



New Tactics Aim To Move Nixon With Public Opinion

By BILL SIEVERT
Collegiate Press Service

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—In one of his rare displays of emotion, President Nixon showed a combination of determination and fear in his response to a reporter's question at his latest news conference about the plans for massive anti-war protests this fall.

"I have often said that there's really very little we can do with regard to running the university and college campuses of this country. We have enough problems running the nation, the national problems. Now I understand that there has been and continues to be opposition to the war in Vietnam on the campuses and also in the nation. As far as this kind of activity is concerned, we expect it.

"However," the President said, "under no circumstances will I be affected whatsoever by it."

Nixon's determined sentiments are similar to the position Lyndon Johnson took during the anti-war action of 1966 and 1967. Came 1968 and Johnson was affected. Richard Nixon realizes this and is trying very hard to minimize the effects of the anti-war movement as it re-builds itself this fall.

The build-up appears to be mostly in numbers, rather than in new tactics. The Vietnam Moratorium Committee is relying on the same tactics—class boycotts, teach-ins, rallies—which dominated the anti-war movement of the Johnson years. The New Mobilization Committee (to End the War in Vietnam) likewise is still relying on massive rallies and marches to convince the government to "bring the troops home now."

The difference this year is the support the anti-war movement is getting from the populace. With the number increasing rapidly, 500 student body presidents and editors have signed the call for the moratorium on classes October 15. Organizers now expect one million students to participate.

Organizational meetings at several campuses such as Syracuse University have drawn more than 1,000 students. A half-day petition campaign in support of the moratorium at George Washington University brought more than 1,000 signatures.

Even administrations are getting into the act. Rutgers University administration has announced that the university will officially observe the moratorium. At other universities administrations have reminded faculty members they may call off classes for the 15th and cautioned them against scheduling exams that day.

Small schools particularly seem to be getting into the spirit. The Colorado School of Mines, for example, has voted to boycott classes and canvass the community.

It will be particularly difficult for Nixon to ignore the protest if it comes, as is beginning to seem likely, from as wide a range of constituencies as students, universities, administrators, labor unions, some businessmen, and even some Republican members of Congress.

Senator Charles Goodell, a Republican (NY), and Rep. Allard Lowenstein (D-NY) both have demanded that Congress set a time limit by which all U.S. troops must be

withdrawn. Other members of Congress endorsing the proposals, including a caucus of Democrats who will support the Moratorium and hope to make Congress unable to meet Oct. 15 due to a lack of quorum.

Nixon, in his news conference, said though the proposals were too pessimistic He said the well-intentioned proposals would force the U.S. to continue its presence in Vietnam until the time limit (mid or late 1970). The proposals, however, actually set the time limit date as the maximum length of time the war can continue they left ample room for speedier withdrawal.

Of course, Nixon added, the proposals would stifle the U.S. in the Paris Peace Talks which still "have not made significant progress."

The President's hopes that his token withdrawals and draft call reductions would satisfy the growing numbers who believe the war should have been stopped long ago (not to mention the draft) already have been dashed. The plans for anti-war action continue to prosper, and the sincerity of the President's draft reductions continues to be challenged.

In answer to a reporter's question concerning intentional inflation of summer draft calls to allow for the timely reduction in the draft this fall just in time to appease student unrest, Nixon responded, "I don't consider that charge one of merit."

And the call for October, 1968, was 13,800 men compared with a call of 29,000 for the October. This October's call will now be spread over a three month-period, for monthly average call of about 10,000. The monthly average is only slightly lower than the monthly call for September, 1968.

In fact, draft calls have increased 70 percent to this date since Nixon announced his first Vietnam troop cutback in June.

But the President appears pleased with himself. "I think we're on the right course in Vietnam. We're on a course that is going to end this war," he said in his press conference. "It will end much sooner if we can have to an extent, the extent possible in this free country, a united front behind very reasonable proposals."

There may be a united front growing in this country, but it is not the front Nixon wants to see. Fall anti-war actions already slated are:

1.) SDS national anti-war action in Chicago to coincide with the continuing trial of the Chicago Eight, October 8-11. This is the most militant and unpredictable action planned.

2.) The Vietnam Moratorium, class work boycotts and appropriate non-violent protest actions, October 15, November 14-15 etc. (adding a day each month until the war is stopped.)

3.) The New Mobilization Committee's two-day death march from Arlington Cemetery to the Capitol, October 13-14.

4.) The New Mobilization Committee's national march to bring the troops home now, in Washington, D.C., November 15. A second march is planned for San Francisco the same day.

Who Will Succeed Ho Chi Minh In Vietnam?

Collegiate Press Service
By Tran Van Dinh

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—The Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV, North Vietnam) stipulates in its article 70:

"Should the President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam be incapacitated for a prolonged period by reason of ill health, the functions of President shall be exercised by the Vice President. Should the office of President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam fall vacant, the Vice President shall fulfill the functions of President until the election of a new President."

With the death of President Ho Chi Minh, 81-year-old Vice President Ton Duc Thanh becomes president of North Vietnam (DRV). Until the election of a new president by the National Assembly he will remain the ceremonial head of state. Still in good health, he appears frequently in official ceremonies in Hanoi to receive credentials from foreign ambassadors.

The National Assembly is likely to elect Pham Van Dong the present prime minister as the new president. Born 62 years ago in Quang Ngai (Central Vietnam) into a scholar mandarin family, he began at a very young age his education, under his father. He is a nationally known poet and writer and Chief of the Cabinet of Emperor Duy Tan.

In September 1955 he became Prime Minister, a post hitherto held by Ho Chi Minh himself. An austere man, he is expected to continue Ho's foreign and domestic policies and will leave the support of General Vo Nguyen Giap deputy pre-mier, Minister of defense, and commander-in-chief of the Vietnamese people's army.

If and when Pham Van Dong will be elevated to the functions of President, it is

likely he will be replaced by Pham Hung, the 52 year old deputy Prime Minister, a man who spent all his adult life in the communist movement in South Vietnam.

The passing of Ho Chi Minh will return the leadership of the DRV to the principle of collective leadership and individual responsibility, ideals Ho often preached. The powers of the party and state will be shared by Pham Van Dong, Le Duan (First Secretary of the party), Truong Chinh (President of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly), Vo Nguyen Giap, Le Thanh Nghi, Le Duc Tho, Nguyen Duy Trinh, and Pham Hung, to name the most important figures.

Competition and rivalry are not likely to develop among them, especially at a time when the war continues. They all support the policy of "building socialism in the North and liberation of the South." Besides being dedicated communists they are all fierce nationalists who have fought together in the last four decades under the same leader, "Uncle" Ho.

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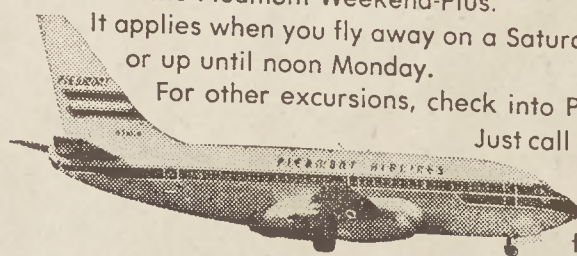
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