

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 18, 1970

PERSONAL

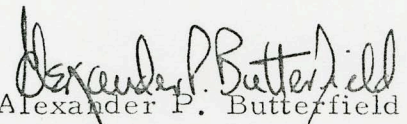
MEMORANDUM FOR: MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

SUBJECT: Results of Newsweek Poll  
(May 13 and 14)

A Newsweek poll conducted by the Gallup Organization last week revealed that despite widely publicized criticism of the President by college students, academic leaders, liberal politicians and commentators . . .

- 65% of the American electorate is satisfied with the way he is handling his job as President
- 50% approve of his Cambodia decision
- 58% believe the demonstrating students were primarily responsible for the Kent State tragedy, and
- 46% approve of Vice President Agnew's stand on dissenters and student protesters.

Details of the poll are attached.

  
Alexander P. Butterfield  
Deputy Assistant to the President

PERSONAL



## A Newsweek Poll: Mr. Nixon Holds Up

Even after the Cambodian invasion and the killings at Kent State University, the "silent majority" appears to be alive and well in Richard Nixon's corner. A NEWSWEEK Poll conducted by The Gallup Organization last week suggests that—despite the recent intense criticism of the President by college students and academic leaders and by liberal politicians and commentators—Mr. Nixon's standing with the electorate remains undamaged. The poll indicates that Americans find Mr. Nixon's conduct of the Presidency "satisfactory" by better than 2 to 1, that 50 per cent favor the Cambodian operation and 39 per cent oppose it, that a strikingly large majority is far more willing to blame student demonstrators than National Guardsmen for the deaths of four students at Kent State, and that Vice President Spiro Agnew's rhetoric about dissenters still enjoys the approval of a silent plurality if not a majority.

To get swift results, the survey was

conducted by telephone on May 13 and 14 and covered a scientifically selected national sampling of 517 persons.\*

Although the poll gave the President majority approval of his decision to send U.S. troops into Cambodia, the favorable rating was by no means as high as some opinion experts have come to expect after dramatic strokes of U.S. military power, when Americans have a tendency to rally round the President. Following the air raids on North Vietnam that President Johnson ordered in 1965, for example, public approval (as measured by Louis Harris) soared to 83 per cent. And 69 per cent (polled by Oliver Quayle) favored the entry of U.S. troops into the Dominican Republic.

Women were far more dovish than men on the Cambodian issue. They opposed the President's action, 49 to 37 per cent, while men supported it, 63 to 30. Women also tended to be distinctly less enthusiastic about the Vice President's speeches on dissent: in a near even split (37 to 35 per cent), they approved the Veep's line, whereas men

\*Telephone surveys, it should be noted, contain a slight built-in bias—about two percentage points, in this case—in favor of Republicans, since non-telephone households are necessarily omitted from the sample and these tend to be low-income and Democratic.

applauded him by a margin of more than 2 to 1. Young people, too, were predictably more skeptical of the Administration than their elders, but even in the 21-34 age bracket, 55 per cent gave the President a favorable rating and 49 per cent approved of Cambodia. And if youth was by no means arrayed entirely on the left, neither were blue-collar workers all to the right: those without a high-school education came down hard against Mr. Nixon's Cambodian policy. A hefty 56 per cent opposed it, and only 26 per cent approved.

The question on the Kent State killings produced an unusually high number of "no opinions," suggesting that the no-opinion column might harbor some people with qualms about the guard's behavior who were reluctant to say so outright. It also seems likely that some of those polled were suspending judgment about who was most to blame until the conflicting accounts of the shooting could be cleared up. But even if all those with no opinion were added to those who pinned major responsibility on the National Guard, a surprisingly strong majority of each group—by age, sex, education and political party—put the main blame on the protesters.

### NIXON AS PRESIDENT

How satisfied are you with the way Richard Nixon is handling his job as President?\*

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Very satisfied       | 30% |
| Fairly satisfied     | 35% |
| Not too satisfied    | 18% |
| Not at all satisfied | 13% |

\*undecided not shown

### U.S. TROOPS IN CAMBODIA

Do you approve or disapprove of President Nixon's decision to send American troops to Cambodia?

|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| Approve    | 50% |
| Disapprove | 39% |
| No opinion | 11% |

### WHO'S TO BLAME AT KENT

Who do you think was primarily responsible for the deaths of four students at Kent State University?

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| The National Guard     | 11% |
| Demonstrating students | 58% |
| No opinion             | 31% |

### AGNEW'S STAND

Do you approve or disapprove of Agnew's stand on dissenters and student protesters?

|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| Approve    | 46% |
| Disapprove | 30% |
| No opinion | 24% |



Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 7, 1970

PERSONAL

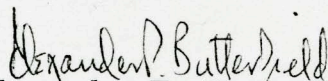
MEMORANDUM FOR:

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

SUBJECT: Briefing Material

In accordance with procedures outlined to you by telephone earlier today, I am enclosing three separate papers -- one on Cambodian operations, another on Youth Activities Nationwide, and a third on D. C. Activities.

I will continue to keep you abreast of U.S. troop successes in Cambodia, and of youth activity developments.

  
Alexander P. Butterfield

Deputy Assistant to the President

Enclosures

PERSONAL

# CAMBODIAN OPERATIONS

4:00 p.m. (EDT), May 7, 1970

## Total Operations

|                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Enemy KIA                 | 3209          |
| POWs (Includes Detainees) | 670           |
| Individual Weapons        | 3560          |
| Crew Served Weapons       | 521           |
| Bunkers Destroyed         | 1381          |
| Rice                      | 1,910,500 lbs |
| Man Months                | 42,455        |
| Small Arms Ammunition     | 982,941       |
| Mortar Rounds             | 1773          |
| Large Rocket Rounds       | 380           |
| Smaller Rocket Rounds     | 4415          |
| Trucks                    | 125           |
| US KIA                    | 37            |



4:00 p.m. (EDT), May 7, 1970

Rock Crusher (Parrot's Beak)

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Enemy KIA             | 2,050   |
| POWs                  | 632     |
| Individual Weapons    | 1,385   |
| Crew Served Weapons   | 220     |
| Bunkers Destroyed     | 706     |
| Rice                  | 243,000 |
| Man Months            | 5,400   |
| Small Arms Ammunition | 157,017 |
| Mortar Rounds         | 875     |
| Large Rocket Rounds   | 365     |
| Smaller Rocket Rounds | 4,375   |
| US KIA                | 4       |

4:00 p.m. (EDT), May 7, 1970

Toan Thang 43 (Fish Hook)

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Enemy KIA             | 987        |
| POWs                  | 24         |
| Individual Weapons    | 2147       |
| Crew Served Weapons   | 299        |
| Bunkers Destroyed     | 593        |
| Rice                  | 1,580,000  |
| Man Months            | 35,110     |
| Small Arms Ammunition | 825,924    |
| Mortar Rounds         | 898        |
| Large Rocket Rounds   | 15         |
| Smaller Rocket Rounds | 38         |
| Trucks                | 122        |
| Gas Masks             | 1100       |
| Medical Supplies      | 24,000 lbs |
| US KIA                | 23         |



4:00 p.m. (EDT), May 7, 1970

Binh Tay 1 (Base Area 702)

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| Enemy KIA         | 33         |
| Rice              | 29,500 lbs |
| Man Months        | 611        |
| Bunkers Destroyed | 24         |
| US KIA            | 2          |

Toan Thang 44 (Base Area 354)

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| Enemy KIA          | 94     |
| Individual Weapons | 24     |
| Rice               | 54,000 |
| Man Months         | 1,200  |
| Bunkers Destroyed  | 8      |
| US KIA             | 8      |

Toan Thang 45 (Base Area 351)

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Enemy KIA           | 40 |
| Individual Weapons  | 7  |
| Crew Served Weapons | 2  |
| Small Rockets       | 2  |
| Trucks              | 9  |
| US KIA              | 0  |

Toan Thang 46 (Base Area 350)

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Enemy KIA         | 5         |
| Rice              | 4,000 lbs |
| Bunkers Destroyed | 50        |
| US KIA            | 0         |



YOUTH ACTIVITIES NATIONWIDE

(5:00 P.M. EDT, May 7, 1970)

It is estimated today that strike activities are occurring on some 340 to 400 campuses throughout the nation. The smaller figure (340) is being used by the College Press Service; the larger figure (400) is being used by the Student Mobilization Committee, a part of the New Mobilization Committee.

The strike activities vary from completely shutting down college and university campuses to holding special classes to protest the President's decision to attack North Vietnamese supply depots along the Cambodia-South Vietnam border. To cite just one example -- the Law School at Wayne State University is conducting classes on "how to impeach the President."

A march in San Diego is planned by West Coast protesters. Demonstrations are planned also at Stone Mountain, Georgia and at the Governors' Conference in Santa Fe. The National Student Association and the New Mobe predict that at least 30,000 students will line H Street, N.W. in Washington, D.C. on Saturday, May 9th ... in open violation of the Court's order to use the Washington Monument grounds.

Two unclassified intelligence reports are attached.



1:45PM 5-7-70 TRC

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT 04  
TO: THE VICE PRESIDENT, ATTENTION: MR. KENT B. CRANE  
TO: DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 01  
TO: DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 02  
TO: DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY 02  
TO: DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
TO: NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 01  
TO: U.S. SECRET SERVICE, ATTENTION: PID  
TO: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)  
FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

UNCLASSIFIED

STUDENT AGITATIONAL AND ANTIWAR ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

THERE IS SET OUT BELOW THE HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT STUDENT  
AGITATIONAL AND ANTIWAR ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES.  
END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO UNCLASSIFIED

GOVERNOR CLOSES CALIFORNIA COLLEGES. FOLLOWING A RALLY AT  
FRESNO STATE COLLEGE, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, ON MAY SIX LAST, FOUR  
HUNDRED STUDENTS MARCHED TO THE UNIVERSITY'S RESERVE OFFICERS  
TRAINING CORPS (ROTC) BUILDING, ASSAULTED POLICE OFFICERS GUARDING  
IT, AND DROVE THEM OUT. ALTERCATIONS BETWEEN STUDENTS AT THE  
SITE RESULTED IN THREE STUDENTS BEING BEATEN WITH CHAINS. ONE  
OFFICER WAS INJURED.

ON MAY SIX LAST, GOVERNOR RONALD REEGAN CLOSED ALL CAMPUSES OF  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, ALL STATE COLLEGE CAMPUSES, AND  
PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES UNTIL MAY ELEVEN NEXT. CLASSES  
ARE TO BE CANCELLED, BUILDINGS CLOSED, AND PUBLIC FUNCTIONS  
CEASED.

POLICE OFFICER ASSAULTED AT YALE UNIVERSITY. WHEN THREE  
YALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE STUDENTS FOR A  
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS), WERE CHALLENGED BY A UNIVERSITY POLICE  
OFFICER ON MAY SIX LAST FOR DISTRIBUTING LITERATURE AT THE  
UNIVERSITY'S ROTC BUILDING, THEY PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED HIM. THE  
THREE WERE ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.  
END PAGE TWO



PAGE THREE UNCLASSIFIED

SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICE DISRUPTED. FOLLOWING A RALLY AT COLORADO COLLEGE, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO, ON MAY FIVE LAST, STUDENTS FORCED THEIR WAY INTO THE SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICE. WHEN SIX REFUSED TO LEAVE ON ORDERS FROM POLICE, THEY WERE ARRESTED. THAT SAME DATE, A MOLOTOV COCKTAIL WAS THROWN AGAINST THE BUILDING HOUSING THE ROTC LOUNGE.

TRAFFIC BLOCKED IN WASHINGTON, D. C. ON MAY SIX LAST THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT USED TEAR GAS TO CLEAR STUDENTS WHO WERE BLOCKING TRAFFIC AT WARD CIRCLE. SOME ROCKS WERE THROWN AT POLICE. SEVERAL STUDENTS WERE ARRESTED FOR THIS ACTIVITY.

NATIONAL GUARD CALLED OUT AT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. VIOLENCE ERUPTED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS, ON MAY SIX LAST WHEN STUDENTS BLOCKED THE DRIVEWAY TO THE UNIVERSITY'S UNION BUILDING. DEMONSTRATORS SURROUNDED THE UNIVERSITY'S POLICE DEPARTMENT WHICH ATTEMPTED TO BREAK UP THE DEMONSTRATION AND THE ILLINOIS STATE POLICE WERE NEEDED FOR ASSISTANCE. ROCKS AND OTHER MISSILES WERE THROWN AT OFFICERS. END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR UNCLASSIFIED

SIXTEEN ARRESTS WERE MADE. ELEMENTS OF THE ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD WERE CALLED OUT TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

A CURFEW WAS IMPOSED AT EIGHT P. M., YESTERDAY AND THIRTY SIX ARRESTS RESULTED FROM CURFEW VIOLATIONS.

NATIONAL GUARD ON STANDBY AT SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY. ON MAY SIX LAST, DEMONSTRATING STUDENTS CONFRONTED POLICE OFFICERS ON THE CAMPUS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS. SIX OFFICERS WERE INJURED BY THROWN MISSILES. THE ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD WAS PLACED ON STANDBY AT CARBONDALE FOLLOWING THIS DISORDER. FIVE ARRESTS WERE MADE.

NATIONAL GUARD ORDERED AT UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY. FOLLOWING DISTURBANCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WHICH RESULTED IN THE ARSON TO A CAMPUS BUILDING AND THE ARRESTS OF FIVE INDIVIDUALS, THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY DECLARED AN EMERGENCY EXISTING AT THE UNIVERSITY AND INVOKED A CURFEW ON MAY SIX LAST. LATER THAT DAY, HE ORDERED NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS ONTO THE CAMPUS TO ENFORCE THE CURFEW.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE VICE PRESIDENT. A MEETING OF STUDENTS AT IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY, POCAHELLO, IDAHO, WAS HELD. END PAGE FOUR



PAGE FIVE UNCLASSIFIED

ON MAY SIX LAST AT WHICH STUDENTS WERE INVITED TO DRIVE TO BOISE, IDAHO, TO PREVENT VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW'S AIRPLANE FROM LANDING AT THE BOISE AIRPORT ON MAY EIGHT NEXT. NO INFORMATION HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO INDICATE THESE STUDENTS HAVE OBTAINED TRANSPORTATION TO DATE.

BUILDING SEIZED AT UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO. ON MAY SIX LAST, APPROXIMATELY FIVE HUNDRED STUDENTS SEIZED THE UNION BUILDING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, AND ANNOUNCED INTENTIONS TO REMAIN IN SPITE OF THE GOVERNOR'S ORDER CLOSING THE CAMPUS UNTIL MAY ELEVEN NEXT. LATER IN THE EVENING, AN AUTOMOBILE WAS DRIVEN THROUGH A BARRICADE AROUND THE BUILDING INJURING FOUR STUDENTS. IN ADDITION, WARRANTS HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR FOUR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CHARGING THEM WITH THE STABBING OF A DEMONSTRATOR EARLIER THAT AFTERNOON.

COMPUTER BUILDING SEIZED AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. TWO HUNDRED STUDENTS AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY, SEIZED THE COURANT INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE BUILDING ON MAY SIX LAST. THIS BUILDING HOUSES A THREE MILLION DOLLAR COMPUTER OWNED BY THE  
END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX UNCLASSIFIED

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION. THE COMPUTER IS BEING HELD FOR ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS RANSOM, WHICH MONEY IS TO BE USED FOR THE BLACK PANTHER DEFENDANTS NOW IN CUSTODY IN NEW YORK. THE STUDENTS HAVE INDICATED THEY WILL SMASH THE COMPUTER IF POLICE OR OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ARE CALLED IN. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT HAS APPLIED FOR A COURT INJUNCTION TO CLEAR THE BUILDING. MEMBERS OF THE SDS ARE INVOLVED IN THIS TAKEOVER. STUDENTS CONTINUED TO HOLD THE BUILDING THIS MORNING.

POLICE ASSAULTED AT STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO. APPROXIMATELY FIVE HUNDRED STUDENTS AT STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO, FOLLOWING A MEETING ON CAMPUS, ATTACKED MEMBERS OF THE BUFFALO POLICE DEPARTMENT AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHO WERE STANDING BY NEAR THE CAMPUS. SMALL ASSAULT GROUPS NUMBERING FIFTY TO SEVENTY FIVE EMPLOYED HIT-AND-RUN TACTICS. THEY THREW BRICKS AND OTHER MISSILES AT THE OFFICERS, INJURING SEVERAL. TEAR GAS WAS USED TO BREAK UP THESE ASSAULTS. DURING THIS FAMPAGE, THE ROTC BUILDING WAS DAMAGED BY ARSON.

ARSONS AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. AT THREE P. M., YESTERDAY, TWO FIRES ERUPTED ON THE CAMPUS AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS,  
END PAGE SIX



PAGE SEVEN UNCLASSIFIED

OHIO. DAMAGE TO THESE BUILDINGS WAS LIGHT. A SHORT TIME LATER, FIFTEEN HUNDRED STUDENTS SURROUNDED THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT AND ANOTHER SMALL FIRE ERUPTED AT THE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE. SUBSEQUENTLY, THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO DECIDED TO CLOSE THE UNIVERSITY FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.

ROTC BUILDING FIRE BOMBED AT CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY. YESTERDAY, YOST HALL AT CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, WHICH BUILDING HOUSES THE ROTC FACILITIES AT THE UNIVERSITY, WAS FIRE BOMBED. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGE RESULTED.

DISORDERS AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. FOLLOWING A RALLY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WISCONSIN, DEMONSTRATORS BROKE INTO GROUPS AND SEVERAL HUNDRED BEGAN MARCHING ON A UNIVERSITY BUILDING. POLICE USED HEAVY TEAR GAS TO BREAK UP THIS DEMONSTRATION. FOLLOWING THIS, SEVERAL CONFRONTATIONS DEVELOPED BETWEEN POLICE AND ROVING DEMONSTRATORS. SIX ARRESTS WERE MADE. WINDOWS WERE BROKEN AND MINOR FIRES WERE STARTED AT SEVERAL SITES. FOLLOWING THESE DISORDERS, DEMONSTRATORS ROAMED THROUGH THE BUSINESS DISTRICT AND STONE THROWING AND OTHER ACTS

END PAGE SEVEN

PAGE EIGHT UNCLASSIFIED

OF DESTRUCTION COMMENCED. THE MAIN CAMPUS WAS BLOCKED BY THE NATIONAL GUARD. DURING THIS PERIOD, A TRUCK WAS FIRE BOMBED AND OVERTURNED. TWENTY ADDITIONAL ARRESTS RESULTED FROM THESE DISORDERS. THE MAYOR OF MADISON HAS IMPOSED A BAN ON THE SALE OF GASOLINE AND OTHER INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS.

DEMONSTRATIONS WERE HELD AT NUMEROUS OTHER COLLEGES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES YESTERDAY. THESE DEMONSTRATIONS WERE IN THE FORMS OF RALLIES, MARCHES, AND SIT-INS.

BT



RECEIVED  
WHCA

1970 MAY 6 22 11Z

K

OO WTE

DE USSS 342 1262100

ZNR UUUUU

O 062100Z MAY 70

FM - ASSISTANT DIRECTOR PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE  
TO PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTIVE DIV  
INFO ZEN/DIRECTOR

ZEN/DEPUTY DIRECTOR

WHITE HOUSE SITROOM (MR. KROGH; MR. BUTTERFIELD; MR. CAULFIELD;  
GENERAL HUGHES)

ZEN/INTELLIGENCE DIV

ZEN/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR PROTECTIVE FORCES

ZEN/PROTECTIVE SUPPORT DIV

VICE PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTIVE DIV

ZEN/EXECUTIVE PROTECTIVE SERVICE

ZEN/ASSISTANT DIRECTOR INVESTIGATIONS

BT

U N C L A S S I F I E D CITE NO. 2006 06MAY70 1700EDT

THERE HAVE BEEN NUMEROUS DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE PAST 24 HOURS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES REGARDING VIET NAM AND CAMBODIA SITUATION.

IN THE NEW ENGLAND AREA THERE HAVE BEEN NO REPORTS OR INSTANCES INVOLVING ACTS OF VIOLENCE OR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE. IT IS ESTIMATED AT THIS TIME THAT APPROXIMATELY 35 UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE NEW ENGLAND AREA ARE PRESENTLY ON STRIKE PROTESTING THE MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN CAMBODIA. IN A NUMBER OF THESE INSTITUTIONS IT IS REPORTED THAT CLASSES HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR.

EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO CHARTER APPROXIMATELY 15 BUSES FROM THE GREATER BOSTON AREA TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEMONSTRATION AT WASHINGTON, D.C. ON MAY 9, 1970.

REPORTS TO DATE INDICATE LITTLE SUCCESS IN THIS EFFORT. THE VIET NAM MORITORYUM COMMITTEE IS RECOMMENDING CAR POOLS AND AN ACCURATE ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBERS TRAVELLING TO WASHINGTON IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME.



MEMORIAL SERVICES AND RALLIES ARE BEING CONDUCTED AT SEVERAL NORTHEAST OHIO COLLEGES TODAY AND THIS EVENING. NO ACTS OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE HAVE BEEN REPORTED THIS DATE. A RALLY WILL BEGIN AT 1922EDST AT STROSACHER HALL, CASE-WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND, FEATURING SIDNEY PECK, DAVID DELLINGER, "AND OTHERS" SPEAKING ON VIETNAM, CAMBODIA, THE KENT STATE UNIVERSITY SHOOTING INCIDENT, AND POLITICAL REPRESSION. TODAY, CASE-WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY REPORTEDLY ABOLISHED THE AIR FORCE R.O.T.C. PROGRAM AT THAT UNIVERSITY.

ACCORDING TO THE INTELLIGENCE UNIT, PARMA, OHIO, POLICE DEPARTMENT, MEMBERS OF THE S.D.S. FROM THE AKRON, OHIO, AND NEW YORK STATE ARE ALLEGEDLY ENROUTE TO CLEVELAND TODAY FOR TH PURPOSE OF INCITING VIOLENCE AT MEMORIAL SERVICES BEING HELD THIS AFTERNOON AT CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND.

OBERLIN, OHIO POLICE CHIEF ADVISED THIS DATE THAT THE OBERLIN COLLEGE CAMPUS ALTHOUGH CLOSED, HAS BEEN UNOFFICIALLY THROWN OPEN TO DISPLACED KENT STATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. HE REFERRED TO THE OBERLIN CAMPUS AS "THE CAMPUS IN EXILE FOR K.S.U. STUDENTS". THE OBERLIN CAMPUS HAS BEEN DESIGNATED THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR THE "OHIO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITY COALITION" (COMPRISED OF FIFTEEN OHIO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES), THE CHIEF REPORTED THAT STUDENTS AT OBERLIN ARE ORGANIZING A MARCH ON THE OHIO CAPITOL AT COLUMBUS ON MAY 8, 1970, AND TO WASHINGTON, D.C. ON MAY 9, 1970. THE CHIEF SAID THAT U-HAUL TRUCKS ARE BEING LEASED TO TRANSPORT THE STUDENTS TO WASHINGTON. HE SAID THAT THE STUDENTS ARE ADVERTISING THE TELEPHONE NUMBER 774-4344 (OBERLIN) FOR FURTHER TRAVEL INFORMATION FOR THE COLUMBUS AND WASHINGTON TRIPS.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MD. CLASSES SUSPENDED ON ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY. PERMISSION SOUGHT AND GRANTED FOR BLOCKING OFF OF NORTH CHARLES STREET BETWEEN 33RD ST AND UNIVERSITY PARKWAY FOR A RALLY AT NOON THIS DATE. APPROXIMATELY 75 TO 100 STUDENTS BOLSTERED BY STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE CONDUCTED A PEACEFUL RALLY. SOURCES REPORTED DIVISIVENESS IN GROUP RESULTING IN A SPLIT WHEREBY SOME STUDENTS REMAINED AT THE RALLY SITE AND THE BALANCE ARE MARCHING SOUTH ON CHARLES STREET.

FIFTEEN STUDENTS WERE INJURED IN A DEMONSTRATION AT SETON HALL UNIVERSITY, SOUTH ORANGE, N.J. ON THE EVENING OF MAY 5, 1970.

AT 11:00 A.M. THIS DATE APPROXIMATELY 500 STUDENTS FROM UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, CARNEGIE-MELLON UNIVERSITY, DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY, POINT PARK COLLEGE AND ROBERT MORRIS COLLEGE MARCHED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH TO THE FEDERAL BUILDING ARRIVING APPROXIMATELY 1:00 P.M. A PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION WAS HELD AND SPEECHES GIVEN PROTESTING THE WAR IN VIETNAM, CAMBODIA, AND THE STUDENTS KILLED AT KENT STATE BY THE NATIONAL GUARD.



LEFT WING RADICAL STUDENTS AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN DEMONSTRATIONS CONSISTING OF ROCK-THROWING AND FIRES. THE ARMY ROTC BUILDING ON THE COLLEGE CAMPUS WAS DESTROYED IN FEBRUARY OF 1972. ON APRIL 4, 1972, A GROUP OF LEFT WING RADICALS STARTED A FIRE IN THE AIR FORCE ROTC BUILDING AND ONE-THIRD OF THE BUILDING WAS GUTTED BY FIRE.

AT WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

A RALLY WAS HELD YESTERDAY AND APPROXIMATELY 3500 PEOPLE ATTENDED, AT WHICH TIME SEVERAL BUILDING WERE OCCUPIED, INCLUDING THE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING BUILDING, WHERE WINDOWS AND EQUIPMENT WERE DAMAGED. CLASSES ARE NOT IN SESSION TODAY AND SCHOOL OFFICIALS HAVE SCHEDULED "TEACH-INS". SCHOOL OFFICIALS HAVE NOT REQUESTED ANY POLICE ASSISTANCE IN CONTROLLING THE STUDENTS.

AT FLINT JUNIOR COLLEGE FLINT, MICHIGAN, A GROUP OF DEMONSTRATORS WERE CARRYING SIGNS, WHICH DEPICTED A CARICATURE OF THE PRESIDENT, UNDER WHICH WAS THE INSCRIPTION "KILL THE BUM". FURTHER INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED THAT THOSE SIGNS ACTUALLY READ "KILL THE BUMS". THOSE SIGN CARRIERS CLAIMED THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS REFERRED TO COLLEGE STUDENTS AS "BUMS", AND THAT THEY DEDUCE THAT THE PRESIDENT WANTS THE "BUMS" (PROTESTING COLLEGE STUDENTS) KILLED. THERE HAS BEEN NO PROPERTY DAMAGE BY THE DEMONSTRATORS AT THAT INSTITUTION DURING THE PAST WEEK, AND THERE HAVE BEEN NO ARRESTS OR INJURIES WITH THE DEMONSTRATION.

MAY 5 MOLOTOV COCKTAILS THROWN INTO WINDOWS OF U.S. ARMY RESERVE UNIT, KNOXVILLE, TENN. DAMAGE AMOUNTING TO \$5000

MAY 7 STEERING COMMITTEE, SGA, UNIV OF TENN. STUDENTS PLAN DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF U.S. ARMY RESERVE UNIT, KNOXVILLE. THREE DAY STRIKE ON UNIV. OF TENN. CAMPUS, KNOXVILLE, TENN. BEGINNING 6 PM MAY 6 WITH MEMORIAL CEREMONY FOR STUDENTS KILLED AT KENT ST. U ON MONDAY. AT NOON THURSDAY, MAY 7, MEMORIAL SERVICE BY UNIV. OF TENN. STUDENTS. PM (EDT) MAY 7 FILM ENTITLED "AGAINST THE WALL" WILL BE SHOWN ON UNIV. OF TENN. CAMPUS. THIS IS NEWSREEL CLIPS OF 1968 DEMONSTRATIONS AT COLUMBIA UNIV.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, UNIV. OF TENN. STUDENTS PLAN MARCH ON POST OFFICE, IN KNOXVILLE, IN PROTEST OF WAR.

AS THE RESULT OF DEMONSTRATIONS AT UCLA ON 5-5, 74 PERSONS WERE PLACED UNDER ARREST, 13 WERE FELONY ARRESTS. AT THE PRESENT TIME, LOS ANGELES PD REMAINS ON A TACTICAL ALERT AND POLICE UNITS ARE PRESENT ON CAMPUS. DURING THE EVENING, THERE WERE NUMEROUS MINOR DISTURBANCES AND TRASH CAN FIRES, BUT NO MAJOR CONFRONTATIONS.

AS THE RESULTS OF DEMONSTRATIONS ON CAMPUS, THE MEXICAN/AMERICAN STUDIES BUILDING WAS BURNED TO THE GROUND AT SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE COLLEGE.

AT 12:00 NOON THIS DATE, GOVERNOR REAGAN ANNOUNCED THAT ALL NINE STATE UNIVERSITIES AND 19 STATE COLLEGES WILL BE CLOSED AT 12:00 MIDNIGHT UNTIL 5-11.

AT MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY MEETINGS ARE BEING HELD BY RADICAL STUDENTS. SITUATION IS DESCRIBED AS "VERY HOT". ROADS HAVE BEEN BLOCKED INTO THE CAMPUS BY STUDENTS. AREA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ARE NEARBY FOR EXPECTED TROUBLE.

BT



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ACTIVITIES

(5:00 P.M. EDT, May 7, 1970)

Student and other youth groups wishing to assemble in Washington, D.C. and demonstrate in protest of the President's Cambodian action were granted a waiver of the normal (Court-imposed), 15-day "advance notice" requirement . . . . and told that the Washington Monument grounds would be made available. (This waiver was granted by the D.C. Court Wednesday afternoon, May 6th.) A speakers platform, communications equipment, and sanitation facilities are being made available.

Negotiations with what there is of a Mobilization leadership are currently being conducted by Graham Watt, Deputy Mayor, and Ken Tapman, an attorney in the Solicitors Office at the Department of the Interior.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 7, 1970

8:00 a.m.

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Here is some background information on the Cambodian action -- all drawn from recent briefings:

- The decision to go into the North Vietnamese-occupied sanctuaries in Cambodia was for the purpose not of expanding the war into Cambodia but for the purpose of ending the war in Vietnam and protecting the lives of 450,000 Americans who are stationed there. The decision was made under the Constitutional power and responsibility of the President as Commander-in-Chief to take measures for the defense of American men when they come under attack any place in the world.
- If we had done nothing, the North Vietnamese-occupied sanctuaries would have been linked up into a belt covering the entire border area between Cambodia and South Vietnam -- with the result that after we pulled out our next 150,000 men (leaving by that time well less than half of our ground combat strength of a year ago) the enemy could have launched a massive attack, one which would not only have risked American lives but destroyed the pacification and Vietnamization programs, and over-run Vietnam. In other words, the immediate decision was whether to do something against the sanctuaries or face up to the fact that we would have to withdraw. Doing nothing would mean that we should withdraw all American forces now to prevent the situation just described.
- The decision is limited both as to the extent of territory it is to cover and as to the time involved. Our troops and the South Vietnamese troops will go into Cambodia up to a maximum depth of 21 miles. In most cases, they have to

PERSONAL



PERSONAL

go in only five to six miles. Most of the operations will take 10-14 days to complete. The great majority of American forces will be out of Cambodia by the middle of June and all will be out by July 1st at the latest. There will be no American forces whatever in Cambodia after that time because our operations will be completed.

- These operations are directed primarily against North Vietnamese materiel and logistics bases, not against North Vietnamese personnel. Of course, this does not mean that no enemy troops will lose their lives. Already some 2500 of the enemy have been killed ... and over 500 have been captured.
- The weapons, the rice and the other logistic supplies which we are uncovering and capturing have taken 4-5 months to come down the Ho Chi Minh trail. When one adds to that the 4 months of rainy season which will begin in about 3 weeks, it becomes obvious that we have bought precious time (9-10 months), time which is absolutely essential for the success of our withdrawal program. Ten months to a year from now the ARVN will be ready to take on more of the responsibility for its own defense. It will be a formidable fighting force.
- As a result of our program, these things have been accomplished already:
  - The enemy's timetable has been completely disrupted and we have bought the precious time necessary for the Vietnamization and withdrawal programs to go forward.
  - The withdrawal of 150,000 Americans over the next year will go forward.
  - American casualties will be reduced.

On this latter point, it is very important to point out that already 3,000 individual weapons and over 200 crew served weapons have been captured. More graphically it can be pointed

PERSONAL



PERSONAL

out that 600,000 rounds of small arms ammunition have been captured ... along with 1039 mortar rounds and 3000 rockets. The 600,000 rounds of small arms ammunition could have and would have killed American men; the mortar rounds could have been and would have been lobbed into our base camps .... killing American men. The rockets could have been and would have been lobbed into our base camps and into the cities of South Vietnam .... killing Americans as well as Vietnamese. Everything that we have captured in the way of weapons has saved American lives and Vietnamese lives.

- In the final analysis, this decision was made by the President as Commander-in-Chief because of his conclusion that failing to make it would endanger the lives of American men, completely disrupt our withdrawal program and inevitably result in an ignominious defeat and precipitate withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam.
- On the plus side -- and particularly on the diplomatic side -- it should be pointed out that the credibility of American power in Vietnam as well as in other places in the world has now been re-established. The President warned in his speeches of November 3, December 15 and April 20 that if the enemy took actions in Cambodia, Laos or North Vietnam which he considered endangered American men, he would react strongly. By his (the President's) reacting this way in Cambodia, the enemy now knows that if he comes across the DMZ, if he escalates our casualties in Vietnam, if he tries to disrupt our withdrawal program .... (with Cambodia no longer a privileged sanctuary) he will encounter many serious problems in other parts of his long front. For the past five years, great nations as well as small nations have had serious doubt that any American President would have the will to use his Executive powers for the defense of U.S. interests. Now that doubt has been dispelled. This does not mean that we will become engaged in more conflicts; but rather, that we will deter conflicts. In this respect, the lesson of Korea comes to mind.



PERSONAL

-- To make some fairly hard-hitting points, you can say very bluntly:

- "Look, you can vote against the war in Vietnam and vote against the war in Cambodia, but there are 450,000 American men there, so don't tie the hands of our Commander-in-Chief. If you do, then you must assume responsibility for their lives . . . . rather than leaving such responsibility, and the decisions connected with it, to him.
- "Don't stab our men in the back while they are fighting for this country in Vietnam.
- "Don't take any actions on the floor of Congress which will give aid and comfort to the enemy and encourage that enemy to launch more offensives and kill more Americans. "

-- One final point that should be made concerns public reaction. You can and should point out that the Gallup Poll indicated the American people favored the President's policy 51% to 35%; that the CBS poll showed 62% of the people favored the President's move in Cambodia; that the Chilton Research Poll, with over 1000 samples taken immediately after the speech on Friday, showed 65% of the American people favored the action taken by the President in Cambodia.

-- You should put squarely on the back of the Congress responsibility for risking American lives and responsibility for an ignominious American defeat if it succeeds in tying the President's hands through a Congressional appropriation route.

-- You should lean hard on the fact that this decision rejected our getting pulled into another war in Cambodia.

PERSONAL



PERSONAL

It rejected also a huge arms program for Cambodia. It rejected sending American men in to defend Cambodia. What we are protecting are American men whose lives are threatened by an enemy perched in privileged North Vietnamese-occupied sanctuaries along South Vietnam's borders with Cambodia and Laos.

*Alexander P. Butterfield*  
Alexander P. Butterfield  
Deputy Assistant to the President



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 7, 1970  
8:00 a.m.

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Here is some background information on the Cambodian action -- all drawn from recent briefings:

- The decision to go into the North Vietnamese-occupied sanctuaries in Cambodia was for the purpose not of expanding the war into Cambodia but for the purpose of ending the war in Vietnam and protecting the lives of 450,000 Americans who are stationed there. The decision was made under the Constitutional power and responsibility of the President as Commander-in-Chief to take measures for the defense of American men when they come under attack any place in the world.
- If we had done nothing, the North Vietnamese-occupied sanctuaries would have been linked up into a belt covering the entire border area between Cambodia and South Vietnam -- with the result that after we pulled out our next 150,000 men (leaving by that time well less than half of our ground combat strength of a year ago) the enemy could have launched a massive attack, one which would not only have risked American lives but destroyed the pacification and Vietnamization programs, and over-run Vietnam. In other words, the immediate decision was whether to do something against the sanctuaries or face up to the fact that we would have to withdraw. Doing nothing would mean that we should withdraw all American forces now to prevent the situation just described.
- The decision is limited both as to the extent of territory it is to cover and as to the time involved. Our troops and the South Vietnamese troops will go into Cambodia up to a maximum depth of 21 miles. In most cases, they have to

PERSONAL



PERSONAL

go in only five to six miles. Most of the operations will take 10-14 days to complete. The great majority of American forces will be out of Cambodia by the middle of June and all will be out by July 1st at the latest. There will be no American forces whatever in Cambodia after that time because our operations will be completed.

- These operations are directed primarily against North Vietnamese materiel and logistics bases, not against North Vietnamese personnel. Of course, this does not mean that no enemy troops will lose their lives. Already some 2500 of the enemy have been killed ... and over 500 have been captured.
- The weapons, the rice and the other logistic supplies which we are uncovering and capturing have taken 4-5 months to come down the Ho Chi Minh trail. When one adds to that the 4 months of rainy season which will begin in about 3 weeks, it becomes obvious that we have bought precious time (9-10 months), time which is absolutely essential for the success of our withdrawal program. Ten months to a year from now the ARVN will be ready to take on more of the responsibility for its own defense. It will be a formidable fighting force.
- As a result of our program, these things have been accomplished already:
  - The enemy's timetable has been completely disrupted and we have bought the precious time necessary for the Vietnamization and withdrawal programs to go forward.
  - The withdrawal of 150,000 Americans over the next year will go forward.
  - American casualties will be reduced.

On this latter point, it is very important to point out that already 3,000 individual weapons and over 200 crew served weapons have been captured. More graphically it can be pointed

PERSONAL



PERSONAL

out that 600,000 rounds of small arms ammunition have been captured ... along with 1039 mortar rounds and 3000 rockets. The 600,000 rounds of small arms ammunition could have and would have killed American men; the mortar rounds could have been and would have been lobbed into our base camps .... killing American men. The rockets could have been and would have been lobbed into our base camps and into the cities of South Vietnam .... killing Americans as well as Vietnamese. Everything that we have captured in the way of weapons has saved American lives and Vietnamese lives.

- In the final analysis, this decision was made by the President as Commander-in-Chief because of his conclusion that failing to make it would endanger the lives of American men, completely disrupt our withdrawal program and inevitably result in an ignominious defeat and precipitate withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam.
- On the plus side -- and particularly on the diplomatic side -- it should be pointed out that the credibility of American power in Vietnam as well as in other places in the world has now been re-established. The President warned in his speeches of November 3, December 15 and April 20 that if the enemy took actions in Cambodia, Laos or North Vietnam which he considered endangered American men, he would react strongly. By his (the President's) reacting this way in Cambodia, the enemy now knows that if he comes across the DMZ, if he escalates our casualties in Vietnam, if he tries to disrupt our withdrawal program .... (with Cambodia no longer a privileged sanctuary) he will encounter many serious problems in other parts of his long front. For the past five years, great nations as well as small nations have had serious doubt that any American President would have the will to use his Executive powers for the defense of U.S. interests. Now that doubt has been dispelled. This does not mean that we will become engaged in more conflicts; but rather, that we will deter conflicts. In this respect, the lesson of Korea comes to mind.

PERSONAL



PERSONAL

-- To make some fairly hard-hitting points, you can say very bluntly:

- "Look, you can vote against the war in Vietnam and vote against the war in Cambodia, but there are 450,000 American men there, so don't tie the hands of our Commander-in-Chief. If you do, then you must assume responsibility for their lives .... rather than leaving such responsibility, and the decisions connected with it, to him.
- "Don't stab our men in the back while they are fighting for this country in Vietnam.
- "Don't take any actions on the floor of Congress which will give aid and comfort to the enemy and encourage that enemy to launch more offensives and kill more Americans."

-- One final point that should be made concerns public reaction. You can and should point out that the Gallup Poll indicated the American people favored the President's policy 51% to 35%; that the CBS poll showed 62% of the people favored the President's move in Cambodia; that the Chilton Research Poll, with over 1000 samples taken immediately after the speech on Friday, showed 65% of the American people favored the action taken by the President in Cambodia.

-- You should put squarely on the back of the Congress responsibility for risking American lives and responsibility for an ignominious American defeat if it succeeds in tying the President's hands through a Congressional appropriation route.

-- You should lean hard on the fact that this decision rejected our getting pulled into another war in Cambodia.

PERSONAL



PERSONAL

It rejected also a huge arms program for Cambodia. It rejected sending American men in to defend Cambodia. What we are protecting are American men whose lives are threatened by an enemy perched in privileged North Vietnamese-occupied sanctuaries along South Vietnam's borders with Cambodia and Laos.

*Alexander P. Butterfield*

Alexander P. Butterfield  
Deputy Assistant to the President

PERSONAL



chron

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1970  
10:00 a.m.

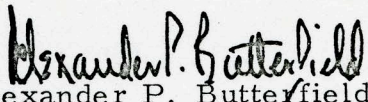
PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

SUBJECT: Briefing Material

Here is the latest report on U.S. troop successes in  
Cambodia.

  
Alexander P. Butterfield  
Deputy Assistant to the President

Attachment

PERSONAL



CAMBODIAN OPERATIONS

0700 (EDT) May 8, 1970

Total Operations

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Enemy KIA                 | 3,506     |
| POWs (Includes Detainees) | 884       |
| Individual Weapons        | 4,260     |
| Crew Served Weapons       | 625       |
| Bunkers Destroyed         | 1,642     |
| Rice                      | 1,976,000 |
| Man Months                | 43,653    |
| Small Arms Ammunition     | 1,133,241 |
| Rifle Ammunition          | 1,029,583 |
| Machine Gun Ammunition    | 103,658   |
| Mortar Rounds             | 1,780     |
| Large Rocket Rounds       | 380       |
| Smaller Rocket Rounds     | 4,419     |
| Trucks                    | 119       |
| US KIA                    | 48        |



Toan Thang 43 (Fish Hook)

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Enemy KIA              | 1,024      |
| POWs                   | 31         |
| Individual Weapons     | 2,356      |
| Crew Served Weapons    | 357        |
| Bunkers Destroyed      | 837        |
| Rice                   | 1,602,000  |
| Man Months             | 35,564     |
| Small Arms Ammunition  | 975,924    |
| Rifle ammunition       | 872,266    |
| Machine Gun ammunition | 103,658    |
| Mortar Rounds          | 905        |
| Large Rocket Rounds    | 15         |
| Smaller Rocket Rounds  | 40         |
| Trucks                 | 104        |
| Gas Masks              | 1,100      |
| Medical Supplies       | 24,000 lbs |
| US KIA                 | 23         |



0700 (EDT) May 8, 1970

Rock Crusher (Parrot's Beak)

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Enemy KIA             | 2,210   |
| POWs                  | 835     |
| Individual Weapons    | 1,401   |
| Crew Served Weapons   | 223     |
| Bunkers Destroyed     | 706     |
| Rice                  | 261,000 |
| Man Months            | 5,794   |
| Small Arms Ammunition | 157,017 |
| Mortar Rounds         | 875     |
| Large Rocket Rounds   | 365     |
| Smaller Rocket Rounds | 4,375   |
| US KIA                | 5       |



0700 (EDT) May 8, 1970

Binh Tay 1 (Base Area 702)

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| Enemy KIA          | 60         |
| Individual Weapons | 13         |
| Rice               | 37,000 lbs |
| Man Months         | 828        |
| Bunkers Destroyed  | 34         |
| US KIA             | 4          |

Toan Thang 44 (Base Area 354)

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| Enemy KIA          | 136    |
| Individual Weapons | 26     |
| Rice               | 54,000 |
| Man Months         | 1,200  |
| Bunkers Destroyed  | 15     |
| US KIA             | 8      |

Toan Thang 45 (Base Area 351)

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Enemy KIA           | 61 |
| Individual Weapons  | 8  |
| Crew Served Weapons | 2  |
| Small Rockets       | 2  |
| Trucks              | 12 |
| US KIA              | 10 |



0700 (EDT) May 8, 1970

Toan Thang 46 (Base Area 350)

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Enemy KIA           | 8         |
| Individual Weapons  | 456       |
| Crew Served Weapons | 43        |
| Rice                | 4,000 lbs |
| Bunkers Destroyed   | 50        |
| US KIA              | 3         |



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1970

FYI copies sent to:

Messrs. Ehrlichman  
Kissinger  
Keogh  
Klein  
Magruder  
Ziegler  
Colson  
Nofziger  
Timmons  
Dent  
Harlow  
Cole  
Safire

FYI copies sent on May 11 to:

Messrs. Morton  
Chotiner  
Buchanan  
Flanigan

FYI copy sent on May 13 to:

B/General Hughes



chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 7, 1970

8:00 a.m.

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Here is some background information on the Cambodian action -- all drawn from recent briefings:

- The decision to go into the North Vietnamese-occupied sanctuaries in Cambodia was for the purpose not of expanding the war into Cambodia but for the purpose of ending the war in Vietnam and protecting the lives of 450,000 Americans who are stationed there. The decision was made under the Constitutional power and responsibility of the President as Commander-in-Chief to take measures for the defense of American men when they come under attack any place in the world.
- If we had done nothing, the North Vietnamese-occupied sanctuaries would have been linked up into a belt covering the entire border area between Cambodia and South Vietnam -- with the result that after we pulled out our next 150,000 men (leaving by that time well less than half of our ground combat strength of a year ago) the enemy could have launched a massive attack, one which would not only have risked American lives but destroyed the pacification and Vietnamization programs, and over-run Vietnam. In other words, the immediate decision was whether to do something against the sanctuaries or face up to the fact that we would have to withdraw. Doing nothing would mean that we should withdraw all American forces now to prevent the situation just described.
- The decision is limited both as to the extent of territory it is to cover and as to the time involved. Our troops and the South Vietnamese troops will go into Cambodia up to a maximum depth of 21 miles. In most cases, they have to

PERSONAL



PERSONAL

go in only five to six miles. Most of the operations will take 10-14 days to complete. The great majority of American forces will be out of Cambodia by the middle of June and all will be out by July 1st at the latest. There will be no American forces whatever in Cambodia after that time because our operations will be completed.

- These operations are directed primarily against North Vietnamese materiel and logistics bases, not against North Vietnamese personnel. Of course, this does not mean that no enemy troops will lose their lives. Already some 2500 of the enemy have been killed ... and over 500 have been captured.
- The weapons, the rice and the other logistic supplies which we are uncovering and capturing have taken 4-5 months to come down the Ho Chi Minh trail. When one adds to that the 4 months of rainy season which will begin in about 3 weeks, it becomes obvious that we have bought precious time (9-10 months), time which is absolutely essential for the success of our withdrawal program. Ten months to a year from now the ARVN will be ready to take on more of the responsibility for its own defense. It will be a formidable fighting force.
- As a result of our program, these things have been accomplished already:
  - The enemy's timetable has been completely disrupted and we have bought the precious time necessary for the Vietnamization and withdrawal programs to go forward.
  - The withdrawal of 150,000 Americans over the next year will go forward.
  - American casualties will be reduced.

On this latter point, it is very important to point out that already 3,000 individual weapons and over 200 crew served weapons have been captured. More graphically it can be pointed

PERSONAL



PERSONAL

out that 600,000 rounds of small arms ammunition have been captured ... along with 1039 mortar rounds and 3000 rockets. The 600,000 rounds of small arms ammunition could have and would have killed American men; the mortar rounds could have been and would have been lobbed into our base camps .... killing American men. The rockets could have been and would have been lobbed into our base camps and into the cities of South Vietnam .... killing Americans as well as Vietnamese. Everything that we have captured in the way of weapons has saved American lives and Vietnamese lives.

- In the final analysis, this decision was made by the President as Commander-in-Chief because of his conclusion that failing to make it would endanger the lives of American men, completely disrupt our withdrawal program and inevitably result in an ignominious defeat and precipitate withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam.
- On the plus side -- and particularly on the diplomatic side -- it should be pointed out that the credibility of American power in Vietnam as well as in other places in the world has now been re-established. The President warned in his speeches of November 3, December 15 and April 20 that if the enemy took actions in Cambodia, Laos or North Vietnam which he considered endangered American men, he would react strongly. By his (the President's) reacting this way in Cambodia, the enemy now knows that if he comes across the DMZ, if he escalates our casualties in Vietnam, if he tries to disrupt our withdrawal program .... (with Cambodia no longer a privileged sanctuary) he will encounter many serious problems in other parts of his long front. For the past five years, great nations as well as small nations have had serious doubt that any American President would have the will to use his Executive powers for the defense of U.S. interests. Now that doubt has been dispelled. This does not mean that we will become engaged in more conflicts; but rather, that we will deter conflicts. In this respect, the lesson of Korea comes to mind.



PERSONAL

- To make some fairly hard-hitting points, you can say very bluntly:
  - "Look, you can vote against the war in Vietnam and vote against the war in Cambodia, but there are 450,000 American men there, so don't tie the hands of our Commander-in-Chief. If you do, then you must assume responsibility for their lives . . . . rather than leaving such responsibility, and the decisions connected with it, to him.
  - "Don't stab our men in the back while they are fighting for this country in Vietnam.
  - "Don't take any actions on the floor of Congress which will give aid and comfort to the enemy and encourage that enemy to launch more offensives and kill more Americans. "
- One final point that should be made concerns public reaction. You can and should point out that the Gallup Poll indicated the American people favored the President's policy 51% to 35%; that the CBS poll showed 62% of the people favored the President's move in Cambodia; that the Chilton Research Poll, with over 1000 samples taken immediately after the speech on Friday, showed 65% of the American people favored the action taken by the President in Cambodia.
- You should put squarely on the back of the Congress responsibility for risking American lives and responsibility for an ignominious American defeat if it succeeds in tying the President's hands through a Congressional appropriation route.
- You should lean hard on the fact that this decision rejected our getting pulled into another war in Cambodia.

PERSONAL



PERSONAL

It rejected also a huge arms program for Cambodia. It rejected sending American men in to defend Cambodia. What we are protecting are American men whose lives are threatened by an enemy perched in privileged North Vietnamese-occupied sanctuaries along South Vietnam's borders with Cambodia and Laos.

  
Alexander P. Butterfield  
Deputy Assistant to the President

PERSONAL



*Chrou*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1970

5:00 p.m.

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

SUBJECT: Briefing Material

The attached material will bring you up-to-date on U. S. troop successes in Cambodia, youth activities nationwide, and events here in the District of Columbia.

*Alexander P. Butterfield*  
Alexander P. Butterfield

Deputy Assistant to the President

Attachments

PERSONAL



Total Operations

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Enemy KIA                 | 3,607     |
| POWs (Includes Detainees) | 1,004     |
| Individual Weapons        | 4,511     |
| Crew Served Weapons       | 644       |
| Bunkers Destroyed         | 1,662     |
| Rice (lbs)                | 2,052,660 |
| Man Months                | 45,610    |
| Small Arms Ammunition     | 1,327,999 |
| Rifle Ammunition          | 1,148,981 |
| Machine Gun Ammunition    | 179,018   |
| Mortar Rounds             | 1,603     |
| Large Rocket Rounds       | 440       |
| Smaller Rocket Rounds     | 3,777     |
| Trucks                    | 124       |
| US KIA                    | 53        |
| ARVN KIA                  | 179       |



Rock Crusher (Parrot's Beak)

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Enemy KIA             | 2,211   |
| POWs                  | 837     |
| Individual Weapons    | 1,401   |
| Crew Served Weapons   | 223     |
| Bunkers Destroyed     | 706     |
| Rice (lbs)            | 261,000 |
| Man Months            | 5,799   |
| Small Arms Ammunition | 191,515 |
| Mortar Rounds         | 688     |
| Large Rocket Rounds   | 365     |
| Smaller Rocket Rounds | 3,735   |
| US KIA                | 5       |



Toan Thang 43 (Fish Hook)

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Enemy KIA              | 1,046     |
| POWs                   | 145       |
| Individual Weapons     | 2,358     |
| Crew Served Weapons    | 357       |
| Bunkers Destroyed      | 837       |
| Rice (lbs)             | 1,662,000 |
| Man Months             | 36,932    |
| Small Arms Ammunition  | 975,924   |
| Rifle Ammunition       | 872,266   |
| Machine Gun Ammunition | 103,658   |
| Mortar Rounds          | 905       |
| Large Rocket Rounds    | 15        |
| Smaller Rocket Rounds  | 40        |
| Trucks                 | 109       |
| Gas Masks              | 1,100     |
| Medical Supplies       | 24,000    |
| US KIA                 | 24        |



Binh Tay 1 (Base Area 702)

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Enemy KIA             | 74     |
| Individual Weapons    | 26     |
| Crew Served Weapons   | 2      |
| Rice (lbs)            | 55,600 |
| Man Months            | 1,235  |
| Small Arms Ammunition | 350    |
| Bunkers Destroyed     | 54     |
| Live Stock (Head)     | 1,079  |
| US KIA                | 7      |

Toan Thang 44 (Base Area 354)

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| Enemy KIA          | 151    |
| Individual Weapons | 27     |
| Rice (lbs)         | 66,000 |
| Man Months         | 1,466  |
| Bunkers Destroyed  | 15     |
| US KIA             | 7      |

Toan Thang 45 (Base Area 351)

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| Enemy KIA           | 116   |
| Individual Weapons  | 134   |
| Crew Served Weapons | 8     |
| Rice (lbs)          | 4,000 |
| Man Months          | 88    |
| Large Rocket Rounds | 60    |
| Small Rocket Rounds | 2     |



Toan Thang 45 (Base Area 351) Continued

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Small Arms Ammunition | 160,560 |
|-----------------------|---------|

|        |    |
|--------|----|
| Trucks | 12 |
|--------|----|

|        |    |
|--------|----|
| US KIA | 10 |
|--------|----|



Toan Thang 46 (Base Area 350)

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| Enemy KIA           | 9     |
| Individual Weapons  | 565   |
| Crew Served Weapons | 54    |
| Rice (lbs)          | 4,000 |
| Bunkers Destroyed   | 50    |
| US KIA              | 0     |



YOUTH ACTIVITIES NATIONWIDE  
(5:00 p.m., May 8, 1970)

As young people started moving toward Washington, D. C. for Saturday's demonstration, nationwide student violence declined noticeably ... except in New York. Many campuses held memorial services for the Kent State students.

Although the New Mobilization Committee has made the prediction to the College Press Service that between 50,000 and 100,000 protesters will participate in the Washington, D. C. demonstration on May 9th, there have been a number of reliable reports to the effect that students are no longer as bitter as they were a few days ago.

A current UPI press release is attached.



## ADD STUDENTS, CHICAGO

## AROUND THE NATION

⊗ MARYLAND--THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND WAS THE SCENE OF A CONFRONTATION BETWEEN 800 OF THE SCHOOL'S 3,500 TEACHERS AND THE ADMINISTRATION. THE ADMINISTRATION HAD ANNOUNCED THE CAMPUS AT COLLEGE PARK WOULD BE CLOSED DURING THE WEEKEND, BUT THE DISSIDENT TEACHERS DEMANDED IT BE KEPT OPEN FOR DEMONSTRATORS WHO PLANNED TO MARCH IN WASHINGTON SATURDAY. ABOUT 8,000 OF THE SCHOOL'S 30,000 STUDENTS MET WITH THE 800 FACULTY MEMBERS LAST NIGHT.

⊗ ILLINOIS--THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-CHICAGO CIRCLE CAMPUS WAS CLOSED THURSDAY UNTIL NEXT WEDNESDAY BECAUSE OF SECURITY PROBLEMS AND AN "INCREASING INFLUX OF PERSONS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH OUR UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY." A FIRE BROKE OUT IN THE CONCORDIA COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING IN THE CHICAGO SUBURB OF RIVER FOREST THURSDAY NIGHT.

⊗ IOWA--UNIVERSITY OF IOWA PRESIDENT WILLARD BOYD THURSDAY NIGHT ANNOUNCED HE WOULD SUMMARILY DISMISS ANY STUDENT CHARGED WITH VIOLATING SCHOOL CONDUCT RULES. LATER, A GROUP OF STUDENTS BROKE INTO THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND STATE POLICE WERE SENT TO IOWA CITY. AT AMES, 23 PERSONS WERE ARRESTED THURSDAY AFTER STUDENTS FROM IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATED AT SELECTIVE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS.

⊗ NEW YORK CITY--THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ANNOUNCED ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE NATION'S LARGEST CITY WOULD BE CLOSED TODAY AS A MEMORIAL TO THE FOUR KENT STATE UNIVERSITY DEAD.

⊗ MICHIGAN--SIT-INS WERE IN PROGRESS AT CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, WAYNE STATE, NORTHERN MICHIGAN AND OAKLAND UNIVERSITIES.

⊗ MINNESOTA--SIXTY CARLETON AND ST. OLAF COLLEGE STUDENTS WERE ARRESTED IN MINNEAPOLIS WHEN THEY BLOCKED ENTRANCES TO THE FEDERAL BUILDING.

⊗ INDIANA--SEVEN DEMONSTRATORS WERE ARRESTED AT THE FEDERAL BUILDING IN INDIANAPOLIS. EIGHT FRANKLIN COLLEGE STUDENTS WERE ARRESTED FOR BLOCKING A BUS LOADED WITH MOUTHS HEADED FOR DRAFT EXAMINATIONS.

⊗ MASSACHUSETTS--TWO THOUSAND PERSONS RALLIED IN HARVARD YARD THURSDAY. LATER, 25 MEMBERS OF THE NOVEMBER ACTION COALITION DEMANDED TO SPEAK TO ADMINISTRATIVE VICE PRESIDENT LEWIS G. WIGGINS--WHOM THEY ACCUSED OF FIRING TWO BLACK PAINTERS' HELPERS--AND "HANDLED" HIM.

⊗ OHIO--OHIO UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT CLAUDE SOWLE REAFFIRMED HIS DECISION TO KEEP THE ATHENS SCHOOL OPEN DESPITE FIREBOMBING OF AN ROTC SUPPLY ROOM. AT MARIETTA, A FIRE AT MARIETTA UNIVERSITY CAUSED \$35,000 TO \$40,000 DAMAGE TO A BOOK STORE.

⊗ FLORIDA--GOV. CLAUDE KIRK GOT "INPUT" FOR HIS MEETING WITH PRESIDENT NIXON MONDAY OVERNIGHT FROM STUDENTS ON THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS AT TALLAHASSEE. IRD GOT HOARSE IN THE CHILLY NIGHT AIR A

CAMPUS AT TALLAHASSEE. KIRK GOT HOARSE IN THE CHILLY NIGHT AIR ANSWERING QUESTIONS FROM 300 STUDENTS. HE PLANNED THE SAME THING FRIDAY NIGHT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI.

⊗ TEXAS--MANY PROFESSORS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON ALLOWED THEIR CLASSES TO DISCUSS ISSUES OF THE DAY. AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, MORE THAN 1,000 PROTESTERS SLEPT ON THE MAIN HALL OF THE CAMPUS.

⊗ LOUISIANA--NINE PERSONS WERE ARRESTED IN NEW ORLEANS IN A MARCH TO JACKSON SQUARE IN THE FRENCH QUARTER AT THE SAME TIME AS TULANE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT HERBERT E. LONGENNECKER ANNOUNCED 3,600 OF THE SCHOOL'S 8,000 STUDENTS COULD WITHDRAW FROM CLASS WITHOUT PENALTY.

⊗ ARIZONA--DR. H. NEWBURN, PRESIDENT OF ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY AT TEMPE, SAID CLASSES WERE OPTIONAL THURSDAY AND TODAY SO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS COULD ENGAGE IN "REFLECTION, DISCUSSION AND PRAYER."

⊗ WASHINGTON--IN SEATTLE, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON STUDENTS BROKE WINDOWS IN TWO BANKS AT THE SCHOOL'S APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY. AT LEAST SIX PERSONS WERE ARRESTED.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ACTIVITIES

(5:00 p.m., May 8, 1970)

The following report was released by the Associated Press wire earlier today:

President Nixon, facing plans for a massive antiwar rally, moved today to open better channels of communication with college students and others protesting the Southeast Asia conflict.

He arranged to have high Government officials available for information discussions with the protesters Friday and Saturday.

He also announced appointment of Chancellor G. Alexander Heard of Vanderbilt University as his Special Adviser to keep him posted on student thinking.

The President said Heard would serve "for the next two critical months," as his eyes and ears in the academic community.

"I recognize," Nixon said in a statement, "the profound concerns that are rending many of our campuses today. However, this is a time for communication rather than violence, and above all for mutual understanding."

Secretary of Welfare Robert Finch announced the Administration's plans to have policy makers available for student discussions.

"The President hopes that these officials will find the experience of exchanging ideas with these concerned visitors as rewarding as he found his meetings with students and college presidents this week," said Finch.

The policy makers will set up desks on the Mall near the Capitol for informal discussions Friday afternoon. Meeting rooms will be opened in the HEW building on Saturday.

HEW spokesmen could not specify what officials would meet with students, but they indicated Cabinet Secretaries and their top Deputies would participate.

[End of Press Release]



(Although most of you know already the details concerning the information center which Secretary Finch has set up at HEW, let me simply add that 40 incoming telephone lines have been installed at the center ... for the purpose of handling requests from student and other youth organizations for meetings with the President, his staff, and Administration officials. The telephone number is 432-0550.)

In an effort to take every reasonable step to ease tensions over "demonstration locations," Administration and District of Columbia officials have decided to allow the protesters to move in along the Police barriers at H Street on the north edge of Lafayette Park ... and along the Police barriers on the south side of E Street in the Ellipse area. (Previously demonstrators were to be held within the Monument grounds on the south side of Constitution Avenue.)

The Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) have accused the demonstration leaders of deliberately planning a confrontation to produce violence. The YAF are urging students to "stay away from the White House tomorrow."

Washington Police Chief Jerry Wilson has issued an appeal for an orderly weekend. He said that he and his men were dedicated to the maintenance of orderliness within the District of Columbia.