this organization.”

Trust Muskie?

THEY'RE DOING MY THING!



New York Daily News

Angeles, will consist of large numbers of demonstrators demanding an end to U.S. involvement in Vietnam and an unconditional, immediate termination of the war “on Communist North Vietnam's terms,” according to Ichord.

The “blueprint” for the so-called anti-war demonstrations scheduled from the first of April through May 15 was drafted and “every single item on the agenda of the demonstrations planned...not by a group of Americans alone, but by 1,200 delegates from 84 different nations, including most of the countries controlled by Communist government,” says Ichord.

The delegates met in Versailles, France, from Feb. 11–13 at a conference called the World Assembly for Peace and Independence of the Peoples of Indo-China. The leading factions in the U.S. delegation of 150 persons were the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), according to Ichord.

Enemy “Hawks”

The Democrat Committee Chairman says that the
(Continued on page 5)

ECONOMIC INDICATORS SHOW PRESIDENT'S POLICIES ARE WORKING AND WORKING WELL

There comes a time in every economic upturn when responsible critics and the people themselves recognize the economy's new strength—and begin responding to that strength. That time, the evidence makes clear, is now.

Total civilian employment in March shot forward by an extraordinary 620,000 on a seasonally-adjusted basis—the largest monthly gain since June 1967—and a clear indication of continued economic recovery and growth. While total unemployment—at 5.9 percent—remained too high, the steady rise on the employment side of the ledger indicates that sufficient real growth is occurring to warrant anticipation of a decline in the unemployment rate over the second half of this year.

Consumer Confidence High

Last month also saw a sharp upswing in consumer confidence as retail sales surged eight percent over a year earlier. At a seasonally-adjusted \$36 billion, retail sales were up 2.5 percent from February—the sharpest rise since last September. On an annual basis, the rise from February is the equivalent of a 30 percent gain.

"I'm feeling real good," says the highly respected Sam I. Nakagama, chief economist for Kidder, Peabody & Co., the New York securities firm. At the start of the year, he predicted that GNP would rise to \$1,150 billion this year—six percent above last year after inflation. Now, he says "there is a possibility that GNP for the year will mount even higher to the neighborhood of \$1,160 billion."

"Housing starts," says Peter L. Bernstein, a New York investment adviser, "now seem to be heading toward a rate in excess of 2.5 million. The figures on housing starts are clearly exceeding even the most optimistic forecasts."

"I think the odds favor one of the longest business expansions in our history, perhaps lasting to 1975 and beyond," says Albert L. Cole, Jr., chief economist for Lionel D. Edie & Co., a New York advisory service.

Economic Expansion Quickens

And impressive evidence seems to support even these heady predictions. The pace of economic expansion has quickened dramatically. Industrial output has been rising at a rate of seven percent per year since August. While the gain in employment during 1971 was 2.1 million, it rose at a 2.8 million rate during the final six months. With inventories still low relative to sales, the technical position for continued expansion is quite strong.

The New York Times Meet The New York Times

"The microscopic fluctuations which each month bring in the unemployment rate leaves one depressing reality unchanged: The volume of joblessness is stuck at a level the country cannot tolerate, and the sluggishness of economic revival provides no promise it will get better any time in the discernible future."—*Excerpted from N.Y. Times editorial titled "Standstill on Jobs," April 8, 1972.*

"The figures on total employment in the economy showed strength by each of the two measures used—one based on a large sample of households, the other on employer payroll reports. Total jobs in March were put by the household survey at 81.2 million, after seasonal adjustment, up 620,000 from February. This was the biggest rise for a month since June, 1967."—*Excerpt from N.Y. Times story, April 8, 1972.*

Thus, it appears that President Nixon's economic policies are working—indeed, they are working better than anybody had a right to expect. Despite the efforts of certain Democrat Party and labor leaders to undercut the President's Phase II economic program, inflation is being brought under control. Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Cost of Living Council, has said he is confident inflation will be brought down to the three percent level President Nixon has set as his goal—half the rate of inflation at the time the President initiated his New Economic Policy.

Greater Growth Coming

At the same time, President Nixon's expansionary budget and tax policy have encouraged both businessmen and consumers to begin spending money again—spending which increases both sales and employment and leads to the kind of economic recovery the Nation is now experiencing. All signs point to even greater growth over the next several months.

President Nixon has said his 1972 goal is a stable, growing economy without undue inflation and without undue unemployment. Based on March economic figures and the projections of widely respected analysts, he is well within reach of his goal less than four months into the year.

KENNEDY LEGISLATION WOULD MAKE HIS ACCIDENT SITE A FEDERAL TRUST

Senator Edward Kennedy has introduced legislation which would among other things, turn the site of his Chappaquiddick escapade into a Federal trust area.

S. 3485, a bill to establish the Nantucket Sound Islands Trust, is designed Kennedy says, "to preserve and conserve the unique characteristics of a unique area of the United States. That area is the group of islands off the coast of Massachusetts which ring Nantucket Sound—principally the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket."

As one of the islands to be conserved and preserved, Chappaquiddick Island, under the Kennedy legislation, would be classified in two classes, A and B. Class A is the "lands forever wild" category, lands which shall remain "free of development or improvements...of any kind." Access to such lands shall be "free and open..." Class B is the "scenic preservation lands," lands which shall not be developed "beyond their present intensity."

Transportation a "Thorny" Problem

In making his pitch on the Senate floor for his legislation, Kennedy pointed out that one of the "most thorny" problems confronting the islands in the next decade is that of transportation—both from the mainland to the islands and "on the islands themselves."

Citing the increased traffic problem on Martha's Vineyard and another island, Kennedy declared: "It is readily apparent that if this rate of growth continues over any extended period, the character of the islands will be seriously altered." A good case could be made, he said, that access to the islands should be limited to reasonable numbers.

Speaking about the "overcrowding and overloading" of the roads and highways on the islands, Kennedy said that a growing minority of the residents believe the number of automobiles allowed on the islands should be reduced.

Kennedy Plan Cost \$20,000,000

The cost of the Kennedy plan would be an appropriation of such a sum "as may be necessary" but not over \$20,000,000 for the acquisition of land and the interests therein, and not to exceed \$5,000,000 for development.

Sen. Kennedy's press aide, Dick Drayne, was quoted in the *Washington Post* last week as saying "we are aware" that the bill might cause comment. "What kind of a Senator would he be if he hesitated to introduce a bill because Chappaquiddick is involved?"



CHAPPAQUIDDICK ISLAND DYKE BRIDGE: Would be conserved and preserved by Kennedy legislation.

Drayne's reasoning is a hopeful sign. Who knows, with his new-found confidence in mentioning Chappaquiddick perhaps the day is not too far off when Kennedy will go all the way and clear up once and for all the mystery about everything that happened that night on the island nearly three years ago. After all, what kind of a Senator will he be if he doesn't?

MUSKIE, McGOVERN

(Continued from page 3)

actions and words of the leaders of last year's demonstrations, and of what transpired at Versailles last Feb., clearly reveal that the people behind the demonstrations are not "doves" for peace, but rather "hawks" for the enemy.

"It is to be hoped that the coming demonstrations will not attract the same number of sincere Americans this year that joined in the Washington disruptions of 1971," Ichord says. "The veil of innocence and the mask of intent should have been lifted by what took place last year."

The Democrat Members of the Senate endorsing the April 22 demonstrations, according to NPAC staffer Loretta Gressey, are: Sens. Mike Gravel, Philip Hart, Vance Hartke, Walter Mondale, Edmund Muskie and George McGovern; the House Democrats are: Reps. Abzug, Addabbo, Badillo, Chisholm, Dellums, Fraser, Helstoski, Karth, Rangel, Rosenthal, Ryan, Scheuer and Wolff.

CAMPAIGN SEMANTICS

"Sen. Vance Hartke, D-Ind., has 'dropped out of the race' for his party's presidential nomination.

"In his last outing, the Florida primary, Sen. Hartke got less than 1 percent of the Democratic vote. It makes you wonder how a fellow can drop out of a race he was never in."—*Editorial in the Washington Daily News.*

TOP AIDE TO SEN. HENRY JACKSON IS A SOCIALIST

If Tom Kahn doesn't agree with his boss, Sen. Henry (Scoop) Jackson that the Lord ought to be thanked for the military-industrial complex and the free industry that provides weapons to maintain U.S. strength* it is understandable because he is a Socialist.

Reached on the road in Wisconsin Kahn, identified in a story in the *National Journal* as the man who writes "most of Jackson's Presidential campaign speech drafts," told *Monday*: "I'm a democratic socialist in the Norman Thomas tradition."

Asked if he believes in government ownership of the means of production and distribution, Kahn hedged labeling this "in some ways a false issue." He explained that he believes in "greater social control" of the overall direction of the economy but not necessarily by government.

Against Free Enterprise

As for free enterprise Kahn declared: "I don't believe the fundamental economic decisions of the country ought to be left to the free market." Kahn said rather fuzzily he instead favors "mechanisms yet to be devised" which he believes will provide greater "social control." Mechanisms such as what? *Monday* asked. There are "all kinds of ways for which there are no blueprints at the moment," Kahn replied.

Asked if he knows of any economic system presently existing which has brought more good to more people than the one operating in the U.S., Kahn answered that in "some respects" the Scandinavian societies have done better.

It is obvious that Mr. Kahn has not read "The New Totalitarians," (Stein and Day) by Roland Huntford, Scandinavian correspondent for one of the world's great newspapers, *The Observer*. In this book about Sweden the author points out that in this Socialist paradise: home ownership and small houses are discouraged to prevent what is felicitously called "nurseries of dependence"; people live as tenants, crowded into concrete beehives, the Government their landlord; democratically elected officials have been supplanted by loyal, submissive Party and State managers; the technical expert is revered; union "negotiations" are an organized deceit; students are told that history is irrelevant; people are identified by numbers not names; all children are wards of the State and any child may be removed from his parents at any time if the Government deems it desirable and no appeal is possible. "Brave New World" is no longer a writers fantasy, says the author.

*Jackson was quoted by the Associated Press in a Jan. 6, 1971, dispatch as saying: "I say thank God for the military-industrial complex. Thank God for the military and thank God for a free industry that can provide weapons systems we need to remain strong."

On Leave From LID

Kahn is on leave from the League for Industrial Democracy, the organization which spawned the radical Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and at one time subsidized them to the tune of from \$8,000-\$10,000 a year. The strongly anti-Communist LID later split with SDS in a disagreement over tactics.

Syndicated columnists Evans and Novak reported last year that Sen. Jackson had met with a delegation from the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and they were "enamoured" with the Washington Democrat. "...the heart of the young Socialists now belongs to Scoop Jackson," the columnists wrote.

"BACKWARD TOGETHER"

"A party that can't govern itself isn't fit to govern a country. And the Democratic Party of 1972, no less than the Democratic Party of 1968, has proven its utter ineptitude in this regard.

"Why?

"It's not only because the Roosevelt coalition has disintegrated into a political version of the gang that couldn't shoot straight.

"Nor is it simply because the Democratic Party has become the party of the intellectual mandarins of the left elite.

"More than that, it is because the Democratic Party has become the Party of the Past, woefully detached from the issues and concerns of the decade of the 1970's.

"Some Democratic leaders want America to return to what they consider the halcyon era of the New Deal. Their solutions for the problems of the 1970's are based on the thinking of the 1930's and the 1940's.

"Others want America to return to what they consider the glories of Camelot. Their solutions for the problems of this decade are based on the thinking of a decade past.

"Thus, the confused message these Democratic leaders bring to the country this year, just as they did four years ago, is 'Backward Together.'"—Vice President Agnew in an address before the California Republican Assembly Convention.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI:

Despite the fact that there are reportedly over 100,000 refugees as a result of the massive Communist North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam, Sen. Edward Kennedy's Judiciary Subcommittee to Investigate Problems Connected With Refugees and Escapees has no plans to hold hearings on the matter. Dale Dehaan, subcommittee counsel, tells *Monday* there is "nothing on the schedule" at this time. There are presently "consultations" going on about the refugees created as a result of the "so-called invasion," as Dehaan puts it, but he declined to say who is being consulted with.

Are Demonstrators Using Madame Binh?

Viet Cong foreign minister Madame Binh has written a letter to "antiwar demonstrators" in the U.S. urging them to urge President Nixon, among other things, to immediately stop the bombing of North and South Vietnam and to withdraw support from the South Vietnamese government. A quarter-page ad in the *N.Y. Times*, sponsored by the National Peace Action Coalition (sponsors of the April 22 Emergency March for Peace) says: "Stop the Bombing Now...Bring All the GI's Home Now. U.S. Out of Southeast Asia Now!" In her "Dear Friends" letter, Madame Binh offered her "sincere salutations" to the demonstrators and declared: "We wish you good luck." All of which makes one wonder: Is Madame Binh being used as a tool by American anti-war demonstrators?

Times Editor Echoes Agnew

The Press: Echoing a point Vice President Agnew has made many times, *N.Y. Times* Associate Editor Clifton Daniel tells *Women's Wear Daily* reporter Mort Sheinman: "You know, there is a tendency here in New York to make too much about 'great issues.' People out in the country are not quite so agitated about these things as we are. They don't intellectualize about them the way we do. They're busy planting their lawns...going to Disneyworld...getting the boat ready...attending PTA meetings...living their everyday lives. Maybe it's a good thing they're not too concerned about what goes on. I once heard someone say if you didn't read the news, there was no news. That's an oversimplification, of course, but perhaps there's something in it."

In a National Public Affairs Center for Television program about the political reporter, NBC's Douglas Kiker says: "It occurs to me that today politics has become so complicated that the people who report politics are being forced to take a role beyond the old role of total objectivity, that we are, in effect, becoming a party to the action and we might as well admit it."



PRESIDENT NIXON met recently with two U.S. Customs officers at the Key Biscayne White House and personally congratulated them for seizing 22 pounds of smuggled heroin with a street value of \$5,000,000. The President referred to dope pushing as "the most reprehensible crime I can think of." Shown here with the President are Frank Torres (left) and Philip Cascavilla.

Newsweek political reporter Richard Stout tells *Monday* that when Mrs. Edmund Muskie hit him in the face with a piece of birthday cake a few weeks ago in Wisconsin, it was "in fun." According to a report in the *Newsweek* house organ "N/W" things went like this: At Muskie's birthday party in Greenbay on March 28, Stout was selected to present joke gifts and gave a 20-minute parody of a Muskie talk complete with Maine accent and gestures. Muskie then cut the cake, and handed the first piece to his wife "who promptly pushed it right into Stout's face." *Women's Wear Daily*, noting that it was a reprint of a *Newsweek* item about Mrs. Muskie by William Loeb's *Manchester Union Leader* that led to the Senator's famous crying jag, wrote: "No one knows if it was a slip or she was sending a 'message' to *Newsweek*." Stout denies the implication of this report saying the cake-in-the-face was "in fun" and that he and the Muskies have been "friends for quite some time." "N/W" quotes Mrs. Muskie as saying to Stout the day after the incident: "Now you and I both feel better."

GOP industrialist Clifford Carlson has been elected to Congress in the 15th District in Illinois filling the vacancy left when Rep. Charlotte T. Reid resigned to accept an appointment to the FCC...Doubleday publishers has a new book out by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, "Declaration of Conscience."

California's oldest and largest GOP volunteer organization, the 12,500 member California Republican Assembly, has endorsed President Nixon for reelection...The Democrats are now taking legal action against one another for debts owed. The attorney who represents the Arizona Democrat Party has filed a lawsuit contending the party owes him \$1,900 for expenses in three court cases...Presidential speechwriter Bill Safire's "The New Language of Politics" is out in paperback now and available from Collier Books (a division of Macmillan) for \$4.95.

Democratic strategist Joe Napolitan says on a Washington, D.C. radio interview show that he thinks Sen. Muskie's crying jag in New Hampshire last month has "severely hampered" the Maine Democrat's Presidential campaign. Talking with party leaders around the country, Napolitan says many also feel the incident hurt Muskie badly.

Emerging from a Chicago meeting with Sen. Muskie where he and 63 other financial backers and strategists discussed the Maine Democrat's Presidential campaign, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. says: "Everybody agrees that Ed Muskie is the one Democrat who can beat Nixon and the people in that room are dedicated to defeating Nixon." If things continue as they have been, the people in that room may be the only ones behind Muskie.

SPEAKING:

Today—Comm. Sec. **Peterson**, Chamber of Commerce, Massillon, Ohio; Vice President **Agnew**, Supermarket Inst., Houston, U.S. Treas. **Banuelos**, D.C. League of Republican Women, Wash., D.C.; HEW Sec. **Richardson**, Western Hospital Assn., Los Angeles, Tues.—**Peterson**, Off the Record Club, Wash., D.C.; **Agnew**, GOP fund-raiser, Tulsa, Okla.; Trans. Sec. **Volpe**, Experimental Safety Vehicle Test Crash, Phoenix, Presi-

dential asst. **MacGregor**, NAB, Minneapolis; OEO dir. **Sanchez**, New Mex. State U., Las Cruces; Maritime Comm. Chmn. **Bentley**, Rock Creek GOP Women, Bethesda, Md.; Atty. Gen. designate **Kleindienst**, Harvard Republican Club, Wash., D.C.; RNC Chmn. **Dole**, Nat'l Telephone Co-op, Wash., D.C.; Consumer Adv. **Knauer**, N.Y. State DAR, NYC; Wed.—HUD Sec. **Romney**, Council of Housing Producers, Wash., D.C.; **Dole**, Md. Fed. of GOP Women, Bethesda; Int. Sec. **Morton**, Garden Clubs of America, Memphis; Communications dir. **Klein** and **Dole**, Annual Press dinner, Wash., D.C.

Thurs.—**Morton**, Business leaders and coastal officials, Biloxi, Miss.; **Bentley**, Harvard U., Cambridge; Ag. Sec. **Butz**, Southern Regional Educational Bd., Atlanta; **Volpe**, Bldg. Trade Employers Assn., NYC; **Sanchez**, Pinedale Boys Club, Fresno, Calif.; **Klein**, White House photographers, Wash., D.C.; **Volpe**, Mich. Safety Council, Lansing; Fri.—**Dole**, Drake U., Des Moines; **Butz**, Ft. Wayne Press Club and U. of Ind., Bloomington; **Peterson**, Nat'l GOP Women's Conf., Chicago; **Agnew** and **Klein**, Am. Soc. of Newspaper Editors, Wash., D.C.; Counsellor **Rumsfeld**, Amer. Bankers Assn., White Sulphur Spgs., W. Va.; **Morton**, Pensacola Businessmen, Fla.; **Kleindienst**, San Francisco Rotary Club; **Romney**, Harvard U., Cambridge; **Bentley**, U.S. Customs Inspectors, Baltimore; Sat.—**Romney**, Ripon Society, Detroit; **Agnew**, University Club, NYC and GOP fund-raiser, Westfield, N.J.; **Morton**, Nat'l Park Foundation Bd., Brunswick, Ga.; **Butz**, Ft. Wayne Grid Iron Club; **Dole**, GOP Women's Conf., Chicago. Vice President **Spiro Agnew** will address the Spring Conference of the Republican Governors Assn., to be held April 30–May 2 at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. RNC Chairman **Bob Dole** will also speak to the Governors at the opening business session of the Conference on May 1.

Monday. APR. 17, 1972

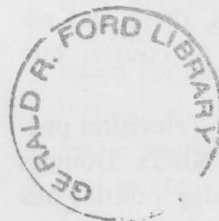
republican national committee

Senator Bob Dole — Chairman

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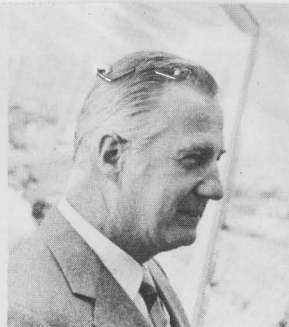


Monday. APR. 24, 1972

PRESIDENT NIXON met with Washington, D.C. Police Chief Jerry Wilson (to right rear of President) and certain select members of the force last week and congratulated them on the fine job they are doing. Under the President's forceful leadership and that of Chief Wilson, crime in the Nation's Capital has been reduced to one half of the peak crime rate in November of 1969.



Mr. Robert Brown
176 EOB



President Needs Support on Vietnam from All Americans

(Excerpted from an address by Vice President Spiro T. Agnew before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, April 21, 1972)

The war that has divided and drained us, emotionally, physically, economically and spiritually, is back in the headlines.

Now hear some of our would-be Presidents.

First, the former "front-runner," Senator Muskie. Six years ago, he stated:

"We believe that containment of expansionist Communism regrettably involves direct confrontation from time to time...and that to retreat from it is to undermine the prospects for peace and stability."

There will be no "peace and stability" if the United States fails to respond to the challenge of the North Vietnamese naked invasion of the South. Yet, today, Mr. Muskie charges that the President's actions to resist that aggression "undermines America's sense of decency."

Six years ago, Senator McGovern supported a defense appropriation with the statement:

"My vote reflects my conviction that we must protect the men we have sent into battle no matter how we might question the policy that sent them to that battlefield."

Senator McGovern's convictions seem subject to seasonal adjustment. For when the President employed American air and sea power to stem the invasion that directly threatens 85,000 remaining American support troops, Senator McGovern suffered an acute attack of political rhetoric. He charged that: "the President has descended to a new level of barbarism and foolhardiness." (Imagine what the *Washington Post* would have said about me, had I called a Democratic President a barbarian and a fool!)

Six years ago, Senator Edward Kennedy called our commitment to the self-determination of the South Vietnamese people "fundamental and sound." Today, he denounces the President for seeking an honorable avenue out of a war his own brother supported with 16,000 military advisors—and charges the President with precipitating "this incredible new bloodbath," and "whipping the Nation into a new war frenzy." "How much longer," says Senator Kennedy, "will we contribute to a bloodbath for the sake of avoiding a highly speculative bloodbath of the future?"

Less than five years ago, Vice President Hubert Humphrey—he of the "great adventure," was beating the war drums for the American people.

Today, Mr. Humphrey decries the President's actions to defend freedom in South Vietnam against the very same militant aggressive Asian Communism that so

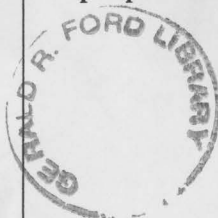
concerned him five years ago. He knows perfectly well that this latest massive invasion of South Vietnam is a blatant violation of the Geneva Agreement of 1954 and the bombing halt understanding of 1968.

I would suggest that the timing of the attacks by these Senators and the selectiveness of the moral indignation should not go unnoticed. When the enemy invasion broke upon the Northern provinces, when the South Vietnamese were pulling back from their forward fire bases in the wake of the greatest artillery barrage of the war, when rocket and mortar rounds were callously lobbed into the cities—you did not hear these outraged condemnations of heating up the war. There were no Senate resolutions condemning Hanoi for its ambitious military escapade—or even raising questions concerning the role of certain outside powers in supporting the escalation. No, these acts were greeted with silence. The war critics were silent as church mice.

The outrage only became audible when the South Vietnamese held, when American air and naval power were employed to help smash the sneak attacks. Then came the cries of "bloodshed."

President Nixon has consistently stated that he will do everything he must to protect American forces remaining in South Vietnam, assure no interruption of the withdrawal schedule, and provide South Vietnam with the chance to defend itself against an invader equipped by outside powers with the most sophisticated offensive weaponry. This is no new policy, nor is it at all inconsistent with the President's plan to end American involvement in the Vietnamese war.

If ever there was a time when an American President needed the support of all Americans, it is now. North Vietnam's invasion makes clear how desperate the enemy has become. If we hold firm, we may be able to complete our withdrawal and finally get our prisoners back—and we may be able to do so with the liberty and future of the South Vietnamese people intact.



Spiro T. Agnew

Monday. APR. 24, 1972

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DEMOCRATS' SILENCE IS DEAFENING ON SUBJECT OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM

"War is an ugly thing but not the ugliest thing: the decayed and degraded state of moral and patriotic feeling which thinks nothing worth a war is worse."—John Stuart Mill.

Since March 30 when the North Vietnamese launched their massive invasion of South Vietnam and President Nixon took actions necessary to protect American lives and prevent a Communist takeover of that country, the Democrats have reacted as follows:

Sen. Edmund Muskie spoke of a "shocking development," an "undermined sense of decency," "a confession of failure," "irreparable harm," and warned of a possible "serious international incident." Sen. Hubert Humphrey talked about the "dangerous" situation labeling it "most unfortunate." Sen. George McGovern called it "a desperate gamble," "a step further away from peace," and a "reckless act...that was not even tried at the height of the Vietnam war." "Sickening" and "immoral," the South Dakota Democrat declared.

Hard-running non-candidate Sen. Edward Kennedy talked of a "senseless, reckless policy," "a bloodbath," and "a dangerous and extravagant exercise in brinkmanship."* Sen. J. William Fulbright expressed puzzlement over what warranted "these drastic actions" and wondered what possible national interest had dictated the military measures. The entire operation, said Fulbright, has become "barbarous, inhumane and obscene."

Senate Majority leader Mike Mansfield was "discouraged" and "disheartened;" House Democratic Whip Rep. Thomas O'Neill spoke ominously of a possible World War III. Sen. Harold Hughes labeled it "the greatest risk...ever taken;" Sen. Vance Hartke spoke of "massive savagery" and "terror;" Sen. Mike Gravel labeled it "insanity in Indochina;" Sen. Claiborne Pell was "saddened and sick at heart" by it; Sen. John Tunney called it a "horrible and tragic mistake."

To Sen. Walter Mondale it was "slaughter and folly and deception;" Sen. Philip Hart found it "a policy so alien to our belief;" Sen. William Proxmire talked about "the suffering, the misery and the moral question;" Sen. Adlai Stevenson commented on the

*At one point in the Senate debate on the subject last week Kennedy ran so short on clichés and platitudes that he was reduced to having to quote from one of his own speeches that he had given on the same topic a year ago in the Senate.

HOW'S THAT AGAIN, TEDDY?



Accusing President Nixon of "posturing for domestic political gain," Sen. Edward Kennedy has called on the United States to return to the Paris peace talks.—*United Press International news dispatch.*

"bloodshed" and the resulting "contempt of the world;" and Sen. Harrison Williams called it "a series of events which seemed to return like a terrifying nightmare."

The incredible thing about the foregoing comments and charges is that they were aimed not at the Communist invaders but rather at the actions taken by the President of the United States to protect Americans still in South Vietnam; actions designed to help the South Vietnamese prevent a Communist takeover of their country.

The Democrats' selective sense of outrage regarding Communist aggression and their deafening silence on the subject was forcefully and effectively dealt with by Sen. Hiram L. Fong of Hawaii in last week's Senate debate:

"With the massive recent, six-pronged invasion by North Vietnam using troops, tanks, other armored vehicles, missiles and artillery, the mask of hypocrisy was torn from the war in Vietnam.

(Continued next page)

COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

(Continued from previous page)

"This is no indigenous uprising by a local faction in South Vietnam. This is pure, unadulterated aggression by North Vietnam against the people of South Vietnam along the length and breadth of their homeland.

"On this day and the days that followed, the mask of hypocrisy was also torn from the Orwellian double-thinkers and the double-standard moralizers in America.

"Where were these self-anointed 'keepers of conscience' when North Vietnam sent 12 of its 13 divisions into full battle into South Vietnam?

"Silent against Hanoi.

"Where were these 'keepers of conscience' when North Vietnam openly and undisputedly violated the Geneva Agreements of 1954 by invading South Vietnam?

"Silent against Hanoi.

"Where were these 'keepers of conscience' when North Vietnamese forces rained missiles, mortars, and artillery onto cities and towns of South Vietnam in utter disregard of civilians?

"Silent against Hanoi.

"Where were these 'keepers of conscience' when 100,000 South Vietnamese civilians were forced to flee their homes because of North Vietnam's brutal attacks?

"Silent against Hanoi.

"Where were the great moralizers when one country—North Vietnam—armed to the teeth, deliberately violated the territorial integrity of another country?

"Silent against Hanoi.

"Where were the 'keepers of conscience' when North Vietnam—not the United States—not South Vietnam, but Hanoi—suddenly escalated a war, that we were winding down, into a bloody shooting war again?

"Silent against Hanoi.

"Those 'keepers of conscience'—those great moralizers—who are so quick to criticize President Nixon's Vietnam policy would have some credibility were they equally, vehement in criticizing North Vietnam's invasion of South Vietnam.

"Those who criticize U.S. bombing of military targets in North Vietnam would have some credibility as 'keepers of conscience' and great moralizers if they likewise criticized the North Vietnamese shelling of civilians in South Vietnam.

"Those so quick to label U.S. actions immoral would have some credibility if—with equal prompt-

DEMOCRATS BLOCK RESOLUTION
CONDEMNING NORTH VIETNAMESE

The Senate Democrat leadership has blocked Sen. Barry Goldwater's resolution which would do three things: 1) Condemn the all-out invasion of South Vietnam by the North Vietnamese; 2) Call on the government of North Vietnam to end its aggression against the people of South Vietnam; and 3) Declare the Senate's support of the U.S. Government's intentions to provide an honorable peace in South Vietnam. Goldwater's office tells *Monday* the Senator will attempt every day to get action on his resolution until he is successful.



Sen. Goldwater

In introducing his resolution, Goldwater explained that he was proposing the measure "to awaken the American people to the realities of what is going on in South Vietnam."

a massive invasion of the country by the North Vietnamese Communists.

"I urge all Members of the Senate, regardless of their politics to join me in this bipartisan show of confidence in our own country and support for freedom in Indochina," Goldwater said.

ness, equal persistence, equal diligence, equal fervor—they labeled North Vietnam's war against South Vietnam immoral.

"And what can be said of the morality of those who will risk the position—the future, if you will—of the more than 80,000 U.S. troops still in South Vietnam, most of whom are logistical and support troops, not combat troops?

"With those 'double-standard Americans' bad-mouthing America, who can say how much encouragement, comfort, and aid have been given to the enemy to prolong the war?

"Are we to infer that what America's critics really want is for South Vietnam to capitulate?

"By their own double standard of morality, these self-anointed 'keepers of conscience' have forfeited any claim to objectivity, logic, even-handedness, or even common sense. For it appears they cannot distinguish between right and wrong."

TIMES, POST ALSO SILENT ON NORTH
VIETNAMESE AGGRESSION;
DO EDITORIAL WRITERS AND
COLUMNISTS READ FRONT PAGE?

"The capacity for self-deception in this city, when it comes to Vietnam, seem limitless."—*N.Y. Times* columnist Tom Wicker.

Like certain Democrats, the *N.Y. Times* and the *Washington Post* have been strangely silent on the subject of Communist aggression in Vietnam yet highly vocal in their criticisms of President Nixon's efforts to resist that aggression and by doing so protect American lives and prevent a Communist take-over of South Vietnam.

Times editorials the day after the paper front-paged stories of the massive North Vietnamese invasion, dealt not with the invasion but with Chief Justice Warren Burger, billboards, South Africa, trade deficits and the baseball strike.

The next day, in an editorial titled "Vietnam Test," the *Times* did not condemn the invasion, but rather discussed it in the context of being a "severe challenge" to Vietnamization.

Since then, *Times* editorials have accused the President (yes, the President) of: turning back the clock "by escalating the bombing of North Vietnam," "prolonging the war" against the country's "true interests," and raining "death and destruction" on a small, underdeveloped country.

Times' columnists have been equally myopic in their treatment of the recent events in Vietnam. James Reston wrote one column about the riskiness of North Vietnam's aggression but did not condemn it. In another strongly anti-administration column, Reston again passed up an opportunity to denounce the North Vietnamese and chose instead to attack President Nixon. As Reston sees it, the President's actions were simply a temper tantrum.

Times columnist Tom Wicker, in his first column about the invasion, saw it as illustrating the weakness of Vietnamization.* Declining to criticize the North Vietnamese invasion, Wicker argued that while the Communists did violate the DMZ and in the process the "understandings" of 1968, they did it after the President had broken the "understandings" previously with "massive 'protection reaction' air raids" into North Vietnam. Wicker did not mention that the air

*Sen. James Buckley of N.Y. demolished this argument last week, pointing out that the best evidence that Vietnamization is working is to compare the current Communist offensive with Tet in 1968. At that time, when the U.S. had 500,000 troops in the country, it took the full might of these forces to stop the Communists. Today, the Communist invasion is being brought under control entirely by South Vietnamese ground and tactical air forces.

strikes were in retaliation for previous Communist violations of the "understandings."

The *Times*' London columnist Anthony Lewis however, outdid either Reston or Wicker choosing the time of Communist invasion of South Vietnam and the U.S. response to it to denounce America (yes, America) as "the most dangerous and destructive power in the world."

In its first editorial on the Communist invasion, the *Washington Post* voiced no condemnation—of North Vietnam, that is—but was reminded of two things: 1) Hanoi retains the will and means to fight for power in the South, and 2) Saigon is unprepared to cope alone with such attacks. The paper suggested that the President prepare the American people for a bug-out and quit defending the indefensible. *Post* editorials since then continue to fail to condemn Hanoi or the Soviet Union for supplying the North Vietnamese, but have accused the President (yes, the President) of bringing the war in Indochina "to the brink of a head-on confrontation with the Soviet Union..." A couple of other *Post* editorials have criticized U.S. bombing in North Vietnam.

Why the *Times* and the *Post* react the way they do is open to speculation. But *Los Angeles Times*' Robert Elegant may have put his finger on it when he wrote the other day about the danger of commentators "being frozen into old positions, despite radically altered facts, because their prestige and their self-esteem are committed to a certain line."

Elegant writes about those who contend that the situation in South Vietnam remains hopeless despite the South Vietnamese resurgence:

"Having first argued that the United States should not be involved and that Saigon could not possibly survive, they now apparently fear that Saigon will survive," he says.

"They seem committed to a South Vietnamese defeat. They originally argued that Saigon could not be saved even by American intervention. They subsequently maintained that Saigon could not survive if American ground troops were withdrawn. They now assert that only American air power, indefinitely committed, can sustain South Vietnam. They disregard both the great reduction in the most important element of American tactical air power and the fact that the South Vietnamese could fly the necessary aircraft—if they were given the planes and training.

"The response to the invasion has actually demonstrated that Saigon can survive with only minimal American assistance if the South Vietnamese possess the weapons they need. That conclusion may be unpalatable to some, but the facts make the point graphically."

ELECTED OFFICIALS, RESIDENTS OF ISLANDS FURIOUS OVER KENNEDY PLAN TO FEDERALIZE THE AREA

"The introduction of this legislation by Sen. Kennedy without consulting with the people of Martha's Vineyard is a serious mistake. But then this is not the first serious mistake Kennedy has made involving this island."—Herbert Hancock, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, town of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard.

Sen. Edward Kennedy's legislation which would, among other things, turn the site of his Chappaquiddick escapade into a Federal trust, is drawing heavy fire from the elected officials and residents of the area.

S. 3485, a bill to establish the Nantucket Sound Islands Trust, is designed Kennedy says, "to preserve and conserve the unique characteristics of a unique area of the United States. That area is the group of islands off the coast of Massachusetts which ring Nantucket Sound—principally the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket."

The Selectmen's Association of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Island, the county commissioners, the state representatives from both islands and the state senator representing the two islands, met last week and passed a resolution calling on Kennedy to "immediately withdraw" his legislation.

Violation of People's Rights

The resolution, unanimously passed, denounced the Kennedy bill as "a gross violation of the rights of the island people" in that it deprives them of liberty and property without due process of law. It constitutes an "unreasonable seizure," says the resolution, and is "a mockery of the legislative process" because of the secretive manner in which the legislation was prepared and introduced.

One of those upset over the Kennedy legislation is State Rep. Arthur Durocher, who represents Nantucket. Durocher told *Monday*: "I think that Kennedy was very sneaky in making his proposals by not letting anyone know about it until they read it in the papers. Here's a guy who's worried about the minorities of the world in Bangladesh, blacks, Indians, you name it, but he can't consult his own constituents before he pulls something like this."

Durocher said that he felt "quite a bit" was being done now with zoning, building codes, conservation commissions and historic districts to preserve the islands. "We're doing things ourselves," he declared. "We don't need the Federal Government."

WILL "PLAY DIRTY" IF NECESSARY

The local campaign against the Kennedy plan to Federalize the islands could get pretty nasty. A plumber's wife on Nantucket told *Monday* that she's looking for a cartoonist to draw a cartoon showing Kennedy driving off a bridge in a car with two women in it, one labeled "Nan Tucket," and the other "Martha Vineyard." The caption on the drawing will be: "Remember...Kennedy Got Away." The woman says she will circulate the material if it becomes necessary to "play dirty." Her attitude toward the Kennedy legislation is "negative, negative, negative." His failure to confer with local people on the matter is "absolutely ghastly," she declared.

Lewis King, a Democrat selectman from Chilmark on Martha's Vineyard, is also against the Kennedy plan as proposed. King told *Monday* "a lot of our noses are out of joint" because Kennedy presented his proposal to Congress before it was discussed "with a lot of us."

State Rep. Greg Mayhew, who represents Martha's Vineyard told *Monday* he is "very much opposed" to the Kennedy plan because it would do away with the town meeting form of government in the area. "I do not think this legislation is in the interest of the island residents and I think Kennedy implicitly acknowledged this by not consulting with a single elected official on either the Vineyard or on Nantucket," Mayhew declared.

Phil Dube, the selectman representing Edgartown and Chappaquiddick, told *Monday* the Kennedy plan was "very regressive legislation" and that he is worried about the people who would be put out of work by the legislation. "Over 60 percent of the people on the Vineyard are in the building trades," he explained. "They would be thrown out of their jobs by this Kennedy thing, retrained or shipped away. My family might have to sell out. We've been here 46 years. I have a wife and six kids."

Constituents Not Consulted

In making his legislative proposal Kennedy not only didn't consult with his constituents, he also didn't consult with his colleagues in the Congress.

Sen. Edward Brooke's office told *Monday* that Brooke had not been consulted by Kennedy before introducing his legislation. Brooke's office said the Republican

(Continued next page)

KENNEDY

(Continued from previous page)

Senator, a summer resident of the Vineyard for many years, has been in "constant touch" with the people of the area and will not dictate the destiny of the islands to the people of the islands. Brooke is "actively pursuing and seeking out the desires of the people regarding the status of the islands," his office says.

Rep. Hastings Keith, the Congressman representing Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Island, told *Monday* that he was not consulted by Kennedy before the legislation was introduced. Keith, who has announced his retirement at the end of this term in Congress, said that while he probably will not be around for the vote in any event he would decide how to vote only after full consultation with the people of the area. Keith said he has already held hearings on the matter himself with people from the area.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI:

Think about it, now. Of all the reports you have seen or read over the past three weeks, reports which have gone out of their way to point out that the South Vietnamese could not have possibly survived the latest enemy onslaught had it not been for U.S. airpower, how many of those reports have also pointed out that the Communist invasion could not have possibly been launched had the Soviet Union not provided the North Vietnamese with 80-85 percent of their supplies?

Public Backs President on Vietnam

Pollwatch: Nationwide Sindlinger and Co. Marketing and Opinion Research survey conducted April 13-16 shows 36.2 percent of the adults polled favor the President doing what he's doing in Vietnam and trying to negotiate a settlement of the war; 31.4 percent favor an effort to step up the military action and try for a victory; 20.3 favor admitting defeat and giving the North Vietnamese what they want to get the POW's back; and 12.1 had no opinion. Sixty-three percent feel the President is doing all he can to settle the war; 25.8 think he isn't; and 10.9 have no opinion...*The Shreveport Times* reports that Mayor C. Edward Karst of Alexandria, La., in a move designed to support the President's bombing of North Vietnam, has changed his political affiliation from Democrat to Republican.

Students Strong for the President

Mock elections continue to show students strong for the President: Phi Theta Kappa National Convention straw poll shows President topping McGovern 49.4 percent to 21.8; Wallace next, 8.1; and then Muskie,

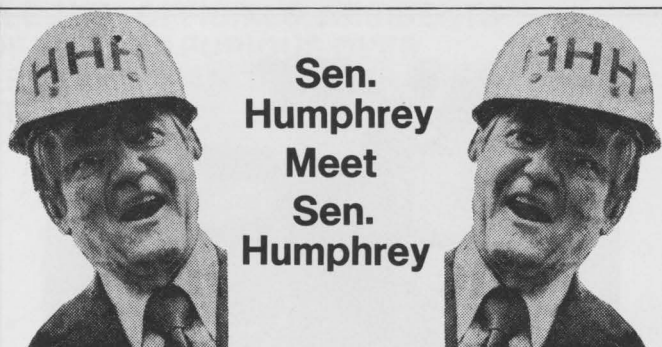


"Gee, I don't know, Ed. I don't see why if you run reasonably well in the next few primaries we shouldn't be able to find something for you to do in my administration."

4.9; and Humphrey, 4.3. Phi Theta Kappa is the junior college equivalent of Phi Beta Kappa...Vermillion (South Dakota) College student union election results put the President over McGovern, 52 percent to 41...Ohio State University poll has President defeating Muskie, 51 to 40 percent...In Presidential balloting at North Carolina State, the President wins handily over 19 candidates, 809 votes to 316 for McGovern; then Wallace, 284; former N.C. Gov. Sanford, 219; Rep. Chisholm, 124; and Muskie, 112...Central Missouri State College at Warrensburg poll has President with 509 votes beating four leading Demo candidates combined total of 465.

Misleading Headline of the Week: The *Washington Post* runs a 14 paragraph story on Treasury Secretary John Connally's off-the-cuff remarks before the American Society of Newspaper Editors. In the last graph of the story Connally is quoted as saying: "It is absolutely critical," in this election year, "that those in the press and politics use some restraint." The five column *Post* headline on the story reads: "Connally Seeks Press Restraint."

Quote of the Week: "The McGovern people are like the Viet Cong; everywhere you go they've just been there—and organized."—One of Sen. Edmund Muskie's top staff men quoted in the *Washington Star*.



Sen.
Humphrey
Meet
Sen.
Humphrey

"Campaigning in the Tampa-St. Petersburg area, the Minnesota Senator told students at a community college that he is 100 percent in favor of Gov. Askew's stand against busing. But when asked to sign a petition backing Askew's stand Humphrey refused and said he doesn't sign petitions but is in favor of the Governor's opposition to a Constitutional amendment banning busing."—*Associated Press dispatch, March 10, 1972.*

"Young radicals shouting 'Science for the people!' disrupted a speech by Sen. Hubert Humphrey to the American Association for the Advancement of Science yesterday. Two threw paper airplanes and a ripe tomato at him, but missed....another group of radical scientists actually enlisted Humphrey as an ally. Disavowing any connection with the hecklers, they asked Humphrey to sign a written pledge to 'work, speak and indeed campaign on a specific platform for ending the war in Indochina'....Humphrey signed the pledge willingly, saying: 'There it is. Now you can call it the Humphrey petition if you like.'"—*Story in the San Francisco Chronicle, December 28, 1971.*

Monday. APR. 24, 1972

republican national committee

Senator Bob Dole — Chairman

Where is Endicott Peabody?

SPEAKING:

Today—Vice President Agnew and Trans. Sec. Volpe, Amer. Rd. Builders, New Orleans; Ag. Sec. Butz, Farm Editors of America, Wash., D.C.; Counsellor Rumsfeld, Economic Club of Detroit; HUD Sec. Romney, Independent Insurance Agents Assn., Minneapolis; Maritime Comm. Chmn. Bentley, Canners League of Calif. and Channel City Club, Santa Barbara; Tues.—Rumsfeld and Romney, Society of Plastics, Wash., D.C.; Romney, Nat'l Assn. of Bldg. Manufacturers; Wash., D.C.; OEO Dir. Sanchez; Nat'l Assn. for Community Development, Chicago; Int. Sec. Morton, Balt. Sun Editors, Baltimore; Def. Sec. Laird, Nat'l Cathedral School, Wash., D.C.; Labor Sec. Hodgson, International Union of Operating Engineers, Wash., D.C.; EPA Admin. Ruckelshaus, Amer. Newspaper Publishers, NYC; Wed.—Laird, TV correspondents breakfast club, Rotary Club, NYC; RNC Chmn. Dole, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations; RNC Co-Chmn. Armstrong, Vassar, NY; Comm. Sec. Peterson, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn., Boca Raton, Fla.; Bentley, Baltimore Jaycees; Presidential asst. MacGregor, Frederick Co. GOP, Md. Thurs.—Butz, Nat'l Fed. of Grain Co-ops, Wash, D.C.; Romney, Azalea Festival, Norfolk, Va.; Dole, Kansas U., Lawrence; VP Agnew, Air Force Academy cadets, Wash., D.C.; Peterson, Invest in America Council, Wash., D.C.; Fri.—VP Agnew and Armstrong, Maine State Conv., Augusta; Peterson, Nat'l Civil Services League, Wash., D.C.; Counsellor Finch, Calif. Contract Cities Assn., San Diego; Dole, GOP fund-raiser, Topeka; Sat.—Volpe, Lido club, Wash., D.C.; Dole, Kansas State Conv., Topeka.

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