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## Nixon Strategy for Ridding a Tempest

From Page 1

war goes on.

President Nixon's latest forecast that "the war will be over" three years from now, would mean war's end by October, 1972. If the anti-war challengers hold to their demonstration threat, that would put them in a position of unending challenge to the Administration as the war winds down by the President's prediction.

The mathematics are interesting. By December, 1970, if the war is still on, which it is almost certain to be, there presumably would be 15 days

of demonstrating. If the war would last until February, 1972, the sponsors would be pledged to a constant, daily effort.

No one can clearly forecast what lies down that chaotic road.

The date of the national holiday by the middle of next month is an unpredictable enough. But this can explain why the President has now laid the groundwork for exercising his options about what he announces on November 3.

This way the White House can contend, as it is contending, that it is not being

forced by current pressures to schedule a November 3 report on the entire Vietnam situation as it exists at the time.

That date also happens to be a day before many municipalities hold elections, in some of which there are candidates with identifiable "hawk" or "dove" views on the war.

By November 3, the Nation, and the President, will have a measure of the impact of the first stage of the war moratorium drive.

In addition, the President will have additional knowledge of the North Vietnamese, Viet Cong and the Sai-

gon government's appraisal of the war. Not least of all, by then the President will have a few weeks' additional knowledge of the level of combat in South Vietnam.

If the President concludes that the domestic pressures on him are heavy enough to require it, he could announce an additional, limited, slice of American troop withdrawals, this year, or even a very large project of withdrawal, extending through 1970.

Senator Edward W. Brooke (Rep-Mass) already has stated publicly that he expects the President to announce a

big long-term figure for major public impact.

Brooke said "I'm not just talking about 10,000 to 25,000 troops" beyond the 60,000 now slated to be pulled back by December 15 but reduction that would "generally continue right into 1970."

Whether such an announcement would appease the President's critics, or only cause them to press harder for a quick end to the war, is an open question. Part of the answer will depend on the total domestic climate.

And that climate is going to be affected by another factor — apart from the anti-

war moratorium — namely, the Vietnam hearings, now set by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, starting October 27.

What the Nixon Administration obviously is not doing is to satisfy its extreme war critics, which it obviously cannot accomplish, but to gain the tolerability of middle Americans.

So far, United States withdrawals from South Vietnam have been projected, since the first announcement in June, at the rate of 10,000 a month.

If only that rate were con-

tinued through 1970, it would take out 120,000 more United States troops, bringing the total pullback near the 200,000 mark, including the 60,000 troops already scheduled to leave by December 15.

On Sunday, Secretary of State William P. Rogers indicated United States withdrawals could be quickened beyond 10,000-a-month. But the most difficult portion of the troop withdrawal strategy would still remain, unless American public pressures abated with the pullout of United States combat forces.

South Vietnam wants to re-

tain about 200,000 American

troops, combat and logistic

troops beyond not just

1970, but beyond 1972. Pres-

### Proclamation by Alioto

## Bay Area's Moratorium

From Page 1

there were links between

some moratorium organizers

and the Communists.

Agnew said at the news

conference that the moratorium

leaders "should regard the support of a totalitarian

government which has no

in its hands the blood of 40-

600 Americans.

The premier's letter

urged success to the "left

of State, progressive people

who have said they were

demanded that the Nixon

administration "put an end to

the Vietnam aggressive war

and immediately bring all

American troops home."

CHARGEABLE

Agnew said the moratorium

leaders — and members

of Congress who have

spoken out in support of the

demorstration — now

chargeable with the knowl-

edge of this letter and must

clearly enunciate the purpose

of their protest.

Asked how he might dis-

associate himself from a letter

written in Hanoi, the

vice president replied:

"That's up to them. They

organized the demonstration.

Let them figure out how to

explain it."

The moratorium head-

quarters in Washington issued

a two-sentence response:

"October 15 is an appeal to

the conscience of the Ameri-

can people. It is regrettable

the administration would

use this stress in an at-

tempt to discredit the patri-

otism of the millions of

Americans who sincerely de-

sire peace."

QUESTION

Reporters asked Agnew if

he was engaged in a bid to

dampen the impact of the

protest.

"Absolutely not," he re-

sponded. "We didn't send the

letter. It was sent by a for-

eign power seeking to divide

the people of the United

States."

In a later briefing, White

House press secretary Ron-

ald L. Ziegler said Mr. Nixon

had summoned Agnew to his

office, where "it was deter-

mined" that he would call on

the demonstration leaders to

repudiate the Hanoi letter.

The President's spokesman

said the vice president has

said, "Ziegler added."

Mr. Nixon called up the

memory of the late President

Eisenhower earlier in the

day, when he told a White

House gathering he was seek-

ing "to bring the war in Viet-

nam to an end in a way that

will provide not a temporary

but a lasting peace."

MAMIE

With General Eisenhower's

widow, Mamie, at his side,

the President told leaders of

the People-to-People Pro-

gram, founded 13 years ago

by Mr. Eisenhower, that the

Vietnam debate "is not about

any desire of the American

people for war."

"The debate is about peace

— how to achieve it, how

best to achieve it," he said.

Mr. Nixon said that "hon-

est and honest words can

disagree about those

means, but let the world un-

derstand. The American peo-

ple want peace. We believe

in peace. We have fought

four wars in this century be-

cause we wanted peace."

The President paraphrased

similar remarks he said

were made to him by Mr. Ei-

senhower shortly before his

death last year. He said it

was Mr. Eisenhower's belief

that Americans had fought in

World War I and II and in

Korea to seek lasting peace.

KOREA

The President's view of

the Korean conflict, said

Mr. Nixon, was that "the

question was not just any

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to achieve its goal of "no

business as usual."

Most businesses, schools

and shops will remain open.

But in almost every school

around the Bay Area, al-

though no major demon-

strations planned in San Fran-

cisco today, noted in its pro-

clamation "it is time to inter-

rupt some time during the

regular schedule but have

designated for some sort of

session on the war. In addi-

tion, the city is to have

planned, numerous labor or-

ganizations and businesses have

announced their support for

the moratorium.

Mayor Alioto, while en-

dorsing the drive, also

announced no direct en-

dorsement.

The mayor's proclamation

was in pointed contrast to

grumblings at the State level

of government, where Gov-

ernor Ronald Reagan termed

the demonstration "one

which is scheduled under

the State Capitol — "ill

advised."

Bay Area law officials said

they had alerted their forces,

but indicated they ex-

pected no major trouble.

Mass demonstrations sched-

uled in San Francisco, Ber-

keley and Palo Alto.

The demonstrations in fact

seemed to win sanction

among elements of the estab-

lishment.

In Berkeley, the city council

voted 8 to 1 last night to

waive a necessary 24-hour

advance notice period to allow

moratorium marches at noon

from the University of Cal-

ifornia's Spauld Plaza and

Berkeley High School to a

major rally at People's Park

Avenue, Hearst Avenue and

Green Avenue.

Meanwhile, the avalanche

of comments on the moratorium

— most of them an-

nouncing support of the event

— continued throughout the

Bay Area.

Officers for Justice, the

black police officers' associa-

tion in San Francisco, was

one of five black organiza-

tions, including the NAACP,

the Bay Area Urban League,

Western Addition Community

Organization and Glide Me-

morial Church, to announce

"overwhelming support" of

the moratorium at a news

conference yesterday.

At San Francisco State Col-

lege, students planted more

than 1500 crude wooden

crosses and four flag-pole

coffins on the commons lawn

to symbolize California's

dead in the war.

OPPOSITION

Opposition to the moratorium

also cropped up, however.

In announcements of

counter demonstrations and

resolutions.

The Kings county commu-

nity of Lemoore urged its citi-

zens to fly American flags in

a demonstration of support

for President Nixon.

The San Mateo County

Board of Supervisors re-

jected a resolution endorsing

the moratorium and instead

unanimously passed a resolu-

tion supporting efforts by

President Nixon to "bring an

early end to the conflict in

Vietnam."

And national opponents

of the war have called on

the President to end the

policy to drive with their

car headlights on today.

Despite the opposition, however,

and despite state-

ments from President Nixon

that there is nothing new

we can learn from the demon-

strations," overwhelming