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# First Monday

May 1, 1972



Mr. Robert Brown
176 EOB



## College Polls Show President Runs Strong With Young People

This is the first year in which 18-year-olds will vote in national elections, and interest has justifiably focused on their attitudes and opinions. A number of test elections have been held on campuses in various parts of the country and many more will be held in the months ahead. As chairman of the Congressional Advisory Board of the Young Voters for the President Committee, I have followed the results closely. They have shown thus far that President Nixon enjoys wide support among young people.

I have here the results of test elections held on 47 high school and college campuses. The large majority were sponsored and conducted by official organizations, such as student councils, and student government associations. The others were handled by independent, nonpartisan groups. Polling was conducted in several different formats; in some cases in the form of primaries, in others as mock conventions, and in still others as general elections in which all candidates of both parties were pitted against each other. In 46 of these 47 test votes President Nixon was the winner, regardless of format.

This strong support for the President from young Americans reflects, I believe, a widespread appreciation of his record on matters of particular concern to young people–his record on the draft, on an all-volunteer military service, on the new lower voting age. On the campuses and in the voting booths young people are demonstrating their endorsement of that record.

For the most part, these test votes have been held in New Hampshire and Florida, the first two States to hold primaries. In Florida they were conducted at more than 30 colleges and universities under the auspices of the student government of Florida Technical University and were sanctioned by the State legislature. Statewide, the President received more votes and carried more campuses than any other candidate of either party. In New Hampshire he won all of the 10 test votes conducted at six high schools and four colleges.

As other polling takes place at other schools across the Nation, similar support from young people will be shown. In recent elections at the University of Wisconsin, Whitewater, and the University of Southern California, for example, the President received more votes than any other candidate.

At the recent Phi Theta Kappa National Convention in Rochester, Minnesota, the President ran first, topping Sen. George McGovern 49.4 percent to 21.8 (PTK is the junior college equivalent to Phi Beta Kappa.) At Vermillion College in South Dakota, the President again beat McGovern, 52 percent to 41. In Presidential balloting at North Carolina State, the President won handily over 19 other candidates with 809 votes over the nearest other candidate, Sen. McGovern with 316. A recent Ohio State University poll shows the President defeating Sen. Muskie 51 percent to 40; while a Central Missouri State College poll has the President with 509 votes beating the four top Democrats with a combined total of 465.

These results confirm what many of us have already learned from visits to campuses and talks with young people in various parts of the country. And that is that young voters in the primaries to follow and, of course, the general election in November, are going to help substantially in providing President Nixon with an overwhelming victory.

*Bill Brock*

United States Senator, Tennessee

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THE COVER–The new, official photograph of the First Family was taken early last month on the South Portico of the Executive Mansion by White House staff photographer Karl Schumacher.

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## MILD-MANNERED McGOVERN REALLY AN EXTREMIST WHO WOULD DISARM AMERICA, OPEN WHITE HOUSE TO STREET MOBS

*"Yippie leaders Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman entered conventional politics last night, endorsing Sen. George McGovern for President....Rubin termed McGovern 'the last chance for the electoral system in this country.'"–United Press International news disptach, April 24, 1972.*

While South Dakota Sen. George McGovern may give the impression of being a mild-mannered milquetoast, a sort of benign political Liberace, he is in reality a dedicated radical extremist who as President would unilaterally disarm the United States of America and open the White House to riotous street mobs.

Consider his record and his public statements:

### Drastically Slash Defense

McGovern has vowed that as President he would drastically slash the defense budget by $32 billion. Military authorities in a position to know say this sort of meat-ax approach to U.S. national security would, among other things: freeze the U.S. into a second-rate security posture endangering the safety of all Americans; doom the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union; encourage blackmail by the Soviet with its superior military forces; dump a million more defense, military and civilian personnel on the unemployment rolls; dissolve NATO before the Soviets agree to reduce their forces in Eastern Europe; leave the world sea-lanes hostage to the Soviet Navy; result in President McGovern crawling to any negotiating table as a supplicant; and end U.S. world leadership–both diplomatic and economic.

McGovern's cavalier attitude toward the need for a strong national defense is no doubt the direct result of his peculiar ideas about who the good guys are and who the bad guys are.

### Defends Viet Cong, North Vietnamese

Asked last year in a *Playboy* magazine interview if he sympathized with the aspirations of the Viet Cong and their North Vietnamese allies, McGovern replied: "In that they are striving for national independence,

*(Continued next page)*

## McGOVERN AN EXTREMIST

(Continued from previous page)

yes. Their posture is more legitimate than that of General Thieu, who is really a creature of French and American power. I can scarcely condone the terror the Viet Cong and Hanoi have adopted as a military tactic, but they've been on the side of Vietnamese national interest ever since they expelled the Japanese and then the French. Now it's our turn."*

As to the type of people he would be entertaining in the Executive Mansion, there is no longer any need to guess who would be coming to dinner during a McGovern Administration.

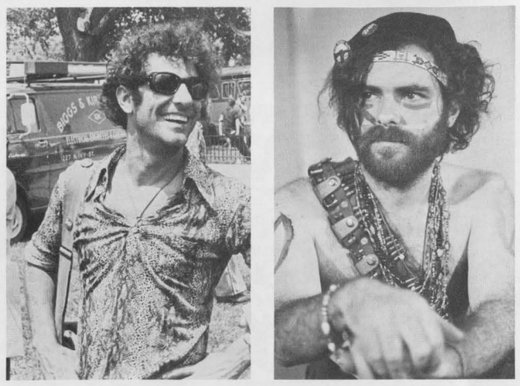
### Would Invite Street Mobs to Dinner

In a little noticed interview in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, McGovern was asked how he would have handled last year's May Day demonstrations, the avowed purpose of which was to shut down the Federal Government. McGovern replied: "Well, if I were President, there wouldn't be demonstrations like that. Those people would be having dinner at the White House instead of protesting outside."

"Those people" that President McGovern would invite to the White House for dinner were described last year in a speech by Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst:

> "Approximately 20,000 disrupters tried their best to carry out their announced intention of paralyzing Washington and stopping the Government. They did this by widespread and unremitting acts of violence. The minute-by-minute police log of May 3 and numerous on-the-spot photographs of the incidents show conclusively that the disrupters endangered people by rolling boulders into streets, laying metal pipes across roadbeds, stringing barbed wire and ropes across streets, setting fire to trash cans, spreading nails on roads, throwing rocks and bottles at passing motorists, removing manhole covers, slashing at motorists with wooden poles.
>
> ### Destroyed Property, Cars Overturned
>
> "They destroyed property by smashing windows, slashing tires, overturning cars, pushing parked vehicles into traffic lanes, ripping down

*As an ex-history professor, McGovern has got to be kidding. The recent North Vietnamese invasion has of course made shambles of the Senator's defense of Communist aggression. North Vietnam's aspirations have always been the conquering of all of Indochina, by force and violence if necessary. For what other conceivable reason would they have their armies marauding throughout Laos, Cambodia and Thailand seeking to overthrow the governments of those countries?





**HOFFMAN AND RUBIN: Both for McGovern**

signs and traffic markers. On one occasion they stopped a fire truck trying to get to a fire and took away its ladders to use in blocking traffic. On another occasion they pushed an automobile trailer down a steep hill, completely destroying the trailer and spilling its contents over the street. On still another occasion they cleared a path through the underbrush on a steep hill overlooking a boulevard; they held a truck in place at the top with steel cables, then cut the cables so the truck plummeted down into the street.

"They blocked police emergency vehicles, turned on fire hydrants, disabled city buses and commuters' autos, abandoned cars on bridge approaches and in tunnels, and dumped all manner of trash into the streets. They stoned and beat policemen and tried to prevent their making arrests. The total count of policemen they injured by the end of May Day week now stands at 39..."*

Despite the efforts of the McGovern people, and to a certain extent the press, to play down the Senator's extremism, the American people seem to be catching on as to what the real George McGovern is all about. A recent Lou Harris survey shows that by 29–20 percent the public feels McGovern has "too extreme, liberal views." The college educated feel the same way about the South Dakota Democrat by a margin of 38–31 percent while labor union members are even more concerned, those believing he is an "extremist" outnumbering those who don't 34–21 percent.

*That McGovern as President would have no qualms about inviting to dinner people who have injured police officers is perfectly consistent with his past attitude toward those whose job it is to enforce the law. The April 17, 1972 issue of *Newsweek* quotes the South Dakota Democrat as having denounced the Chicago police as "those bastards" during the 1968 Democrat Convention.





## THANKS TO PRESIDENT NIXON, STAFF SGT. FRYER NOW HAS A SON

Government bureaucracy is rigid, impersonal, stultifying and constrained, right? Right, unless President Nixon personally intervenes to make sure that it is flexible, personal, humane and open—at least that is what the case of Staff Sergeant Donald L. Fryer seems to show.

S/Sgt. Fryer, a nine-year veteran with a Bronze Star for his work in Vietnam orphanages, sought to adopt and bring home with him a four-year old Vietnamese orphan whom he had met in his work. Sgt. Fryer and his wife seemed to be ideal parents, the boy wanted to go, and everything seemed right until...

....Until in the course of Sgt. Fryer's medical exam as he was leaving Vietnam, the Army got his urine sample mixed up, erroneously classified him a drug addict, gave the results to a welfare agent who told the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and thus prevented him from taking the boy to a new home.

As a result, Sgt. Fryer stood outside a Senate hearing room last month, his adoption held up, showing newspaper reporters a photograph of his hoped-for son sitting on a red tricycle and still in the Vietnam orphanage.

### President Orders Investigation

When President Nixon read of Sgt. Fryer's plight, he immediately ordered his staff to look into the matter. Within a matter of days, the boy was on a military flight to California, and soon on to his new parents' home in Fort Lewis, Washington, where Sgt. Fryer is now stationed.

Sgt. Fryer's story began September 21 in Long Binh, South Vietnam, where he was taken out of his unit and placed in a drug detoxification center. Although the first test was invalidated by several later tests, it was 10 days before his commander was able to get him out of the center and on his way home.

But his troubles were far from over even when he arrived home. When he got to his next post at Fort Lewis, he was investigated for allegedly being absent without leave and he was informed that he had a "bad attitude toward the Army." That was cleared up with the assistance of his post commander.

Then the Red Cross told his parents that he was a drug user and, worse yet, the State Welfare Agency told him he was unsuitable as a parent for an adopted child. The agency would not accept his Army certificate showing he was not—and never had been—a drug user, and only relented when the post commander intervened.



UPI Photo

**TOGETHER AT LAST—S/Sgt. Donald L. Fryer and his wife, Dolores, are united with their adopted four-year old Vietnamese orphan, David Matthew, upon the youngster's arrival at nearby McChord AFB, near Ft. Lewis, Washington. The union brought a months-long ordeal to a happy conclusion, but not until President Nixon added his executive touch, helping clear the way for David to be brought to the United States.**

But then, the Immigration and Naturalization Service—on the basis of his supposedly confidential Army exam—proceeded to block entry of the boy into the country. Had it not been for President Nixon's personal intervention, Sgt. Fryer's adoption might well have been stuck right at that point. With the President's help, however, matters moved swiftly.

The boy was located in Vietnam and prepared for immediate flight to California. Then, it was found, he had only an exit permit and not a Vietnamese passport. A passport—which often takes as many as four months to obtain—was approved within 24 hours.

Two days later, the boy was in California and a few hours after that, in his new home in Fort Lewis, Washington.

Commenting on what the President had done for him, Staff Sergeant Fryer told *First Monday:* "My wife and I are extremely happy and pleased that someone would actually come and help the little guy like us. When the President does something like he did it shows he is really working for the people and we're really happy about it. What President Nixon did for us is fantastic. We'll remember it for a long, long time."

## ECONOMIC INDICATORS SHOW PRESIDENT'S POLICIES ARE 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.

Consumer prices in March seasonably adjusted did not rise at all for the first time in a month since late 1966. Food prices rose a little but much less than the previous month. "The March figures on prices are good news for the American consumer and provide the most visible evidence thus far of progress toward the President's goal of bringing down the rate of inflation," declared Marina V.N. Whitman, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

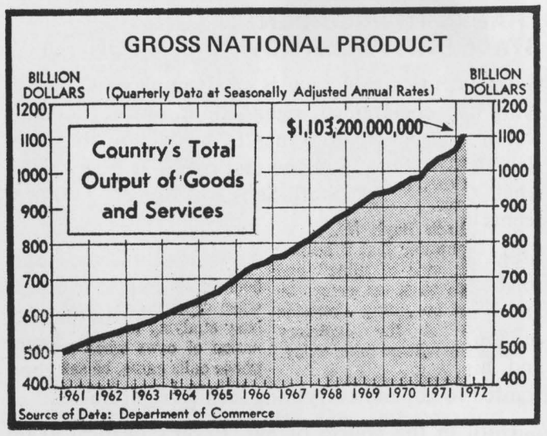
Total civilian employment in March shot forward by an extraordinary 620,000 on a seasonally-adjusted basis—the largest monthly gain since June 1967—and a clear indication of continued economic recovery and growth. While total unemployment—at 5.9 percent—remained too high, the steady rise on the employment 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

March 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 nieghborhood 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.

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.

### 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.





## President Needs Americans Support on Vietnam, Says Vice President

*(Excerpted from an address by Vice President Spiro T. Agnew before the American Society of Newspaper Editors last month in Wash., D.C.)*

The war that has divided and drained us, emotionally, physically, economically and spiritually, is back in the headlines.

So, the time has come for Americans once again to reflect upon how our involvement in this conflict began—and how we want it to end.

Eleven years ago, in the January cold, John F. Kennedy told the world:

"We shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

Vietnam became the testing ground for that pledge. For seven years, American involvement in the war escalated. From a military advisory group of a few hundred in Vietnam when President Eisenhower left office, the United States commitment had escalated to 16,000 American combat advisors when John F. Kennedy was brutally murdered in Dallas. Under President Johnson, the buildup accelerated. Hundreds of thousands of American troops poured into Southeast Asia first to assist and ultimately to share major combat responsibility with the South Vietnamese troops fighting for national survival.

### Vietnam "Great Adventure" — Humphrey

In the heady days of the New Frontier, Vietnam was seen as a testing ground for the new tactics of "counter-insurgency," and the new strategy of "flexible response." Even in the closing days of the Great Society, when the war was a matter of bitter controversy, my predecessor, Hubert Humphrey was heard to rhapsodize that Vietnam was "our great adventure."

Though a consistent critic of the war policy of gradual escalation, President Nixon supported the United States commitment to South Vietnam. With the war driving an ever-deeper wedge between us as a people, the President pledged in 1968 that he would end American involvement in that war, in a manner consistent with America's commitment. On taking office, he began, within weeks to implement the policy which has come to be called Vietnamization. Under it, as American troops were withdrawn from the field of battle, they were replaced by the South Vietnamese units newly trained and equipped by the United States. For three years, the policy has continued; and the policy has worked.

In three years, American battle death averages have been cut from upwards of 300 a week to less than 10. Nearly half a million American troops—the greater proportion of our combat troops there—have been brought home.

At the same time, the President has made every effort to negotiate a settlement with Hanoi, including proposals advised by the Democratic war critics. Twelve times his personal emissary has flown to Paris to conduct secret negotiations. One year ago, the President offered the enemy a full withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam in exchange for a cease-fire and our prisoners of war. But the North Vietnamese insisted on a full political settlement, and in the hope that the secret negotiations still might succeed, the President remained silent while many in the Congress savaged him for not doing what he already had done.

### President Desires Peace

In the face of this record of conciliation at the conference table, the charge that Richard Nixon desires a military victory more than he desires peace is a transparent lie.

Yet, accusations tantamount to that are being leveled against the President—leveled, ironically, by men who played a central role in pushing America into an ever deepening involvement in Vietnam, and who for three years now have sought to frustrate and obstruct the President's policy every step of the agonizing way out of this war in Vietnam.

In your own profession, there is the *New York Times*, an early and ardent advocate of getting America into Vietnam, doing public penance by regularly scourging the President who is getting us out.

### Fulbright Praises Ho Chi Minh

There is Mr. J. William Fulbright, who steered the Tonkin Gulf Resolution through the Senate with huge success—only two dissenting votes. His support was critical to the establishment of the premise under which hundreds of thousands of American boys were sent into the jungles of Southeast Asia to resist the armies of Ho Chi Minh. Now, hear his revisionist assessment of Uncle Ho:

"Ho Chi Minh," writes Mr. Fulbright, "was a life-long admirer of the American Revolution. As a young man in 1919, he went to the Versailles Peace Conference

(Continued from previous page)

to appeal for self-determination for his country in accordance with President Wilson's principles....In 1945, Ho Chi Minh started his declaration of independence for Vietnam with words taken from our own, 'All men are created equal.' Ho was an authentic Vietnamese patriot revered by his countrymen."

That reverential tribute by Mr. Fulbright was paid to a man who murdered his rivals in 1945 to consolidate his control over the nationalist movement; who was directly responsible for the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese in the wake of his victory over the French; whose persecutions drove 900,000 refugees, mainly Catholic, southward during the 300-day freedom of movement period following the 1954 Accords to escape his ruthless regime. Ho Chi Minh was as much a Vietnamese patriot as Hitler was a German patriot.

### Muskie Then — Muskie Now

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 action to resist that aggression "undermines America's sense of decency."

"A corrupt dictatorship in Saigon is not worth the loss of one more human life," intones Mr. Muskie. What Mr. Muskie ignores is that the fate of 17 million people is also at stake here. What Mr. Muskie neglects to mention is that he himself was present at the election of President Thieu in 1967—and Mr. Muskie termed that election, "an inspiring experience." The only reason Senator Muskie is appalled in 1972 by what "inspired" him in 1967 is that Senator Muskie is desperately scrambling about for some moral justification for the 180-degree reversal in his position and his recommended abandonment of 17,000,000 people.

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."



**Participating in ceremonies marking the return of the 101st Airborne Division from Vietnam last month at Ft. Campbell, Ky., Vice President Agnew declared that Vietnam "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."**

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. Hear this:

"Today, the threat to world peace is militant, aggressive Asian Communism with its headquarters in Peking, China. The aggression of the North Vietnamese is but the most current and immediate action of that militant Asian Communism. If it should succeed in its goal of conquest of South Vietnam, it would add to the strength of Communism in Asia and Europe and it would stimulate an appetite for more aggression and conquests. It would represent a defeat—not only for America but for freedom everywhere."

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.

Senator Kennedy, when he bewails a "bloodbath" in South Vietnam, knows very well that the reason men are dying by the hundreds in South Vietnam today is overt Communist aggression from the North. And he knows that, were the United States to pull out precipitously in the face of this enemy escalation of the war, the real bloodbath in South Vietnam would only be beginning.

Senator Muskie, when he recommends that we go back to the Conference Table, knows very well that we have been there for three years and that the President's most recent and most generous peace offer to date was answered with an enemy buildup and an enemy invasion. The enemy does not want a negotiated peace—he seeks a military victory. And what he wants of the United States in Paris is that we betray our ally and give Hanoi the victory at the Conference Table that it has been unable to win at the ballot box, on the battlefield, or in the hearts of the people of South Vietnam.

### No UN Solution Possible

Senator Humphrey wants the President to take the matter to the Security Council where the Government which supports the negotiating demands of the enemy—which supplied the tanks, artillery and armor for this invasion—enjoys a well-fixed veto power. This would not only be an exercise in futility, but would fuel the propaganda machine of North Vietnam.

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 condeming 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." Then it was that Senator McGovern summoned up all his righteous indignation and called the President of the embattled Republic of South Vietnam a "despicable creature."

(Continued next page)

You will never hear Senator McGovern use such language in referring to Ho Chi Minh, or to the men of the Hanoi Politburo who re-escalated the war. No, the Senator's vitriol is kept in reserve for use against those who resist aggression—not those who perpetrate it.

Let me say simply that as an American I am appalled at the conduct of American leaders who keep their peace while a Communist invasion takes place and then rise up and slander an American President for taking the necessary military action—action consistent with a firm, bipartisan commitment antedating his term of office—to halt that aggression.

Recognize this. Some of these people now expressing outrage at the allied response to the enemy invasion have flatly predicted the failure of the President's Vietnam policies. They have staked their credibility—and some of them their political future—on the outcome of this struggle.

If there is a collapse in Saigon, if there is a Communist takeover—then they will have been proven right. They can then denounce the President for having foolishly resisted the inevitable. They can then congratulate themselves for having bailed out at the right moment. They can then make the President pay the political price for having tried to see this war through.

### Master Strategy of Ho Chi Minh

And so the war now stands naked as it is and has been—a war of carefully planned aggression to carry out the master strategy of Ho Chi Minh.

The current offensive is aimed as much at demoralizing the American people in the United States as the South Vietnamese army in the field.

General Giap, the North Vietnamese commander, recognized the psychological aspect of the war when he said that either public opinion in a democracy will insist upon an end to the "useless bloodshed" or its legislature will ask for a final date by which the war must end. He predicted that national unity would erode and that political leaders would fall over each other in their efforts to disassociate themselves from the war into which they led their nation. In the end, said Giap, the democratic nation would be forced to accept any humiliating settlement it could get, even if it meant abandoning the people of South Vietnam.

That is why I find the comments of Senators McGovern, Humphrey, Muskie and Kennedy so reprehensible. They know what the terms of this war are. They know that President Nixon's response to the North Vietnamese invasion is no wild escalation of the war.

The record clearly shows that the Nixon Administration has gone more than half-way in the negotiations to achieve peace in Indochina. On May 31, 1971, at one of the secret meetings between Dr. Henry Kissinger and the North Vietnamese in Paris, the United States offered specifically to agree to a deadline for the withdrawal of all American forces in exchange for the release of all prisoners of war and a cease-fire. On August 16th, at another secret meeting, we went further. We offered the complete withdrawal of all United States and allied forces within nine months after an agreement on an over-all settlement.

### Administration Pursues Peace

On October 11, 1971, the United States made another offer to the North Vietnamese, essentially the same offer the President announced in his January 25th televised address to the Nation. According to this plan, within six months of an agreement, the United States would withdraw all forces from South Vietnam, there would be a mutual exchange of prisoners of war, there would be a cease-fire throughout Indochina, and there would be new elections in South Vietnam, with procedures guaranteeing equal and fair participation for the National Liberation Front.

All of these moves have been turned down. Hanoi did not even bother to respond to our last offer—the October 11th offer—until President Nixon made it public on January 25th. This certainly does not reflect a desire to allow the South Vietnamese people to determine their own future, free of outside pressure from either North Vietnamese or Americans. It indicates just the opposite. So does the invasion of South Vietnam three weeks ago.

### President Needs Support

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.





President Nixon congratulates members of the Washington, D.C. Police Department for a job well done.

## PRESIDENT KEEPS PROMISE: NATION'S CAPITAL CRIME SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED

President Nixon's forceful leadership has succeeded in cutting the District of Columbia crime rate to half the level of the peak crime rate reached in November 1969. *

During the first three months of 1972, 97.8 crime index offenses were reported per day—51.7 percent less than the peak reached in late 1969.

"Now Washington, D.C. instead of being an example of lawlessness, is one of the safest cities in this country for the millions of tourists who come to this city every year," President Nixon said in a Rose Garden meeting with officers of the D.C. Police Department.

President Nixon's and the D.C. Police Department's success in controlling crime is a direct result of a number of major initiatives proposed by the President:

**More Police**: Appointed Jerry Wilson Chief of Police, increased authorized strength 25% to 5,100 police officers and 1,000 civilians including extensive minority hiring.

**Increased Prosecutors**: The number of prosecutors dealing with street crime increased nearly 50% and their clerical assistance doubled. A Major Crimes Unit was also established.

**Expanded Narcotics Treatment Program**: Increased from an initial enrollment of 150 addicts to over 3,900 now in treatment.

**Legislation**: The District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970 expanded and reorganized the court system and has significantly reduced the backlog of cases pending.

**Street Lighting**: A major street lighting program now makes Washington the best lighted city in the world.

The decline in the D.C. crime rate fulfills a campaign pledge President Nixon made in 1968. The President made lawlessness in the District one of his chief campaign issues in that election year.

In his remarks to the D.C. police officers, the President said: "The credit goes to Chief Wilson for his leadership, and to the officers and men whom I have just met, the dedicated people who have worked on the police force of the District of Columbia. Of course, credit also goes to the citizens of the District who have backed up law enforcement in the best possible way."

But Chief Wilson, in responding to the President's remarks, acknowledged that a principal share of the credit should also go the President himself:

"There were a great many programs that you instituted in 1970 in terms of court reorganization, narcotics treatment, and more than anything else, I think the thing that has made the difference to the men is that we have known unequivocally that we had your support, and also the support of the citizens."

*Proving that no matter how positive the news, they can accentuate the negative, the *Washington Post* noted the crime drop in an editorial headlined "Crime is Down—Now What About Fear?" While praising the Administration's efforts in making the Nation's Capital a safer city, the *Post* felt a compulsion to point out that while the total picture is encouraging, "the reports are of little or no comfort to those who have suffered—or still will suffer—at the hands of criminals." The paper also warned its readers that any pronouncement that the city is safer "doesn't constitute an invitation to reckless abandonment of all public safety habits." Who had ever suggested such a thing, the *Post* did not say.

## NEW, ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM AIMS AT REDUCING CRIME COMMITTED BY ADDICTS

A new pilot concept to provide drug treatment alternatives to street crime (TASC Project) for drug dependent persons arrested by law enforcement agencies was announced recently by Dr. Jerome Jaffe, Director of the White House Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, and Jerris Leonard, Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice.

"It is possible that at least half of all street crime in this Nation is drug related," said Dr. Jaffe as he discussed the TASC Project at a press conference. "The President has made the national effort against drug abuse one of his top priority items," Dr. Jaffe stated, "and we believe the TASC concept has tremendous potential for substantially decreasing the number of crimes committed by addicts. We hope that this project will help to break the heroin-crime cycle which grips every major urban area."

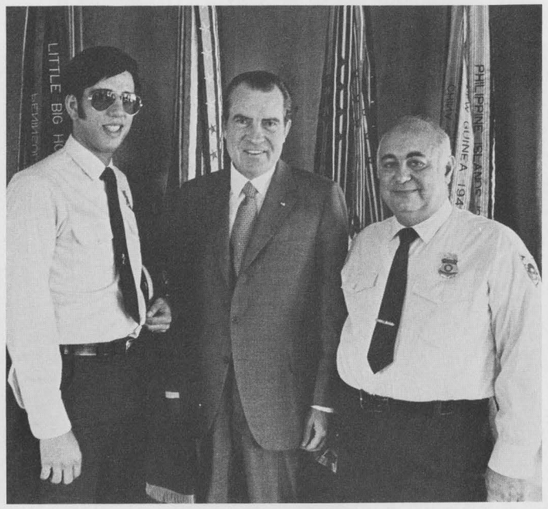
LEAA Administrator Leonard announced that Wilmington, Delaware will be the first metropolitan area to test the concept. "Plans are also underway to explore the feasibility of implementing the concept in a number of other cities in the near future," he said.

### Crime and Drugs

The experience of local drug programs and of correctional authorities shows an extremely high incidence of drug abuse and addiction among those arrested, particularly for non-violent crimes committed to get funds to support a drug habit. A New York study of 3,600 addicts showed that in one year 98 percent had prior arrest records and 35 percent were arrested five or more times. Similar data in Washington, D.C., indicates an incidence of 48–52 percent of drug abuse or addiction among arrestees.

Nevertheless, many cities now release known drug-addicted arrestees after arraignment regardless of their drug dependence problem. Release without treatment inevitably means that the drug dependent person will continue to use drugs and commit street crimes to support his addiction. In addition, drug-addicted arrestees placed in detention pose many problems and contribute to jail tensions.

The Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime Project is designed to identify and help alleviate some of these problems. Drug dependent arrestees will be identified through urinalysis screening and interviews after police processing. The arraignment judge will be given the results of this identification in order to ascertain whether the arrestee will be offered treatment as a condition of bail. Detoxification will begin where necessary. Continuous evaluation and follow-up will take place during treatment until the individual's case comes up for trial. The judiciary may then take into account the cooperation of the addict and the success of his treatment program to that point, and may determine that the addict should remain in the drug treatment program as an alternative to prosecution or to possible incarceration.



**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.**

**WHICH NEWSPAPER DO YOU READ?**

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1972

*U.S. Hints at Easing Coolness Toward Havana*

By BENJAMIN WELLES
Special to The New York Times

THE WASHINGTON POST *Thursday, April 13, 1972*

**U.S. Rejects Lifting Of Cuban Boycott**

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer





# Editorial Cartoonists Look at the Primaries

'Well–How Do I Look?'

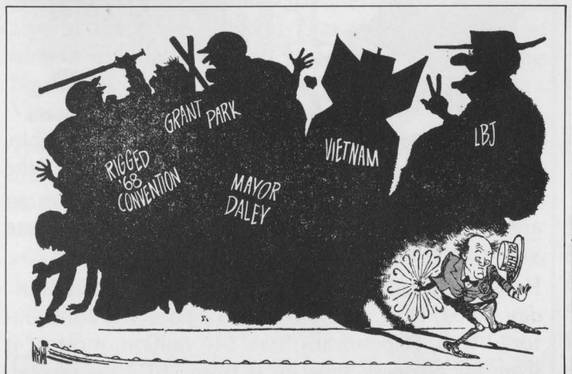


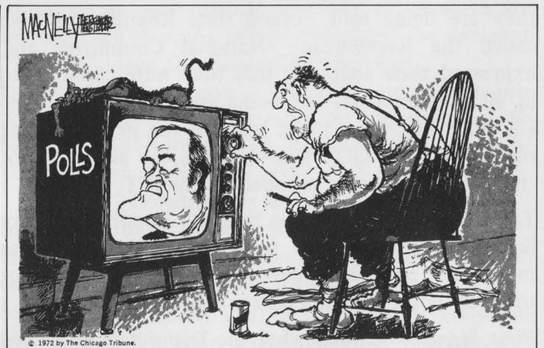




*'George Wallace Is Appealing For Support On A Very Narrow Base!'*



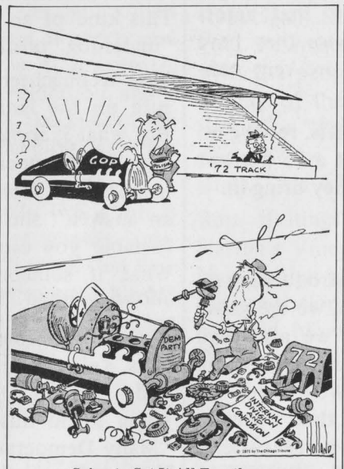




*'What? Reruns–Already?'*




"We feel to keep up with the front runners it's time again to deny you'll be a candidate."




Going to Get It All Together in Time for the Race?



## 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, *First 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 have called the Republican National Committee 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.

*First Monday* learned what the Democrats are doing by answering an ad 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? *First 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.

"You Trying to Hide Something From the U.S. Public?"




The idea is to stay on the phone as long as possible, she explained, because the longer you stay on, "the 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? *First 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.

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? *First 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? *First 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.





## 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 month 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 *First 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

Lewis King, a Democrat selectman from Chilmark on Martha's Vineyard, is also against the Kennedy plan as proposed. King told *First 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 *First 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 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.

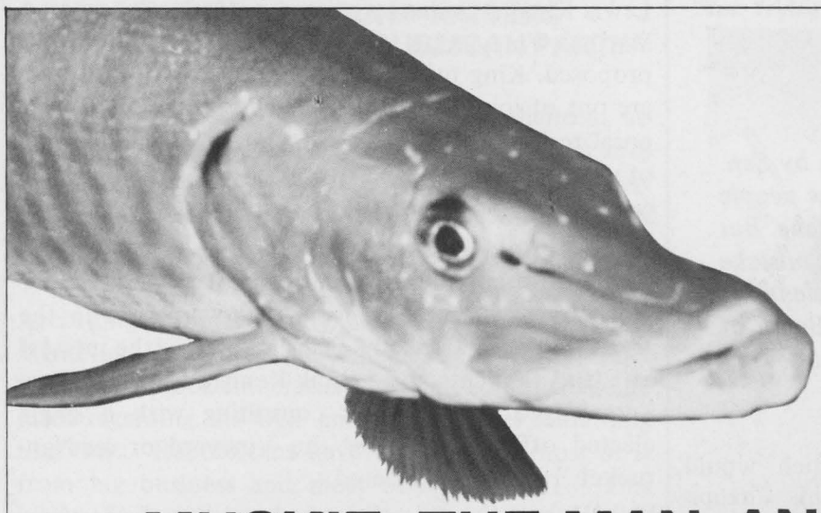
Phil Dube, the selectman representing Edgartown and Chappaquiddick, told *First Monday* the Kennedy plan was "very regressive legislation" and that he is worried about the people who would be put out of work by the legislation. "Over 60 percent of the people on the Vineyard are in the building trades," he commissions and historic districts to preserve the islands. "We're doing things ourselves," he declared. "We don't need the Federal Government." 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."

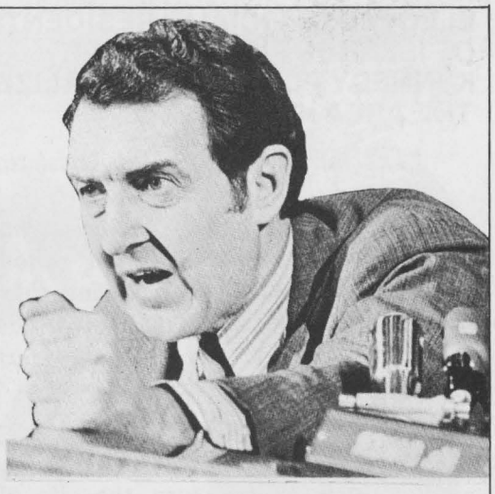
### Constituents Not Consulted

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 *First Monday* that Brooke had not been consulted by Kennedy before introducing his legislation. Brooke's office said the Republican 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 *First 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.





# 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.*

## HELP!

**FIRST MONDAY can always use help and would appreciate yours. If you run across an item in the paper, see something on TV or hear something on the radio that you think might be of interest, drop us a note here at the Republican National Committee, 310 First Street, SE, Washington, D.C. 20003. FIRST MONDAY is particularly interested in the results of high school and college Presidential straw polls or ballots. While you're at it, we would also like to know what you think of your publication, FIRST MONDAY. Thank you.**

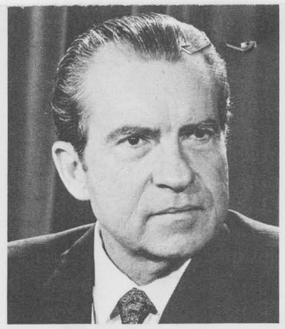
GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

# Monday. MAY 8, 1972




"I AM SICKENED AND OUTRAGED BY THIS GROSSLY IMMORAL AMERICAN BOMB CRATER."

Mr. Robert Brown
176 EOB



## American Lives In Vietnam Will Be Protected

*(Excerpted from President Nixon's remarks during a question and answer period at Treasury Secretary John Connally's Picosa Ranch, Floresville, Texas, April 30, 1972)*

Questions have been raised about the decision that I have made, which is to the effect that as long as the North Vietnamese were conducting an invasion, an offensive, in South Vietnam, and were killing South Vietnamese and Americans in South Vietnam, that I would, as Commander-in-Chief of our Armed Forces, order air and naval attacks on military targets in North Vietnam.

Let me tell you the reasons why I feel that it is vitally important that the United States continue to use its air and naval power against targets in North Vietnam, as well as in South Vietnam, to prevent a Communist take-over and a Communist victory over the people of South Vietnam.

First because there are 69,000 Americans still in Vietnam—that will be reduced to 49,000 by the first of July—and I, as Commander-in-Chief have a responsibility to see to it that their lives are adequately protected, and I, of course, will meet that responsibility.

Second, because as we consider the situation in Vietnam, we must remember that if the North Vietnamese were to take over in South Vietnam, as a result of our stopping our support in the air and on the sea—we have no ground support whatever, there are no American ground forces in action in South Vietnam and none will be—but when we consider that situation, if there were such a take-over, we must consider the consequences.

There is first the consequence to the people of South Vietnam. We look back to what happened historically in 1954, when the North Vietnamese took over in North Vietnam, the Catholic Bishop of Danang estimated that at least 500,000 people in North Vietnam who had opposed the Communist take-over in the North were either murdered or starved to death in slave labor camps.

I saw something of that when Mrs. Nixon and I were there in 1956, when we visited refugee camps where over a million North Vietnamese fled from the Communist tyranny to come to the South. If, at this particular point, the Communists were to take over in South Vietnam, you can imagine what would happen to the hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese who sided with their own government and with the United States against the Communists. It would be a blood bath that would stain the hands of the United States for time immemorial.

That is bad enough. I know there are some who say we have done enough; they say what happens to the South Vietnamese at this particular time is something that should not be our concern. We have sacrificed enough for them. So let's put it in terms of the United States alone, and then we really see why the only decision that any man in the position of President of the United States can make is to authorize the necessary air and naval strikes that will prevent a Communist take-over.

In the event that one country like North Vietnam, massively assisted with the most modern technical weapons by two Communist superpowers—in the event that that country is able to invade another country and conquer it, you can see how that pattern would be repeated in other countries throughout the world—in the Mideast, in Europe, and in others as well.

If, on the other hand, that kind of aggression is stopped in Vietnam, and fails there, then it will be discouraged in other parts of the world. Putting it quite directly then, what is on the line in Vietnam is not just peace in Vietnam, but peace in the Mideast, peace in Europe, and peace not just for the five or six or seven years immediately ahead of us, but possibly for a long time in the future.

As I put it last Wednesday night, I want, and all America wants, to end the war in Vietnam. I want, and all Americans want, to bring our men home from Vietnam. But I want, and I believe all Americans want, to bring our men home and to end this war in a way that the younger brothers and the sons of the men who have fought and died in Vietnam won't be fighting in another Vietnam five or ten years from now. That is what this is all about.

But I do want to say that in the final analysis, what is really on the line here, of course, is the position of the United States of America as the strongest free world power, as a constructive force for peace in the world.





**Monday. MAY 8, 1972**

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## HUMPHREY PLAYING POLITICS WITH WAR; PUTTING PERSONAL POLITICAL AMBITIONS ABOVE BEST INTERESTS OF COUNTRY

*"It is always risky to speak to the press: They are likely to report what you say."—Vice President Hubert Humphrey, New York City, April 25, 1966.*

In denouncing President Nixon for doing in Vietnam what he said he would do if he were elected President, Sen. Hubert Humphrey is playing politics with the war and putting his own personal political ambitions ahead of the best interests of his country.

On September 30, 1968, in an address in Salt Lake City, Utah, an address which Humphrey now speaks of as an act of unprecedented political courage, HHH explained what he would do as President, saying:

### Protect Our Troops

"But *we must always think of the protection of our troops.*

"As President, I would be willing to stop the bombing of the North as an exceptable risk for peace because I believe it could lead to success in the negotiations and thereby shorten the war.* This would be the best protection for our troops.

"In weighing that risk—and before taking action—I would place key importance and evidence—direct or indirect, by deed or word—of Communist willingness to restore the demilitarized zone between North and South Vietnam.

"Now if the Government of North Vietnam were to show bad faith, I would reserve the right to resume the bombing."

### No Unilateral Withdrawal

Humphrey went on to say that as President he would not undertake a unilateral withdrawal from South Vietnam because to do so would "not only jeopardize the independence" of that country "and the safety of other Southeast Asian nations" but also it would "make meaningless the sacrifices we have already made." To do such a thing, said HHH, "would be an open invitation to more violence...more aggression... more instability." It would "cast doubt on the integrity of our word under treaty and alliance." Peace, Humphrey declared, "would not be served by weakness or withdrawal."

Lyndon Johnson's Vice President went on in his address to explain why the U.S. was in Vietnam:

*So much for Hubert Humphrey's perspicacity.



## Sen. Humphrey Meet Sen. Humphrey



"It is my judgment and it has been that we should be out of this war, that our involvement should have ended long before, and surely we should not be any further—have any further involvement, and that includes bombing, or the use of any American forces." *—Sen. Humphrey on "Face the Nation," April 23, 1972.*

"Our own American security is at stake. That's why we're there. If we fail to do it there, we'll have to meet it someplace else, and later it may be more difficult and even more dangerous. We have no choice but to persevere. Today the threat to world peace is militant, aggressive Asian Communism with its headquarters in Peking, China. The aggression of North Vietnam is but the most current and immediate action of that militant Asian Communism. If it should succeed in its goal of conquest of South Vietnam, it would add to the strength of Communism in Asia and Europe. And it would stimulate the appetite for more aggression and conquests. It would represent a defeat—not only for America but for freedom everywhere."*—Vice President Humphrey in a speech in Doylestown, Pa., October 15, 1967.*

"American troops are fighting in numbers in South Vietnam today only because North Vietnamese forces were sent there to impose Hanoi's will on the South Vietnamese people by aggression.

"We can agree to bring home our forces from South Vietnam, if the North Vietnamese agree to bring theirs home at the same time...."

### For Free South Vietnam

Humphrey also stated that the Government of South Vietnam "should not be imposed by force from Hanoi or by pressure from Washington. It should be chosen freely by all the South Vietnamese people."

Humphrey's criticisms of President Nixon's bombing policies are also odd in view of his strong defense of identical policies when his President, Lyndon Johnson, was the chief policy-maker.

*(Continued next page)*

## HUMPHREY PLAYING POLITICS WITH WAR

*(Continued from previous page)*

For example: A *Washington Post* story dated Aug. 20, 1968, reports Humphrey as taking a "hard line" on Vietnam, particularly the bombing of North Vietnam, saying that the war would not be solved by "weakness and withdrawal." Humphrey declared that "no President has the right to sacrifice the men of this country to make himself look good."

In 1967 before the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Humphrey raised the question of bombing and noted that the subject always came up in the U.S. but almost never in Vietnam. If you're a doubter about the efficacy of the bombing, HHH gushed, "you ask any of the American boys dug in under artillery fire along the DMZ. I suggest you ask our troops in the Central Highlands in the Delta who face mortars and guns carried in from the North."

### Democrat Hysteria Increases

It seems that as the North Vietnamese aggression and invasion continues, and President Nixon continues to stand firm in his pledge to do what is necessary to protect American lives and prevent a Communist takeover of South Vietnam, certain Democrats become more hysterical in their criticism not of the Communists but of President Nixon.

In an address before the Americans for Democratic Action, Sen. Edward Kennedy's response to North Vietnam's naked aggression consisted of an attack on America who he characterized as "lashing out blindly in Indochina like a punch-drunk fighter who does not know the bell has rung to end the fight." Kennedy sees as the only reason why the U.S. maintains its commitment to the people of South Vietnam "to preserve some sadistic and distorted sense of national honor..."

In his ADA address Kennedy excoriated "our planes," "our bombs" and "our bullets" and mused that in Vietnam "it is as though, somehow, it is not men, but events and institutions who are masters. It is as though the terrible potential we (yes, we) have for making war is an irresistable call to make it."

### Kennedy's Moral Idiocy

The sheer moral idiocy of Kennedy's remarks boggles the mind. He has abstractionized the naked invasion of North Vietnam into South Vietnam, their bombs, bullets, rockets and tanks now being used against civilians, into some sort of metaphysical event which he cannot quite put his finger on. What nonsense.

Sen. J. William Fulbright last week again reacted to the Vietnam situation expressing "acute depression and sadness" and talking about the "destruction of life and property," "savage cruelty" and "inhumanity." Fulbright was of course talking not about the brutal North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam but about President Nixon's address to the Nation and his ordering of bombing to protect American lives and prevent a Communist takeover of South Vietnam. "I deeply regret that the North saw fit to invade," Fulbright declared at one point in his remarks on the Senate floor, but this is "not the issue."*

### Democrat Criticises Democrats

Despite the continuing attacks by certain prominent Democrats on President Nixon because of his decision to stand firm in the face of Communist aggression, there are signs that the opposition is anything but monolithic. Writing in a letter-to-the-editor to the *Wall Street Journal* expressing "concern" and "dismay" over the "frightening statements" and "incredible naivete" of some of the Democrat Presidential candidates, a Democrat and former Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer praised President Nixon and warned his fellow political compatriots:

"The problem confronting a Democrat is how loyal should he be to a candidate who, if he were President of the United States and faced with a decision of this nature, would put his tail between his legs and run instead of doing the only thing our enemies appreciate and respect—fight back not timidly but heavily."

### N. VIETS 18TH CENTURY NATIONALISTS?

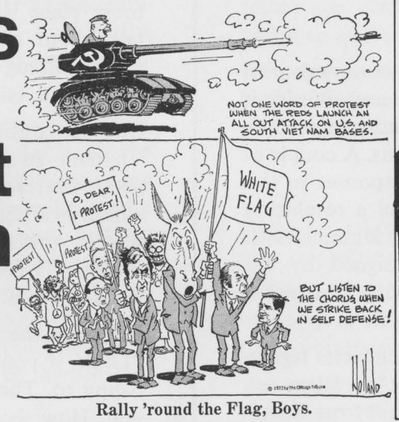
This week's award for the best supporting role in the most creative defense of Communist aggression in Vietnam goes to Connecticut Sen. Abraham Ribicoff. In remarks on the floor of the Senate, Ribicoff declared: "Our role in the Vietnam conflict directly contradicts what this Nation should stand for in the world. We are employing 20th century technology to punish a 19th century society for practicing 18th century nationalism. In doing so we are displaying a contempt for human values and human life." The Pentagon last week released photographs which showed that Sen. Ribicoff's "18th century nationalists" are being supplied with the most modern, up-to-date Soviet-made tanks, heavy artillery, surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft artillery, some of which is being used by the North Vietnamese Communists in South Vietnam for the first time in the war.

*Incredible as it seems, Fulbright in his remarks revealed what may be the real reason why he is against the war in Vietnam: It's messing up his pork barrel politics. Conceding that the President does perhaps know more than anyone what is happening in Vietnam, Fulbright questioned his knowledge of domestic policies saying that "he does not know more than I know about the lack of funds to build water and sewer projects in Arkansas, or the schools, or the roads which the people are crying for."



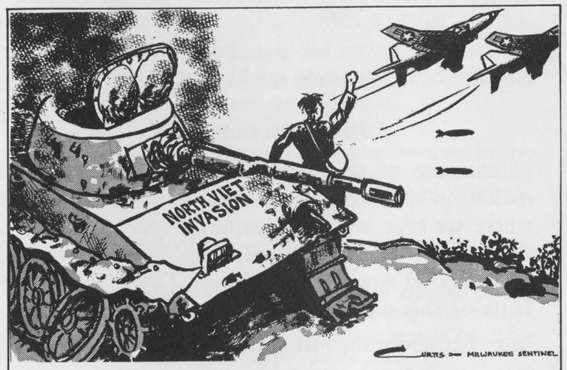
Monday, May 8, 1972

# Editorial Cartoonists Look At Communist Aggression in Vietnam



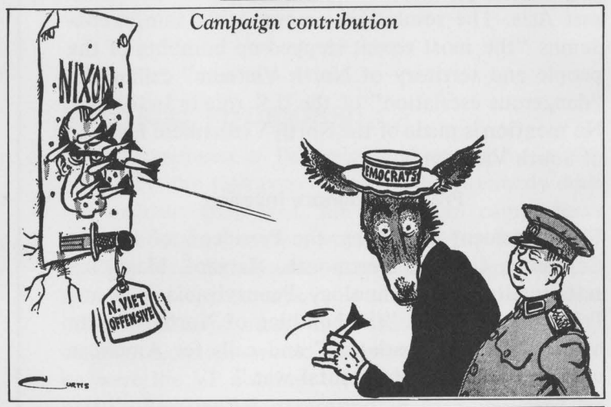

Rally 'round the Flag, Boys.




"How dare you disobey Sen. Fulbright!"

*Campaign contribution*



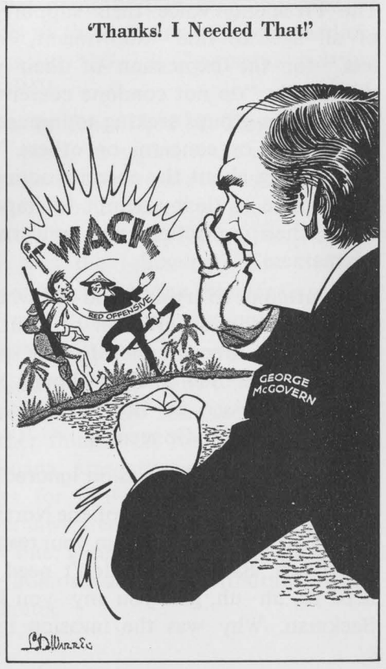

*'72 Politics–Hanoi Style*




'But They Weren't Supposed to Shoot Back'




'Thanks! I Needed That!'



## THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE, EIGHT COLLEGE PRESIDENTS AND THE NORTH VIETNAMESE INVASION: DARKNESS AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL-VISION

Since the massive North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam over a month ago and President Nixon's firm response to the Communist aggression, there have been some peculiar reactions. A couple of the more myopic and close-minded responses to this series of events in Southeast Asia are a resolution passed by the Democrat-controlled Massachusetts State Legislature and a statement signed by the Presidents of eight Ivy League institutions of higher learning.

The resolution adopted by the Massachusetts legislature calls on the U.S. Congress to adopt legislation setting a date for complete U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia. The resolution, among other things, condemns "the most recent stepped-up bombing of the people and territory of North Vietnam" calling it a "dangerous escalation" of the U.S. role in Indochina. No mention is made of the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam.

### Presidents Ignore Invasion

The statement signed by the Presidents of Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pennsylvania, Yale and Princeton, deplores "the bombing of North Vietnam and its civilian population" and calls for American withdrawal from "this brutal war."

The Presidents voice their support for Americans of all ages to find "non-violent, constructive outlets" for the expression of their views but they specifically "do not condone coercive actions by individuals or groups seeking to impose their particular convictions or concerns on others." The Presidents say nothing about the coercive actions of the North Vietnamese in their attempt to impose, by military force, their convictions and concerns on the South Vietnamese.

In an attempt to try and find out what it is about the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam that makes it so unremarkable, *Monday* spoke with Massachusetts State Sen. Jack Backman, who drafted the resolution passed by the legislature, and Princeton President Robert Goheen.

### Why Is Invasion Ignored?

Why is there no mention of the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam in your resolution? *Monday* asked Sen. Backman. "I don't need to, uh–I don't need to, uh–uh, give you any–you know–." replied Backman. Why was the invasion ignored? *Monday* persisted. Backman explained that the war has been going on for a long time, has never been legally declared, and that he has filed his own brief against it in court. Besides, he continued, since the invasion took place 10-15-20 years ago "you can't really talk about an invasion of last week." What we are really talking about, he said, is a "civil war conflagaration (sic)."

Do you consider what North Vietnam did to South Vietnam an invasion? *Monday* asked. "I only talk about the resolution as we put it. We're for immediate withdrawal from South Vietnam–I don't know if it was an invasion." At this point *Monday* read Sen. Backman Webster's Third New International Dictionary definition of invasion.*

Why was the invasion ignored? *Monday* tried again. "Look, if you want me to submit a statement I'd be happy to. The resolution speaks for itself," Backman said. How would you characterize North Vietnam's sending three divisions across the DMZ into South Vietnam? *Monday* asked hoping that perhaps a rephrasing of the question might expedite matters.

### Vietnam in Indochina

"I conceive of the Vietnam conflict as involving a nation in Indochina," Backman explained. "One where we (yes, we) have inappropriately intervened, a place where we (yes, we) have caused deaths of over 50,000 Americans and over 1,000,000 inhabitants of this unfortunate country."

But what about the invasion? *Monday* asked.

"It's part of a continuing conflict in Vietnam, that unfortunate nation."

Do you deplore what North Vietnam has done?

"I deplore the war that is going on."

And so it went for some 20 minutes with Sen. Backman concluding with a challenge by Sen. Backman to *Monday* to come to Boston and debate "and let the public decide."

### Princeton President Goheen

Princeton President Robert Goheen was a little more responsive but only slightly so.

Why was the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam neither mentioned nor alluded to in your statement? *Monday* asked.

*(Continued next page)*

*a hostile entrance or armed attack on the property or territory of another for conquest or plunder; an attack on a person; assault; an inroad of any kind; as an entry into or establishment in an area not previously occupied; the introduction or spread of something hurtful or pernicious; a penetration or occupation by an outside force or agency; encroachment, intrusion.





## SEVEN OUT OF TEN AMERICANS BACK BOMBING OF N.VIETNAM

Seven out of 10 Americans support the President's use of United States air and sea power against military installations in North Vietnam as long as the present North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam continues.

A survey of public reactions to President Nixon's recent televised speech in which he outlined the American position on the recent North Vietnamese invasion of the South shows the public to be solidly behind the President. In a survey conducted by Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, N.J., respondents were read a series of excerpts from President Nixon's address and were asked for each whether they agree or disagree with the President's position. On the five excerpts tested agreement ranged from 66 to 86 percent.

"Our air and naval attacks on military installations in North Vietnam will be continued until the North Vietnamese stop their offensive in South Vietnam." Agree, 69%; Disagree, 24%; No opinion, 7%.

"I have flatly rejected the proposal that we stop the bombing of North Vietnam as a condition for returning to the negotiating table." Agree, 66%; Disagree, 27%; No opinion, 7%.

"We refuse to accede to the enemy's demand to overthrow the lawfully constituted government of South Vietnam and to impose a Communist dictatorship in its place." Agree, 67%; Disagree, 25%; No opinion, 8%.

"We will not be defeated and we will never surrender." Agree, 69%; Disagree, 23%; No opinion, 8%.

"Let us end the war in Vietnam in such a way that the younger brothers and sons of the brave men who have fought in Vietnam will not have to fight again in some other Vietnam at some time in the future." Agree, 86%; Disagree, 11%; No opinion, 3%.

Among virtually all subgroups of the population backing for the President's position remains strong. This is true for both men and women; all regions of the country; both young and old; and Democrats, Republicans and Independents.

The results of this survey were obtained be telephone interviews conducted among a nationwide representative sample of persons 18 years of age and over. The interviews numbered 1,024 and were conducted during the period April 27–29, 1972.

### TELL IT TO HANOI

"Let me say the American people do not want war. We did not start this war. Let me also say that when I see people carrying signs saying 'Stop the War,' I am tempted to say 'Tell it to Hanoi; they are the ones who have started the war, not the United States of America."–*President Nixon at the John Connally ranch in Floresville, Texas.*

## NORTH VIETNAMESE INVASION

*(Continued from previous page)*

"We were not concerned with the invasion as such but rather the continuing U.S. involvement in the war which to us is self-defeating and wrong," he replied.

How ingenuous is it to deplore U.S. bombing of North Vietnam without at least addressing yourself to the reasons for such actions?

### Ducks Question

Goheen ducked the question and again asserted his own opposition to the U.S. role in Vietnam.

Did the subject of the North Vietnamese invasion come up at all in your conference call with the seven other university presidents?

Saying he was not certain, Goheen replied: "Yes, it did–as I recall–but it did not take any great amount of our time."

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## POLITICAL POTPOURRI:

The endorsement of Bobby's daughter, Kathy, is nice but every day that goes by that Teddy Kennedy does not endorse their man, the McGovern camp chews their nails down another notch...A Gallup Poll survey for the *Wall St. Journal* shows that people believe Kennedy when he says he won't run this time and 63 percent hope he sticks to that vow. Another key finding: Kennedy would probably hurt the ticket if he were the VP nominee....If Kennedy should be his party's Presidential nominee this year, it would be almost three years to the day since Chappaquiddick. The convention is July 10–13; Chappaquiddick occurred July 18, 1969.

**Too Responsible to Be True:** The *N.Y. Times* recently quoted Sen. Humphrey as saying while campaigning in Ohio that he believed the President was "motivated by deep and sincere commitment to peace." But it was all a mistake. The next day under the headline "A Correction," was the following: "The Senator actually said that in reacting to the President's speech he (Humphrey) was "motivated by my deep and sincere commitment of peace."

Obviously anticipating a McGovern nomination, the Oregon Democrat Party has adopted a platform which among other things calls for: legalized prostitution and marijuana; amnesty, commendation and veteran's benefits for draft dodgers; repeal of all sexual misconduct laws; free abortions for any woman who can't afford one; a minimum wage for prisoners; equal rights for homosexuals; and withdrawal from Vietnam in 24 hours.

## SPEAKING:

Forest Products Assn., Wash., D.C.; Communications chief **Klein**, Presidential Interchange Execs, Wash., D.C.; Presidential adviser **Dent**, U. of Utah, Salt Lake City; Tues.–CEQ Chmn. **Train**, Council on Foundations, NYC; RNC Chmn. **Dole**, Comm. Sec. **Peterson** and Counsellor **Rumsfeld**, Amer. Retail Fed., Wash., D.C.; **Dent**, King College, Bristol, Tenn.; Vice President **Agnew**, GOP fundraiser, Columbus, Ohio; Trans. Sec. **Volpe**, La Salle Military Acad., NY; **Stein**, United Jewish Appeal, NYC; Def. Sec. **Laird**, Wash. Council AF Assn. Distinguished American Award to Sen. John Stennis, Wash., D.C.; Wed.–**Rumsfeld**, Mich. Businessmen, Wash., D.C.; Counsellor **Finch**, Southeastern Hospital Conf., Atlanta, Ga.; HEW Sec. **Richardson**, Inst. of Medicine, Wash., D.C.; Thurs.–VA Admin. **Johnson**, Recognition ceremony for volunteers, Des Moines; RNC Co-Chmn. **Armstrong**, Vassar Club, Wash., D.C.; **Laird**, DOD Race Relations Inst., Coca Bch., Fla.; **Richardson**, Brookings Inst. Bd. of Trustees Wash., D.C.; **Laird** and **Rumsfeld**, Nat'l Assn. of Chain Drug Stores, Palm Bch., Fla.; Fri.–**Dole**, Wyo. State Conv., Lander; **Klein**, Rapid City Press Assn., S.D.; **Peterson** and OEO Dep. Dir. **Weinberger**, Business Council, Hot Springs, Va.; NFRW President **Armitage**, N.J. Fed. of Rep. Women, Atlantic City; Maritime Comm. Chmn. **Bentley**, Fla. World Trade Conf., Ft. Lauderdale; HUD Sec. **Romney**, Utah Saving & Loan, Salt Lake City; **Laird**, Armed Forces Day–Young Execs, Houston; **Rumsfeld**, Tiger Bay Club, Miami; Sat.–US Treas. **Banuelos**, Nat'l Assn. of Banking Women, Santa Barbara; **Armitage**, Va. Fed. of Rep. Women, Fredericksburg; State Sec. **Rogers**, Bus. Council, Hot Springs; **Dent**, GOP candidate school, Jefferson City, Mo.; **Finch**, Calif. Jaycee Conv., Oakland; **Train**, Okla. State U, Stillwater.

### FOR THE RECORD

1. **aid** - to give help or support to; further, facilitate, assist; contribute to; to give assistance; be of use; help.–*Webster's Third New International Dictionary, unabridged.*

2. **comfort** - to make strong; strengthen, encourage; make secure; assist, help; aid, abet; to impart strength and hope to; gladden, cheer.–*Ibid.*

3. **enemy** - one that seeks the injury, overthrow or failure of a person or thing to which he is opposed; adversary, opponent; something injurious, harmful or deadly; a military foe.–*Ibid.*

"Senator George McGovern was right when he said that Nixon's announcement of further troop withdrawals from Vietnam and continued bombing of the North 'is a piece of political trickery and calculated deception to save the President's face and General Thieu's job...the bombing of Vietnam is a cruel hoax that dooms our prisoners in Hanoi, kills innocent civilians, invites further attacks on our remaining soldiers and picks the pockets of every American citizen and taxpayer.'"–*McGovern quoted on Hanoi radio international service in English, April 27, 1972, according to Foreign Broadcast Information Service.*

Today–Int. Sec. **Morton**, Amer. Mining Congress Coal Show, Cleveland; Economic Adv. **Stein**, Nat'l

**Monday.** MAY 8, 1972

**republican national committee**

**Senator Bob Dole – Chairman**

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NEWSPAPER

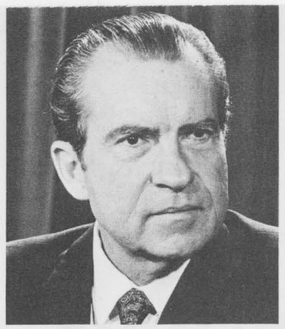
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# Monday. MAY 8, 1972




"I AM SICKENED AND OUTRAGED BY THIS GROSSLY IMMORAL AMERICAN BOMB CRATER."



## American Lives In Vietnam Will Be Protected

*(Excerpted from President Nixon's remarks during a question and answer period at Treasury Secretary John Connally's Picosa Ranch, Floresville, Texas, April 30, 1972)*

Questions have been raised about the decision that I have made, which is to the effect that as long as the North Vietnamese were conducting an invasion, an offensive, in South Vietnam, and were killing South Vietnamese and Americans in South Vietnam, that I would, as Commander-in-Chief of our Armed Forces, order air and naval attacks on military targets in North Vietnam.

Let me tell you the reasons why I feel that it is vitally important that the United States continue to use its air and naval power against targets in North Vietnam, as well as in South Vietnam, to prevent a Communist take-over and a Communist victory over the people of South Vietnam.

First because there are 69,000 Americans still in Vietnam—that will be reduced to 49,000 by the first of July—and I, as Commander-in-Chief have a responsibility to see to it that their lives are adequately protected, and I, of course, will meet that responsibility.

Second, because as we consider the situation in Vietnam, we must remember that if the North Vietnamese were to take over in South Vietnam, as a result of our stopping our support in the air and on the sea—we have no ground support whatever, there are no American ground forces in action in South Vietnam and none will be—but when we consider that situation, if there were such a take-over, we must consider the consequences.

There is first the consequence to the people of South Vietnam. We look back to what happened historically in 1954, when the North Vietnamese took over in North Vietnam, the Catholic Bishop of Danang estimated that at least 500,000 people in North Vietnam who had opposed the Communist take-over in the North were either murdered or starved to death in slave labor camps.

I saw something of that when Mrs. Nixon and I were there in 1956, when we visited refugee camps where over a million North Vietnamese fled from the Communist tyranny to come to the South. If, at this particular point, the Communists were to take over in South Vietnam, you can imagine what would happen to the hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese who sided with their own government and with the United States against the Communists. It would be a blood bath that would stain the hands of the United States for time immemorial.

That is bad enough. I know there are some who say we have done enough; they say what happens to the South Vietnamese at this particular time is something that should not be our concern. We have sacrificed enough for them. So let's put it in terms of the United States alone, and then we really see why the only decision that any man in the position of President of the United States can make is to authorize the necessary air and naval strikes that will prevent a Communist take-over.

In the event that one country like North Vietnam, massively assisted with the most modern technical weapons by two Communist superpowers—in the event that that country is able to invade another country and conquer it, you can see how that pattern would be repeated in other countries throughout the world—in the Mideast, in Europe, and in others as well.

If, on the other hand, that kind of aggression is stopped in Vietnam, and fails there, then it will be discouraged in other parts of the world. Putting it quite directly then, what is on the line in Vietnam is not just peace in Vietnam, but peace in the Mideast, peace in Europe, and peace not just for the five or six or seven years immediately ahead of us, but possibly for a long time in the future.

As I put it last Wednesday night, I want, and all America wants, to end the war in Vietnam. I want, and all Americans want, to bring our men home from Vietnam. But I want, and I believe all Americans want, to bring our men home and to end this war in a way that the younger brothers and the sons of the men who have fought and died in Vietnam won't be fighting in another Vietnam five or ten years from now. That is what this is all about.

But I do want to say that in the final analysis, what is really on the line here, of course, is the position of the United States of America as the strongest free world power, as a constructive force for peace in the world.

Richard Nixon

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**Monday. MAY 8, 1972**

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## HUMPHREY PLAYING POLITICS WITH WAR; PUTTING PERSONAL POLITICAL AMBITIONS ABOVE BEST INTERESTS OF COUNTRY

*"It is always risky to speak to the press: They are likely to report what you say."—Vice President Hubert Humphrey, New York City, April 25, 1966.*

In denouncing President Nixon for doing in Vietnam what he said he would do if he were elected President, Sen. Hubert Humphrey is playing politics with the war and putting his own personal political ambitions ahead of the best interests of his country.

On September 30, 1968, in an address in Salt Lake City, Utah, an address which Humphrey now speaks of as an act of unprecedented political courage, HHH explained what he would do as President, saying:

### Protect Our Troops

"But *we must always think of the protection of our troops.*

"As President, I would be willing to stop the bombing of the North as an exceptable risk for peace because I believe it could lead to success in the negotiations and thereby shorten the war.* This would be the best protection for our troops.

"In weighing that risk—and before taking action—I would place key importance and evidence—direct or indirect, by deed or word—of Communist willingness to restore the demilitarized zone between North and South Vietnam.

"Now if the Government of North Vietnam were to show bad faith, I would reserve the right to resume the bombing."

### No Unilateral Withdrawal

Humphrey went on to say that as President he would not undertake a unilateral withdrawal from South Vietnam because to do so would "not only jeopardize the independence" of that country "and the safety of other Southeast Asian nations" but also it would "make meaningless the sacrifices we have already made." To do such a thing, said HHH, "would be an open invitation to more violence...more aggression... more instability." It would "cast doubt on the integrity of our word under treaty and alliance." Peace, Humphrey declared, "would not be served by weakness or withdrawal."

Lyndon Johnson's Vice President went on in his address to explain why the U.S. was in Vietnam:

*So much for Hubert Humphrey's perspicacity.



## Sen. Humphrey Meet Sen. Humphrey



"It is my judgment and it has been that we should be out of this war, that our involvement should have ended long before, and surely we should not be any further—have any further involvement, and that includes bombing, or the use of any American forces." *—Sen. Humphrey on "Face the Nation," April 23, 1972.*

"Our own American security is at stake. That's why we're there. If we fail to do it there, we'll have to meet it someplace else, and later it may be more difficult and even more dangerous. We have no choice but to persevere. Today the threat to world peace is militant, aggressive Asian Communism with its headquarters in Peking, China. The aggression of North Vietnam is but the most current and immediate action of that militant Asian Communism. If it should succeed in its goal of conquest of South Vietnam, it would add to the strength of Communism in Asia and Europe. And it would stimulate the appetite for more aggression and conquests. It would represent a defeat—not only for America but for freedom everywhere."*—Vice President Humphrey in a speech in Doylestown, Pa., October 15, 1967.*

"American troops are fighting in numbers in South Vietnam today only because North Vietnamese forces were sent there to impose Hanoi's will on the South Vietnamese people by aggression.

"We can agree to bring home our forces from South Vietnam, if the North Vietnamese agree to bring theirs home at the same time...."

### For Free South Vietnam

Humphrey also stated that the Government of South Vietnam "should not be imposed by force from Hanoi or by pressure from Washington. It should be chosen freely by all the South Vietnamese people."

Humphrey's criticisms of President Nixon's bombing policies are also odd in view of his strong defense of identical policies when his President, Lyndon Johnson, was the chief policy-maker.

*(Continued next page)*

## HUMPHREY PLAYING POLITICS WITH WAR

(Continued from previous page)

For example: A *Washington Post* story dated Aug. 20, 1968, reports Humphrey as taking a "hard line" on Vietnam, particularly the bombing of North Vietnam, saying that the war would not be solved by "weakness and withdrawal." Humphrey declared that "no President has the right to sacrifice the men of this country to make himself look good."

In 1967 before the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Humphrey raised the question of bombing and noted that the subject always came up in the U.S. but almost never in Vietnam. If you're a doubter about the efficacy of the bombing, HHH gushed, "you ask any of the American boys dug in under artillery fire along the DMZ. I suggest you ask our troops in the Central Highlands in the Delta who face mortars and guns carried in from the North."

### Democrat Hysteria Increases

It seems that as the North Vietnamese aggression and invasion continues, and President Nixon continues to stand firm in his pledge to do what is necessary to protect American lives and prevent a Communist takeover of South Vietnam, certain Democrats become more hysterical in their criticism not of the Communists but of President Nixon.

In an address before the Americans for Democratic Action, Sen. Edward Kennedy's response to North Vietnam's naked aggression consisted of an attack on America who he characterized as "lashing out blindly in Indochina like a punch-drunk fighter who does not know the bell has rung to end the fight." Kennedy sees as the only reason why the U.S. maintains its commitment to the people of South Vietnam "to preserve some sadistic and distorted sense of national honor..."

In his ADA address Kennedy excoriated "our planes," "our bombs" and "our bullets" and mused that in Vietnam "it is as though, somehow, it is not men, but events and institutions who are masters. It is as though the terrible potential we (yes, we) have for making war is an irresistable call to make it."

### Kennedy's Moral Idiocy

The sheer moral idiocy of Kennedy's remarks boggles the mind. He has abstractionized the naked invasion of North Vietnam into South Vietnam, their bombs, bullets, rockets and tanks now being used against civilians, into some sort of metaphysical event which he cannot quite put his finger on. What nonsense.

Sen. J. William Fulbright last week again reacted to the Vietnam situation expressing "acute depression and sadness" and talking about the "destruction of life and property," "savage cruelty" and "inhumanity." Fulbright was of course talking not about the brutal North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam but about President Nixon's address to the Nation and his ordering of bombing to protect American lives and prevent a Communist takeover of South Vietnam. "I deeply regret that the North saw fit to invade," Fulbright declared at one point in his remarks on the Senate floor, but this is "not the issue."*

### Democrat Criticises Democrats

Despite the continuing attacks by certain prominent Democrats on President Nixon because of his decision to stand firm in the face of Communist aggression, there are signs that the opposition is anything but monolithic. Writing in a letter-to-the-editor to the *Wall Street Journal* expressing "concern" and "dismay" over the "frightening statements" and "incredible naivete" of some of the Democrat Presidential candidates, a Democrat and former Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer praised President Nixon and warned his fellow political compatriots:

"The problem confronting a Democrat is how loyal should he be to a candidate who, if he were President of the United States and faced with a decision of this nature, would put his tail between his legs and run instead of doing the only thing our enemies appreciate and respect—fight back not timidly but heavily."

### N. VIETS 18TH CENTURY NATIONALISTS?

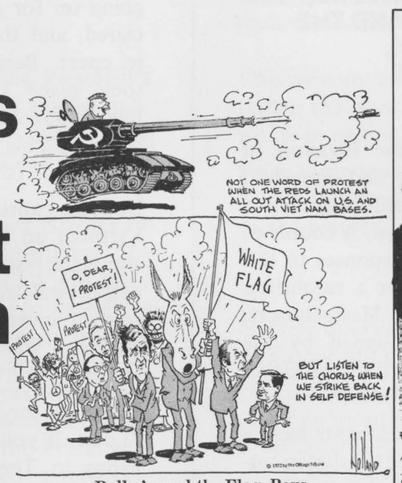
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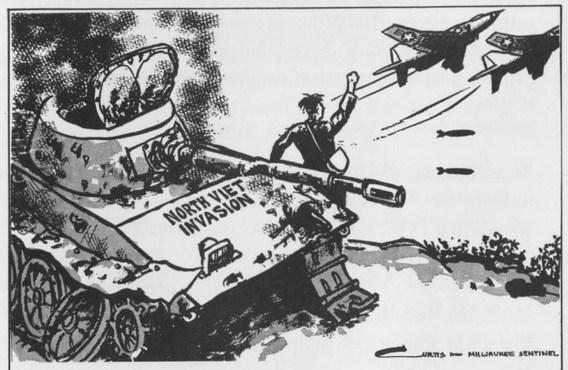


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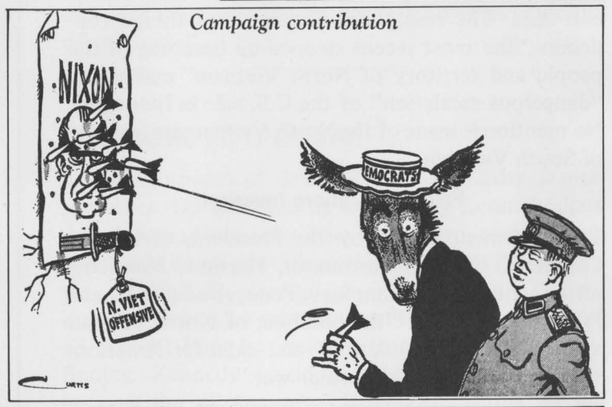

Rally 'round the Flag, Boys.




"How dare you disobey Sen. Fulbright!"

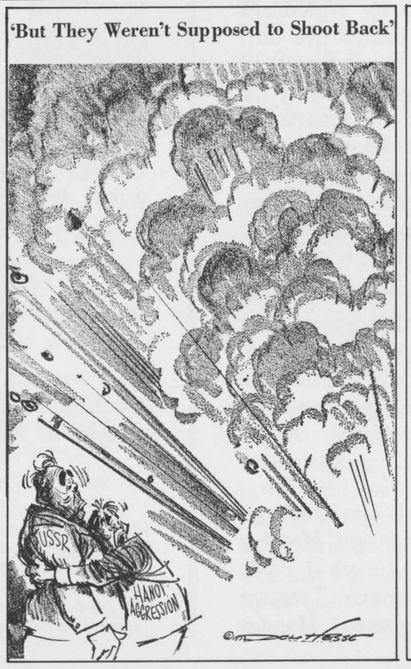
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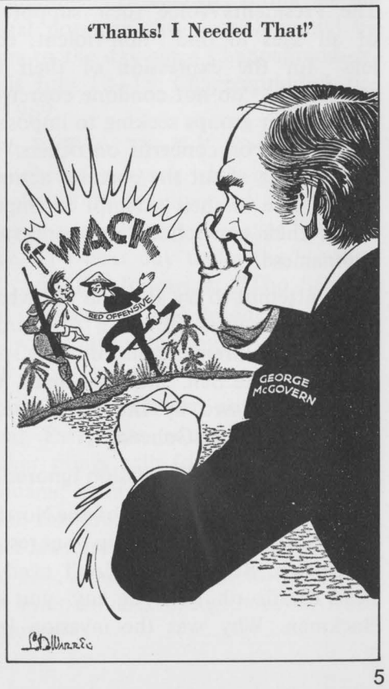

*'72 Politics–Hanoi Style*




'But They Weren't Supposed to Shoot Back'




'Thanks! I Needed That!'



## THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE, EIGHT COLLEGE PRESIDENTS AND THE NORTH VIETNAMESE INVASION: DARKNESS AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL-VISION

Since the massive North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam over a month ago and President Nixon's firm response to the Communist aggression, there have been some peculiar reactions. A couple of the more myopic and close-minded responses to this series of events in Southeast Asia are a resolution passed by the Democrat-controlled Massachusetts State Legislature and a statement signed by the Presidents of eight Ivy League institutions of higher learning.

The resolution adopted by the Massachusetts legislature calls on the U.S. Congress to adopt legislation setting a date for complete U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia. The resolution, among other things, condemns "the most recent stepped-up bombing of the people and territory of North Vietnam" calling it a "dangerous escalation" of the U.S. role in Indochina. No mention is made of the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam.

### Presidents Ignore Invasion

The statement signed by the Presidents of Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pennsylvania, Yale and Princeton, deplores "the bombing of North Vietnam and its civilian population" and calls for American withdrawal from "this brutal war."

The Presidents voice their support for Americans of all ages to find "non-violent, constructive outlets" for the expression of their views but they specifically "do not condone coercive actions by individuals or groups seeking to impose their particular convictions or concerns on others." The Presidents say nothing about the coercive actions of the North Vietnamese in their attempt to impose, by military force, their convictions and concerns on the South Vietnamese.

In an attempt to try and find out what it is about the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam that makes it so unremarkable, *Monday* spoke with Massachusetts State Sen. Jack Backman, who drafted the resolution passed by the legislature, and Princeton President Robert Goheen.

### Why Is Invasion Ignored?

Why is there no mention of the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam in your resolution? *Monday* asked Sen. Backman. "I don't need to, uh–I don't need to, uh–uh, give you any–you know–." replied Backman. Why was the invasion ignored? *Monday* persisted. Backman explained that the war has been going on for a long time, has never been legally declared, and that he has filed his own brief against it in court. Besides, he continued, since the invasion took place 10-15-20 years ago "you can't really talk about an invasion of last week." What we are really talking about, he said, is a "civil war conflagaration (sic)."

Do you consider what North Vietnam did to South Vietnam an invasion? *Monday* asked. "I only talk about the resolution as we put it. We're for immediate withdrawal from South Vietnam–I don't know if it was an invasion." At this point *Monday* read Sen. Backman Webster's Third New International Dictionary definition of invasion.*

Why was the invasion ignored? *Monday* tried again. "Look, if you want me to submit a statement I'd be happy to. The resolution speaks for itself," Backman said. How would you characterize North Vietnam's sending three divisions across the DMZ into South Vietnam? *Monday* asked hoping that perhaps a rephrasing of the question might expedite matters.

### Vietnam in Indochina

"I conceive of the Vietnam conflict as involving a nation in Indochina," Backman explained. "One where we (yes, we) have inappropriately intervened, a place where we (yes, we) have caused deaths of over 50,000 Americans and over 1,000,000 inhabitants of this unfortunate country."

But what about the invasion? *Monday* asked.

"It's part of a continuing conflict in Vietnam, that unfortunate nation."

Do you deplore what North Vietnam has done?

"I deplore the war that is going on."

And so it went for some 20 minutes with Sen. Backman concluding with a challenge by Sen. Backman to *Monday* to come to Boston and debate "and let the public decide."

### Princeton President Goheen

Princeton President Robert Goheen was a little more responsive but only slightly so.

Why was the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam neither mentioned nor alluded to in your statement? *Monday* asked.

*(Continued next page)*

*a hostile entrance or armed attack on the property or territory of another for conquest or plunder; an attack on a person; assault; an inroad of any kind; as an entry into or establishment in an area not previously occupied; the introduction or spread of something hurtful or pernicious; a penetration or occupation by an outside force or agency; encroachment, intrusion.





## SEVEN OUT OF TEN AMERICANS BACK BOMBING OF N.VIETNAM

Seven out of 10 Americans support the President's use of United States air and sea power against military installations in North Vietnam as long as the present North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam continues.

A survey of public reactions to President Nixon's recent televised speech in which he outlined the American position on the recent North Vietnamese invasion of the South shows the public to be solidly behind the President. In a survey conducted by Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, N.J., respondents were read a series of excerpts from President Nixon's address and were asked for each whether they agree or disagree with the President's position. On the five excerpts tested agreement ranged from 66 to 86 percent.

"Our air and naval attacks on military installations in North Vietnam will be continued until the North Vietnamese stop their offensive in South Vietnam." Agree, 69%; Disagree, 24%; No opinion, 7%.

"I have flatly rejected the proposal that we stop the bombing of North Vietnam as a condition for returning to the negotiating table." Agree, 66%; Disagree, 27%; No opinion, 7%.

"We refuse to accede to the enemy's demand to overthrow the lawfully constituted government of South Vietnam and to impose a Communist dictatorship in its place." Agree, 67%; Disagree, 25%; No opinion, 8%.

"We will not be defeated and we will never surrender." Agree, 69%; Disagree, 23%; No opinion, 8%.

"Let us end the war in Vietnam in such a way that the younger brothers and sons of the brave men who have fought in Vietnam will not have to fight again in some other Vietnam at some time in the future." Agree, 86%; Disagree, 11%; No opinion, 3%.

Among virtually all subgroups of the population backing for the President's position remains strong. This is true for both men and women; all regions of the country; both young and old; and Democrats, Republicans and Independents.

The results of this survey were obtained be telephone interviews conducted among a nationwide representative sample of persons 18 years of age and over. The interviews numbered 1,024 and were conducted during the period April 27–29, 1972.

### TELL IT TO HANOI

"Let me say the American people do not want war. We did not start this war. Let me also say that when I see people carrying signs saying 'Stop the War,' I am tempted to say 'Tell it to Hanoi; they are the ones who have started the war, not the United States of America."–*President Nixon at the John Connally ranch in Floresville, Texas.*

## NORTH VIETNAMESE INVASION

*(Continued from previous page)*

"We were not concerned with the invasion as such but rather the continuing U.S. involvement in the war which to us is self-defeating and wrong," he replied.

How ingenuous is it to deplore U.S. bombing of North Vietnam without at least addressing yourself to the reasons for such actions?

### Ducks Question

Goheen ducked the question and again asserted his own opposition to the U.S. role in Vietnam.

Did the subject of the North Vietnamese invasion come up at all in your conference call with the seven other university presidents?

Saying he was not certain, Goheen replied: "Yes, it did–as I recall–but it did not take any great amount of our time."

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## POLITICAL POTPOURRI:

The endorsement of Bobby's daughter, Kathy, is nice but every day that goes by that Teddy Kennedy does not endorse their man, the McGovern camp chews their nails down another notch...A Gallup Poll survey for the *Wall St. Journal* shows that people believe Kennedy when he says he won't run this time and 63 percent hope he sticks to that vow. Another key finding: Kennedy would probably hurt the ticket if he were the VP nominee....If Kennedy should be his party's Presidential nominee this year, it would be almost three years to the day since Chappaquiddick. The convention is July 10–13; Chappaquiddick occurred July 18, 1969.

**Too Responsible to Be True:** The *N.Y. Times* recently quoted Sen. Humphrey as saying while campaigning in Ohio that he believed the President was "motivated by deep and sincere commitment to peace." But it was all a mistake. The next day under the headline "A Correction," was the following: "The Senator actually said that in reacting to the President's speech he (Humphrey) was "motivated by my deep and sincere commitment of peace."

Obviously anticipating a McGovern nomination, the Oregon Democrat Party has adopted a platform which among other things calls for: legalized prostitution and marijuana; amnesty, commendation and veteran's benefits for draft dodgers; repeal of all sexual misconduct laws; free abortions for any woman who can't afford one; a minimum wage for prisoners; equal rights for homosexuals; and withdrawal from Vietnam in 24 hours.

## SPEAKING:

Forest Products Assn., Wash., D.C.; Communications chief **Klein**, Presidential Interchange Execs, Wash., D.C.; Presidential adviser **Dent**, U. of Utah, Salt Lake City; Tues.–CEQ Chmn. **Train**, Council on Foundations, NYC; RNC Chmn. **Dole**, Comm. Sec. **Peterson** and Counsellor **Rumsfeld**, Amer. Retail Fed., Wash., D.C.; **Dent**, King College, Bristol, Tenn.; Vice President **Agnew**, GOP fundraiser, Columbus, Ohio; Trans. Sec. **Volpe**, La Salle Military Acad., NY; **Stein**, United Jewish Appeal, NYC; Def. Sec. **Laird**, Wash. Council AF Assn. Distinguished American Award to Sen. John Stennis, Wash., D.C.; Wed.–**Rumsfeld**, Mich. Businessmen, Wash., D.C.; Counsellor **Finch**, Southeastern Hospital Conf., Atlanta, Ga.; HEW Sec. **Richardson**, Inst. of Medicine, Wash., D.C.; Thurs.–VA Admin. **Johnson**, Recognition ceremony for volunteers, Des Moines; RNC Co-Chmn. **Armstrong**, Vassar Club, Wash., D.C.; **Laird**, DOD Race Relations Inst., Coca Bch., Fla.; **Richardson**, Brookings Inst. Bd. of Trustees Wash., D.C.; **Laird** and **Rumsfeld**, Nat'l Assn. of Chain Drug Stores, Palm Bch., Fla.; Fri.–**Dole**, Wyo. State Conv., Lander; **Klein**, Rapid City Press Assn., S.D.; **Peterson** and OEO Dep. Dir. **Weinberger**, Business Council, Hot Springs, Va.; NFRW President **Armitage**, N.J. Fed. of Rep. Women, Atlantic City; Maritime Comm. Chmn. **Bentley**, Fla. World Trade Conf., Ft. Lauderdale; HUD Sec. **Romney**, Utah Saving & Loan, Salt Lake City; **Laird**, Armed Forces Day–Young Execs, Houston; **Rumsfeld**, Tiger Bay Club, Miami; Sat.–US Treas. **Banuelos**, Nat'l Assn. of Banking Women, Santa Barbara; **Armitage**, Va. Fed. of Rep. Women, Fredericksburg; State Sec. **Rogers**, Bus. Council, Hot Springs; **Dent**, GOP candidate school, Jefferson City, Mo.; **Finch**, Calif. Jaycee Conv., Oakland; **Train**, Okla. State U, Stillwater.

### FOR THE RECORD

1. **aid** - to give help or support to; further, facilitate, assist; contribute to; to give assistance; be of use; help.–*Webster's Third New International Dictionary, unabridged.*

2. **comfort** - to make strong; strengthen, encourage; make secure; assist, help; aid, abet; to impart strength and hope to; gladden, cheer.–*Ibid.*

3. **enemy** - one that seeks the injury, overthrow or failure of a person or thing to which he is opposed; adversary, opponent; something injurious, harmful or deadly; a military foe.–*Ibid.*

"Senator George McGovern was right when he said that Nixon's announcement of further troop withdrawals from Vietnam and continued bombing of the North 'is a piece of political trickery and calculated deception to save the President's face and General Thieu's job...the bombing of Vietnam is a cruel hoax that dooms our prisoners in Hanoi, kills innocent civilians, invites further attacks on our remaining soldiers and picks the pockets of every American citizen and taxpayer.'"–*McGovern quoted on Hanoi radio international service in English, April 27, 1972, according to Foreign Broadcast Information Service.*

Today–Int. Sec. **Morton**, Amer. Mining Congress Coal Show, Cleveland; Economic Adv. **Stein**, Nat'l

**Monday.** MAY 8, 1972

**republican national committee**

**Senator Bob Dole – Chairman**

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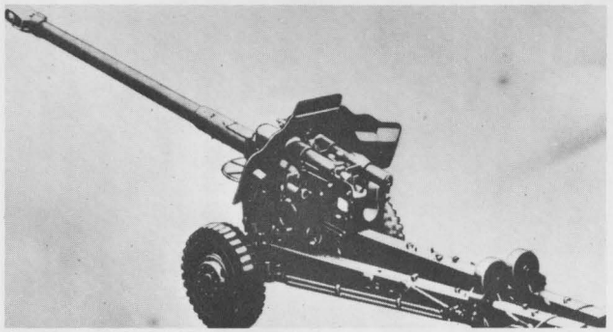
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# Monday. MAY 15, 1972

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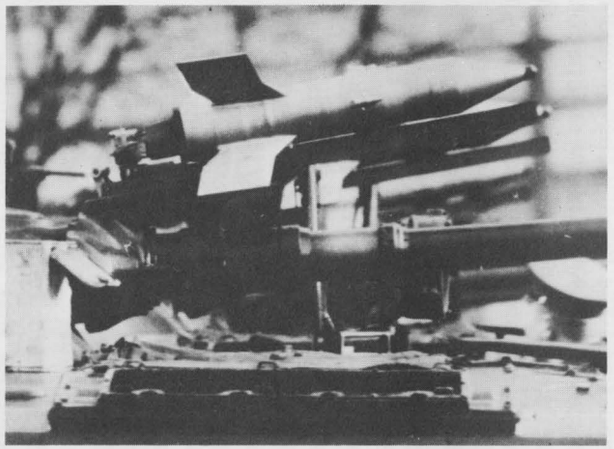
Soviet 122 MM Field Gun



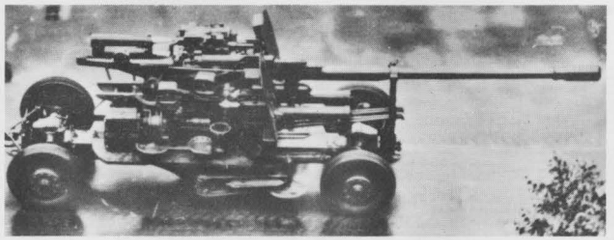

Soviet T-54 Medium Tank



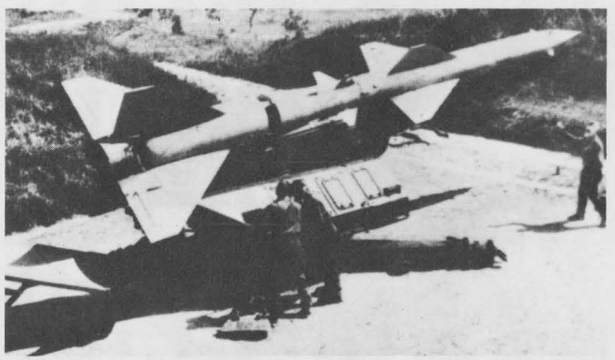

Soviet T-34, Medium Tank



Soviet AT-3 Sagger Type Antitank Missile Wireguided



Soviet 100 MM Antiaircraft Gun KS-19



Soviet SA-2 Guideline Surface to Air Missile

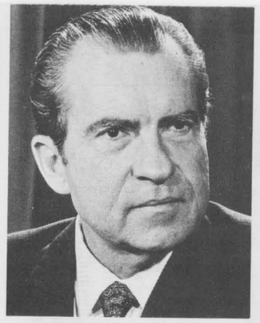



Soviet MIG-17 Fresco



Soviet 122 MM Multiple Rocket Launcher

NORTH VIETNAM'S brutal, aggressive invasion of South Vietnam was launched with the help of the Soviet-supplied weapons pictured here. President Nixon's decisive military action to end the war is designed as he put it, "to stop the killing" by keeping "the weapons of war out of the hands of the international outlaws of North Vietnam."



# American Lives American Honor Will Be Safeguarded

*(Excerpted from President Nixon's address to the Nation, May 8, 1972)*

There are only two issues left for us in this war. First, in the face of a massive invasion do we stand by, jeopardize the lives of 60,000 Americans, and leave the South Vietnamese to a long night of terror? This will not happen. We shall do whatever is required to safeguard American lives and American honor.

Second, in the face of complete intransigence at the conference table do we join with our enemy to install a Communist government in South Vietnam? This, too, will not happen. We will not cross the line from generosity to treachery.

We now have a clear, hard choice among three courses of action: immediate withdrawal of all American forces, continued attempts at negotiation, or decisive military action to end the war.

There is only one way to stop the killing. That is to keep the weapons of war out of the hands of the international outlaws of North Vietnam.

Throughout the war in Vietnam, the United States has exercised a degree of restraint unprecedented in the annals of war. That was our responsibility as a great Nation, a Nation which is interested—and we can be proud of this as Americans—as America has always been, in peace not conquest.

However, when the enemy abandons all restraint, throws its whole army into battle in the territory of its neighbor, refuses to negotiate, we simply face a new situation.

In these circumstances, with 60,000 Americans threatened, any President who failed to act decisively would have betrayed the trust of his country and betrayed the cause of world peace.

I therefore concluded Hanoi must be denied the weapons and supplies it needs to continue the aggression. In full coordination with the Republic of Vietnam I have ordered the following measures which are being implemented as I am speaking to you.

All entrances to North Vietnamese ports will be mined to prevent access to these ports and North Vietnamese naval operations from these ports. United States forces have been directed to take appropriate measures within the internal and claimed territorial waters of North Vietnam to interdict the delivery of any supplies. Rail and all other communications will be cut off to the maximum extent possible. Air and naval strikes against military targets in North Vietnam will continue.

These actions are not directed against any other nation. Countries with ships presently in North Vietnamese ports have already been notified that their ships will have three daylight periods to leave in safety. After that time, the mines will become active and any ships attempting to leave or enter these ports will do so at their own risk.

These actions I have ordered will cease when the following conditions are met: First, all American prisoners of war must be returned.

Second, there must be an internationally supervised cease-fire throughout Indochina.

Once prisoners of war are released, once the internationally supervised cease-fire has begun, we will stop all acts of force throughout Indochina, and at that time we will proceed with a complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam within four months.

Now, these terms are generous terms. They are terms which would not require surrender and humiliation on the part of anybody. They would permit the United States to withdraw with honor. They would end the killing. They would bring our POWs home. They would allow negotiations on a political settlement between the Vietnamese themselves. They would permit all the nations which have suffered in this long war—Cambodia, Laos, North Vietnam, South Vietnam—to turn at last to the urgent works of healing and of peace. They deserve immediate acceptance by North Vietnam.

At this moment, we must stand together in purpose and resolve. As so often in the past, we Americans did not choose to resort to war. It has been forced upon us by an enemy that has shown utter contempt toward every overture we have made for peace. And that is why, my fellow Americans, tonight I ask for your support of this decision, a decision which has only one purpose, not to expand the war, not to escalate the war, but to end this war and to win the kind of peace that will last.

With God's help, with your support, we will accomplish that great goal.

Richard Nixon

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## U.S. NATIONAL INTEREST NOT CONSIDERED BEFORE SPREADING ENEMY PROPAGANDA SAY NETWORK NEWS, WIRE SERVICE EXECUTIVES

Incredible as it may seem, a top network news executive and a top wire service executive have told *Monday* that when it comes to deciding if their facilities should be used to disseminate Communist propaganda,* the question of whether the national interest of the United States is or is not served, is not a consideration.

*Monday* raised the question after watching an NBC Nightly News broadcast featuring North Vietnamese film and after seeing a Hanoi-supplied photo in *Life* magazine, a picture which *Life* said they had purchased from United Press International.

### NBC Shows Communist Film

On April 28, NBC News showed a film which was identified by anchor man Garrick Utley as "made by the North Vietnamese of what they say was an air attack (U.S.) on Haiphong on April 10." Utley went on to quote "a North Vietnamese commentary" as saying nothing in Haiphong was spared including the heavily populated residential quarters in the heart of the city. As the film showed what the Communists said were the results of the bombing, Utley declared: "These, say the North Vietnamese, are the bodies of civilians killed in the bombing attacks; attacks made with a new kind of plastic bomb falling in strings. Like strings of spaghetti according to the (North Vietnamese) commentary."

(The Defense Department denies this report as "totally without foundation." A department spokesman says that there are bombs with plastic casings but when the bomb explodes the plastic usually burns up and is vaporized.)

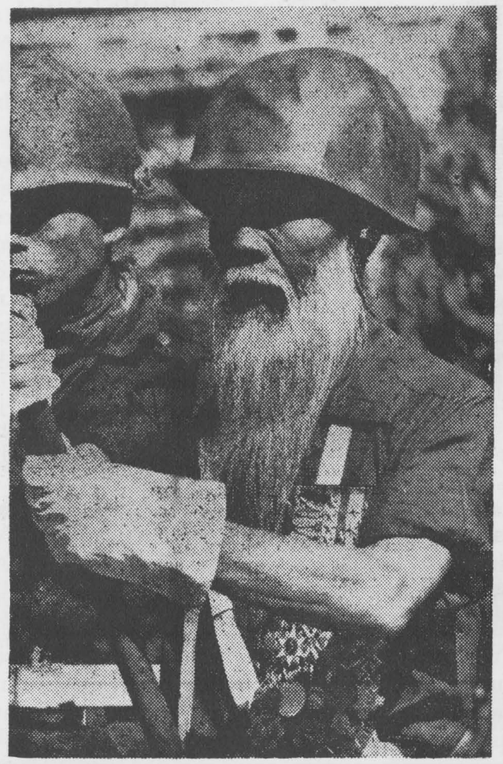
In the April 28 issue of *Life* magazine, a picture "released by the Hanoi government" was run showing a man and two injured children. The picture claimed that seven members of one family, mostly children, had perished in the U.S. air attacks on Haiphong.

Curious as to whether the topic of whose interests were being served by running enemy propaganda was ever discussed, *Monday* spoke with Wallace Westfeldt, Executive Producer of the NBC Nightly News and Ted Majeski, Executive Picture Editor of United Press International.

### Aid and Comfort to Enemy?

In showing Communist propaganda film is the question of what gives aid and comfort to the enemy

*the word propaganda here is being used as the dictionary defines it: the spreading of ideas, information, or rumor for the purpose of helping or injuring an institution, a cause or a person; ideas, facts or allegations spread deliberately to further one's cause or to damaging an opposing cause.



**CBS NEWS misrepresented this man and his fellow volunteer soldiers as the "first line of defense" for the city of Hue. They are not. For this and other CBS distortions about the war, see story next page.**

ever discussed; is it a consideration? *Monday* asked. Westfeldt ducked the question saying: "We try and put on what is news."

When showing such enemy propaganda film does the question of whose interests are being served ever come up? *Monday* asked. "It's not a question of this," Westfeldt replied, explaining that the question is whether or not what is being shown is news. "We're trying to report a story that is going on," he said. "That is the principal question."

Do you consider the question of whether or not the Communist film shown grinds the enemy ax a relevant one? *Monday* asked. "No," said Westfeldt, "we try to put stuff on the air that is informative to the American people."

When asked if the question of the U.S. national interest ever comes up when it is being decided whether or not to show a piece of enemy propaganda film, Westfeldt replied in the negative, saying: "We're not the government."

The particular piece of Communist film used by NBC

*(Continued next page)*

## ENEMY PROPAGANDA

*(Continued from previous page)*

on April 28 was obtained from a British doctor who had been in North Vietnam and been given the film by the North Vietnamese, Westfeldt said.

When you make a decision to transmit enemy propaganda photographs, does the question of whether or not the photo serves the interests of the U.S. or that of the Communists ever come up? *Monday* asked UPI Executive Picture Editor Ted Majeski.

"No, I don't think it should. I don't think we can put ourselves to be judges of this....I don't think UPI or AP can put themselves in a position of making a judgment. We report the news," he replied.

Majeski said that an international organization such as UPI has to exist by doing business not just with U.S. papers but with papers around the world, in Asia, Africa, etc. Generally the only pictures that are not run are things that are "too horrible" or "naked women," said Majeski.

When asked if by running such photos UPI wasn't distributing Communist propaganda, Majeski agreed: "You are absolutely correct, correct in that sense." But he defended the distribution on the grounds that "we are not necessarily helping the enemy, we are just reporting the news."

## THREE OUT OF FOUR AMERICANS BACK PRESIDENT ON VIETNAM

Three out of every four Americans (74%) support President Nixon's decision to mine the harbor at Haiphong and every other port along the coast of North Vietnam. Only 21% are opposed to the President's decision.

Almost an identical number–75% of the American people–support the President's proposal to withdraw all American forces from South Vietnam, within four months after the return of our POWs and an internationally supervised cease-fire.

These are the results of a national opinion survey taken on Tuesday, May 9 after the President's announcement of Monday night. The survey was taken by the Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, New Jersey.

The results of this survey are based on 702 telephone interviews conducted among a nationwide representative sample.

In another national poll, taken by Albert Sindlinger and Company after the President's announcement of May 8, 76.2 percent of the American people replied that they support the President in his effort to end the war; 23 do not; .8 percent had no opinion.

## CBS NEWS ACCENTUATES NEGATIVE, DISTORTS FACTS IN REPORTING VIETNAM ACTION

> *"Both the correspondents in Saigon and their editors back in Washington and New York share, in overwhelming numbers, axiomatic beliefs about the war. The correspondent, consciously or not, tends to look at the worst side of things. The editor, consciously or not, tends to select news that is negative."–Syndicated columnist Robert D. Novak writing in a paper presented to a conference sponsored by the Public Affairs Conference Center, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.*

Anyone who watches the network television news coverage of the war in Vietnam for more than two consecutive minutes knows that Mr. Novak as the saying goes, "tells it like it is."

During the past several weeks since the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam, the *Monday* Media Monitor has picked up a few items of interest, items which show that when it comes to astigmatisms nothing sees things quite like the CBS eye:

### "Defeat" Not A Defeat

■On the evening of May 6, 1972, CBS Evening News viewers were greeted by anchorman Roger Mudd telling them: "The South Vietnamese suffered two more defeats today trying to push back the Communists in the Central Highlands." One of the "defeats" cited by Mudd was at Firebase 42 where enemy forces reportedly killed or wounded at least 100 South Vietnamese in a three-hour assault.

Meanwhile, on NBC, Don North was reporting from Firebase 42 and his more detailed account showed that the battle wasn't quite the defeat CBS had made it out to be.

Pointing out that the attackers were an estimated company of North Vietnamese sappers ("probably the most feared enemy soldiers in Vietnam"), North reported that the base had been destroyed but "if the enemy mission had been to overrun and hold this firebase, as they have so many others, they failed." North said the base was not overrun due to the fighting of the elite South Vietnamese airborne unit that had "beaten off" the attack by the North Vietnamese.

### Volunteer Army Misrepresented

■In the same May 6 CBS Evening News broadcast, there was a film report from Hue, South Vietnam, showing a volunteer army marching through the streets. As the camera focused on a close-up of a man who looked like a 150-year-old Ho Chi Minh in a helmet,(photo, p.3) CBS's David Henderson (in Hue) intoned ominously:

"Led by a brass band playing patriotic marching tunes, the local militia for the ancient imperial capital of Hue paraded through the streets today to show off their strengths. The ragged army of volunteers will be the *first line of defense* when the expected enemy attack comes. The militia is made up of men too old or too young to be in the regular army, veterans–some of them disabled, local officials and teachers."

Henderson went on to point out that the parade was through mostly empty streets because most of the people left as "they were not impressed with the militia to protect them. Local armies in this country have a reputation for panicking and running away when attacked."*

### Not First Defense Line




**THE CBS EYE: Chronic astigmatism when viewing war.**

The fact of the matter is that the volunteer army shown on CBS News was not and is not the "first line of defense" of the city of Hue. As an Associated Press story reported: "The government has provided 20,000 weapons for volunteers to defend the city if the army cannot hold off the North Vietnamese." The AP report labeled the local militia "the last-ditch volunteer defenders of Hue." Thus, by presenting this disorganized group of volunteers as the primary defenders of Hue, CBS gave their viewers a much gloomier picture than the facts warranted.

■The final items involve CBS reporter Bob Simon and things he said and didn't say.

In an April 29 report from Hue, Simon was reporting on the Communist shelling of Highway One and the thousands of refugees on the road. Commenting at one point on how the people had to learn for themselves that the road was being bombarded, Simon said: "The Communists were not aiming for civilians, at least one can't imagine why they would, there were more important targets on the road..."

### Communist Terror Tactic

What one can't imagine is why Simon would wonder why the Communists would shell civilians. They have done so as a terror tactic since the beginning of the Vietnam war.

Just last week in a press conference, Defense Secretary Laird cited facts and figures to show the Communists "complete lack of regard" for civilians: Since the Communists invaded six weeks ago, the South Vietnamese city of An Loc, a two square mile area concentrated with a civilian population, has been hit by 35,000 rounds of enemy artillery. The four days before Quang Tri fell, the Communists were putting into that civilian population area a total of 3,000 rounds a day. The last day before it fell, the city took 4,600 rounds. As Laird put it: "They sprayed artillery into those civilian centers just as if they were using a water hose."

Another Simon report, April 28, ended on a very moving note. As the camera pans slowly showing the bodies of dead and injured men, women and children, South Vietnamese refugees, strewn across a road after their truck had hit a Communist mine, Simon says:

### Nothing Left to Say?

"By evening government spokesmen are saying another grand victory has been won in Quang Tri province, the situation is once again stabilized. But there will be more fighting and more words. Words spoken by generals, journalists, politicians. But here on Route One, it is difficult to imagine what those words can be. There is nothing left to say about this war. There is just nothing left to say."

Nothing left for Bob Simon to say obviously. But is there really nothing left to say about a truckload of innocent refugees killed and maimed by a Communist mine put there by an enemy who throughout the entire war in Vietnam has deliberately murdered civilians as an instrument of national policy? Is there really nothing left to say about an enemy who after years of aggression continues to try and enslave his fellow countrymen by force and violence? Is there nothing to be said about how 12 of North Vietnam's 13 regular army divisions are now engaged in aggression outside its borders against Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam? Is there nothing to be said about North Vietnam's violation of the 1954 Geneva Accords and the 1968 understandings which led to a cessation of U.S. bombing? Is there nothing to be said about North Vietnam's truculence and refusal to negotiate in good faith an end to the war?

Of course there is plenty to be said about the war. But the odds are you won't hear it or see it on CBS.

*Not content with misstating facts and putting the gloomiest possible face on the situation in Hue at the moment he was reporting, Henderson went on to predict defeat saying that the South Vietnamese Marine defense line 20 miles away "was not expected to stop the Communist forces once the full scale attack is launched."

## PRESIDENT REITERATES OPPOSITION TO ABORTION IN LETTER TO CARDINAL COOKE

President Nixon has reiterated his opposition to unrestricted abortion in a letter to His Eminence, Terrence Cardinal Cooke, the head of the Archdiocese of New York.

In his letter the President wrote:

"Recently, I read in the *Daily News* that the Archdiocese of New York, under your leadership, had initiated a campaign to bring about repeal of the state's liberalized abortion laws. Though this is a matter for state decision outside Federal jurisdiction, I would personally like to associate myself with the convictions you deeply feel and eloquently express.

### Human Life Precious Commodity

"The unrestricted abortion policies now recommended by some Americans, and the liberalized abortion policies in effect in some sections of this country seem to me impossible to reconcile with either our religious traditions or our Western heritage. One of the foundation stones of our society and civilization is the profound belief that human life, all human life, is a precious commodity—not to be taken without the gravest of causes. Yet, in this great and good country of ours, in recent years, the right to life of literally hundreds of thousands of unborn children has been destroyed—legally—but in my judgment without anything approaching adequate justification. Surely, in the on-going national debate about the particulars of the 'quality of life,' the preservation of life should be moved to the top of the agenda.

"Your decision, and that of tens of thousands of Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and men and women of no particular faith, to act in the public forum as defenders of the right to life of the unborn, is truly a noble endeavor. In this calling, you and they have my admiration, sympathy and support."

On the same day he wrote Cardinal Cooke, President Nixon again expressed his opposition to unrestricted abortion in a statement issued concerning the report of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.

### Abortion Demeans Human Life

The President said he considered abortion "an unacceptable form of population control." Unrestricted abortion policies, he declared, would "demean human life." The President also made clear that he is opposed to the unrestricted distribution of family planning services and devices to minors.

"I have a basic faith that the American people themselves will make sound judgments regarding family size and frequency of births," said the President.

## PRESIDENT'S VIETNAM VETERANS PROGRAM PRODUCING IMPROVED JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Vietnam veterans accounted for nearly one-fourth of the past year's growth in number of employed people in the Nation even though these veterans represent less than five percent of the civilian labor force, Secretary of Labor J. D. Hodgson says.

"These results show that President Nixon's Veterans Program is producing improved job opportunity for our young men who have served their country so faithfully," Hodgson said.

Hodgson reported a 16.5 percent or 538,000 rise in the number of Vietnam veterans who found jobs in the last 12 months. This increase compares with a 2.7 percent rise in all U.S. workers who have jobs—from about 79 million to 81.2 million.

### Jobless Rate For Vets Drops

Hodgson, who has been asked by President Nixon to continue leadership of the Veteran Program for the second year, said that the jobless rate for the veterans, though still high at 8.6 percent, has dropped by half a percentage point from last February.

Last year, there was a 2.1 percent spread between the veterans' and non-veterans' rates. That differential has now been cut in half.

"We still have a big job to do in getting *all* young men into jobs—veterans and non-veterans alike," Secretary Hodgson said. "But the fact that we have cut in half the gap between them proves we are making some real headway in getting our veterans back into civilian jobs."

The Secretary also pointed out that the Vietnam-era veterans' improved employment picture has been achieved despite the vast numbers of them being discharged from military service and entering the labor market. In 1969, 1970 and 1971, over 3.1 million veterans returned to civilian life. Early in 1972 veterans were being discharged at peak rates of more than 100,000 a month.

### Labor Force Increases

While some went back to school or college, there was a net labor force increase of Vietnam veterans of about 1.8 million (seasonally adjusted) from April 1969 to April 1972. All but 268,000 of these have found jobs. (This total, plus the 89,000 jobless in April 1969, equals the current seasonally adjusted Vietnam-era veterans unemployment total of 357,000.





## POLITICAL POTPOURRI:

While there are obvious differences between President Nixon's recent actions in Vietnam and what President John F. Kennedy ordered done during the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, it is still interesting to see how certain Democrats and newspapers responded to the Camelot call for unity a decade ago and how those same Democrats and papers now respond to a Republican President's call for national support.

Senate Majority leader Mike Mansfield, now critical of President Nixon, argued 10 years ago against those who felt Kennedy should get a Congressional resolution before taking action in Cuba. The Cuban situation was a foreign policy responsibility and it would not be responsible, said Mansfield, to do by resolution what the President is already authorized to do—to command the Armed Forces of the U.S. and to conduct its foreign relations. The Montana Democrat also praised Kennedy's courage to say "we will act as our needs require" and urged the Senate to pass a resolution helpful to the President and "close ranks" in support of him.

### HHH and Cuban Missile Crisis: No Politics Allowed

To those who said Kennedy should have taken stronger action against Cuba, Senate Whip Hubert Humphrey replied: "Shame on those who would make politics of the Cuban situation." Humphrey also praised President Kennedy's determination "to resist and defeat aggression not only in other parts of the world, but specifically here in this hemisphere." HHH warned on the floor of the Senate that "in these critical hours" it was very important that all statements on the subject be "carefully thought out, prudent, cautious, and always responsible."

When GOP Rep. Clifford McIntire of Maine had the temerity to criticise JFK's Cuba moves, the Nov. 5, 1962 edition of the *Portland Press-Herald* quotes Sen. Edmund Muskie as accusing McIntire of "the most irresponsible political shenanigans" saying "he ought to keep his mouth shut and turn his attention to other matters."

### Kennedy Notes Bipartisan Support

Asked on "Meet the Press" if he thought the Cuban situation would be an election issue, Senatorial candidate Edward Kennedy said he thought not because of the "bipartisan support" the President had received throughout the Nation.

The *Washington Post* editorially praised JFK calling for "national unity;" the *N.Y. Times* did likewise hailing the President for taking "drastic action" yet showing "restraint."

## LIFE Magazine Meet LIFE Magazine

"It is highly disappointing at this late date to hear the old rhetoric again about never surrendering our friends to Communist aggression. Disturbing to have rekindled the old inflammatory talk of inevitable bloodbaths. Saddening to have an American field commander again invoked by a President to predict that the enemy will fail in one last desperate attempt."—*Excerpted from a Life magazine editorial, May 5, 1972.*

"Dulles, by rallying Western resistance in Indochina, is trying to stop the Communist third of the world from becoming the Communist half of the world. He is doing it by assuming serious risks. But as he put it, 'These risks are far less than would face us a few years from now if we dare not be resolute today.' "—*Excerpted from a Life magazine editorial, May 3, 1954.*

James Reston, Jr., son of *N.Y. Times* Vice President and columnist James Reston, has sent out a letter soliciting funds for the legal defense of military deserters. Written on the letterhead stationery of the "Safe Return Committee in Support of Self-Retired Veterans (Deserters)." the letter ends with the plea: "Won't you make a contribution to this battle? Thousands of dollars will be needed for legal costs, travel expenses, and publicity needed to make this work widely known." Attached to the letter is an invitation to a N.Y. cocktail party to meet John Herndon, a deserter whose return home was sponsored by the Committee, and other deserters.

**Golden Oldie**: The Jan. 12, 1968 *Portland Press Herald* quotes Sen. Edmund Muskie (remember him?) as saying that the bombing of North Vietnam is "the one point that can get us to the conference table." "I think nothing we are doing has a greater impact on the North Vietnamese than the bombing," ESM is quoted as telling a State Street Church audience in Portland. "I know all this makes me sound like a hawk," said Mr. Ed, "but I believe this is the pragmatic approach."

Sen. McGovern says he doesn't know what Humphrey's talking about when he speaks of the "center" of the Democrat Party. Of course McGovern's problem is that he's so far Left that he can't see the middle.

**The Press:** *Broadcasting* magazine reports that a CBS Los Angeles correspondent, Terry Drinkwater, has been suspended for what the network says is "his admitted violation of a CBS news policy." A CBS statement said: "The violation concerned Mr. Drinkwater's use of a part-time CBS news messenger to purchase dynamite in Oregon to illustrate the point that explosives can be easily purchased in that state. In his narration of the story broadcast on Oct. 18, 1970, Drinkwater failed to identify his filmed scene as a demonstration." A CBS News spokesman is quoted as saying that company policy is that in the staging of news events, "nothing should be done to create an erroneous impression of time, place, event, person or fact." Drinkwater was also suspended once before concerning an interview he had conducted for a news program on pop wine. CBS considered the segment "questionable," he says, and it was not aired.

### Agnew, Landon on Democrat Primaries

Speaking to the Republican Governors Conference, Vice President Agnew has labeled the Democrat Presidential primaries "Larry O'Brien's Demolition Derby"...Former Kansas Gov. Alf Landon comments on the same subject: "When the trough becomes empty, the horses start biting each other."

## SPEAKING:

Today—Trans. Sec. **Volpe**, Construction Employers, Wash., D.C.; RNC Chmn. **Dole**, Assn. of General Contractors, Wichita; Int. Sec. **Morton**, GOP Boosters, NYC; Ag. Sec. **Butz**, Advertising Fed., Wash., D.C. and fund-raiser for Rep. Ford, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Communications dir. Klein, Mutual Buying Syn. Con., La Costa, Calif.; OMB Dep. Dir. **Weinberger**, Planning Exec. Inst., NYC; U.S. Treas. **Banuelos**, Claremont and Pomona Colleges, Los Angeles; Tues.—CEA Chmn. **Stein**, Gen. Tele. and Electronics Students, Tampa; **Dole**, Internat'l Franchise Assn., Wash., D.C.; **Volpe**, Cleveland Air Route Traffic Systems and Chamber of Commerce, Burlington, Vt.; EPA Dir. **Ruckelshaus**, Seventeen Magazine, Wash., D.C.; Wed.—Comm. Sec. **Peterson**, NAM, Wash., D.C.; **Dole**, Nat'l Press Club, Wash., D.C.; Lab. Sec. **Hodgson**, Amer. Insurance Assn., NYC; **Dole**, Fund-raiser, Dayont, Ohio; **Volpe**, Trans. Seminar, Manchester, N.H.; **Butz**, Feed Trade Officials, Wash., D.C.; HUD Sec. **Romney**, Nat'l Assn. Mutual Savings Banks, Wash., D.C.; Counsellor **Rumsfeld**, Gov't Research Co., Wash., D.C. and Aerospace Indust. Assn. Bd. of Gov., Williamsburg, Va.; Presidential asst. **MacGregor**, Prof. Air Traffic Controllers Org., Kansas City, Mo.; **Ruckelshaus**, Kenmore Assn., Fredericksburg, Va.

Thurs.—Counsellor **Finch**, Boy Scouts of America, Los Angeles; **Butz**, Council of Farm Org., Harrisburg, Pa., **Volpe**, Chamber of Commerce, Greensboro, N.C., Research Triangle Inst., Raleigh, N.C., and Charlotte Alcohol Safety Action Pgm; **Romney**, Summit Co. GOP fund-raiser, Akron, Ohio; consumer adviser **Knauer**, GOP Women's Conf., Philadelphia; Fri.—Maritime Comm. Chmn. **Bentley**, Chamber of Commerce, Ft. Lauderdale; **Morton**, Ohio Farm Bureau, Columbus; **Dole**, Women's Conf., Phila.; Treas. Sec. **Connally**, Exec. Club of Chicago; **Butz**, GOP Boosters, Los Angeles and Newport Bch, Calif.; Sat.—**Volpe**, NY Catholic War Veterans, Monticello; Presidential asst. **Ehrlichman**, GOP luncheon, Philadelphia.

**Monday.** MAY 15,1972

**republican national committee**

**Senator Bob Dole – Chairman**

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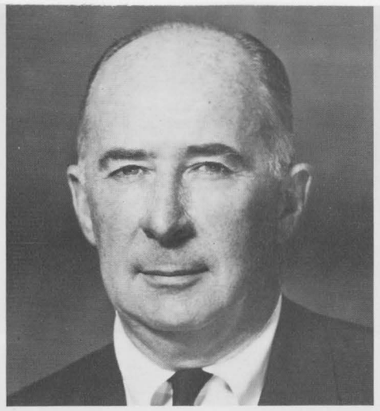
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Mr. Robert Brown
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# Monday. MAY 22,1972

**PRESIDENT NIXON** met last week with three representatives of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia and reassured them that everything possible is being done to secure the release of their husbands. Mrs. James Stockdale (shown here), founder of the League, says she endorses 100 percent what the President "has done and is doing" and will vote for him because of his firm stand in Vietnam.





## President's Record Must Be Taken To the People

One of the more persistent myths of national politics is the proposition that an incumbent President has a built-in edge over the opposition by sheer virtue of incumbency.

In spite of the long list of one-term White House occupants, the theory has resurfaced this year to provide solace for the issueless Democrats and a disturbing complacency in too many of the President's supporters.

The argument goes that the President has an advantage when he addresses the Nation on vital national and international issues–in spite of the obvious fact that that's part of the Chief Executive's job.

The "advantage" President Nixon's opponents really fear is his ability to report positive action and results in so many areas where the Democrat Party has been tried and found wanting.

We can expect the Democrat contenders to cry "politics" every time the President makes a move. Obviously, they'd be extremely happy if he ceased all activity–particularly his unrelenting pressure on the Democrat Congress to get some 92 outstanding Presidential proposals enacted into law. It's an embarrassment to have a Republican President leaning on them to make good on their own unkept promises of many years.

In the final analysis, Richard Nixon is running against all of them–individually and collectively. If, in the push for their Party's nomination, they are cutting each other up–they are doing so in relation only to how much better they will be in carrying out their national Party's stated objective to "defeat Richard Nixon in 1972."

That is the goal on which all Democrat fund drives are based. That is the objective of the "master strategy" as the candidate selection shakes down toward the 1972 Democrat National Convention.

In the process, all of them will attack the President on any subject that might attract an unwary vote.

He is allowed no room for error on anything, anywhere, anytime. Most of the attacks will have no foundation in logic–but that will not be important to the attackers.

There will be no charitable admissions that the monumental domestic and international crises President Nixon inherited were created by the Democrats' own lack of performance. They will be above accounting for their own stewardship. Their quest is the Oval Office of the White House, not another term in the Senate.

The charges will be made with faces straight–and a clamor for "equal time" to offset the President's advantage of incumbency."

The only "advantage" President Nixon has is the advantage of Executive performance against his opponents' rhetoric of promise.

It is our job to know that record in depth and detail, and to make sure that the American people are given the opportunity to know the difference–every day from now until November 7th, 1972.

There is no time, and no room for complacency.

John N. Mitchell

John N. Mitchell, Campaign Director
Committee for the Re-Election of the President

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**Monday. MAY 22,1972**

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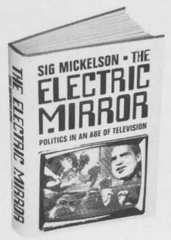

## FORMER CBS NEWS PRESIDENT ECHOES AGNEW MEDIA CRITICISMS IN NEW BOOK

*"Gresham's Law seems to be operating in the network news. Bad news drives out good news. The irrational is more controversial than the rational....Normality has become the nemesis of the network news. The upshot of all this controversy is that a narrow and distorted picture of America often emerges from the televised news. A single dramatic piece of the mosaic becomes, in the minds of millions, the entire picture."—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 13, 1969.*

In a book to be published next week, a former president of CBS News and CBS-TV News echoes many criticisms of the news media voiced over the last three years by Vice President Spiro T. Agnew.

Writing in "The Electric Mirror," (Dodd, Mead and Company, $8.95) former network news executive Sig Mickelson charges there is the tendency of television "to exacerbate the more extreme elements of American life." Citing the examples of political conventions and war, Mickelson says "the television picture tube frequently shows only a few bursts of intensive action, and ties these together by skillful and judicious editing." As a consequence, "we don't see extended periods of boredom, intervals of peaceful behavior and peaceful marching, and of any restrained speech-making there might be."

### Television and Distortion

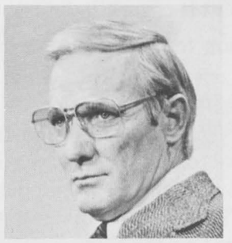



"The very immediacy of the television camera may also contribute to distortion," Mickelson says. "The fact that the television camera brings the event directly to the viewer without any filtering, screening or analytical process, may distort the event rather than show it faithfully to the public."

Regarding the coverage of the Vietnam war in particular and the coverage of the relatively less sensational stories of pacification and Vietnamization, Mickelson notes: "The most favorable statistical data measured by these criteria can hardly compete in the public consciousness with television film of specific battle action, even of patrol or platoon dimension. The film on the television screen appears as reality, even though it may not be representative of the broad picture...This leads to a real dilemma. It sug-

(Continued next page)

## PRIMARY VOTERS REJECTING NATIONAL MEDIA VIEWS, SAYS NBC REPORTER



McGee

"And it seems to me that among a great many other things that the voters in these primaries so far have done is to rather resoundingly reject a good many of the views and attitudes that have been reflected in the national media, including television. So many of the things that have been given attention in the national press, again including television, are being rejected by the voters. Changes that they have been told, either directly or indirectly, that they must make in their attitudes, the changes that they've been told, directly or indirectly, that they must effect in the American society they're not prepared to make.

"It seems to me that a good many Americans feel that they have been ignored for too long and that institutions, while not responding perhaps as well as they should to the needs of minority groups in the United States, are not responding to their needs either. And they are rather weary–saddle sore is an expression we used to use in the part of the country where I grew up–with being told that so many of the social evils are attributable to them. They are the middle class ....

"It's become rather more fashionable in recent years to sneer at the middle class and to say that all of the country's ills, or many of them, are attributable to them. And yet they look at themselves and they see that we are, after all, those who work; we are, after all, those who pay the taxes. We send our children to school; we are patriotic. We may agree with you that the war is wrong, or we may not, but it is our sons, after all, who are fighting and dying there. And they don't feel that their point of view, that their sense of moral values, that their sense of the rightness and wrongness of government directions are being taken into account. And they are using the primaries to, among other things, bring this forcefully to our attention."–*Frank McGee on the NBC Today Show, May 17, 1972.*

## AGNEW MEDIA CRITICISMS

*(Continued from previous page)*

gests questioning whether television coverage may lend an impact to news reporting that may go far beyond the realities of the event it covers."

The other subjects Mickelson touches on in his book include:

### TV and Unrest

**Television and unrest**: "The tendency to go from peaceful demonstration to forceful demonstration, or even to riot, probably owes some of its popularity as a device for attracting attention to the fact that television cameras are present on the scene....It would be useful to know whether the voter is more or less impelled to frustration, irritation and anger after having lived through 20 years of television coverage of the news, than during the 20 years before television. It would be useful to know whether the turbulence in our political life in the last half of the 20th century may stem in part from the fact that television is now our most common and useful tool for obtaining the news."

**Television and reality**: "Undoubtedly, the heavy concentration of dramatic pictures in television, which leave out the unimportant, unimpressive, undramatic and colorless, and in contrast deliver a highly concentrated potion of dramatic information in pictorial form can distort actuality. Differences in editing processes have an influence. The fact that the press report is a distillate which goes through a great number of hands and minds before it appears in print extracts some of the dynamism and drama. But the picture itself is not distilled. It appears on the home screen just as it appeared in the camera's lens as the event occurred. And this very realism may exaggerate the impact of a scene far beyond the reality of its context."

### TV is Show Business

Television journalists, no matter what their competence and dedication to service may be, says Mickelson, "still operate in a show business setting, and whether they are effected by it or not many viewers may be, and this is a distorting factor itself."

It is the selection of the story to be covered and the choice of the picture to support it that distortion "is most likely to creep in," the former CBS News president believes, "and it is in connection with this innate weakness in television reporting that the news executive seeking to obtain reasonable objectivity must be the most concerned."

**Television and politics**: "The best evidence available suggests that television has probably not affected the number of voters going to the polls, nor has it contributed greatly to the general background, understanding and knowledgeability of voters, or their understanding of issues. It probably hasn't even led to a deeper understanding of the political process, even though superficially there may be greater familiarity."

### Vice President and Television News

**The Vice President and the media**: "It is very clear that the Vice President's attack on television news focused new attention on the entire process of gathering, editing and broadcasting of the news and the relationship of television news to government. There is undoubtedly truth to the charge that there is generally a homogeneity of political attitude among most of the television news executives and correspondents. A large majority would probably subscribe to what is called a 'liberal' view of government. It is likewise true that three networks enjoy a virtual monopoly in the presentation for broadcast purposes of national news. Hence, their correspondents and analysts have greater access to audiences greater than their counterparts in daily press and magazines. It is also true in some cases that the broadcaster analyst may be selected for his role more on the basis of his ability to communicate than on his skills as a reporter and analyst."

Lest there by any doubts about Sig Mickelson's qualifications to make the statements he makes in the book, CBS anchorman Walter Cronkite is quoted on the dust cover as saying there is "no one better qualified" to write such a book. "He was there from the beginning of television news in a capacity that permitted him intimate knowledge of the politicians and broadcasters who shaped its development," says Cronkite. "Here is a look from the inside out, with an expert's knowledge, an appraisal that makes an important contribution to our understanding of the interplay of politics and the media."

In addition to the positions he held with CBS, Sig Mickelson has been Director of International Broadcasting for Time-Life, and is currently chief of Encyclopedia Britannica's broadcast organization and president of the International Broadcast Institute.

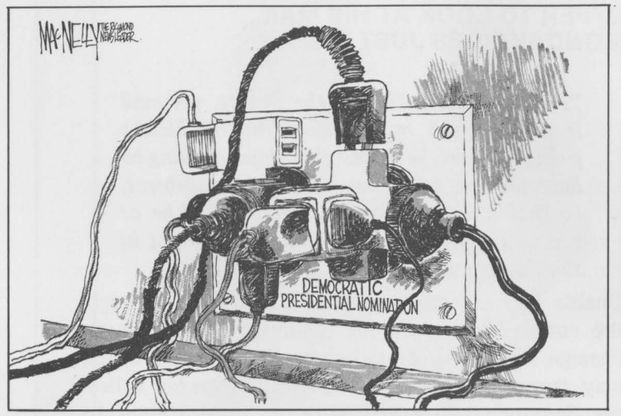
### BUSING

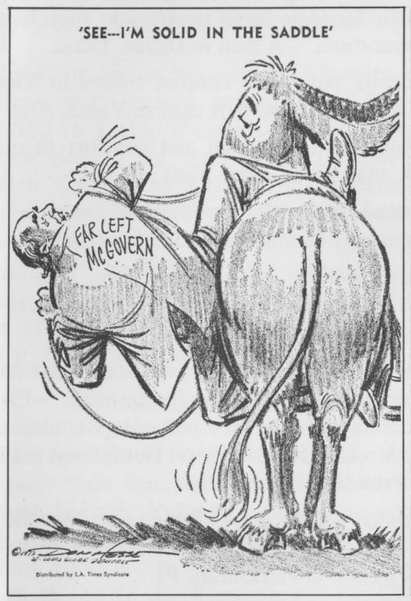
"In my view, when you bus children, particularly young children, away from their neighborhood school, into an unfamiliar neighborhood, whether they are black or white, it leads to inferior education. It also has some other disadvantages. It divides communities; it creates hostility among people that didn't exist before. I think that for that reason, we have got to find more effective ways to have equality of educational opportunity for all Americans then to use busing."—*President Nixon in Floresville, Texas, April 30, 1972.*





# Editorial Cartoonists Look At The Democrats

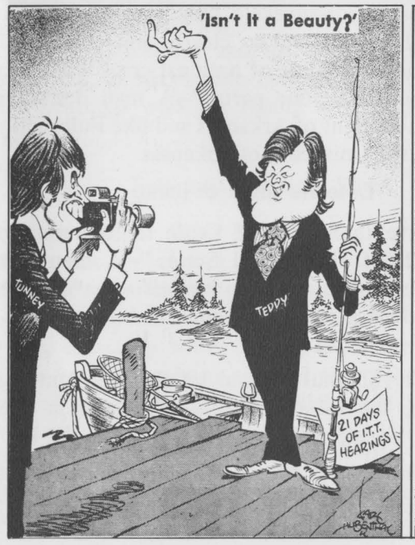


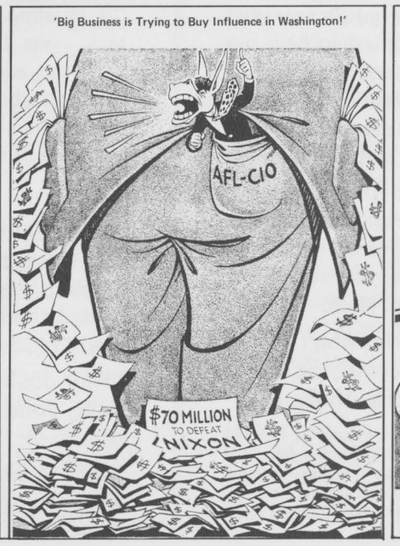












## UNABLE TO RESIST FULBRIGHT'S OFFER TO LOOK AT HIS MAIL, MONDAY DOES JUST THAT

*"For the information of the Senate, my mail is running 6.6 to 1 against the President's policy*...I might note, that I am willing to have anyone count my mail on this subject, so that it can be verified first hand, if he or she so wishes."—Sen. J. William Fulbright in the Congressional Record, May 11, 1972.*

Unable to resist the opportunity to browse through the correspondence of the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, an opportunity which may come only once in a lifetime, *Monday* called the Senator's office and made an appointment to take him up on his offer. Having a natural predilection for the anti-Fulbright, pro-Administration mail, the excerpts below are from these missives only.

"Prove you're an American first, a politician second. Stand behind the President to defend the interest of the country and our men in Vietnam."—A couple from Godfrey, Ill.

"Never have so few of you made so many of us so nauseous."—A military couple from Ft. Bragg, N.C.

### Playing Dangerous Politics

"You are playing dangerous politics with the lives of American POW's and also the lives of 60,000 of our men still in Vietnam. More power to the President who has the courage to stand up and do what should have been done by two Democratic Presidents. President Nixon has guts!"—A man in Fairfield, Ill.

"As Senate representative of Hanoi and Moscow should you not register as a lobbyist?"—A man in Atlanta, Ga.

"After all these years of thinking you controlled American foreign policy, I was delighted to hear our President has decided to win the war without consulting you, McGovern, Kennedy or Church."—A chairman of a department at Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Ky.

"To pretend the U.S. has escalated the war rather than the North Vietnamese is a despicable election year trick. Why not, Mr. Chairman, direct your protestation against Hanoi rather than your own government?"—A man from Birmingham, Mich.

"Thank God we have a President who won't accept your surrender terms."—A woman identifying herself as a "former Democrat," Salt Lake City, Utah.

*By May 17, when *Monday* checked the Senator's mail, the tide had begun to turn somewhat and, according to a Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff member, was running about 5 to 1 against the President. If the Administration continues to gain ground at this rate, on or about the first of June, Fulbright's mail should be running about 2 to 1 against him and for the President.

### BACK THE PRESIDENT

"In this time of crisis, with 60,000 lives at stake, I think the American people should back up the President, irrespective of politics or other considerations."—*AFL-CIO President George Meany.*

"Thank God if you live to be the average age, you will be gone in five years."—A man from Arlington, Texas.

"I am hopeful that our action pertaining to North Vietnam, as outlined by President Nixon, will so impress you with his logic as to render you speechless during this operation."—A man in Dallas, Texas.

"You Democrats put those combat troops in Vietnam. Unite behind Nixon."—A man in Yuma, Ariz.

"Try just once not to give aid and comfort to our enemies."—A man from Lake Bluff, Ill.

"For once stand up for the President of America."—A "very disgusted" couple from Los Angeles, Calif.

"You support invaders, attack defenders, stab victims in back. This is total immorality."—Wire from a man in New York, N.Y.

"We are ashamed for you since you don't have the common decency to be ashamed for yourself."—Five Texas Democrats who say they will vote Republican if Kennedy, Muskie, McGovern or Humphrey is the Democratic Presidential nominee.

"The invasion has washed away all the sweet-mouthed pretentions of the past....Support the President."—A Presbyterian pastor in Pittsburgh, Pa.

"It is almost inconceiveable why you viciously attack your President and so clearly and openly side with the enemy in time of national crisis which was brought about by your party."—A man describing himself as a resident of Arkansas and like Fulbright, a graduate of the University of Arkansas.

### Deserves Order of Lenin

"You deserve the Order of Lenin for undermining the strength of the United States."—A man from Glacier, Wash., who describes himself as having lived behind the Iron Curtain. Attached to his letter was a bright red Soviet flag.

"Why don't you shut up and let the President continue doing the wonderful job he's doing in Vietnam?"—A "registered Democrat" in Weatherly, Pa.

"It's too bad for this Nation that your dedication to your country's good is not as large as your mouth."—A man in Colorado Springs, Colo.





## POLITICAL POTPOURRI:

**Pollwatch:** The Lou Harris Survey shows that 59 percent of the American people give President Nixon a positive "working for peace in the world" rating; 38, negative; three, not sure. The public supports the President's trip to Peking, 73–15 percent; his trip to Moscow, 74–13 percent...Another Harris Survey shows that by a decisive 59–24 percent the American people support the President's decision to mine the harbors in North Vietnam; 68 percent of those expressing opinions backed the President...A Channel 5, Metromedia Television poll conducted in the Washington, D.C. area has found 71 percent of the respondents agreeing with the President's Vietnam policy; 29 against.

### President Tops in Tenn. U. Poll

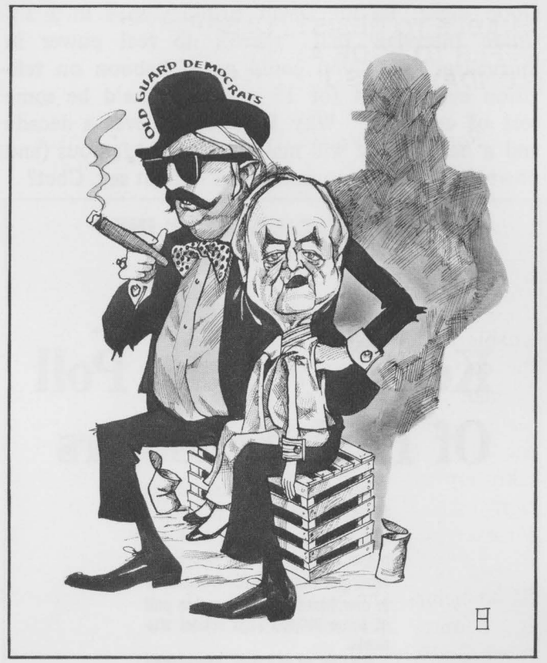
President Nixon has won a University of Tennessee straw poll beating second place Sen. McGovern, 1,352 to 1,213; Wallace was third with 350...A student poll at the Warren (Pa.) Campus of Edinboro State College has re-elected the President; McGovern next, then HHH...The Gallup Poll shows Vice President Agnew has a clear lead (43 percent) as the first choice of the Nation's GOP voters to repeat as President Nixon's running mate; Calif. Gov. Reagan is second with 20; Rockefeller, 14; John Connally and Sen. Percy, 8 each.

### Democrat Blasts Democrats

The *Harrisburg* (Pa.) *Evening News* quotes Democratic State Sen. William Duffield, a backer of President Nixon's Vietnam policies, as saying of Sens. Humphrey, McGovern and Kennedy: "I hope to God they never get to be President. If they do, they will sell us out to the Russians and the Chinese and we will be the patsy of the world." Instead of being critical of the President and the country, Sen. Duffield suggested to his Senate colleagues, "let us criticize the heathens who are raping and looting in North Vietnam."

### Fulbright Way Back When

**Golden Oldie:** "The action taken by the United States was appropriate as policy as well as justified in law. An act of unambiguous aggression cannot be tolerated or ignored without inviting further provocations, especially when the act is committed by a regime which has been engaged in consistent and repeated aggression against its neighbor states."—Sen. J. William Fulbright speaking Aug. 6, 1964 on the floor of the U.S. Senate in support of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam in retaliation for North Vietnamese attacks on U.S. naval vessels in the Gulf of Tonkin.




The *Boston Globe* reports about 100 Cuban exiles living in New England picketed the JFK Federal Bldg. in Boston to protest Sen. Kennedy's support for the recognition of Cuba. Asked 24-year-old Ricardo Brown: "We want to know why Kennedy and other liberal senators can call for the withdrawal of support of the South Vietnamese government as being undemocratic while at the same time asking for recognition of Castro's government, which is in power without an election."

About 47 percent of the country would become eligible for the Federal welfare rolls under legislation introduced by George McGovern, according to a confidential Senate Finance Committee study reported by the *Omaha World-Herald.* The study estimates the McGovern bill would make about 97 million persons eligible for welfare. The cost? About $64.4 billion the first year; and $71 billion after four years...The *Washington Post's* economic columnist Hobart Rowen writes: "The full implications of the McGovern tax reform program are probably not well understood in the well-to-do suburbs where he has had great voter appeal. What the senator is proposing is not just a 'soak the very rich' program, but to raise the taxes of great numbers of families with moderate incomes."

Syndicated columnist Charles Bartlett quotes Hubert Humphrey as saying when charged with "waffling" on the busing issue: "That wasn't waffling. I made two diametrically opposite statements on two different days. That's sandwiching."

Good night, David! David Brinkley says in a *TV Guide* interview that "there's no real power in journalism" yet "you could put a baboon on television every night for 15 years and he'd be some sort of celebrity." Why Brinkley believes a decade and a half on TV will make a monkey famous (and powerful) but not a journalist, he did not say. Chet?

**MISLEADING HEADLINE OF THE WEEK**

THE HARTFORD COURANT: Sunday, May 14, 1972

# Kennedy Wins Poll Of High Schoolers

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who repeatedly has said he does not seek the



27,858 votes—less than half Nixon's tally—and Wallace, 23,043.

A *Houston Chronicle* UPI photo caption under a picture of him shaking his fist quotes flipped Yippie Jerry Rubin as telling Oklahoma U. students to go to the Democratic Convention and get McGovern or Kennedy nominated. If Humphrey is the nominee though, says Rubin, "then we will go to the streets in revolution."

**SPEAKING**

Today—Trans. Sec. **Volpe**, Airline Presidents, Wash., D.C.; Presidential asst. **MacGregor**, Nat'l Assn. of Bath Products Mfg., NYC; Comm. Sec. **Peterson**, World Affairs Council, Calif. Bankers and Cal Tech Assoc., Los Angeles; Maritime Comm. Chmn. **Bentley**, Propellor Club, Galveston; Atty. Gen. des. **Kleindienst**, Calif. Peace Officers Assn., Anaheim; Tues.—Ag. Sec. **Butz**, GOP dinner, Chicago; Consumer adv. **Knauer**, Better Business Bur., Chicagp; HUD Sec. **Romney**, TOP mtg., Detroit; Counsellor **Dent**, Ga. Southern U., Statesboro, and Wayne Co. Chamber of Commerce, Jessup, Ga.; **Peterson**, Productivity Conf., Chicago; **Bentley**, Baltimore Rotary; Wed.—**Volpe**, Inst. Investors, NYC; **Butz**, Rep. Women of Capitol Hill, Wash., D.C.; RNC Chmn. **Dole**, GOP fund-raiser, Youngstown, Ohio; HEW Sec. **Richardson**, NE Political Forum, Evanston, Ill., **Kleindienst**, State Supervisory Bd., Cheyenne, Wyo.; Thurs.—**Volpe**, Airline Pilots Assn., Wash., D.C.; Counsellor **Rumsfeld**, Pepperdine College, Los Angeles; **Butz**, Tobacco Inst., Hot Spgs., Va.; **Hodgson**, Nat'l Press Club, Wash., D.C., **Dent**, Men's GOP Club of Montgomery Co., Wash., D.C.; **Dole**, GOP fund-raiser, Flint, Mich.; **Kleindienst**, Trunk 'N Tusk, Tucson; Fri.—**Volpe** and Int. Sec. **Morton**, Transpo '72, Wash., D.C.; **Hodgson**, Howard U. Law students, Wash., D.C.; Sat.—**Dole**, Mo. State Conv., Kansas City; **Dent**, S.C. GOP Exec. Comm., Columbia; **Volpe**, Conf. on Trans. Safety, Wash., D.C.; Sun.—**Ruckelshaus**, Marian College, Ind.

**Monday.** MAY 22,1972

**republican national committee**

Senator Bob Dole – Chairman

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NEWSPAPER

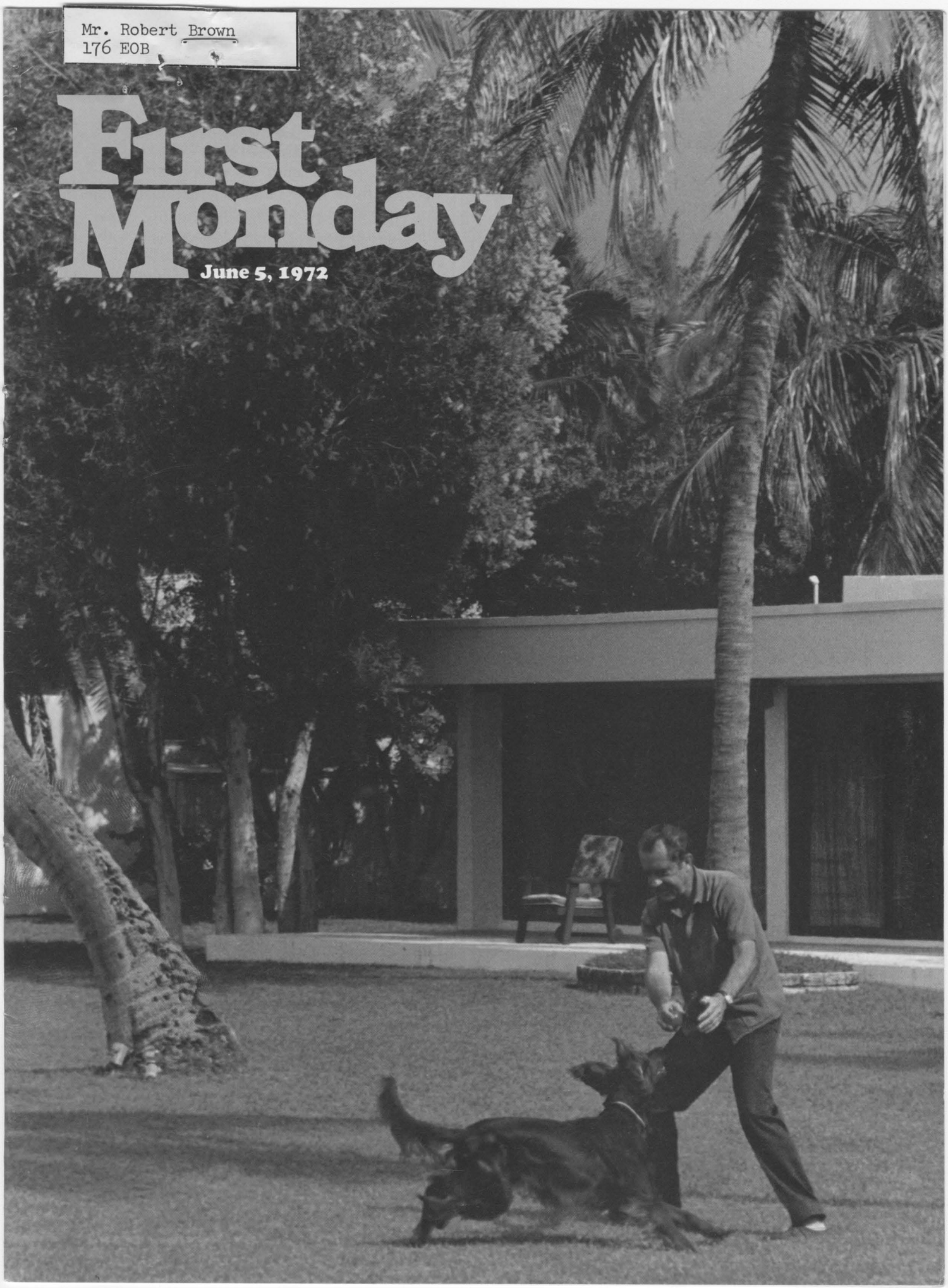
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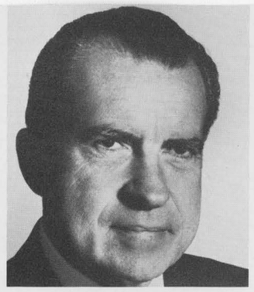
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Mr. Robert Brown
176 EOB

# First Monday

June 5, 1972





# American Lives, American Honor Will Be Safeguarded

*(Excerpted from President Nixon's address to the Nation, May 8, 1972)*

There are only two issues left for us in this war. First, in the face of a massive invasion do we stand by, jeopardize the lives of 60,000 Americans, and leave the South Vietnamese to a long night of terror? This will not happen. We shall do whatever is required to safeguard American lives and American honor.

Second, in the face of complete intransigence at the conference table do we join with our enemy to install a Communist government in South Vietnam? This, too, will not happen. We will not cross the line from generosity to treachery.

We now have a clear, hard choice among three courses of action: immediate withdrawal of all American forces, continued attempts at negotiation, or decisive military action to end the war.

There is only one way to stop the killing. That is to keep the weapons of war out of the hands of the international outlaws of North Vietnam.

Throughout the war in Vietnam, the United States has exercised a degree of restraint unprecedented in the annals of war. That was our responsibility as a great Nation, a Nation which is interested–and we can be proud of this as Americans–as America has always been, in peace not conquest.

However, when the enemy abandons all restraint, throws its whole army into battle in the territory of its neighbor, refuses to negotiate, we simply face a new situation.

In these circumstances, with 60,000 Americans threatened, any President who failed to act decisively would have betrayed the trust of his country and betrayed the cause of world peace.

I therefore concluded Hanoi must be denied the weapons and supplies it needs to continue the aggression. In full coordination with the Republic of Vietnam I have ordered the following measures which are being implemented as I am speaking to you.

All entrances to North Vietnamese ports will be mined to prevent access to these ports and North Vietnamese naval operations from these ports. United States forces have been directed to take appropriate measures within the internal and claimed territorial waters of North Vietnam to interdict the delivery of any supplies. Rail and all other communications will be cut off to the maximum extent possible. Air and naval strikes against military targets in North Vietnam will continue.

These actions are not directed against any other nation. Countries with ships presently in North Vietnamese ports have already been notified that their ships will have three daylight periods to leave in safety. After that time, the mines will become active and any ships attempting to leave or enter these ports will do so at their own risk.

These actions I have ordered will cease when the following conditions are met: First, all American prisoners of war must be returned.

Second, there must be an internationally supervised cease-fire throughout Indochina.

Once prisoners of war are released, once the internationally supervised cease-fire has begun, we will stop all acts of force throughout Indochina, and at that time we will proceed with a complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam within four months.

Now, these terms are generous terms. They are terms which would not require surrender and humiliation on the part of anybody. They would permit the United States to withdraw with honor. They would end the killing. They would bring our POWs home. They would allow negotiations on a political settlement between the Vietnamese themselves.

At this moment, we must stand together in purpose and resolve. As so often in the past, we Americans did not choose to resort to war. It has been forced upon us by an enemy that has shown utter contempt toward every overture we have made for peace. And that is why, my fellow Americans, tonight I ask for your support of this decision, a decision which has only one purpose, not to expand the war, not to escalate the war, but to end this war and to win the kind of peace that will last.

With God's help, with your support, we will accomplish that great goal.

Richard Nixon

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THE COVER–President Nixon romps and plays with his Irish setter King Timahoe at Key Biscayne, Fla. This photo is one of many contained in a new book, *Eye On Nixon,* edited by Julie Nixon Eisenhower. More photos from the book and an excerpt from Julie's introduction are in the center-fold. *First Monday* readers can get the book at a special, one-time only pre-publication price. Since there are a limited number of copies available, the order coupon on page 15 should be filled out and mailed in immediately.

June 5, 1972

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## NATIONAL MEDIA IGNORE COLUMNIST'S CHARGE THAT WASHINGTON PRESS SHARE SAME VIEWS AS LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

In a paper totally ignored by the national news media, syndicated columnist Robert D. Novak has charged: "More and more, the members of the Washington press share in total the world view taken by the dominant liberals who control the Democratic Party. More and more, they share axioms that profoundly influence their coverage of day-to-day events in the world of politics."*

The axioms listed by Novak as being shared by the 1972 Washington press corps are as follows:

"1. The Vietnam war has been a shameful, immoral episode in American history, which blackens the good name of this Republic. Consequently, the anti-communism which as a policy led to involvement in Vietnam should be subdued and, ultimately, abandoned.

### A Sinister Conspiracy

"2. The military-industrial complex is a sinister conspiracy, robbing the nation of its wealth and imperiling its future. To cut defense spending, therefore, is a laudable goal no matter what the international realities.

"3. Severe measures must be taken to prevent the despoiling of the nation's natural resources by pollution, industrial and otherwise. If these stentorian measures result in unemployment, that will be unfortunate; but protection of the environment must take precedence.

"4. White racism, as defined by the Kerner Commission report in 1968, is a cancer that must be removed from the American body. That goal must take precedence over any personal inconveniences caused by such devices as forced busing for the racial integration of schools.

"5. The forces of repression in modern America threaten our liberties, a neo-fascist danger becoming a sinister reality under President Nixon and Attorney General Mitchell.

"6. A reordering of priorities is essential and past due so that great quantities of Federal funds can be funneled into the cities for social rebuilding purposes. That a substantial increase in Government spending would result in at least some improvement is scarcely debatable.

*Mr. Novak's essay "The New Journalism," delivered at a conference on the media April 28 at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, will appear in "The Mass Media and Modern Democracy," which is to be published by the Public Affairs Conference Center of the College next spring. A single copy of the Novak paper can be obtained from the Conference Center for $2.00.



## Sen. Humphrey Meet Sen. Humphrey



"Simplistic answers are the bane of our political evils today."–*Akron Beacon-Journal, April 7, 1972.*

"The only way to withdraw [from South Vietnam] is to withdraw."–*Senate Office Press Release, February 7, 1971.*

"The only way to stop riots is to prevent them from starting."–*New York Times, October 5, 1966.*

"We had an example [in Minnesota] of what you can do in preserving a lake with no real cost. All you have to do is stop putting the sewage in it."–*Congressional Record, June 18, 1971.*

"7. A redistribution of wealth in the country is similarly overdue through a realignment of the tax system and a general overhaul in fiscal policy."

To be sure, says Novak, there are many journalists on the Washington scene who do not share these axiomatic beliefs. "But increasingly, a rigid conformity has emerged among the Washington press corps...the young journalist who violates these axioms can scarcely expect a rapid rise up the ladder of advancement. A young television network correspondent whose reporting reveals a lack of sympathy for environmental protection or racial integration or a reordering of priorities will soon find himself in some professional difficulty with his superiors."

### Peer Group Pressure

Commenting on the "peer group pressure" within the Washington press corps, Novak observes that while there may be a difference of opinion on the relative merits of politicians or programs, there is seldom any debate about goals or broad principles.

"The result is a gap of widening proportions between the national journalist and the mass of Americans, paralleling a gap between liberal politicians and the masses, specifically the white working man. Whereas,

*(Continued next page)*

## WASHINGTON PRESS

(Continued from previous page)

the national journalist feels Vietnam is immoral and shameful, the white working man is angered by the failure to win it. Whereas, the national journalist condemns President Nixon's efforts to restrict school busing as demagogic, the white working man (and increasingly the black working man—Ed.) feels a sense of outrage and futility over the whole busing process."

(Novak is not the only one who feels this way. On May 17, NBC Today Show co-host Frank McGee took time out to express his personal opinion that the voters in the Presidential primaries thus far "have resoundingly rejected a good many of the views and attitudes that have been reflected in the national media, including television." McGee said that it appears "that a good many Americans feel that they have been ignored for too long and that institutions, while not responding perhaps as well as they should to the needs of minority groups in the U.S., are not responding to their needs either....they don't feel that their point of view, that their sense of moral values, that their sense of rightness and wrongness of government directions are being taken into account.")

### Advocacy Journalism Criticised

Highly critical of what he calls the "new advocacy journalism" in which "the journalist as advocate makes no pretense at objectivity," Novak charges that this particular type of journalism "subverts the function of the press in informing the citizenry of a democratic society."

"If the evening news telecast and the morning newspaper are advocating positions and policies, how can they be relied upon to report accurately on the news?" the columnist asks. "The problem is aggravated significantly if the advocacy is based on axiomatic beliefs foreign to the mass of citizens. If the vast majority of citizens are clearly opposed to school busing and the national communications media are advocates of school busing, the credibility of the media on this and other questions is eroded and with it the media's ability to fulfill its vital function."

"As the gap widens between the public and the media, so does the media's credibility decline," Novak notes. "The return of the media to a goal of objectivity, balance and nonadvocacy, though difficult to blueprint, is nevertheless essential. Without progress toward this end, the communications media cannot be free from growing fears and dangers in the years to come."



CHANCELLOR, KALB: The sky was falling.

## SOVIET SUMMIT LEAVES MEDIA CHICKEN LITTLES WITH EGG ON THEIR FACES

*"Haste maketh waste."—John Heywood.*

The U.S.-Soviet summit meeting has, among other things, left the media Chicken Littles with egg on their faces.

The President had barely faded from the TV screen on May 8 when the network sneer-leaders, hand-wringers and head-shakers went to work.

As a result of the President's just announced initiatives in Vietnam, steps taken to protect American lives and prevent a Communist take-over of South Vietnam, CBS' Eric Sevareid stated flatly: "I would suspect that the summit will not come off." His CBS colleagues Marvin Kalb and Charles Collingwood voiced similar opinions. Collingwood said "...certainly the Moscow summit meeting, from which so much had been expected, is now in jeopardy..." Kalb declared: "One casualty of the President's mining and blockade may well be his upcoming summit to Moscow. Those who began packing and dreaming of caviar in Russia are beginning to unpack and returning to some dry cereal."

### Chancellor: Summit in Jeopardy

NBC's John Chancellor said on May 8: "The summit is in jeopardy today." Saying the USSR "can't sit still for this," NBC White House correspondent Richard Valeriani asked "How can they receive him (the President) now?"

(Continued next page)

### SUMMIT REPORT LATER

President Nixon's trip to the Soviet Union was in progress as *First Monday* was going to press. A full report on the trip will be carried at a later date.





## SOVIET SUMMIT

(Continued from previous page)

Edmund Stevens of NBC observed: "The President's announcement will be pretty hard for them (the Soviets) to swallow...it practically killed the prospects (of a summit)...". ABC's Ted Koppel said: "I don't see how he (the President) can go."

Characterizing the President's actions as a "threat to the peace of the world," inviting "Soviet retaliation," the *New York Times* editorialized that "a big question mark hangs over projected summit" and "there remains no certainty that it will take place." *Times* columnist Wicker branded the President a "true emperor" and worried about the world turning into an "ash."

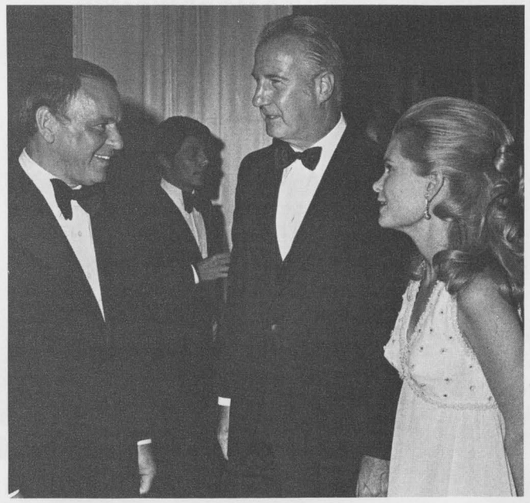
Not to be out-done in their denunciation of the President, the *Washington Post* opinionized: "The Moscow summit is in the balance, if it has not yet toppled over." In another editorial wondering about the national interest and the self-respect of the Soviet Union, the *Post* foresaw a possibility that "the China glow," "the Moscow summit," and "the prospects of reaching SALT, trade and European agreements before next January" might all go down the drain. *Post* columnist Joseph Kraft proclaimed the summit "in hazard" and blasted the President for putting up for grabs "the structure of world order, and the lives of thousands of Vietnamese and hundreds of Americans."

The fact of the matter is, as columnist Joseph Alsop put it: "The Soviet response to the mining of Haiphong harbor was about as tough and stiff as a length of sadly overcooked spaghetti." Those who made hysterical predictions conjuring up the wildest sort of apocalypse performed a disservice to their readers and viewers in that their ravings contributed to an irrational dialog on a subject of the utmost sensitivity, a subject which cried out for sensible discussion.

In short, much of the media's post-May 8 commentary on the President, Vietnam and the summit gives reasons to question not the judgment of the President, but rather the perspicacity of those who so badly misjudged him and subsequent events.

### BACK THE PRESIDENT

"In this time of crisis, with 60,000 lives at stake, I think the American people should back up the President, irrespective of politics or other considerations."—*AFL-CIO President George Meany.*



**A SALUTE TO TED AGNEW was the occasion and with all the stars that showed up last month in Baltimore it looked like a Hollywood opening night. The program master of ceremonies was Bob Hope and the special guest, shown here talking with Tricia Nixon Cox and the Vice President, was Frank Sinatra. Tricia read a message from the President that praised the Vice President as a man who has made his office "one of the most significant platforms for moral and political leadership in the Nation."**

## PRESIDENT APPOINTS MORE WOMEN TO TOP GOVERNMENT JOBS THAN EVER BEFORE IN HISTORY OF NATION

President Nixon has appointed more women to full-time, policy-making positions within the Federal Government than ever before in the history of the Nation.

"The number of women we have placed in policy-making positions paying $28,000 and up has nearly tripled since April 1971—from 36 to 105. More than half of these hold positions previously held only by men," the President declared in a White House statement.

### Background

In April 1971, the President took three major steps to intensify the Administration's efforts to place more women in top jobs in the Federal Government:

1. He directed the heads of executive departments and agencies to develop and implement action plans to attract and place more women in top and middle management positions in the Federal Government.

2. He appointed Barbara Hackman Franklin as Staff

(Continued next page)

## PRESIDENT APPOINTS MORE WOMEN

(Continued from previous page)

Assistant to recruit top-level female talent for full-time, policy-making positions in the Administration.

3. The President then appointed Jayne Baker Spain the first woman in ten years to be Commissioner and Vice Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and asked her to do everything possible to see that women in the career Civil Service are guaranteed equal opportunity for employment and advancement.

### A List of Firsts

As a result of the Nixon Administration's efforts to place women in high, policy-making government posts, there have been numerous firsts:

■For the first time in history, two women are chairing regulatory agencies at the same time.

■The President nominated the first five women to the rank of General in the Armed Forces.

■On April 27, 1972, the President nominated the first woman to the rank of Rear Admiral in the Navy.

■There are a number of firsts at the mid-level, including the first women sky marshals, secret service agents, air traffic controllers and narcotics agents.

The Nixon Administration has also shown leadership through actions it has taken to help bring about equal employment opportunity for women in business, industry and education.

■For the first time in history, the Secretary of Labor issued guidelines (Dec. 1971) requiring all firms doing business with the government to have action plans for the hiring and promotion of women.

■In March 1972, the President signed the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, a bill supported by the Administration which gives the EEOC enforcement powers through the courts in cases of sex discrimination.

■Under Executive Order 11478, the Administration is the first to conduct compliance reviews of higher education institutions' hiring policies toward women. As a result, charges of discrimination have been filed against more than 350 higher education institutions which receive Federal grants.

■The Administration has proposed to the Congress that the jurisdiction of the Commission on Civil Rights be broadened to include sex-based discrimination.

■In March of this year, the President re-affirmed his endorsement of the Equal Rights Amendment. His support goes as far back as 1951 when he co-sponsored the Amendment in the Senate.

## PRESIDENT REITERATES OPPOSITION TO ABORTION IN LETTER TO CARDINAL COOKE

President Nixon has reiterated his opposition to unrestricted abortion in a letter to His Eminence, Terrence Cardinal Cooke, the head of the Archdiocese of New York.

In his letter the President wrote:

"Recently, I read in the *Daily News* that the Archdiocese of New York, under your leadership, had initiated a campaign to bring about repeal of the state's liberalized abortion laws. Though this is a matter for state decision outside Federal jurisdiction, I would personally like to associate myself with the convictions you deeply feel and eloquently express.

### Human Life Precious Commodity

"The unrestricted abortion policies now recommended by some Americans, and the liberalized abortion policies in effect in some sections of this country seem to me impossible to reconcile with either our religious traditions or our Western heritage. One of the foundation stones of our society and civilization is the profound belief that human life, all human life, is a precious commodity—not to be taken without the gravest of causes. Yet, in this great and good country of ours, in recent years, the right to life of literally hundreds of thousands of unborn children has been destroyed—legally—but in my judgment without anything approaching adequate justification. Surely, in the on-going national debate about the particulars of the 'quality of life,' the preservation of life should be moved to the top of the agenda.

"Your decision, and that of tens of thousands of Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and men and women of no particular faith, to act in the public forum as defenders of the right to life of the unborn, is truly a noble endeavor. In this calling, you and they have my admiration, sympathy and support."

On the same day he wrote Cardinal Cooke, President Nixon again expressed his opposition to unrestricted abortion in a statement issued concerning the report of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.

### Abortion Demeans Human Life

The President said he considered abortion "an unacceptable form of population control." Unrestricted abortion policies, he declared, would "demean human life." The President also made clear that he is opposed to the unrestricted distribution of family planning services and devices to minors.



# EYE ON NIXON



(Excerpted from Julie Nixon Eisenhower's introduction to *Eye On Nixon.*)

This is a good year for Chinese proverbs, and the one that applies best to this book is "one picture is worth ten thousand words." ***Eye on Nixon*** is not a photographic history of the Administration; nor is it an effort to show everything the President does or everywhere he has been. As spoken by the proverb, it is the most concise way of providing insight into the Presidency and the President himself.

I have tried to present a vivid picture of my father as a man—doing his job as President, but more than that, being the kind of man I know him to be—kind, thoughtful, shy, direct, humorous.

He was not a difficult subject. He likes to share the excitement of the Presidency with visitors. That is why, when visitors come to see him, he keeps surprises in the drawers of his Oval Office desk and enjoys handing out souvenirs. And he will always agree to pose for a group photograph because he wants his visitors to take away a memory. In the same way, he tries to cooperate with the White House photographers to suggest to the public the moods, triumphs and disappointments of the Presidency.

He does not think of the White House as a "big white jail" or the Presidency as an "awesome burden," as other Presidents have put it. He enjoys being President because it is the greatest challenge for a man, and because it is the place where one can make things happen.

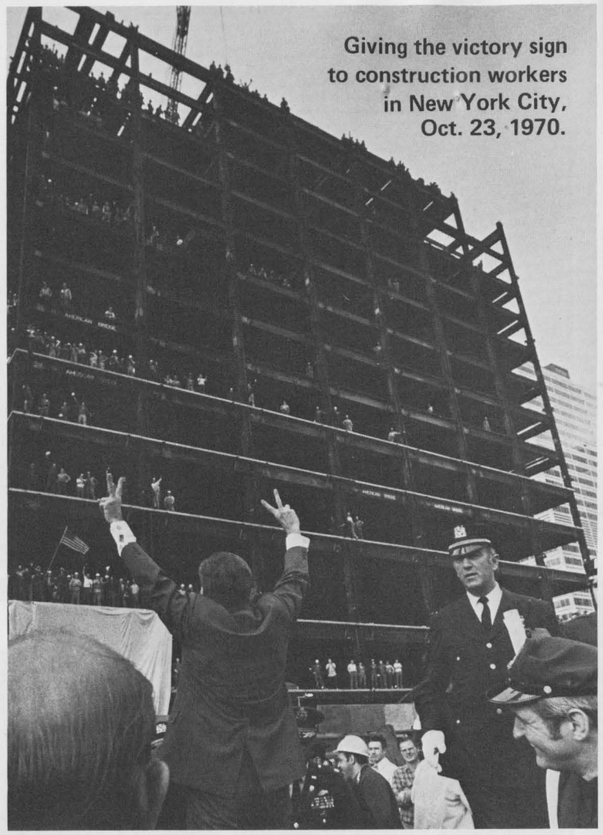
The pace of the job is in his blood. It shows, I think, in many of the pictures of my father with his advisers and with the leaders of Congress. He has always been an active man, an active listener, and an active participant. The pictures I like best show him absorbed in activity.

The Presidency is a mixture of drama and tediousness, of seriousness and humor, of ceremony and surprise, and that is the flavor I have tried to capture in selecting these photographs. They are arranged schematically to show contrast and association. For example, the photographs of my father dancing (under duress and otherwise), or with world leaders, or just talking on the telephone.

Altogether, the different themes make up the personality of the Presidency—when you concentrate completely on just one part, you miss the point. The same with the personality of my father; he has his moods, like all of us do. The variety of expressions you will see on these pages shows some of the range of those different emotions and reactions.



In his Executive Office Building office conferring with Dr. Kissinger as French poodle Vicki takes it easy in the foreground, Nov. 11, 1971.



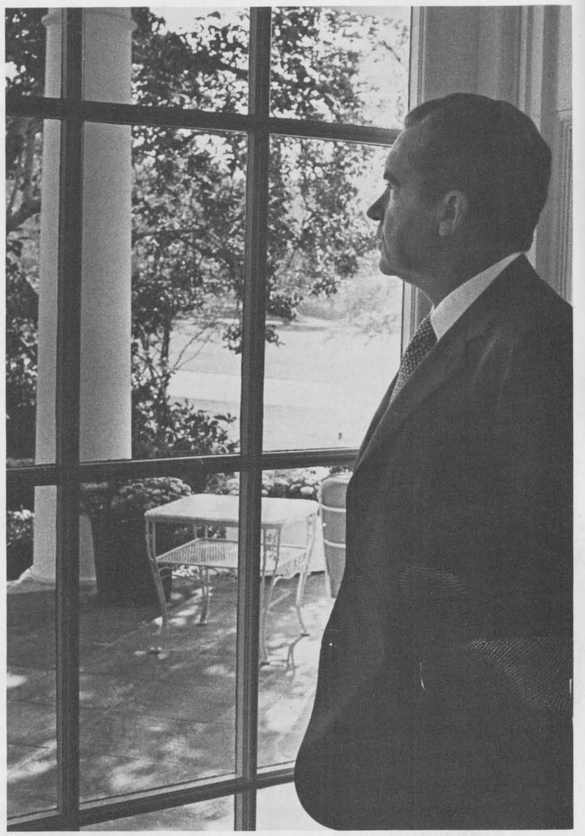
Giving the victory sign to construction workers in New York City, Oct. 23, 1970.



With Vice President Agnew and the late Sen. Everett Dirksen at the U.S. Capitol, Jan. 29, 1969.



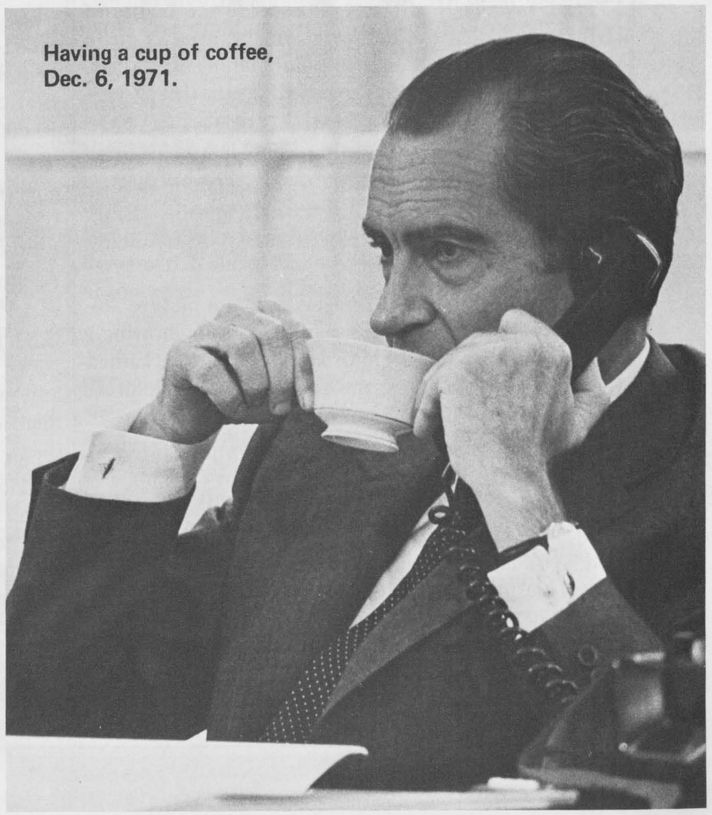
With Michael Newton, the 1971 poster child for Better Hearing and Speech Month, April 23, 1971.



Looking out his office window, Sept. 25, 1970.



Shaking hands with some working men in Rochester, N.Y., June 18, 1971.



Having a cup of coffee, Dec. 6, 1971.

## U.S. NATIONAL INTEREST NOT CONSIDERED BEFORE SPREADING ENEMY PROPAGANDA SAY NETWORK NEWS, WIRE SERVICE EXECUTIVES

Incredible as it may seem, a top network news executive and a top wire service executive told *First Monday* that when it comes to deciding if their facilities should be used to disseminate Communist propaganda,* the question of whether the national interest of the United States is or is not served, is not a consideration.

*First Monday* raised the question after seeing an NBC Nightly News broadcast featuring North Vietnamese film and after seeing a Hanoi-supplied photo in *Life* magazine, a picture which *Life* said they had purchased from United Press International.

### NBC Shows Communist Film

On April 28, NBC News showed a film which was identified by anchor man Garrick Utley as "made by the North Vietnamese of what they say was an air attack (U.S.) on Haiphong on April 10." Utley went on to quote "a North Vietnamese commentary" as saying nothing in Haiphong was spared including the heavily populated residential quarters in the heart of the city. As the film showed what the Communists said were the results of the bombing, Utley declared: "These, say the North Vietnamese, are the bodies of civilians killed in the bombing attacks; attacks made with a new kind of plastic bomb falling in strings. Like strings of spaghetti according to the (North Vietnamese) commentary."

(The Defense Department denies this report as "totally without foundation." A department spokesman says that there are bombs with plastic casings but when the bomb explodes the plastic usually burns up and is vaporized.)

In the April 28 issue of *Life* magazine, a picture "released by the Hanoi government" was run showing a man and two injured children. The picture claimed that seven members of one family, mostly children, had perished in the U.S. air attacks on Haiphong.

Curious as to whether the topic of whose interests were being served by running enemy propaganda was ever discussed, *First Monday* spoke with Wallace Westfeldt, Executive Producer of the NBC Nightly News and Ted Majeski, Executive Picture Editor of United Press International.

*the word propaganda here is being used as the dictionary defines it: the spreading of ideas, information, or rumor for the purpose of helping or injuring an institution, a cause or a person; ideas, facts or allegations spread deliberately to further one's cause or to damaging an opposing cause.

In showing Communist propaganda film is the question of what gives aid and comfort to the enemy ever discussed; is it considered? *First Monday* asked. Westfeldt ducked the question saying: "We try and put on what is news."

When showing such enemy propaganda film does the question of whose interests are being served ever come up? *First Monday* asked. "It's not a question of this," Westfeldt replied, explaining that the question is whether or not what is being shown is news. "We're trying to report a story that is going on," he said. "That is the principal question."

Do you consider the question of whether or not the Communist film shown grinds the enemy ax a relevant one? *First Monday* asked. "No," said Westfeldt, "we try to put stuff on the air that is informative to the American people."

When asked if the question of the U.S. national interest ever comes up when it is being decided whether or not to show a piece of enemy propaganda film, Westfeldt replied in the negative, saying: "We're not the government."

The particular piece of Communist film used by NBC on April 28 was obtained from a British doctor who had been in North Vietnam and been given the film by the North Vietnamese, Westfeldt said.

When you make a decision to transmit enemy propaganda photographs, does the question of whether or not the photo serves the interests of the U.S. or that of the Communists ever come up? *First Monday* asked UPI Executive Picture Editor Ted Majeski.

"No, I don't think it should. I don't think we can put ourselves to be judges of this....I don't think UPI or AP can put themselves in a position of making a judgment. We report the news," he replied.

Majeski said that an international organization such as UPI has to exist by doing business not just with U.S. papers but with papers around the world, in Asia, Africa, etc. Generally the only pictures that are not run are things that are "too horrible" or "naked women," said Majeski.

When asked if by running such photos UPI wasn't distributing Communist propaganda, Majeski agreed: "You are absolutely correct, correct in that sense." But he defended the distribution on the grounds that "we are not necessarily helping the enemy, we are just reporting the news."

In a related incident, Deputy Director of White House Communications, and former *Washington Post* reporter, Ken Clawson, accused the *N.Y. Times*

(Continued next page)





## ENEMY PROPAGANDA

(Continued from previous page)

of "being a conduit of enemy propaganda to the American people" in two recent reports on the Vietnam war.

Clawson said that he based his charge on the *Times'* publication of a report by correspondent Anthony Lewis in Haiphong and another one by Benjamin Welles, a member of the newspaper's bureau in Washington.

In his story, Lewis reported that the North Vietnamese said mines dropped by U.S. aircraft into Haiphong harbor were being rendered harmless and that "independent sources" supported claims that an East German freighter had entered the port since the mines were activated May 11.

Clawson, noting that the report was printed on the front page, said the reference to ship movement "is entirely untrue" and that "in answer to a query, the *Times* was told in advance by the American government that no ship has entered or left Haiphong harbor since May 11." Clawson said "The *Times* stooped to bad journalism when it published a long irresponsible propaganda line indicating there is ship movement in and out of Haiphong harbor. The truth," he said, "was worth a single paragraph...in a story of many column inches. The *Times* said briefly that the United States of America said that the story was false. The *New York Times* prefers its own brand of truth."

Following Clawson's charges, Lewis backed off his earlier story writing in a subsequent column that the mine-sweeping claim could be "mere bravado," and "truth is difficult to establish in Vietnam."

### REAGAN BACKS PRESIDENT

"For the first time in almost a decade of this war, a president of the United States has given the people a clear-cut and completely truthful analysis of this war and has put it in perspective with regard to the all-important problem of world peace.

"President Nixon rejected the easy path of expediency and appeasement policies of the past that have cost us so dearly in lives and human suffering. It should be evident that his clear call to high purpose is the only course which can bring peace and the return or our prisoners. He should have the support of every American."–*California Governor Ronald Reagan.*



**PRESIDENT NIXON met recently with three representatives of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia and reassured them that everything possible is being done to secure the release of their husbands. Mrs. James Stockdale (shown here), founder of the League, says she endorses 100 percent what the President "has done and is doing" and will vote for him because of his firm stand in Vietnam.**

## CBS NEWS ACCENTUATES NEGATIVE, DISTORTS FACTS IN REPORTING VIETNAM ACTION

During the past several weeks since the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam, the *First Monday* Media Monitor has picked up a few items of interest, items which show that when it comes to astigmatisms nothing sees things quite like the CBS eye:

### "Defeat" Not A Defeat

■On the evening of May 6, 1972, CBS Evening News viewers were greeted by anchorman Roger Mudd telling them: "The South Vietnamese suffered two more defeats today trying to push back the Communists in the Central Highlands." One of the "defeats" cited by Mudd was at Firebase 42 where enemy forces reportedly killed or wounded at least 100 South Vietnamese in a three-hour assault.

Meanwhile, on NBC, Don North was reporting from Firebase 42 and his more detailed account showed that the battle wasn't quite the defeat CBS had made it out to be.

(Continued next page)

## CBS NEWS

*(Continued from previous page)*

Pointing out that the attackers were an estimated company of North Vietnamese sappers ("probably the most feared enemy soldiers in Vietnam"), North reported that the base had been destroyed but "if the enemy mission had been to overrun and hold this firebase, as they have so many others, they failed." North said the base was not overrun due to the fighting of the elite South Vietnamese airborne unit that had "beaten off" the attack by the North Vietnamese.

### Volunteer Army Misrepresented

■In the same May 6 CBS Evening News broadcast, there was a film report from Hue, South Vietnam, showing a volunteer army marching through the streets. As the camera focused on a close-up of a man who looked like a 150-year-old Ho Chi Minh in a helmet, CBS reporter David Henderson (in Hue) intoned ominously:

"Led by a brass band playing patriotic marching tunes, the local militia for the ancient imperial capital of Hue paraded through the streets today to show off their strengths. The ragged army of volunteers will be the *first line of defense* when the expected enemy attack comes. The militia is made up of men too old or too young to be in the regular army, veterans–some of them disabled, local officials and teachers."

Henderson went on to point out that the parade was through mostly empty streets because most of the people left as "they were not impressed with the militia to protect them. Local armies in this country have a reputation for panicking and running away when attacked."

### Not First Defense Line




**THE CBS EYE: Chronic astigmatism when viewing war.**

The fact of the matter is that the volunteer army shown on CBS News was not and is not the "first line of defense" of the city of Hue. As an Associated Press story reported: "The government has provided 20,000 weapons for volunteers to defend the city if the army cannot hold off the North Vietnamese." The AP report labeled the local militia "the last-ditch volunteer defenders of Hue." Thus, by presenting this disorganized group of volunteers as the primary defenders of Hue, CBS gave their viewers a much gloomier picture than the facts warranted.

■The final items involve CBS reporter Bob Simon and things he said and didn't say.

In an April 29 report from Hue, Simon was reporting on the Communist shelling of Highway One and the thousands of refugees on the road. Commenting at one point on how the people had to learn for themselves that the road was being bombarded, Simon said: "The Communists were not aiming for civilians, at least one can't imagine why they would, there were more important targets on the road..."

### Communist Terror Tactic

What one can't imagine is why Simon would wonder why the Communists would shell civilians. They have done so as a terror tactic since the beginning of the Vietnam war.

Just last week in a press conference, Defense Secretary Laird cited facts and figures to show the Communists "complete lack of regard" for civilians: Since the Communists invaded six weeks ago, the South Vietnamese city of An Loc, a two square mile area concentrated with a civilian population, has been hit by 35,000 rounds of enemy artillery. The four days before Quang Tri fell, the Communists were putting into that civilian population area a total of 3,000 rounds a day. The last day before it fell, the city took 4,600 rounds. As Laird put it: "They sprayed artillery into those civilian centers just as if they were using a water hose."

Another Simon report, April 28, ended on a very moving note. As the camera pans slowly showing the bodies of dead and injured men, women and children, South Vietnamese refugees, strewn across a road after their truck had hit a Communist mine, Simon says:

### Nothing Left to Say?

"By evening government spokesmen are saying another grand victory has been won in Quang Tri province, the situation is once again stabilized. But there will be more fighting and more words. Words spoken by generals, journalists, politicians. But here on Route One, it is difficult to imagine what those words can be. There is nothing left to say about this war. There is just nothing left to say."

Nothing left for Bob Simon to say obviously. But is

*(Continued next page)*





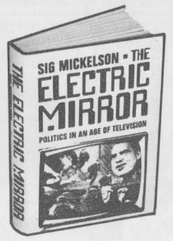
## FORMER CBS NEWS PRESIDENT ECHOES AGNEW MEDIA CRITICISMS IN NEW BOOK

*"Gresham's Law seems to be operating in the network news. Bad news drives out good news. The irrational is more controversial than the rational....Normality has become the nemesis of the network news. The upshot of all this controversy is that a narrow and distorted picture of America often emerges from the televised news. A single dramatic piece of the mosaic becomes, in the minds of millions, the entire picture."—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 13, 1969.*

In a book published last month, a former president of CBS News and CBS-TV News echoes many criticisms of the news media voiced over the last three years by Vice President Spiro T. Agnew.

Writing in "The Electric Mirror," (Dodd, Mead and Company, $8.95) former network news executive Sig Mickelson charges there is the tendency of television "to exacerbate the more extreme elements of American life." Citing the examples of political conventions and war, Mickelson says "the television picture tube frequently shows only a few bursts of intensive action, and ties these together by skillful and judicious editing." As a consequence, "we don't see extended periods of boredom, intervals of peaceful behavior and peaceful marching, and of any restrained speech-making there might be."

### Television and Distortion




"The very immediacy of the television camera may also contribute to distortion," Mickelson says. "The fact that the television camera brings the event directly to the viewer without any filtering, screening or analytical process, may distort the event rather than show it faithfully to the public."

Regarding the coverage of the Vietnam war in particular and the coverage of the relatively less sensational stories of pacification and Vietnamization, Mickelson notes: "The most favorable statistical data measured by these criteria can hardly compete in the public consciousness with television film of specific battle action, even of patrol or platoon dimension. The film on the television screen appears as reality, even though it may not be representative of the broad picture...This leads to a real dilemma. It suggests questioning whether television coverage may lend an impact to news reporting that may go far beyond the realities of the event it covers."

The other subjects Mickelson touches on in his book include:

### TV and Unrest

**Television and unrest:** "The tendency to go from peaceful demonstration to forceful demonstration, or even to riot, probably owes some of its popularity as a device for attracting attention to the fact that television cameras are present on the scene....It would be useful to know whether the voter is more or less impelled to frustration, irritation and anger after having lived through 20 years of television coverage of the news, than during the 20 years before television. It would be useful to know whether the turbulence in our political life in the last half of the 20th century may stem in part from the fact that television is now our most common and useful tool for obtaining the news."

**Television and politics:** "The best evidence available suggests that television has probably not affected the number of voters going to the polls, nor has it contributed greatly to the general background, understanding and knowledgeability of voters, or their understanding of issues. It probably hasn't even led to a deeper understanding of the political process, even though superficially there may be greater familiarity."

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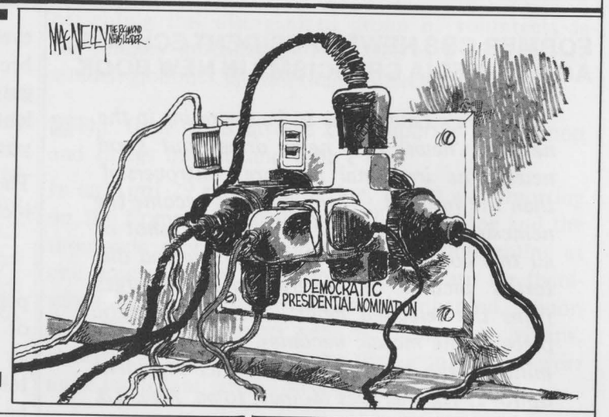
## CBS NEWS

*(Continued from previous page)*

there really nothing left to say about a truckload of innocent refugees killed and maimed by a Communist mine put there by an enemy who throughout the entire war in Vietnam has deliberately murdered civilians as an instrument of national policy? Is there really nothing left to say about an enemy who after years of aggression continues to try and enslave his fellow countrymen by force and violence? Is there nothing to be said about how 12 of North Vietnam's 13 regular army divisions are now engaged in aggression outside its borders against Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam? Is there nothing to be said about North Vietnam's violation of the 1954 Geneva Accords and the 1968 understandings which led to a cessation of U.S. bombing? Is there nothing to be said about North Vietnam's truculence and refusal to negotiate in good faith an end to the war?

Of course there is plenty to be said about the war. But the odds are you won't hear it or see it on CBS.

# Editorial Cartoonists Look At The Democrats



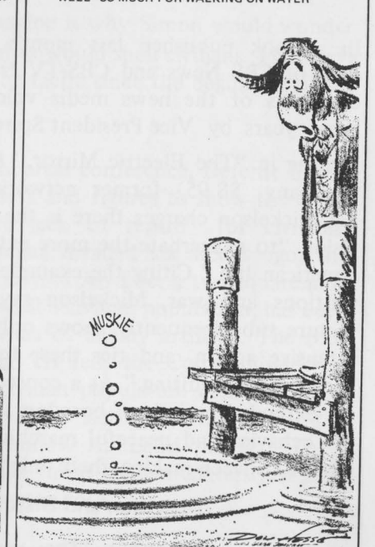

'SEE—I'M SOLID IN THE SADDLE'



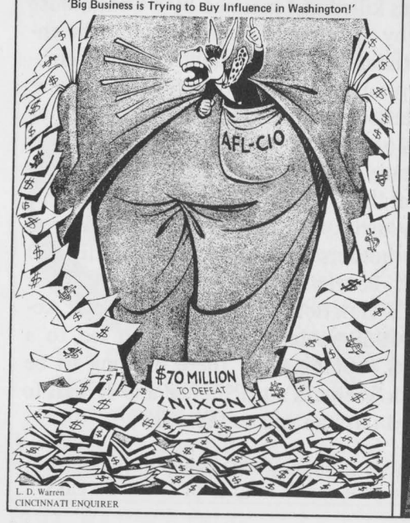

*'Yep—I'm Getting More Serious About That Fellow Every Day!'*



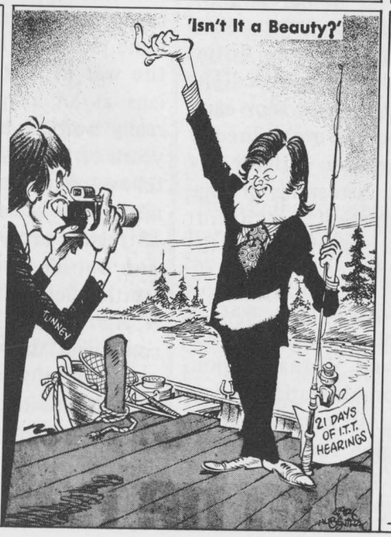

'WELL—SO MUCH FOR WALKING ON WATER'




'Big Business is Trying to Buy Influence in Washington!'




'Isn't it a Beauty?'




'Thanks! I Needed That!'








## POLITICAL POTPOURRI

Iowa Rep. William J. Scherle wonders where the screamers were while the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong were mining neutral as well as combatant country shipping in South Vietnamese waterways and harbors–since 1964. "Apparently mining is other people's business," says Scherle, "until the U.S. lays a few of its own–then it's a criminal act of aggression." The State Dept. reports the most recent result of Communist mining occurred on March 10 of this year when a ship of Somali registration was sunk in the Mekong River.

### McGovern Plan Communist Plan Says Fonda

Jane Fonda says in a Rolling Stone interview that while he doesn't say it, what McGovern is talking about when he talks about ending the war in Vietnam is the Communist Seven Point Program of the Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam. "He's saying we have to set a definite date for withdrawal and we have to stop supporting the Thieu regime. That's the essence of the Seven Point Program," says Jane. Stone reporter Tim Findley notes that while there is no Oscar visible in the Fonda living room, there is a photo of Ho Chi Minh on the mantle.

### Hanoi Praises Demonstrators

Hanoi's largest newspaper *Nhan Dan* has expressed "high appreciation" for the recent so-called anti-war demonstrations in the U.S....Maj. James N. Rowe, a prisoner of the Viet Cong for five years, has told a Ft. Carson (Colo.) audience that political propaganda prepared by the enemy had little effect on POW's, but photos of moratorium marchers in Washington with Viet Cong flags were different. "That's what got to you," Rowe declared. The former POW, author of "Five Years to Freedom," also expressed his displeasure at some in the Congress: "One Kennedy sent me to Vietnam and another says I'm a criminal."

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**Jeffrey Hart** From the Lawrence, Mass. Eagle Tribune

## "Most dangerous demagogue"

WASHINGTON (KFS) — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy today rose in the Senate to denounce as an "outrage" the policy of the

sands of French and German soldiers and civilians. I do not believe it is," he said.

more important than "the deaths of thou-

King Features Syndicate

**Pollwatch**: The President and his policies continue to be popular with young people. Almost half of Vanderbilt's on-campus undergraduates favor re-election of the President, according to a survey conducted by the Undergraduate Political Science Assn. Muskie was second with 12 percent; then McGovern, 8.25... The *Tucson* (Ariz.) *Daily Citizen* reports the President has come out on top in a poll of 15 area high schools with 12,322 students voting. The President got 37 percent of the vote; McGovern, 21; HHH, 17... A Presidential poll of students and faculty at St. Andrews High School in Middletown, Del. has also re-elected the President with 53 percent of the vote; Muskie, 36; and McGovern, 29. Another high school poll, at Santa Ana (Calif.) High, shows the President beating McG 620 votes to 438 with HHH third. The ethnic breakdown of the school, according to student body president Hugh Neighbour, III, is 51 percent white; 40, Chicano (Mexican-American); seven, black; one, Oriental; one, American Indian...A poll of 16 Homer High School students (Homer, Ill.) shows 15 back the President's latest actions in Vietnam.



THANKS TO THE EFFORTS OF PRESIDENT NIXON, more women now hold top, policy-making government jobs than ever before in the history of the Nation. Some of these office-holders are pictured above. (from left): Sallyanne Payton, Associate, White House Domestic Council; Ethel Bent Walsh, Commissioner, Equal Employment Opportunity Comm.; Elizabeth Hanford, Dep. Director, Office of Consumer Affairs; Brig. Gen. Jeanne Holm, Director, WAF; Georgiana Sheldon, Dep. Director, Office of Civil Defense; Rose Mary Woods, Personal Secretary to the President; Virginia Allan, Dep. Asst; Secretary for Public Affairs, State Dept.; Virginia Knauer, Special Asst. to the President; Office of Consumer Affairs; Carol Khosrovi, Asst. Director, OEO; Helen Delich Bentley, Chairman, Federal Maritime Comm.; Paula Tennant, Board of Parole, Justice Dept.; Jayne Baker Spain, Vice Chairman, U.S. Civil Service Comm.; Brereton Sturtevant, Examiner-in-Chief, Board of Patent Appeals, Commerce Dept.; Evelyn Eppley, Chairman, Board of Contract Appeals, GSA; Gloria Toote, Asst. Director for Voluntary Liaison, ACTION; Barbara Hackman Franklin, Staff Asst. to the President. (See story page 5)

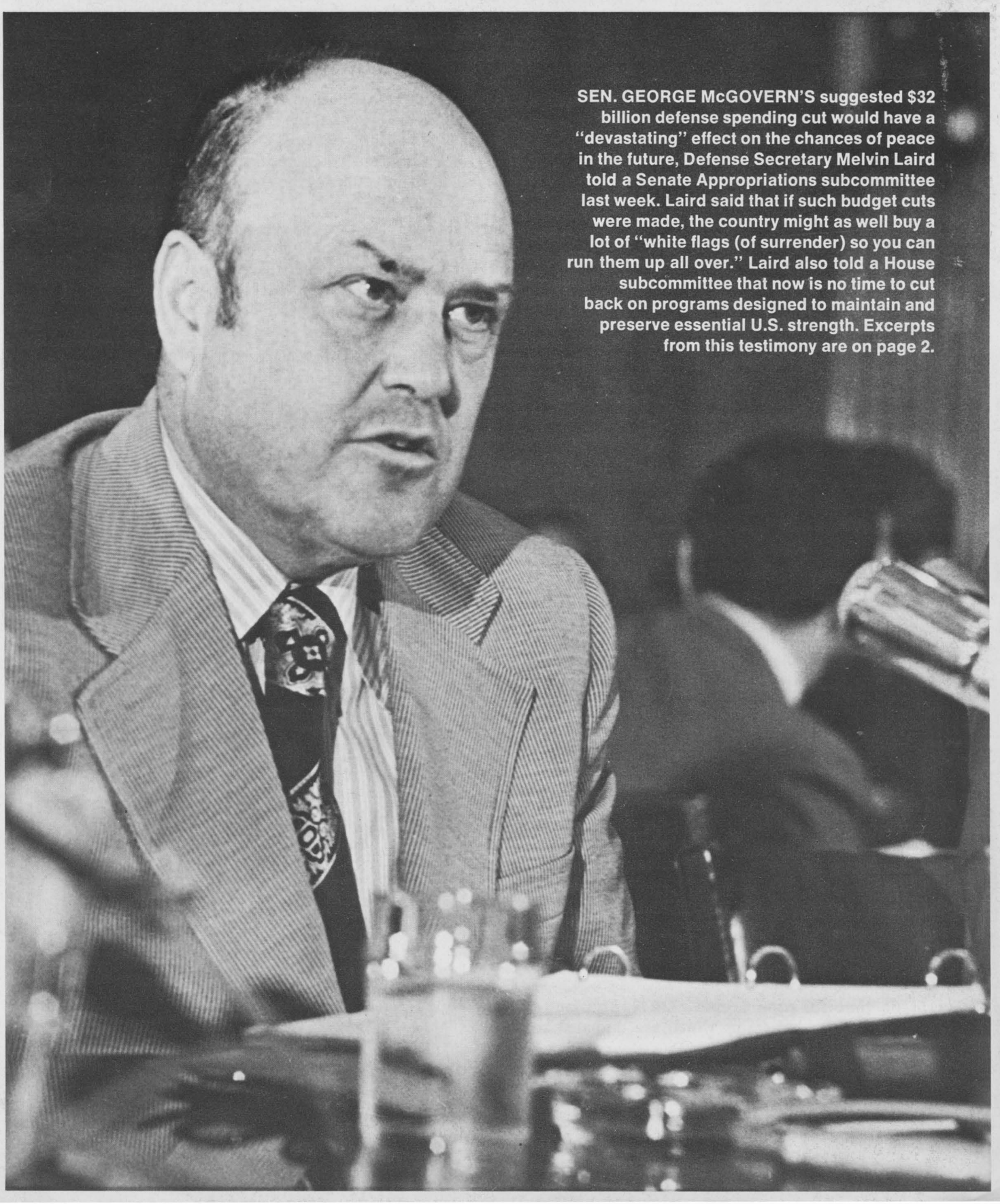
## HELP!

FIRST MONDAY can always use help and would appreciate yours. If you run across an item in the paper, see something on TV or hear something on the radio that you think might be of interest, drop us a note here at the Republican National Committee, 310 First Street, SE, Washington, D.C. 20003. FIRST MONDAY is particularly interested in the results of high school and college Presidential straw polls or ballots. While you're at it, we would also like to know what you think of your publication, FIRST MONDAY. Thank you.

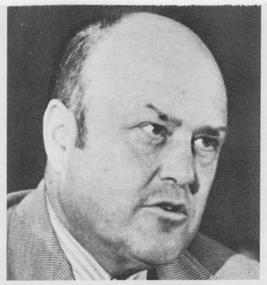
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Mr. Robert Brown
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Monday. JUNE 12, 1972



**SEN. GEORGE McGOVERN'S suggested $32 billion defense spending cut would have a "devastating" effect on the chances of peace in the future, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee last week. Laird said that if such budget cuts were made, the country might as well buy a lot of "white flags (of surrender) so you can run them up all over." Laird also told a House subcommittee that now is no time to cut back on programs designed to maintain and preserve essential U.S. strength. Excerpts from this testimony are on page 2.**



## Success of SALT Dependent Upon Sustained Strength

*(Excerpted from Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird's testimony before the House subcommittee on Defense Appropriations, June 5, 1972)*

The opportunities for peace embodied in the SALT agreements would be nullified and our national security jeopardized unless there is continued strong support for an adequate defense budget. The success of SALT depends on sustained strength.

Just as the Moscow agreements were made possible by our successful action in such programs as SAFEGUARD, POSEIDON and MINUTEMAN III, these future negotiations to which we are pledged can only succeed if we are equally successful in implementing such programs as the TRIDENT* system, the B-1 bomber, NCA defense*, SITE DEFENSE*, SLCM*, and accelerated satellite basing of strategic bombers. We must also initiate certain other measures in areas such as intelligence, verification, and command, control and communications.

We will continue the SITE DEFENSE program, making modifications to accelerate its development and testing. Without further constraints on Soviet offensive programs, which could be achieved in follow-on negotiations but which do not exist now, we need this hedge for insuring the survivability of our land-based ICBMs.

We will vigorously pursue a comprehensive ABM technology program. This program will provide knowledge of ABM technology potential that will help us understand better Soviet ABM developments, help us ensure adequate penetration capability for U.S. offensive missiles, and examine ABM development options that might be exercised if permitted by future agreements, or if otherwise necessary.

It is essential that the U.S. start work now to build an ABM defense for our command, control and communications in the Washington, D.C. area.

In addition, we believe it is essential to adjust other selected strategic programs and to provide certain additional hedges for the future. These efforts will include additional work on re-entry vehicle technology plus some advanced technology to improve our command-control communication capabilities, and some increases in intelligence resources to augment verification capabilities.

This is no time for complacency. This is no time to cut back on those programs which are designed to maintain and preserve essential U.S. strength. We must continue such existing deployment programs as MIRV* and SRAM*, and those development programs we have in our FY 1973 budget such as TRIDENT and the B-1 bomber.

As I have told the Congress, we need TRIDENT at the earliest possible date. Last year we made the decision to accelerate TRIDENT as the most appropriate new strategic initiative to preserve the sufficiency of our deterrent for the future. The agreements do not in any way lessen the need for TRIDENT. On the contrary, TRIDENT remains a most urgent program.

Similarly, the B-1 bomber development program must be kept on schedule. It is designed to provide us an option to deploy the first aircraft in the late 1970's. We need to continue our efforts to insure we can deploy the B-1 bomber as a replacement for our aging B-52 fleet.

In summary, we have truly begun the tough, uphill Journey for Peace. We must not be deluded into thinking this is going to be an easy journey. With the conclusion of President Nixon's trips to Peking and Moscow as the world leader for peace, we have taken the first essential steps in the process of peace.

Euphoria has no place on this journey. Neither is there a place for detours prompted by wishful thinking.

Like any other important journey, this one must be adequately financed.

The clear challenge for the next five years is to move forward with orderly and affirmative actions so that we do not undermine the new opportunities for lasting peace.

In closing, I want to assure the Congress, as did the President last week, that no nation today is stronger than the United States and, with the continued support of the Congress, no nation will be stronger in the future. In my view, the American people should not and will not settle for less.

*Mel Laird*

*TRIDENT–undersea, long-range missile system; NCA defense–national Capital area ABM defense; SITE DEFENSE–ICBM defense by ABM; SLCM–sub-launched cruise missile; MIRV–multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle; SRAM–short-range attack missile.

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**Monday. JUNE 12, 1972**

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Vol. 4 No. 16





## McGOVERN MOVE TO MIDDLE COULD RESULT IN INTERNAL REVOLT AMONG HARD CORE SUPPORTERS

*"As far as I know, a center doesn't exist."–Sen. George McGovern, quoted in the* Washington Post, *April 27, 1972.*

As Sen. George McGovern now dashes madly toward that area which only a few weeks ago he denied knowing anything about, he runs the serious risk of an internal revolt among the hard-core, activist element within his own organization which thus far has been in large part responsible for his primary successes.

As top McGovern strategist Gary Hart has told the *Wall Street Journal:* "Whenever he does seem to be changing, there's been a drop in his support. A good part of his strength is his image of honesty and consistency, and he can't afford to damage that."

### Could Lose Credibility

Another of the Senator's aides told a *N.Y. Times* reporter: "There's a danger that George will lose credibility by some of this unity maneuvering. He has won so far because he is seen as an anti-establishment figure, as a non-politician so to speak. The minute he seems to be wheeling and dealing–whoosh! He's just another pol."*

And McGovern is wheeling and dealing. Consider his shifts in just a few areas:

■ **Tax Reform.** That McGovern is attempting to work both sides of the street on this issue is clear from two ads, one in the *Wall Street Journal* and one in the New Left, counter-culture tabloid, *Rolling Stone.*

In the full-page, $21,000 *Journal* ad, which *Newsweek* magazine called a "revisionist gambit...read by many as a signal to the financial community not to take the Senator's radical notions too seriously," McGovern speaks of his strong belief in the "free enterprise system," points out that his tax reform proposals are "only one facet of a total economic program..." and they can, after all, be initiated only by Congress. In the same ad, McGovern is praised by the business group sponsoring the ad as offering FDR-type leadership "to save our system," not beat it.

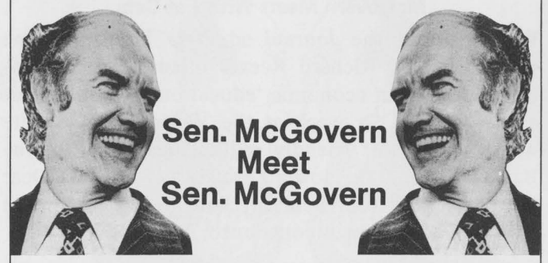
In the *Stone* ad, headlined "McGovern is winning. But he can't beat the system if he has to ask it for help," the South Dakota Democrat talks about "hundreds of corporations paying no income tax" and closing "the loopholes for the rich and powerful." No mention is made of the key Congressional role in bringing about what it is he is proposing.

*(Continued next page)*

### McGovern to Hanoi: To Negotiate What?

Sen. George McGovern's statement that he would go to Hanoi if necessary to negotiate an end to the Vietnam war and a release of American POW's is pure, unadulterated political demagoguery. Why? Because McGovern has already publicly stated his preference for ending the war on the Communist's terms, thus eliminating anything to negotiate.

The May 26, 1972, edition of the University of California at San Diego's paper, *Triton Times,* reports the Democrat front-runner as saying that he is in favor of the South Vietnamese (Communist) Provisional Revolutionary Government's Seven Point Plan for ending the war. A plan which makes no significant deviation from the one advocated by the government of North Vietnam. Therefore, for McGovern to say he would go to Hanoi to negotiate, when he has already publicly stated his support for the enemy's plan to end the war, is merely to tell the American people that as President he would prefer surrender not by proxy, but in person.




"I'm not going to make any deals with Gov. Wallace, Mayor Daley or anyone else."–*Quoted by United Press International, June 1, 1972.*

"Politics is a compromising business."–*Quoted in New York magazine, June 5, 1972*

**Christian Science Monitor* reporter Godfrey Sperling has touched on another reason for McGovern's success and that is that until a week or so ago he has been given pretty much of a "free ride" by the press on his more extreme proposals on welfare and national defense. McGovern has become the new "sweetheart" of the liberals, says Sperling, and the "many newsmen who relate more often than not with liberalism" have already let their bias show through–"not so much by what they have written about McGovern but by what they have not written about him and his programs."

## McGOVERN

*(Continued from previous page)*

### McGovern Meets With Fat Cats

Writing about the *Journal* ad, *New York* magazine political writer Richard Reeves reports that McGovern's "American economic 'education,' " came about as a result of "a week at the Virgin Islands estate with a couple of friendly millionaires, lunch at the Banker's Club on lower Broadway and a 'Dear George' letter from Belmont Towbin, an investment banker and campaign contributor."

Scripps-Howard reporter Dan Thomasson reports from the Democrat Governors conference in Houston that McGovern "is willing to scrap his own controversial tax-reform proposal in favor of a more moderate one proposed by Sen. Mike Mansfield and Rep. Wilbur Mills."

■ **Defense and Welfare.** McGovern is also waffling in these two areas. The *Washington Star's* Paul Hope reports that the Senator's aides are saying that his guaranteed $1,000 for everybody in the country scheme (cost $210 billion) is "not anchored in concrete and that it could be revised or perhaps even scrapped." There is also talk, says Hope, that McGovern would not insist that his proposed $32 billion defense cut be spelled out in the party platform.

It was McGovern's position on these two issues that created "substantial voter displeasure" in California and cut his 20 percentage point lead over Humphrey to a narrow five point victory, according to a survey of Democrat voters taken for the *N.Y. Times* on election day. The single most damaging substantive point against McGovern, the survey showed, was his proposal to drastically cut the Nation's defense budget. Among all voters, more than a third expressed strong disagreement with this plan. Among those who voted for candidates other than McGovern, the disapproval rate rose to two-thirds.

### Shifts on Law and Order

■ **Law and Order.** This is an area in which McGovern has shifted virtually unnoticed. In an article last week in *Life* magazine, he writes: "I would recommend more stringent control of defendants who are freed pending trial. For example, any defendant charged with a new offense while on probation or parole, would ***automatically be reincarcerated.***"

This proposal by McGovern is substantially more severe than the Nixon Administration's preventive detention plan which the South Dakota Democrat denounced in July of 1970 as doing much to "curb freedom in America, and may heighten the crisis of crime and violence now ravaging the Nation." Preventive detention, said McGovern, "would seem to have no place in a society where laws are supposed to represent the rational side of man."

### EMPLOYMENT UP

Employment rose in May while unemployment remained unchanged, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported. The overall unemployment rate was 5.9 percent, the same as in the two previous months but below the year-ago rate of 6.1 percent. Total employment increased slightly from the April level, continuing the upward trend in evidence over the past year. Since May 1971, the number of jobholders has risen by 2.3 million.

McGovern's suggested changes in the bail law requiring "automatic reincarceration" were proposed over two years ago by President Nixon and were passed by the Congress for the District of Columbia but not for the Federal system. Unlike McGovern's plan however, the Administration's proposal calls for full due process safeguards such as a right to a lawyer, a hearing, and for the government to produce evidence against the defendant and for a finding by an impartial judicial officer that the defendant's release would be dangerous to the community. The President's proposals in this area, incidentally, are still pending and unacted upon by the Democrat-controlled Judiciary Committees of both the House and Senate.

### Democrats Denounce McGovern

Another problem for McGovern, and a severe one, is going to be living down the things that have been said about him and his programs by his fellow Democrats.

Sen. Henry Jackson has said of McGovern:

"The extremism of the left is gaining a respectability which it ought not to have in the majority party of the United States....

"The main vehicle for this suicidal drift is the candidacy of Senator McGovern."

"It would be unfair to conclude that because Hoffman and Rubin have endorsed McGovern, McGovern endorses Hoffman and Rubin....But it is perfectly fair to ask why these two hate-American leftist extremists, who have been in the forefront of violent demonstrations, should find Senator McGovern's candidacy congenial to their own purposes.

"The reason, as I have suggested again and again, is that Senator McGovern has become the spokesman for some of the dangerous and destructive currents in American politics."

"(McGovern's) endorsement of amnesty for draft-dodgers and deserters is good news for those who have encouraged the most ignoble and irresponsible forms of resistance to the Vietnam war."

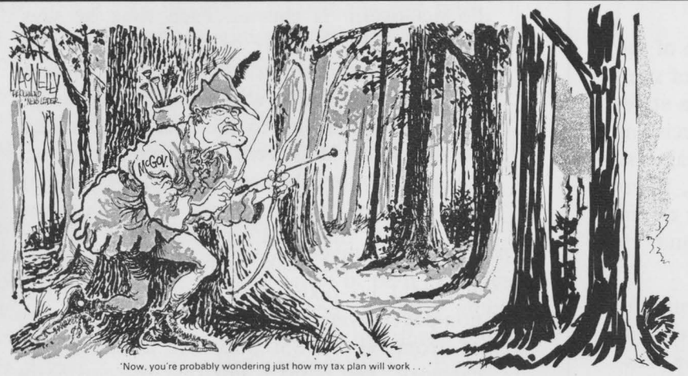
Sen. Hubert Humphrey has been almost as tough on McGovern, denouncing his guaranteed income plan as a "crazy scheme" and charging that his defense cuts would endanger the United States.

With Democrat friends like this, McGovern hardly needs Republican enemies.





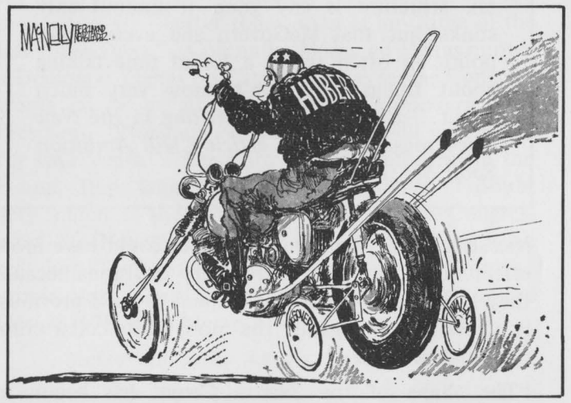
# Editorial Cartoonists Look At The Democrats




'Now, you're probably wondering just how my tax plan will work . . .'

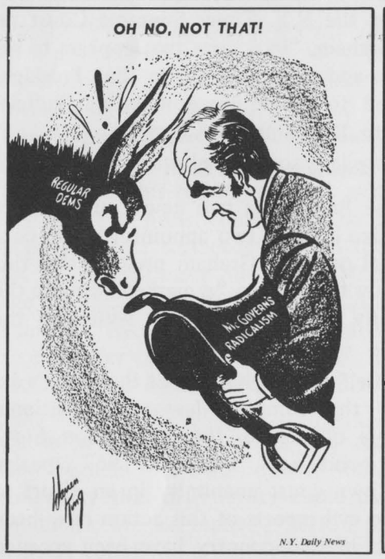



'HUBERT WHO?'





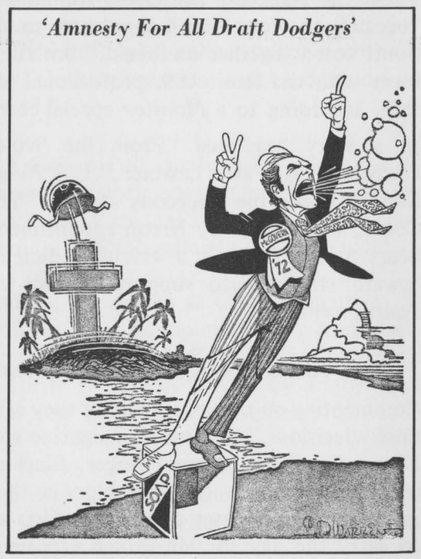





N.Y. Daily News




Where He's Running the Hardest



## PRESIDENT'S COURT APPOINTEES STRENGTHENING PEACE FORCES AGAINST CRIMINAL FORCES

In 1968 Presidential candidate Richard Nixon spoke frequently about the Supreme Court and the type of person he felt ought to be appointed to the Nation's highest tribunal.

"First, since I believe in a strict interpretation of the Supreme Court's role, I would appoint a man of similar philosophical persuasion," he declared in a statement May 8, 1968. "Second, recent Court decisions have tended to weaken the peace forces, as against the criminal forces, in this country. I would, therefore, want to select a man who was thoroughly experienced and versed in the criminal laws and its problems."

A couple of recent Supreme Court decisions, decisions rendered as a result of the men President Nixon has appointed to the Court, show that the President has fulfilled his campaign promise to strengthen the peace forces against the criminal forces.

### Unanimous Jury Not Required

The decisions handed down by the Court held (1) that a jury in a state court doesn't have to be unanimous to convict a suspect of a crime and (2) that a witness can be forced to testify in a government inquiry without being granted total immunity from prosecution.

"The hand of the courtroom prosecutor in the U.S. has been strengthened," says the *Christian Science Monitor,* commenting on the two decisions. "The decisions are profoundly important for courtrooms across the Nation." The Court rulings were possible "because the four Nixon appointees to the Supreme Court voted together on them..." Both decisions conform with the latest U.S. professional legal scholarship, according to a *Monitor* special correspondent.

In a story headlined "From the 'Nixon Court'—Decisions That Favor Lawmen," *U.S. News and World Report* notes the decisions saying: "The Supreme Court, as reshaped by Nixon appointments, now appears to be turning in a widely predicted direction—toward strengthened support for law enforcement against criminals."

### "Benchmark Decisions"—Newsweek

Commenting on the series of what they called "benchmark decisions," *Newsweek* magazine calls the four Nixon Court appointees—Burger, Blackmun, Powell and Rehnquist—"a cohesive bloc in their first important criminal cases together—a bloc large enough to carry the day for Mr. Nixon's 'peace forces' in a whole chain of hard judgments yet to come."

### MCGOVERN AND LOOPHOLES

"What campaigns generally produce is superficial and simplified distortions—pace and pressure of eighteen-hour days guarantee that. So McGovern is cheered each time he says that he will take care of the 40 percent of American corporations that pay no income tax. That statistic is wrong and it may be ridiculous. According to the Internal Revenue Service, where McGovern's staff got the figure, 40 percent of the country's 1.67 million corporations had either no income or lost money and, thus paid no taxes. Now another 16 percent did make some kind of profit and paid no taxes. And almost half of the non-payers were corporations with total assets of from $1 to $50,000, the lowest I.R.S. category. The point is not that the corporate tax structure is any good—it undoubtedly stinks—but that McGovern and every other politician often spend a lot of time talking about things they don't know very much about."—*Richard Reeves writing in the New York magazine in an article "Will Ambition Spoil St. George?"*

*Newsweek* said the immunity cases could have more effect faster than the trial-by-jury decisions because they license the Justice Department to use a previously uncertain law against the mob, white-collar criminals and radicals.

"The shape of the 'Nixon Court' has begun to emerge," writes the *N.Y. Times* Supreme Court reporter Fred Graham, "in a form that appears to resemble the law-and-order institution that President Nixon promised to create by nominating 'judicial conservatives' to the Supreme Court."

### Swing to Right Seen

Noting that the President's two new Court justices are strikingly like his first two appointments in conservative judicial outlook, Graham predicts that this cohesion is likely to produce "a marked swing to the right—particularly on criminal law issues—in the coming weeks."

Addressing himself to the charge that the Court's decisions violate the common law and traditional British concepts of justice, the *Washington Star's* Gould Lincoln points out: "Britain in 1967 repealed by statute its own court unanimity in an effort to speed trials. No evil reports of this action have been reported. Trials in that country have been speeded up and justice has not suffered."





## POLITICAL POTPOURRI

With his wins in four primaries last week—California, New Jersey, New Mexico and South Dakota—the President clinched the Republican nomination with 687 committed delegates, 12 more than needed to nominate. In all of the primaries held to date, the President has received the overwhelming support of GOP voters. "I am confident that the vast majority of Republicans will be joined in the months ahead by both Democrats and Independents in assuring a solid mandate for an additional four years of that leadership," declared John Mitchell, campaign director of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

### Demo Sees GOP Congress If It's McGovern

Sens. Humphrey and Jackson are not the only Democrats who fear a McGovern Presidential nomination. Columnists Evans and Novak write in their "Political Report" that there is "deep and pervasive gloom throughout the Democratic Party establishment about the prospect of McGovern's nomination..." E and N say they believe that President Nixon's chances for re-election are "better today than at any time in the last three years."...Columnist Marianne Means quotes a Democrat liberal on Capitol Hill as saying Congress would go on a "sitdown strike" if McGovern were President. "Nothing, repeat nothing, will get passed for four years."...The third ranking Democrat in the House, Rep. Olin Teague of Texas, says "I doubt very much if the Democrats will control Congress after the November elections" because "there is no real hope" of stopping McGovern from getting the nomination. There are now 255 Democrats in the House, 178 Republicans.

### McGovern Hails Angela Davis Acquittal

**All in the Family**: Incredible as it may seem, Sen. George McGovern almost received the endorsement of a group farther out than Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman. As the *Washington Post* reports it: "The ultimate in the alienated vote, the (Charles) Manson family, phoned McGovern headquarters one night to announce it considered George the man most qualified to turn this country around, and would publicly say so at a press conference the next day." The Mansons never surfaced, at least, the *Post* says, "so far."...The *Baltimore Sun* quotes McGovern as hailing the acquital of black, Communist Angela Davis as "a cause for rejoicing."...Better late than never: Over a month after it happened, the *S.F. Examiner* quotes McGovern as condemning the North Vietnamese invasion of S. Vietnam.

**Quote of the Week**: When the Ambassador from New Zealand told Sen. Edmund Muskie at a Washington party that his country could use a Presidential candidate, Mr. Ed replied: "Well, I could use a place where I could win a primary."

*THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1972*

## Heart 'Like Iron,' Castro Says in Poland

THE WASHINGTON POST *Thursday, June 8, 1972*

## Castro Scoffs, Says He Has 'Steel Heart'

**WOULD YOU BELIEVE TUNGSTEN?**

With his uncanny ability to dodge issues as well as simultaneously advocate all sides of any issue, it seems altogether fitting and proper that the nationwide youth drive to garner support for Sen. Hubert Humphrey should be named "Operation Swamp Fox." The *Encyclopedia Britannica* says the American Revolutionary War soldier, Francis Marion, got his nickname "because of elusive tactics." One wonders however just how appealing Marion would be to most American youth if they knew anything about him. One of Marion's biographers, Robert Bass, describes the "Fox" as a man who "shot pickets, retaliated from ambush, failed to honor flags of truce, and knowingly violated international law." While this type of activity is not the kind of thing one associates with Humphrey, Bass' description of Marion's followers is reminiscent of the hard-core Humphrey herd: "For two years they followed him through the Carolina swamps without adequate pay, clothing, ammunition, recognition or hope of reward."

**Pollwatch**: A Gallup Poll conducted at the close of President Nixon's historic summit meeting with the Soviets shows the President's popularity at a two year high point. A solid majority of 61 percent of U.S. citizens say they approve of the way the President is handling his duties as Chief Executive; 32 disapprove; seven had no opinion...The April farm poll conducted by the *Prairie Farmer,* shows the President the favorite of Illinois farmers by a large margin over the top Democrats: Humphrey, 50—13.3; Muskie, 47.3—18.6; McGovern, 49.2—12.6. Wallace received 10, 9 and 8.8 respectively...A University of Mississippi student poll shows the President being reelected over McG, 70—30; Wallace, 70—30; Kennedy, 71—29; and Muskie, 80—20.

You've got to hand it to Hubert Humphrey. When asked a question he has a way of getting right down to the nitty-gritty issue. For example, when a news interviewer at KNXT-TV in Los Angeles, Calif. suggested that the Tenn. Valley Authority was an environmental "atrocity," HHH strongly objected, pointing out that TVA defeated Hitler by generating the electricity that produced aluminum oxide and the aluminum that built the aircraft that bombed the German war machine. "Without TVA," said Hubert, "Hitler would be running the country. I'd rather have smog than Hitler."

**Hubert Loves Peanut Butter**

Another example of the Humphrey loquaciousness, is his reply in response to a letter from the Georgia Peanut Princess:

"I agree with you that peanut butter is as much or more of a household treat as mom's apple pie.

"My favorite sandwich is peanut butter, baloney, cheddar cheese, lettuce and mayonnaise on toasted bread with lots of catsup on the side. Another favorite is a toasted peanut butter, cheese and bacon sandwich, or if I am in a hurry just peanut butter and jelly. Also I like peanut butter and cheese on crackers. Give me the crunchy or the smooth, I'm not fussy. In other words, I just love peanut butter."

**ABC's Smith Depressed by N.Y. Times**

**The Press:** After reading the *N.Y. Times* in his Moscow hotel room, ABC co-anchorman Howard K. Smith says two thoughts seized him: One, the problem solvers in Washington are not solving things the way they should; and two, "reporters seem to be stuck in a pattern of self-disparagement. Only bad news is fit to print. Putting daily events in their larger and often happier perspective is rarely done. What I read depressed me and I'm sure that the daily diet of unsolved problems and bad news hurts the American morale generally."...The highly effective use in Vietnam of TV guided bombs has caused one Washington wit to remark: "This is the first positive thing television has done for the Vietnam war."

**Golden Oldie:** "I'm not going out and bleed people for money, go charging around the country seeking the nomination. I'm not going to do it."—*Hubert Humphrey, quoted in the Christian Science Monitor, April 28, 1971.*

## SPEAKING:

Today—HUD Sec. **Romney**, Tenn. Munic. League, Chattanooga; Tues.—Comm. Sec. **Peterson**, Off the Record Club, Wash., D.C.; Ag. Sec. **Butz**, Texas GOP Conv., Galveston; Def. Sec. **Laird**, Bull Elephants, Wash., D.C.; Treas. Undersec. **Walker**, Cold Finished Steel Group, Wash., D.C.; NFRW Pres. **Armitage**, Ky. Fed. of GOP women, Lucas; Wed.—**Romney**, Plumbing, Heating & Cooling Contractors, Anaheim, and Riverside Co. GOP fund-raiser, Riverside, Calif.; Coun. **Dent**, Jewish Broadcasters, Pine Mt., Ga.; **Butz**, Agri-Business Council, Portland, Ore.; Labor Sec. **Hodgson**, NY Construction Industry, NYC; Thurs.—**Butz**, Amer. Seed Trade Assn, Portland, Ore., and Calif. Livestock Assn., Fresno; **Romney**, Cong. Boosters, San Francisco; **Peterson**, Amer. Editorial Cartoonists, Wash., D.C.; Trans. Sec. **Volpe**, AARP, Wash., D.C.; **Walker**, Time, Inc. luncheon, Wash., D.C.; Fri.—**Butz**, CALCOT, Bakersfield, and GOP fund-raiser, Salinas, Calif.; **Romney**, Nat'l Auto Dealer Assn., Wash., D.C., RNC Co-Chmn. **Armstrong**, Idaho GOP Central Comm., Boise; Sat.—**Dent**, N.C. GOP Conv., Greensboro, Atty. Gen. **Kleindienst**, Amer. Editorial Cartoonists; **Armstrong**, Ill. GOP Conv. Rockford; Sun.—**Volpe**, Wentworth Coll. of Tech., Boston.

**Monday.** JUNE 12, 1972

**republican national committee**
**Senator Bob Dole**—Chairman
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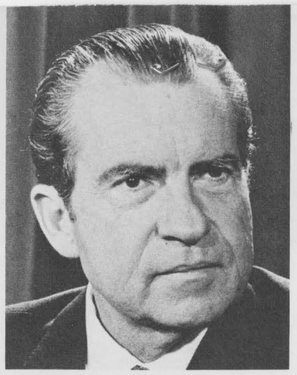
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# Monday. JUNE 19, 1972

**PRESIDENT NIXON** last week welcomed to Washington on his first official visit the President of the United Mexican States, Luis Echeverria Alvarez (left). President Nixon labeled Mexican-American friendship "an indespensible cornerstone to our foreign policy" and predicted his talks with President Echeverria would contribute to that friendship and to the cause of peace and progress for all people in the world.



Mr. Robert Brown
176 EOB



## U.S. Defenses Shall Remain Second to None

*(The following message was sent by President Nixon last week to the U.S. Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives)*

I transmit herewith certified copies of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems and the Interim Agreement on Certain Measures with respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms signed in Moscow on May 26, 1972. Copies of these agreements are also being forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. I ask the Senate's advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty, and an expression of support from both Houses of the Congress for the Interim Agreement on Strategic Offensive Arms.

These agreements, the product of a major effort of this administration, are a significant step into a new era of mutually agreed restraint and arms limitation between the two principal nuclear powers.

The provisions of the agreements are explained in detail in the Report of the Secretary of State, which I attach. Their main effect is this: The ABM Treaty limits the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems to two designated areas, and at a low level. The Interim Agreement limits the overall level of strategic offensive missile forces. Together the two agreements provide for a more stable strategic balance in the next several years than would be possible if strategic arms competition continued unchecked. This benefits not only the United States and the Soviet Union, but all the nations of the world.

The agreements are an important first step in checking the arms race, but only a first step; they do not close off all avenues of strategic competition. Just as the maintenance of a strong strategic posture was an essential element in the success of these negotiations, it is now equally essential that we carry forward a sound strategic modernization program to maintain our security and to ensure that more permanent and comprehensive arms limitation agreements can be reached.

The defense capabilities of the United States are second to none in the world today. I am determined that they shall remain so. The terms of the ABM Treaty and Interim Agreement will permit the United States to take the steps we deem necessary to maintain a strategic posture which protects our vital interests and guarantees our continued security.

Besides enhancing our national security, these agreements open the opportunity for a new and more constructive U.S.-Soviet relationship, characterized by negotiated settlement of differences, rather than by the hostility and confrontation of decades past.

These accords offer tangible evidence that mankind need not live forever in the dark shadow of nuclear war. They provide renewed hope that men and nations working together can succeed in building a lasting peace.

Because these agreements effectively serve one of this Nation's most cherished purposes—a more secure and peaceful world in which America's security is fully protected—I strongly recommend that the Senate support them, and that its deliberations be conducted without delay.

Richard Nixon

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**Monday. JUNE 19, 1972**

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Vol. 4 No. 17





## KENNEDY REMARKS ON VICE PRESIDENCY HITS McGOVERN CAMP LIKE A BOMBSHELL

*"Why, if Teddy is a real possibility for number two, then he's a real possibility for number one."—McGovern supporter quoted in the N.Y. Times.*

Sen. Edward Kennedy's statement to *Boston Globe* reporter Martin Nolan that he would "not exclude the possibility" of accepting the Democrat Vice Presidential nomination, has hit McGovern for President headquarters like a bombshell. Kennedy's not-to-subtle hint that what he is really available for is the number one spot, has got top McGovern strategists thinking about the heretofore unthinkable: Teddy wants to run for President and he wants to run this year.

In recent weeks there have been a series of events which have fueled the fear in the McGovern camp that Teddy might try to step in at the last minute and take all the marbles:

### Door Left Open

■The *Boston Globe* interview. Kennedy's remarks last week to reporter Nolan about the Vice Presidency are a marked departure from the way in which he has previously answered questions about either the Presidency or the Vice Presidency. As reporter Nolan noted: "Never before had Kennedy left open any possibility of accepting a nomination this year for either President or Vice President. Up until this interview.... he had kept the door solidly closed."

And indeed Kennedy had. January 17 of this year, Kennedy was quoted in the *Washington Post* as saying that urgings from his party to run in the number two spot "would not effect my thinking on that subject at all. The decision is final, just as it is against running for President." Kennedy now says however, in the *Globe* interview, when asked if party leaders could persuade him to run: "In my own mind, if it would make a difference, then it really would make a difference."

### McGovern Camp Shook Up

And this is what is shaking up the McGovern camp. If Kennedy now says he is available for the number two spot because he believes his taking it would help the ticket, he obviously would take the number one spot for the same reason.

■The Meany Meeting. Columnists Evans and Novak report that AFL-CIO boss George Meany's secret meeting with Kennedy last month about stopping McGovern, has sent shivers down the spines of the McGovern hierarchy. According to E and N, "to

**'Well, hi there, George! If you ever need a pal . . .'**




Meany's amazement, Kennedy was noncommital." The columnists report that Meany stressed to Kennedy that McGovern is totally unacceptable to big labor.

Labor's clout at next month's Democrat Convention will be sizeable. Scripps-Howard reporter Dale McFeatters reports organized labor will have about 13 percent, or some 400 delegates. McFeatters quotes a union official as saying that big labor is "pretty damn upset" with McGovern then noting hopefully, "there's a significant silence among the Kennedy people."

### The Mills Manuever

■The Mills Manuever. House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills' recent appearance on "Meet the Press," where he put McGovern down and mentioned Kennedy as a possible Presidential candidate, has also caused concern in the McGovern ranks. Top aides to the South Dakota Democrat are said to believe that Mills would not have performed the way he did without Kennedy's knowledge and approval.

Talking about the possibility that he would run in the number two spot with Kennedy if the convention "does do what it may do—draft Ted Kennedy for President of the United States," Mills declared that it would be "awfully hard" for Kennedy to turn down such an offer if a deadlocked convention turned to him.

*(Continued next page)*

## KENNEDY

*(Continued from previous page)*

In addition to going out of his way to praise Kennedy, Mills also seemed to do the same to condemn McGovern. Neither McGovern, nor any of the other Democrats seeking the nomination could now beat President Nixon, he said. Mills also predicted McGovern would not get a first ballot nomination at the convention.

### McGovern Blasted on Issues

Regarding McGovern's stands on the issues, Mills was very tough. As to McGovern's claims that his tax reforms would raise an additional $90 billion, Mills was very skeptical saying that to raise such a large amount of money "would place upon the country a burden that would bring the economy to a complete halt." Mills also said that McGovern's program would increase unemployment and would not be passed by the Congress.

As to McGovern's $1,000-for-every-man-woman-and-child-in-the-country plan, Mills stated: "I don't think the program is feasible at all. I don't think it would work. I think it would leave us out of balance anywhere from $43 billion to about $70 billion, the total of his program."

So, while the McGovern people may publicly express their happiness that Kennedy has voiced his opinion that he might run with McGovern, privately they are anything but pleased. Undoubtedly when Kennedy says he "can't foresee any circumstances" under which he would go for the Presidency it is recalled that another Kennedy, Robert, used language almost identical on Jan. 30, 1968, when he said he had no plans to challenge President Johnson. As the *Washington Post's* David Broder pointed out last week: "Less than five weeks later, Robert Kennedy was in the race."

### LABOR LEADERS AND STRIKES

"We cannot afford to let the economic vitality of agriculture be strangled by a handful of labor leaders who can shut down the transportation industry of this Nation. Cattle must move from the range to the feeder, from the feeder to the packer, from the packer to the consumer. Rail strikes or truck strikes prevent that. Dock strikes prevent the export of that "fifth quarter" of beef. And all of our efforts to build farm trade with nations throughout the world are for naught when products cannot move to our ports and through our ports."—*Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz before the Joint Convention of Nebraska Stock Growers Association and Sandhills Cattle Association.*

## 2,500 BLACKS TURN OUT TO SUPPORT RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Twenty-five hundred blacks have turned out at a $100-a-plate dinner to support the re-election of the President. The Washington, D.C. dinner—hailed by White House Assistant Communications Director Stan Scott as "the first national black fund-raising dinner ever held for a President or Presidential candidate"—was sponsored by the Black Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

Robert Blackwell, black Republican Mayor of Highland Park, Michigan, who served as Master of Ceremonies, set the tone for the evening in his opening remarks:

"This is the message that we must carry back to our black brothers and sisters—that we no longer can be taken for granted by any one party, that partisan loyalty does not in fact represent black political power."

### Democrats Behind Times

Floyd McKissick, former director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), told the audience: "I don't believe you can get from the Democratic Party what you can get from the Republican Party." McKissick said that he felt black people ought to have the right to make the kind of decisions they want concerning themselves and about themselves and he doesn't believe the Democrats understand that language "because they are talking the language of the 1950's and the 1960's." The black civil rights leader said that within a two-party system it's "stupid" for all blacks to be in just one party.

"A lot of people are going to be surprised this year," declared Paul R. Jones, Executive Director of the Black Committee for the Re-Election of the President. "The President only received 12 percent of the Black vote in 1968, but he's going to do much, much better this time...because he's earned it."

A list of those attending the dinner reads like a "Who's Who" of black leadership: Dr. Charles Hurst, President of Malcolm X College, Chicago; Mark Rivers, President of Watts Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles; professional football great and motion picture star Jim Brown; C.A. Scott, publisher of the Atlanta *Daily World,* the oldest black newspaper in the nation; W.O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland *Call-Post;* baseball Hall of Famer Jackie Robinson; Arthur Fletcher, former Assistant Secretary of Labor and President of the United Negro College Fund; jazz star Lionel Hampton, who presented a Cavalcade of Music for the evening's entertainment; recording star Billy Eckstein; and former Dodger star Don Newcombe; and 2,500 others.

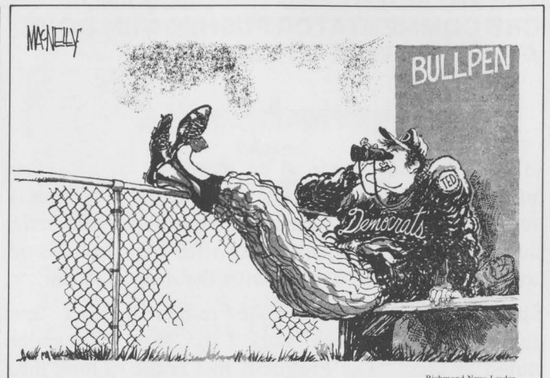




'Actually, Sen. Kennedy just wants to greet the front runner—should there be one.'




Washington Daily News



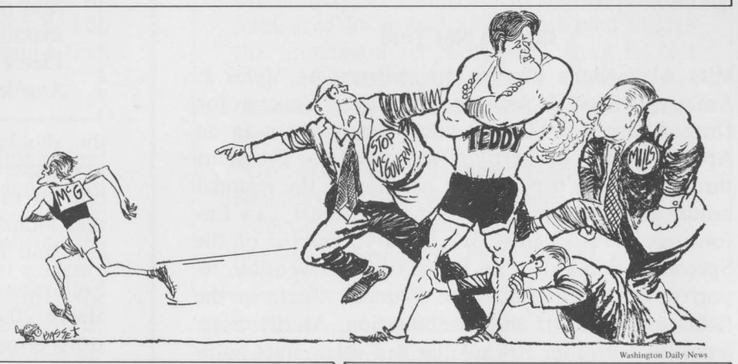

Richmond News-Leader

'Well, we've got Humpty Dumpty back together again'




St. Louis Globe-Democrat

# Editorial Cartoonists Look At TEDDY KENNEDY




Washington Daily News




'72 DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PICTURE

"How many times do I have to tell you?
I AM NOT HERE!"

*'Well, He's Always Been One To Want The WHOLE Truth Exposed . . .'*




"We feel to keep up with the front runners it's time again to deny you'll be a candidate."




—Stayskal

Chicago Today

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE DRUG PROBLEM: CBS COMMENTATOR PUSHES BUM DOPE ABOUT HIS VISIT TO NEW YORK

*"Haste maketh waste."—John Heywood.*

In a CBS radio broadcast on March 22 of this year, hundreds of thousands of listeners across the country heard "Spectrum" commentator Miss Shana Alexander sharply criticize President Nixon for his emphasis on law enforcement in dealing with the drug problem.

Speaking specifically about the President's trip a few days earlier to New York City, Miss Alexander stated as fact: "The President had come to look into the drug problem, but he met ***only*** with law enforcement officers, undercover agents, bag-searchers at Kennedy airport, and perhaps the drug-smelling dogs, pride of the force. But to those concerned with treatment and prevention—***not a nod, not a word, not a meeting, not a glance.***" The mentality of the visit she summed up as "saluting the enforcers, ignoring the curers."

### Charges Not True

Miss Alexander's charges are untrue. As Myles J. Ambrose, Special Assistant Attorney General for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, pointed out in an April 5 letter to her: "I was with the President throughout the trip. At the opening of the regional headquarters of the Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, Paul Perito, Jr., Deputy Director of the Special Action Office on Drug Abuse Prevention, reported to the President on Federal efforts in the fields of treatment and rehabilitation. At the meeting with Governor Rockefeller and other state authorities, Howard Jones of the state Narcotic Addiction Control Commission described the state program to the President."

In an attempt to find out how Miss Alexander became so badly misinformed, *Monday* called her and asked.

Well, she explained, to begin with Mr. Ambrose is "a little mixed up" or "he may not be... Maybe the (N.Y.) *Times* or the (N.Y.) *Post* are." These are the papers whose news stories she relied on to write her story, she said. Because of her pressing deadline there was "of course no time to check" her facts with either Ambrose's office or with the White House before making her charges.

### No Thought to Check Facts

As to *Monday's* suggestion that it might be a good idea to check facts with the appropriate government department or agency before doing such a tough attack on the President, Miss Alexander replied that she "hadn't thought of that." She also agreed that she should have attributed her information to the newspapers she took it from, something that she did not do in her broadcast. Miss Alexander suggested that *Monday* check the March 20 issue of both the *Post* and *Times.*

Following this suggestion, *Monday* found that the March 20 edition of the *Post* front-paged an advance story erroneously reporting that the President would not meet "with officials involved in the treatment or prevention of addiction." However, on page three of the *Post,* a page obviously not read by Miss Alexander, President Nixon's meeting with Paul Perito of the Special Action Office on Drug Abuse Prevention, was reported. The paper noted Perito's speaking of "the need for more treatment facilities."

The *Times* front-page story the next day, when Miss Alexander says she taped her show, had in its first paragraph the fact that the President had met with, among other, "judges and narcotics rehabilitation specialists." The *Times* also reported the President as saying several times during his visit that the Administration's approach to addiction combines both law enforcement and treatment.

The point here is not to chastise Miss Alexander for making mistakes, because everybody makes mistakes. But when mistakes are made and they are pointed out, responsible journalists ought to make a retraction and correct the record, something Miss Alexander has not yet done for her listeners.

### LEAP YEAR LOLLIPOPS

"There are many things to marvel at in nature, and among the most fascinating are the cycles. Every day, the tides go out and come in. Every month, the moon goes through a series of phases. Every year the swallows return to Capistrano. And every four years somebody running for the Presidency of the United States proposes a massive tax-juggling scheme guaranteed to give the average American more benefits at less cost.

"I sometimes think of these tax schemes as Leap Year Lollipops. Very appetizing to the eye but not much substance. And they can give you a nasty headache if you're not careful.

"In 1972 we're seeing more Leap Year Lollipops than ever before in my memory. The reason, I suppose, is that there have been more candidates for the Presidency than usual. And most of them have come out in favor of soaking the rich and sharing the wealth."—*Vice President Spiro T. Agnew before the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Convention.*





## POLITICAL POTPOURRI:

First he says he won't, then he might, then definitely he wouldn't but under certain circumstances it is possible. Who does Teddy Kennedy think he is, Ed Muskie?

### Chappaquiddick Still an Issue

One of the reasons being put forth as to why Kennedy might want to serve in the Vice Presidential slot for a while is that to do so would allow the public to forget about his Chappaquiddick escapade. A poll conducted in Illionsi in April by Oliver Quayle for *Harper's* magazine indicates "the stigma of Chappaquiddick" still persists for Kennedy and it may be getting worse. The cross-section survey of voters chosen because its socio-economic make-up is a "microcosm of the Nation's," showed EMK losing the public's trust at a time when President Nixon is gaining it. Kennedy scored a 47 on the trust index; the President, 66. The poll showed 44 percent beleiving that Kennedy "behaved immorally" before his car went off the bridge; 70 percent were sure he "didn't tell the truth" about what happened; and 60 percent said they trusted the President more than Kennedy.

### Press Red-Faced on Muskie

**The Press:** The announcement by Sen. Muskie that he will stay in the race and not throw his support to Sen. McGovern has left some of the press with red faces. The *N.Y. Times'* Warren Weaver reported the day before the announcement that the best evidence was that Muskie "would fully withdraw from the race, releasing his delegates to choose another contender. The only question was whether he would endorse Sen. McGovern or remain neutral in the preconvention manuevering." The *N.Y. Post* headlined on the front-page "Report Muskie Set to Back McGovern." The *Post* combined wire service story reported "sources" (NBC and the *N.Y. Times*) as indicating that Mr. Ed would abandon his delegates. The *Chicago Tribune* and the *Baltimore Sun* also reported that the Maine Democrat would scrub his campaign and release his committed delegates.

### Jimmy the Greek Likes Nixon 3 to 1

**Pollwatch:** Oddsmaker Jimmy (the Greek) Snyder rates McGovern a 10–1 favorite to get the Democrat Presidential nomination but considers President Nixon a 3–1 favorite to win re-election...A *Time* magazine survey of their Citizens Panel, a group of 200 citizens randomly chosen from a scientifically selected cross-section of 2,000 voting-age Americans, shows seven out of 10 express a renewed confidence in the President's conduct of the war in Vietnam. The President's majority support is equally divided between Democrats and Republicans...A Georgia Tech student poll gives President Nixon 48.8 percent of the vote; McGovern 28.1; and Wallace, 12.4...The Lou Harris Survey shows that by 75 to 13 percent the American people disagree with McGovern and feel the U.S. should stay involved in Vietnam until American POW's are released. The commitment in the country to the release of POW's is "deep and not likely to be reversed," says Harris.

While they undoubtedly like having a Kennedy, any Kennedy, campaigning for them, top McGovern strategists must be having second thoughts about Kathleen Kennedy. The *N.Y. Post* reports that Miss Kennedy told a Brooklyn Tech High School audience that McGovern had indeed supported Henry Wallace in 1948. Then she added, inaccurately, that the former Vice President "was a Communist and I guess Sen. McGovern was a Communist too, but he isn't any more." Then in a burst of equanimity she further added: "Personally, I don't think you have to worry if someone's a Communist. Some people have one point of view, and other people have another point of view."



### Sen. Humphrey Meet Sen. Humphrey



"I think that one of the dangers that we Democrats face is that we start to compete with each other to a point where we become super-critical of a fellow Democrat. I don't intend to do that. I haven't done so. I have no intention of campaigning against a single one of my Democratic associates."—*Washington Post, Jan. 16, 1972.*

"Sen. McGovern says he's campaigning on the issues. But his issues are reams of position papers written in Washington on the eve of the primary, by people sitting in ivory towers, publicized by a media blitz, designed to give the impression of substance, when in fact they are often unrealistic and in some cases blatantly irresponsible."—*Washington Star, May 26, 1972.*

"George McGovern's massive defense cutbacks constitute a unilateral program for military reductions dangerous to our national self-interest."—*Washington Post, May 29, 1972.*

## WE BETTER GET TO WORK

"We must be aware that our greatest enemy in this campaign is complacency....I believe that President Nixon will be re-elected by the people in November, and probably by a good majority. But I also believe that that will not come about unless each of us puts forth maximum effort from now until election day.

"...We must insure that every citizen who supports the President is identified, registered if necessary and then gotten to the polls on election day....The President has built the record. We must do the nuts and bolts organization and communication work that will assure him victory in November.

"[You] must make sure that President Nixon's campaign is better organized and harder working than the other side's. A great many political 'experts' have been caught by surprise this year as the man they thought was least likely candidate for the Democrats has emerged from the primaries and state conventions with an overwhelming delegate lead. What these 'experts' forgot is that in American politics, hard work and tight organization pay huge dividends...We had better get to work.

"Across the spectrum [of the issues] and around the world, President Nixon has delivered for us. Now it is up to us to deliver for him."—*Excerpted from remarks by John N. Mitchell, Campaign Director for the Re-Election of the President, June 13, 1972, Columbus, Ohio.*

## SPEAKING

Today—Vice President **Agnew**, Jaycees, Atlanta, Ga.; Pres. asst. **MacGregor**, US Conf. of Mayors, New Orleans; Comm. Sec. **Peterson**, Nat'l Coal Assn., Wash., D.C.; Consumer adv. **Knauer**, Appliance Suppliers Conf., Chicago; Tues.—VA Admin. **Johnson**, Boy Scouts of America Awards dinner, Wash., D.C.; Trans. Sec. **Volpe**, American U. Conf. on Trans. and Cargo Security Conf., Wash., D.C.; Pres. counsellor **Dent**, TAR Leadership Conf., Wash., D.C.; Pres. Counsellor **Rumsfeld**, Midwest Pharmaceutical Advertising Club, San Francisco; HEW Sec. **Richardson**, Conf. of Mayors, New Orleans; **Peterson**, Cargo Security Conf., Wash., D.C.; Wed.—RNC Co-Chmn. **Evans**, Rep. Cong. Liaison Officers, Wash., D.C.; Asst. Atty. Gen. **Ambrose**, Nat'l Sheriffs' Assn., Palm Springs, Calif.; Pres. asst. **Barbara Franklin**, Women Deans & Counselors, Ft. Worth, Tex.; HUD Sec. **Romney**, American Jewish Corp., NYC, Treas. Undersec. **Walker**, Nat'l Mktg. Conf., NYC; Int. Sec. **Morton**, Nat'l Park Service Officials, Wash., D.C.; **Rumsfeld**, Insurance Info. Inst., Wash., D.C.;Thurs.—Fed. Maritime Comm. Chmn. **Bentley**, Nat'l Fed. of Press Women's Conf., Seattle; **Dent**, Evans & Novak Political Seminar, Wash., D.C.; **Agnew**, Greek fundraiser, Maryland; **Peterson**, American-Isreal Chamber of Commerce & Industry, NYC; **Rumsfeld**, Time-Life, Fortune editors, NYC; **Walker**, Brookings Inst., Wash., D.C.; EPA Admin. **Ruckelshaus**, GOP Conv., Minneapolis; Fri.—Ag. Sec. **Butz**, GOP Conv., Indianapolis; **Romney**, Religious Heritage of America, Wash., D.C.; Def. Sec. **Laird**, Business-Gov't Relations Council, Hot Springs, Va.; **Walker**, Grad. School of Banking, Chicago; Atty. Gen. **Kleindienst**, Fed. Bar Assn., Boston; Sat.—CSC Vice Chmn. **Spain**, Soroptimist club, Los Angeles; **Johnson**, Amer. Legion, Charleston, S.C.; **Volpe**, Sons of Italy, Rochester, N.Y.

**Monday.** JUNE 19, 1972

**republican national committee**
**Senator Bob Dole**—Chairman
310 First Street, SE, Washington, D.C. 20003

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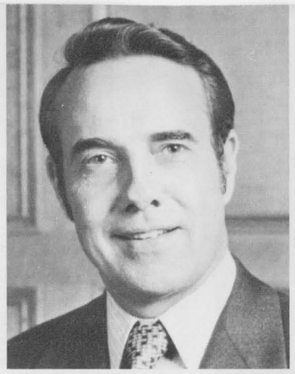
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# Monday. JUNE 26, 1972



PRESIDENT NIXON met with Secretary of Transportation John Volpe, the Governor of New York, the state's two Senators and a state official last week to review the largest single mass transportation grant ever awarded in Federal government history. The $88.4 million grant, just part of the total national picture being developed by the Administration under its Urban Mass Transit Act of 1970, will pay for a new subway and subway cars. Shown here with the President are: William Ronan, N.Y. Director of Transportation; Sen. Jacob Javits; Gov. Nelson Rockefeller; Secretary Volpe, and Sen. James Buckley.



## If It's An Issue, Vietnam Will Be Our Issue

*(The following appeared originally as a column in the New York Times)*

More than a year ago, President Nixon told Republicans that the Vietnam war would not be an issue for Democrats in the 1972 campaign. The broad and highly effective progress of Vietnamization and the successful pace of United States troop withdrawals have given every indication of bearing out the President's appraisal. However, after the massive invasion of South Vietnam by 12 North Vietnamese divisions and the actions taken to repel that invasion, some have questioned whether the President's prediction requires reassessment. It does not.

And the same reasons which led to the President's statement in the first instance remain equally valid today. The futility of any effort to make political capital from the Vietnam conflict in 1972 becomes readily apparent if Hanoi's desperate effort is evaluated in light of the over-all pattern of Communist strategy and the good judgment of the American voter is taken into account.

Historian Bernard Fall once noted that North Vietnamese General Giap's "own best contribution to the art of revolutionary war was probably his estimate of political-psychological shortcomings of a democratic system when faced with an inconclusive military operation."

In the long course of the Indochina conflict, General Giap has repeatedly employed dramatic military actions to attack the domestic political support of his adversaries. He has enjoyed remarkable success with his politico-military tactics, but for once, and at last, he has failed.

This time General Giap attacked with conventional field forces in traditional combat operations. But unlike the times before he has brought the vastly increased and resolute strength of South Vietnam's military forces, as well as the might of U.S. power, down on him and upon the bulk of North Vietnam's army which he committed to the assault.

But most remarkably and most importantly for General Giap—and for the future of peace in Southeast Asia—this most recent effort to weaken another people's confidence in their Government has failed. Americans have recognized it as naked, wanton aggression, and the Nixon Administration has been sustained by the support of substantially more than half of the American people in its continued and determined efforts to terminate the war and bring peace.

Democrat Presidential contenders have clearly taken this public mandate into account. They—and the public—have seen President Nixon's firm actions aimed at ending the Vietnam war, the opened doors of communications with China, and the successes of the Moscow summit. The Democrats—and the public—see how the transparent posturings of the Democrat Presidential aspirants contrast with the carefully conceived steps taken by the President. They have even begun to respond in the realization that it would be politically foolhardy to persist in such tactics where such clear and decisive comparisons can be drawn by the voters.

In the immediate future there may be some few halfhearted and witless efforts to gain political advantage by reviving such questions as "morality" vis-a-vis the war, but this tactic has been consistently revealed as a squalid and ineffective ploy. Compelled by desperation and inertia, some Democrats may still go to the moral issue as they attempt to divest themselves and their party of primary responsibility for the war. But the effort is self-defeating, because the morality of this, or any other war, is essentially an *a priori* matter and, hence, one which rested with President Kennedy, who initiated it, and not with President Nixon, who is ending it.

Ultimately, the position of Vietnam in the coming campaign will be decided on pragmatic political grounds. Thus, the fact that the war is ending, coupled with the American people's recognition of that fact and of President Nixon's role in bringing it about, will remove the war as a contentious issue in the 1972 campaign and install it as a credit to the President and his commitment to world peace.

In this regard, the curious shift of focus in Senator McGovern's campaign away from an ardent anti-war position to a new populist posture—making more of tax reductions than it does of troop reductions—provides the most convincing confirmation of the President's view that Vietnam, if an issue at all, will be a Republican issue.

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Bob Dole

**Monday. JUNE 26, 1972**

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Vol. 4 No. 18





## NATIONAL MEDIA GIVING McGOVERN A FREE RIDE ON HIS VIETNAM WAR RECORD

*"Reader beware. A love affair between a number of newsmen and George McGovern is bursting into full bloom and even though we are talking—by and large—about tough-minded professional observers, this congenial relationship is bound to affect their copy.... McGovern has pretty much been given a 'free ride'...George McGovern has become the new 'sweetheart' of the liberals. And it is among those many newsmen who relate more often than not with liberalism that this love affair with McGovern is becoming abundantly apparent."—Excerpted from a column by the* Christian Science Monitor's *national political correspondent Godfrey Sperling, June 8, 1972.*

Sen. George McGovern is being given a free ride by the national news media on his Vietnam war record.

Contrary to the impression McGovern and his sympathizers in some of the media are seeking to leave with the American electorate, the South Dakota Democrat was not born flashing the peace sign nor were his first words as a child "get out of Vietnam."

### Not Right From the Start

Rather than being "right from the start" on Vietnam, as his ads claim, it was not until a Republican President took office in 1969 and started de-escalating the war, that McGovern first advocated a total U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam.

During the years in which his party was escalating the war, McGovern talked against the war but voted for it in the Senate. In doing so, he consistently refused to put his money votes where his mouth was.

### For Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

In 1964, McGovern voted in favor of H.J. Res. 1145, the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which supported President Johnson's actions ordering retaliation against the Communists for attacks on U.S. forces by North Vietnam. This resolution was LBJ's justification for involving the U.S. in the Vietnam war. During this same year, McGovern also voted for H.R. 11380 which provided $125 million to fight the war in Vietnam.

In 1965, according to Robert Anson's "McGovern: A Biography," there were moments when McGovern could sound "almost hawkish." For example, in a Jan. 15, 1965 speech, the Senator stated: "Actually, the North Vietnamese cannot benefit any more than South Vietnam from a prolonged conflict. ***I would hope that we would be prepared to wage such a conflict rather than surrender the area to Communism.***"

**"Sen. George McGovern's controversial proposal for redistributing income from rich to poor is being sent back for another run-through on the computers—and modifications intended to make it more politically palatable."—*News item, Washington Post, June 9, 1972.***



**"It's no use Senator. It just keeps asking, 'Are you serious?'"**

Also in January of 1965, McGovern declared on the floor of the Senate: "Few Americans favor an immediate and unqualified pullout. I believe the ***commitment*** we have given the South Vietnamese leaders of South Vietnam and the concern we have for the people there would make it impossible for the U.S. to withdraw immediately."

### Against Abrupt Withdrawal

In his March 1965 newsletter to his constituents, McGovern said: "Since we have steadily become more involved in the Vietnam struggle for the past 11

*(Continued next page)*

## McGOVERN AND THE WAR

*(Continued from previous page)*

years, ***mistake or not,*** we cannot now abruptly withdraw and leave our South Vietnamese ally at the mercy of the guerilla forces."*

In the same newsletter, McGovern praised LBJ as "a man of peace—not a warhawk" and commended him for conducting the military effort in Vietnam with "restraint and prudence that entitles him to the confidence of the American people and the respect of the world." The President's "carefully selected retaliatory airstrikes" in North Vietnam, said George, "can be justified."

In July of 1965, McGovern recommended that the U.S. pursue a course in Vietnam of "consolidating our present position, keep our casualties at a minimun and ***hold out indefinitely*** for a negotiated settlement." Such a policy would "demonstrate that we are not going to be pushed out" and would "respect our commitment to the various governments in Saigon that have held power since 1954." This strategy, he said, was the best one "for saving both lives and political face—the two most sensitive factors to be considered now."

### Hits Anti-War Demonstrations

During this same year, 1965, anti-war protesters took to the streets and were strongly criticized by Sen. George McGovern as "no longer serving a useful purpose." Speaking before a Men's Methodist Club in Brookings, S.D., McGovern declared: "We now have nearly 150,000 American fighting men in Vietnam and it behooves all of us to avoid undercutting their safety and the success of their mission (aid and comfort to the enemy?– Ed.). Sensational protests now against the efforts of our military forces and the childish public burning of draft cards does nothing but damage the national interest."

On August 25, 1965, McGovern voted for H.R. 9221 which provided $1.7 billion to fight the war in Vietnam.

In 1966 the South Dakota Democrat cast several dramatic pro-war votes: He voted to kill Sen. Wayne Morse's amendment to repeal the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution; he voted to kill Sen. Ernest Gruening's amendment prohibiting the use of drafted servicemen in Southeast Asia; and on eight different occasions he voted for money bills to continue funding of the Vietnam war.

*McGovern might now argue that what he is presently proposing is different. And technically he is correct. What he now advocates is an abrupt withdrawal which would leave our South Vietnamese ally at the mercy of Communist conventional forces, not guerillas.

### PREPAREDNESS FOR PEACE

"Preparedness is a word that we would do well to keep foremost in our thoughts in this particular period of our history. It is a term that has become less and less fashionable in the wake of an unpopular war and in our natural yearning for peace. All Americans, of course, hope that as a result of the President's recent visits to Peking and Moscow we are moving into a new era of peace. But history has taught us, painfully, that we must stay prepared militarily even as we strive for tranquility. For without preparedness there can be no peace. So we must temper our hopes with reality."—*Vice President Spiro T. Agnew in a commencement address before the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.*

In 1967 McGovern was still supporting the war. In an interview with the *Mitchell* (S.D.) *Daily Express* he said: "I am not now, nor have I ever been, an advocate of unilateral withdrawal of our troops from Vietnam. I have voted for all the appropriations supporting our men." This year, McGovern voted for three bills to fund the fighting of the war in Vietnam.

In 1968 McGovern had a real chance to assume the leadership of the anti-war movement but declined the offer. In late 1967, Allard Lowenstein, who organized the so-called "Dump Johnson" move, asked McGovern to oppose LBJ in the upcoming primaries with Vietnam as the key issue. McGovern said no. However, after Sens. Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy had established national credibility for the anti-war movement and driven Johnson from office, George hopped aboard the bandwagon and decided to seek the Democrat Presidential nomination.

But even as a Presidential contender, McGovern walked softly on the issue of the war. According to McGovern's biographer Robert Anson, his proposals to the Democrat Convention's Platform Committee asked that American troops be withdrawn but 250,000 be left in Vietnam to be taken out "as time and events dictate."

In 1968 McGovern voted for three more bills to fund the war in Vietnam.

It was not until 1969, coincidentally the first year Republicans occupied the White House, that George McGovern spoke out in favor of total U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. Even then, he voted that year for two bills to provide the necessary funds for the war.

As for all of the above: Remember, you read it here first.



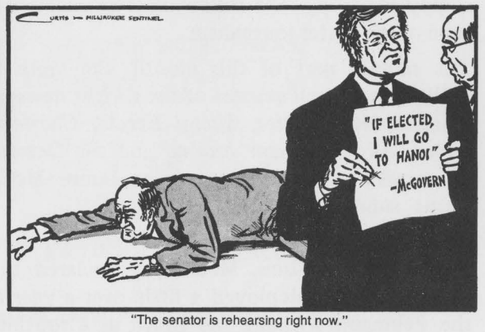


# EDITORIAL CARTOONISTS LOOK AT GEORGE McGOVERN



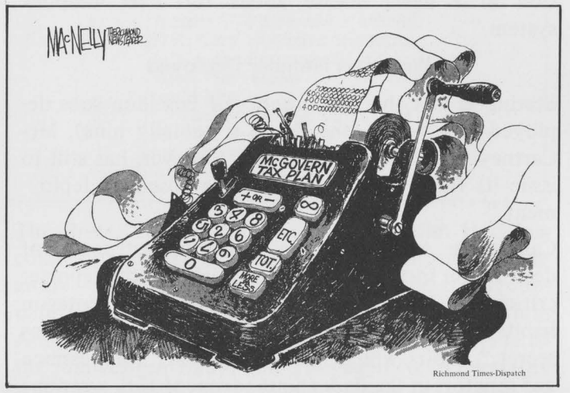


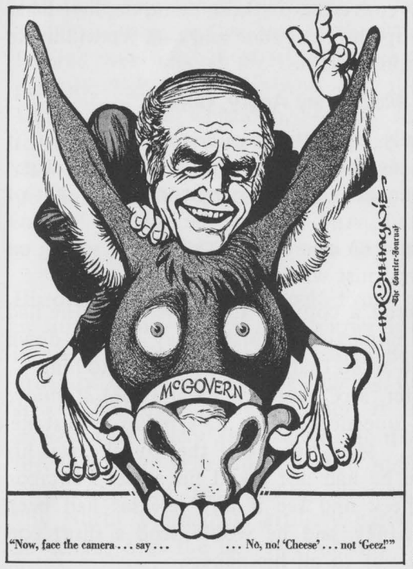


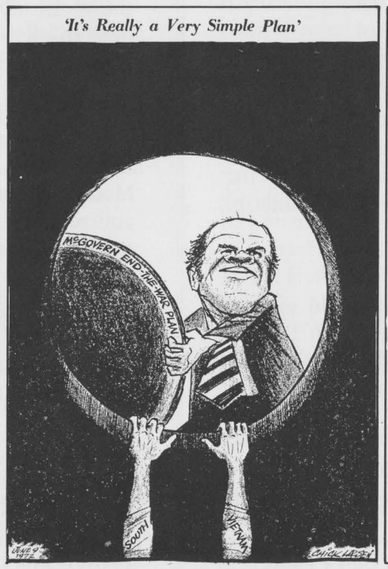











## SLOPPY JOURNALISM TORPEDOES TRUTH IN REPORTER'S STORY ABOUT SUBMARINES AND SECRECY

The overwhelming majority of stories in magazines, newspapers or on the television which unfairly accuse the Nixon Administration of doing things that have not been done are not the result of any anti-Administration media plot, but rather just plain, old sloppy reporting. The following is an example of this type of jerkwater journalism:

The middle part of this month, the more than a million and a half readers of the Knight newspapers—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Miami Herald, Charlotte Observer, Akron Beacon Journal* and the *Detroit Free Press*—read a story by reporter James McCartney about submarines and secrecy.

Writing about the nuclear-armed Poseidon submarine USS James Madison, McCartney declared that the vessel had been deployed a little over a year ago by the Pentagon without "so much as a routine mention in a news release about this new weapons system."

### Wrong on Number Deployed

Stating as fact that the number of Poseidon subs deployed is now 10 (the figure is actually nine), McCartney wrote: "The Pentagon, however, has still to issue its first press release about a Poseidon deployment."

Calling the subs "the most powerful instrument of destruction in the history of the world," the reporter criticized what he called "long-intrenched Pentagon habits in keeping details about U.S. nuclear programs secret," habits which have "kept many congressmen and senators in the dark about advanced U.S. weapons systems."

Now, all of this sounds very sinister and indeed it would be if it were true. But it isn't.

On April 1, 1971, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, issued a news release in answer to a press query as to when the Poseidon-equipped fleet ballistic missile submarine would first deploy.

### News Release Issued

The release read: "The fleet ballistic missile submarine USS James Madison is now at sea with the Poseidon missile aboard. She departed yesterday morning, and is the first submarine to deploy with this new strategic weapon. The Poseidon weapon system is a long-planned part of the follow-on deployment of the U.S. Navy's fleet ballistic missile program."

On April 2, 1971, the *New York Times* ran on its front page a five paragraph Associated Press story about the deployment. The *Baltimore Sun's* Pentagon correspondent, Charles Corddry, did a similar story for his paper which was run on page seven, also on April 2.



**VICE PRESIDENT SPIRO AGNEW has been made a member of the Essex Club, the oldest continuously active political club in the country. Shown here presenting the Vice President with a model of the 19th Century frigate Essex, are George Watkins, a vice president; Bill Handren, a vice president; Bob Settles, a former president of the Club now working for the Administration at the Office of Economic Opportunity; and Ronald Tagney, another vice president currently running the Club.**

As of *Monday* press time last week, the Pentagon's public affairs department had received formal queries from major newspapers and magazines about the Poseidon in 1971 on May 11, July 22, September 3 and December 7; in 1972, March 23 and May 17. All the queries were answered.

As a spokesman for the department told *Monday:* "Any reporter who wants information on the number of nuclear armed subs undergoing conversion, those already converted or those being deployed has only to pick up the telephone and call. We will make this information available."

### McCartney Angry, Curses

When originally contacted by *Monday* and asked if he checked his facts before he wrote the story, McCartney became angry, cursing and saying that of course he had. And besides, he added, "I have personally been on one of those subs, not sitting on my ass like you just writing about it."

After being read a copy of the news release he had claimed was non-existent, McCartney calmed down somewhat and asked that a copy be mailed to him.

Two days later, McCartney called and told *Monday:* "There's no question about it—I made a mistake, which is bad." McCartney said the mistake was his fault because he had not asked his secret Pentagon source to check and see if any releases had been issued. McCartney said he would send a short correction story out to all his papers.





## POLITICAL POTPOURRI:

A bizarre bunch, the Democrats. Teddy says he'd crawl in Paris (or was it to Paris?), George says he'll go to Hanoi, and Mr. Ed and Hubert? They'll be satisfied just to make it to Miami Beach.

### President Gains Among Catholics

**Pollwatch:** The Gallup Poll shows that President Nixon has registered a sharp 11 point gain among U.S. Catholic voters since the 1968 election. The President in the survey was rematched against Sen. Humphrey and Gov. Wallace...Industrial Research magazine reports that a poll of scientists shows the re-election of the President favored by an overwhelming margin. The President with 46 percent of the vote tops second place Sen. Muskie with 17; then, Sen. McGovern with 10...Colorado Rep. Mick McKevitt's constituent poll shows: legalization of marijuana not favored by 74-26 percent; Constitutional amendment to prohibit busing for racial balance favored by 72-28; and those believing the President doing a good job in Vietnam outnumbering those who don't think he is by 61-39...S.C. Rep. Floyd Spence's constituent poll shows about 75 percent rate the President good to excellent in her performance generally; 87 percent support his most recent Vietnam peace plan; and 88 percent agree with Vice President Agnew that the national media are often biased.

### Students Favor President's Re-Election

Emory University (Atlanta, Ga.) poll shows the President over McGovern 48-40 percent; over HHH 64-19; over Kennedy 53-32. Students also favored President's mining of North Vietnamese harbors 52-28... The California Junior Statesmen of America poll of 13,000 high school students reports the President is favored over second place McGovern, 30.2 to 22.2 percent; Wallace is next with 8.2; then HHH, 6.7; Muskie, 5 and Chisholm, 4.5...A survey of 200 Idaho Boys State representatives (high school seniors) shows the President favored for re-election by 62.8 percent over second place McGovern with 17.1.

### POST Distorts Photo Caption

**Distorted Caption of the Week:** Front page AP photo in June 16 *Washington Post* shows destroyed buildings with caption: "A South Vietnamese ranger patrol in Anloc makes its way past buildings damaged by air strikes." Clearly the implication is that U.S. air strikes were solely responsible for the damage pictured. But AP tells *Monday* that original wire service caption read that buildings were heavily damaged "by North Vietnamese artillery barrages and allied air strikes over the last two months."

## The New York Times Meet The Washington Post

*THE NEW YORK TIMES,*
*WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1972*

"Try it, you'll like it," Dr. York said as a slice of tomato was presented by an aide to the subcommittee's chairman, Senator Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, Democrat of Illinois. The Senator complied and later referred to it as "this tasty tomato."

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farmer. University official D.E. York defended the tomato's consumer appeal and invited Stevenson to "try it; you'll like it."

"Those tomatoes didn't taste all that good to me," Stevenson said later.

**The Press:** CBS morning anchorman John Hart has come up with an ingenious way of obfuscating the entire what-gives-aid-and-comfort-to-the-enemy debate: He simply denies that those in Vietnam killing Americans are his enemy. In recent remarks made to the Midwestern Radio and Television News Directors Assn. in Chicago, Hart declared: "We, as a matter of course, refer to the North Vietnamese and the Communist guerillas in South Vietnam as 'the enemy' when they are, in fact, the enemy of the Saigon government and the American executive branch. The Congress of the United States has not declared war on North Vietnam, but we do. Millions of Americans do not consider North Vietnamese THEIR (emphasis his) enemies but we presume to speak for them." As of June 10, according to the Department of Defense, John Hart's non-enemies in Vietnam had killed 45,782 Americans.

Certainly it must seem to the South Vietnamese that when it comes to American television news even when you win you can't win. For example, on the NBC Nightly News on June 13 reporter Phil Brady did a long report on how the South Vietnamese were beating the enemy back at An Loc. Following a recitation of the death and destruction visited on that city by the Communists over the past two months,

Brady left the impression that the whole mess was the fault of the South Vietnamese government. Said Phil: "What these people (refugees) left behind is a town few others had ever heard of ***before President Thieu ordered An Loc held at all costs.*** It looks as though it has been. But all these people wanted to do now was to get out alive and to forget An Loc ever existed."

### Will McGovern Repudiate Rubin, Hoffman?

In a letter to the *N.Y. Times,* Sen. McGovern has announced that if he becomes the Democrat nominee, he will repudiate the support of Norman F. Dacey, and the support of any others who hold his views. Dacey placed an ad in the *Times* saying he would work against President Nixon because he disagrees with his Mideast pooicy. As to whether or not he will similarly repudiate the support of Yippie leaders Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin, both of whom have endorsed him, McGovern has not said.

### Good Book About America

**Worth Reading:** "Nine Lies About America," by Arnold Beichman, The Library Press, 50 Liberty Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 11520, $7.95. "The state of America today," writes Beichman, "is that of a country about which there are more lies told by Americans than were ever dreamt of in Moscow, Peking or Havana." Beichman examines each lie asserted by "American intellectuals" and their prophets and refutes the distorted logic they have used to justify violence, destruction and chaos. Tom Wolfe's introduction alone is worth the price of the book.

### Humphrey Hand-outs Help Republicans

Finally, a constructive use for Humphrey campaign literature. UPI reports the Pa. Committee for the Re-Election of the President is recycling old Humphrey hand-outs into Republican scratch pads. The Nixon re-election committee found 250,000 pieces of HHH literature when they moved into Humphrey's old headquarters in Philadelphia.

## SPEAKING:

Today—Vice President **Agnew**, GOP fund-raiser, St. Louis, Mo.; Ag. Sec. **Butz**, Southern Assn. of State Depts. of Ag., Jackson, Miss.; HUD Sec. **Romney**, NAHRO Bd. of Govs., Bretton Woods, N.H.; HEW Sec. **Peterson**, Nat'l Assn. of Accts., Philadelphia; Coun. **Finch**, Assn. Student Councils, Arlington, Ill.; Consumer adv. **Knauer**, Ladies Assn. of Counties, Wash., D.C.; Atty. Gen. **Kleindienst**, Wash. Bureau of Reader's Digest, Wash., D.C.; Tues.—RNC Co-Chmn. **Armstrong**, Texas Restaurant Assn. Ladies Aux., Ft. Worth; **Butz**, Nat'l Farm Broadcasters, Orlando, Fla.; **VP Agnew**, NACO banquet, Wash., D.C.; **Romney**, Nat'l Assn. of Accts., Philadelphia; **Peterson**, Business Internat'l Roundtable, Wash., D.C.; **Kleindienst**, Nat'l Assn. of Attys. Gen., Lake Tahoe; Wed.—**Finch**, Pasadena Financial Forum, Calif.; Maritime Comm. Chmn. **Bentley**, Nat'l Comm. on Internat'l Trade Documentation, Wash., D.C.; FCC Comm. **Reid**, Md./D.C./Dela. Assn. of Broadcasters, Williamsburg, Va.; **Knauer**, Dayton Chamber of Commerce and Jaycees, Ohio; Asst. Atty. Gen. **Ambrose**, NY State Trial Judges, Crotonville, NY; Thurs.—**Butz**, Mont. GOP convention, Helena and Wyo. Stock Growers, Cheyenne; **Peterson**, Auto Manuf. Assn., Detroit; **VP Agnew**, Nassau City Heritage Groups fund-raiser, New York; EPA Admin. **Ruckelshaus**, Seminar on Environmental Controls, NYC; Fri.—**Butz**, Mont. State ASCA, Talisspell; Sat.—**Finch**, U of San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles; OEO Dir. **Sanchez**, League of United Latin American Citizens, Beaumont, Texas.

**Monday. JUNE 26,1972**

**republican national committee**
**Senator Bob Dole**—Chairman
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