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Boston

The

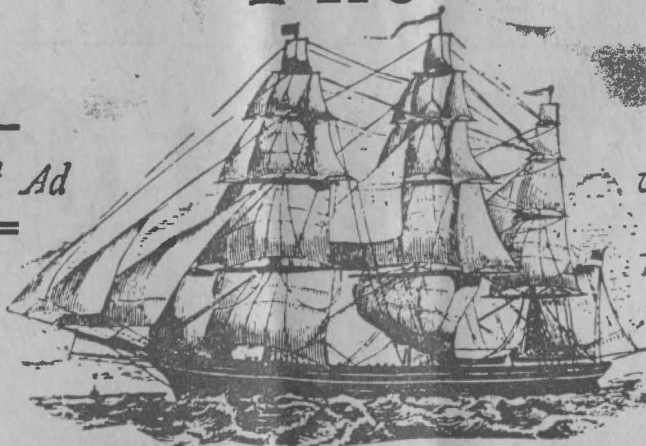
Globe

Containing the freshest Ad

vices Foreign and Domestic.

Volume II

Numb 4



A Printing of the Events of April 18th 1775 to the eve of April 19th 1775. Ninety Seven Years Before the First Publication of The Boston Globe.

MINUTEMEN IN BLOODY BATTLE WITH BRITISH TROOPS!

Reports from Concord, where the British troops were routed by the Minutemen earlier today after murdering eight and wounding nine citizens of Lexington on that town's green, were still filtering into Boston as we went to press.

It is clearly indicated, however, that the invaders suffered not only 200 casualties and the total defeat that was so merited in the circumstanc-

es, but that they were totally routed. Our correspondent on the scene, himself a Minuteman and hence not free to cover this story with his customary eye for detail, was one of the early arrivals back in Boston. He reports that Minutemen, including young boys, poured shot into the retreating British troops from every possible vantage point, and that the invaders will long re-

member the thrashing they took.

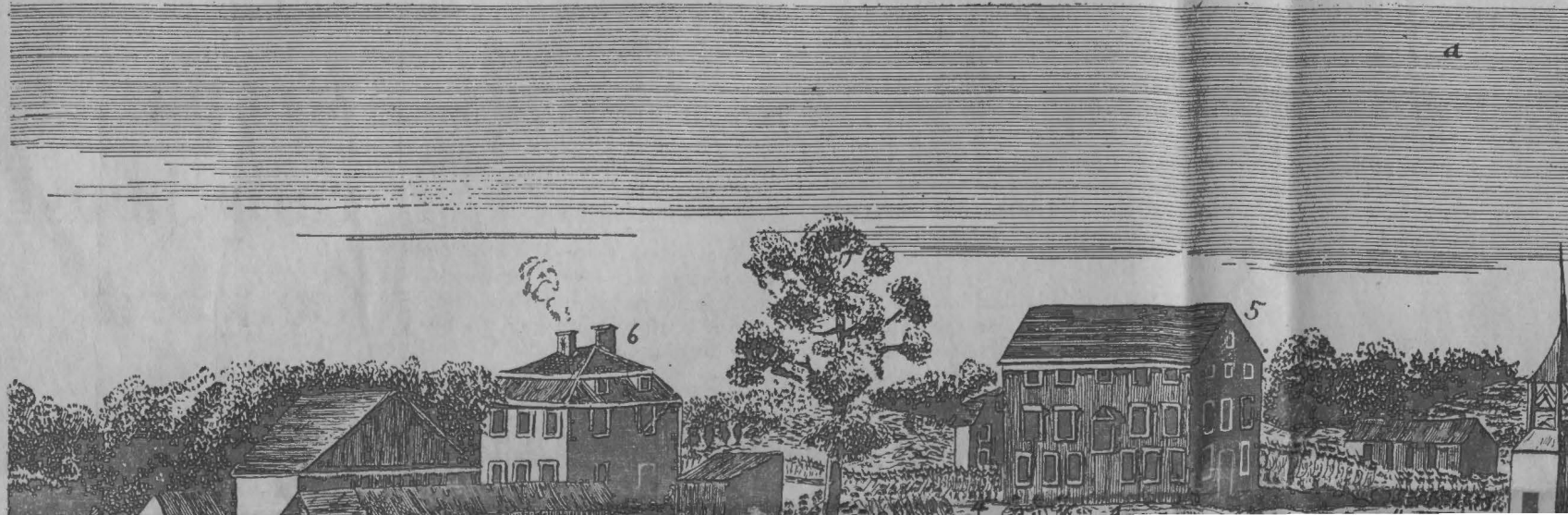
There was some talk in the taverns that the fighting at Lexington and Concord heralds the beginning of the colonies' fight for total independence from the British crown. Our most able spokesmen, the town leaders, were unavailable for comment as we went to press. John Hancock and Sam Adams were reported to be on their way

to the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia (see separate story on their whereabouts) and other town leaders understandably were reticent to comment on any such momentous possibility at this time.

It was Paul Revere, a silversmith, who so miraculously got past the British in Boston to sound the alarm about their march and miraculously escaped their clutch after they had

captured him. Another express rider, Israel Bissel, was sent south from Watertown to acquaint leaders in Philadelphia and elsewhere with what is now known of the British invader's plans and the extent of their military establishment in the Boston area. Gen. Gage is keeping his troop strength secret. But it is clear to the most casual observer that Boston is ringed with British warships.

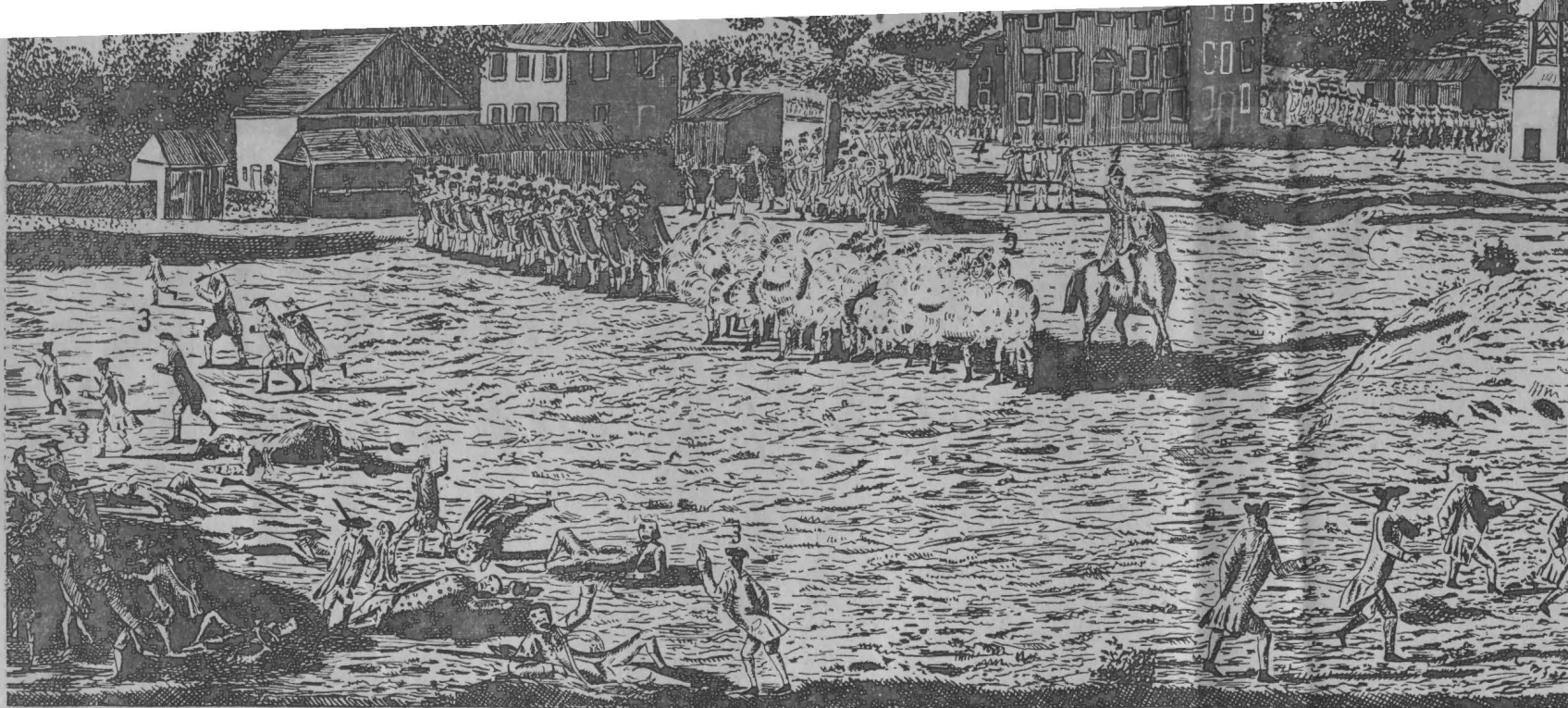
To the families of Minutemen who died at Lexington and Concord the whole town sends its condolences, just as it also sends its best wishes to the brave citizens who were wounded there. The editors apologize for the meagerness of the reports that were available to us at press time, and we hope it will be understood that the circumstances obviously were and are beyond our control.



GENERAL GAGE A PUPPET! (an observation)

These are times that try men's souls. There is not another colony that has so suffered as has Massachusetts under the heel of the tyrannical George III and his puppet, Gen. Gage. The best that can be said for the former is that he is indecisive and easily misled, and, for the latter, that he is a blundering bully.

Yet we feel strongly that, tried as we all are, this is the time for that degree of renewed vigor of which we



1. Major Pitcairn, at the head of the Regular Grenadiers
2. The Party who first fired on the Provincials at Lexington
3. Part of the Provincial Company of Lexington
4. Regular Companies on the road to Concord
5. The Meetinghouse at Lexington
6. The Public Inn

NOTICES

A meeting has been called to decide upon the steps that now need to be taken to restore order. The time and place will be announced later when more is known of the British invaders' intent. Another clash of today's ferocity must be avoided if possible, town officials have stated.

Dr. Joseph Warren, head of the Safety Committee and one of our town's most popular citizens, is reported to be one of the wounded in today's fighting in the Charlestown area. The extent of Dr. Warren's injuries was not immediately known.

The covered dish supper scheduled to be held at Old North tonight has been canceled because of the tragedy at Lexington. Mrs. Eliphale Loring, who was heading the event, tells us that a new date will be announced after order has been restored.

The pump in North Square was damaged by a frightened cow early today. Citizens are asked to accept the inconvenience without grumbling until men are available to make the necessary repairs.

HANCOCK & ADAMS ESCAPED

Our Concord correspondent reports that the whereabouts of John Hancock and Samuel Adams are presently unknown. They were last seen ducking through the tall grass of a field in Woburn not far from the scene of the British rout.

They had fled there, we have been given to understand, after a Lexington farmer had found them in a clergyman's nearby home and warned them that the British were coming and that their lives were at stake. They were about to sit down to a fine salmon dinner when the unknown farmer arrived with his warning.

It was typical of Mr. Hancock, as our correspondent reports, that his first thought was to stand and fight with the Minutemen. And it was also typical of Mr. Adams that he insisted that both of them continue in haste to the Continental Congress now convening in Philadelphia.

Friends of both men will give thanks that they escaped the British clutches, if, indeed, they have, for they surely would have been taken to London and hanged as traitors had they been captured, if Gen. Gage, indeed, had not hanged them on our own gibbet on the Common.

That their whereabouts are still unknown may not be so alarming as at first appears, of course. It is our correspondent's belief that they probably made good their getaway over back roads while their British pursuers (and here we understate) were otherwise engaged with the Minutemen.

Mr. Hancock and Mr. Adams will be sorely needed at the Convention, Mr. Hancock for the sound advice this colony has learned to expect from him on all occasions, and Mr. Adams for the courage he always instills in men whose hearts are less stout than his own.

pet, Gen. Gage. The best that can be said for the former is that he is indecisive and easily misled, and, for the latter, that he is a blundering bully.

Yet we feel strongly that, tried as we all are, this is the time for that degree of reasoned calm of which we are convinced our fellows here in the colony have unquestioned capacity. It was with great misgiving and a sad heart that we witnessed certain outrages perpetrated by our own townsmen in the days preceding the unquestionably and unspeakably greater outrages perpetrated against us by His Majesty's troops.

But one outrage does not excuse another, for if it did we would long ago have lost count of the tarrings and featherings and other confrontings that have disturbed the peace in which all of us fervently pray that we might be permitted to live. It in no way pleases us to cast the smallest aspersion against our esteemed contemporary, The Massachusetts Spy. But we deem it our sacred duty to ask that journal to cease its inflammatory presentation of news developments which is its duty, as well as ours, to present with factual calm.

There is no excuse for the intolerable behavior of Gen. Gage's bully boys at Lexington and at Concord, at the last of which they got their just deserts earlier today. But it is the kind of thing, outrage though it so clearly be, which can yet be surmounted by calm and reason on both sides. Gen. Gage clearly should be recalled and recalled now in the interests of peace between this colony and the motherland. There has been enough bloodshed already. May God grant that there be no more.

If, however, today's outrage against our peace-loving citizens be the harbinger of worse to come, as some of our best citizens fear, then let it be shouted from the housetops that we are firm now, were firm yesterday, and will be firm tomorrow in asserting our rights as Englishmen. If fight we must, then fight we will, and let there be no mistake about that in His Majesty's councils.

CALEB CALL,

HEREBY informs his good Friends and Customers, that he has returned to Charlestown, where he carries on the Baking Business, and will be glad to supply them as usual.

To be SOLD, by
WILLIAMS and VINCENT,
By Wholesale and Retail.

At their Store next Door above the Coffee-House, in King-Street.

WEST-India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Port, Claret, Fayal and Malaga Wines, Florence oil, loaf and brown sugar, coffee, chocolate, pepper, rice and ground ginger, indigo, allspice, tobacco, &c.

A MORNING SCHOOL.

YOUNG Ladies, or young Gentlemen, who have a Mind to be acquainted with the French Language; to be perfected in reading, speaking or writing the English;—to be introduced to, or completed in their Improvements, in Arithmetic, Penmanship, or Epistolary Writing, may be properly assisted in pursuing either of these Attainments, from 5 to 7 o'Clock in the Morning, at the School on Court Square, opposite the East Door of the State-House; where constant Attendance will be given, and the most useful Branches of common Education taught in the best approved Manner.

"On Morning Wings, bow a live Spring: the Mind!"

THE Candidates for Admission into *Harvard College* the present Year, are hereby Notified, That Thursday and Friday, the eighth and ninth Days of *August* next ensuing, are fixed upon by the President and Tutors, for their Examination.

SAMUEL LANGDON, President, H. C.

RICHARD WALKER,

Has to sell by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop on Dock-Square, (formerly improved by Mr. Thomas Walley.)

Old Jamaica and West-India Rum—excellent old red Port Wine—Lisbon and Malaga ditto—choice English Cheese, and Firkin-Butter.

Florence Oil, 1 Gallon, per Box, &c. &c.

Very fine Lisbon ditto, Coffee, Chocolate, English Loaf Sugar, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Bastard ditto, Allspice, Pepper, Raisins, Brown Sugars, Currants, French Indigo, Kippen's & N. York Snuff, Copperas, 15 Inch Pipes, Kippen's best pr. Tobacco, Black Handkerchiefs, Crown Soap, Starch, Tal- Dutch Glasses.

CROCKERY WARE, &c.

China Tea Cups & Saucers, Wine Glasses, Cream coloured ditto, Tumblers, Cream coloured Plates, Salts, Mustards, Delph Bowls, &c. &c.

The above will be sold as cheap as can be bought out of any Store in Boston, and the smallest Favour gratefully acknowledged.

'Peoples' rally draws 40,000 youths to Concord park

Story
below

Guide to features

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The Boston Globe

One if dry land

SATURDAY — PARTLY SUNNY, WARM

SUNDAY — EARLY SHOWERS, 60s

SUNRISE 5:59 — SUNSET 7:31

* FULL REPORT — PAGE 27

Vol. 207, No. 109 © 1975, Globe Newspaper Co. *

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1975

*

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44 Pages — 20 Cents

'The American dream is not dead: It simply has yet to be fulfilled ... To do this, America needs new ideas and new efforts from our people. Each of us — of every color, creed or part of the country — must be willing to build not only a new and better nation, but new and greater understanding and unity among our people.'

Ford opens Bicentennial events here

April 2, 1975

MEMO FOR: PAUL THEIS

FROM: JACK MARSH

You might scan the attached for the April 18 &
19 Speech in Boston.



THE WHITE HOUSE APR 7 1974
WASHINGTON

To: Jack Marsh

From: Jack Calkins

Thanks for the copy of
your memo to Theis re
Bicentennial theme for
speeches. It was excellent!

M Jack

Date 4.7.75

THE WHITE HOUSE

Counsellor Jack Marsh
2nd Floor - West Wing

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Copies sent to:

Don Rumsfeld
Bob Hartmann
Bob Goldwin
Jim Cannon
Jin Connor
Ted Marrs

Rod Hills
Warren Rustan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PAUL THEIS

FROM:

JACK MARSH

In reference to your memo concerning the two Bicentennial speeches up coming in the Boston area, I am giving you some of my thoughts and suggestions.

First, I think the specific themes suggested in your memo are excellent and represent the direction in which we should go. Secondly, let me give you a broad overview that I would like you and your writers to consider by way of division of the subject. One approach is Domestic and the other one is International.

I would recommend a domestic theme on April 18 (Old North Church) and an international theme on April 19 (Concord Bridge). These two speeches, being back to back, make it more difficult to avoid repetition, but I think this division might be helpful in accomplishing this.

This major subject division between domestic and international may be helpful as a rule of thumb as we look down the Bicentennial Year.

Domestic themes would encompass the last four suggestions in your memo, with your first suggestion lending itself to both approaches.

Under domestic themes, I would suggest we emphasize the following:

- Heritage
- National will
- Patriotism
- National strengths

Please do
not contribute
in photos
Jm



- Old values in a modern society
- National needs
- Civil liberties
- Achievements
- Goals
- Economic opportunities and a better life for our citizens
- The American Experiment -- 200 years of Democracy

International themes would emphasize:

- The "Shot Heard Around the World"
 - America -- a world power
 - Growth of a world power
 - Nationalism versus isolationism
 - The under developed world
 - The Atlantic Alliance
 - National defense in light of foreign policy
 - Vigilance is the price of liberty
 - Detente and defense
 - Monolithic versus pluralistic societies
 - The challenge of ideas, i. e., freedom versus communism
 - International economic relationships -- importance of world trade
 - Responsibilities of a great power
 - World leadership in the Year 2,000
- 

In the Old North Church speech, I would use some historical background to portray the colonial situation on April 18, 1775. The ferment and fusion of ideals pointed out collective citizens' action -- Royal oppression which called on sacrifice. Relate basic values to the current situation. There is a good line in one of Kipling's poems which you may not wish to use but conveys the meaning I would seek to achieve. It goes something like:

Conflict, content, delight the ages
Slow bought gains they perish in the night
Only ourselves remain to face the naked perils

In this vein, I would key off the State of the Union Message that urged financial responsibility and energy independence. Reference should also be made to the President's call for restraints on spending.

The speech should end with emphasis on goals for America and Americans. A call to individuals for national achievement, where the President addresses America's problems as challenges and goals for greater national achievement.

As you follow the international theme on the Concord Bridge Speech, I am sure you will see a number of ways to develop this speech. As of this writing, I am not sure what will be the thrust of the Joint Session Address next week, but I would suggest you might use this to key off. In any event, you might wish to use "The Shot Heard Around the World." There is a classic essay by Toynbee on this subject. As I recall, a point he makes is Americans have never grasped the impact of what was begun at Concord Bridge insofar as the world is concerned. I would make some reference to France in this speech and their great help first covertly and then overtly as an ally.

Finally, I think these two speeches have to be on a very high plane in order to set the tone of subsequent Presidential statements on the Bicentennial. These speeches should have a scholarly quality which when read are both educational and inspirational. The American Revolution was probably the most well reasoned war that was ever fought. Emphasis should be given to the intellectual side of this struggle and the role of reason as a background to revolution.

Please remember there will be those in our day who will seek to capture the ideas and ideals of the American Revolution and subvert them to their own ends. They will liken America today to a colonial power and seek to identify the true revolutionaries as the communists who are really reactionaries in the sense of individual liberties and aptly described as scavengers of revolution.

The President must be on the high ground, keeping the initiative and not on the defensive in this latter regard. This country for all of its mistakes and frailties, does not have to present itself to the rest of the world as hang-dog and half-ashamed. The Bicentennial is a time for reexamination and new dedication not self-flagellation.

MAR 31 1975

due 4/2

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK MARSH

VIA:

ROBERT T. HARTMANN *RTH*

FROM:

PAULA A. THEIS *PAT*

SUBJECT:

Bicentennial Theme for
Presidential Speeches

As you know, the President will launch the bicentennial celebration on April 18 and 19 with a speech at the Old North Church in Boston and remarks on the "shot heard 'round the world" at Concord, Massachusetts. He requested at a meeting with him today that we obtain the views of a few key advisers such as you on the subject of a theme for these two speeches as well as others he will be making at bicentennial events.

It is hoped that we can set a mood or tone that will put the President's personal seal on the celebration -- continuing throughout this year and 1976. This tone or theme will be even more important as the President outlines his Administration's views next year.

To offer you some idea of themes that might be considered, here are a few possibilities:

- 1) What America Stands For (and by inference the President, of course).
- 2) Unity (a troubled and uncertain Nation must reunite).

3) Rekindle confidence and pride in America.

4) Let's Get Back to Basics (stressing the old values like personal freedom, individual rights, etc.).

5) We, the People, theme -- a very personalized approach to our history and future.

We would like your thoughts on these approaches as well as any others you may suggest as soon as possible to enable us to start working on these speeches. Could you let us have your views by Wednesday, April 2? Many thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

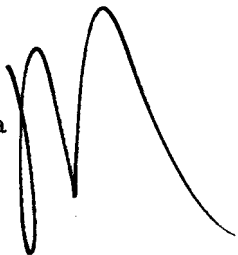
April 9

Mr. Marsh --

Rod Hills would like to see
you re the attached.

Thanks.

donna

A stylized handwritten signature, likely of Donna, consisting of a large, sweeping 'M' shape with a long tail extending to the right.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH

FROM: ROD HILLS

SUBJECT: The Bicentennial Speeches
in the Boston area.

Your thoughts concerning the Bicentennial speeches are excellent, particularly the suggested division between a national and international focus.

Of all the speeches the President has given, his most effective comments, in my opinion, were his reflections of what the U.S. did during the outset of WW II and his setting of economic goals (nuclear plants, economy, etc.). A comparable definition of projected goals coupled with a text, something as follows, might provide some additional highlights to his speeches. For example:

"Nothing will so dramatically demonstrate the continual viability and vitality of the American system as will the ability of our nation to lead the free world out of its recession during the celebration of its 200th birthday."

The President's question and answer session as reported in Fortune Magazine was well done and could provide additional thoughts for the speeches. The article on page 104 of the Fortune April issue provides useful material for the speeches. I hope and I trust that the country is politically willing to take a tough speech on the fact that we must not put any more "cuffs" on capitalism. The President's efforts to assist capital needs, particularly in energy, and the President's planned initiative to secure regulatory reform are subjects that may be well received.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT THE OLD NORTH CHURCH, BOSTON,
APRIL 18, 1975

Two hundred years ago tonight, two lanterns hung in the belfry of this Old North Church. Those lanterns signaled patriots on the other side of the Charles River. British troops were moving out of Boston by water.

As Longfellow said in his poem: "One if by land, and two if by sea."

Paul Revere, William Dawes, Dr. Samuel Prescott and others rode into the night alerting the colonists. The British were coming.

Tonight, we recall those historic hours. Minutemen arose from their beds in the middle of the night. They loaded their muskets and joined forces.

Day broke. It was cold. According to diaries of the day, the sky was clear and blue. A strong east wind blew.

British troops had crossed the Charles River. They marched all night and -- after a skirmish at Lexington -- the redcoats arrived at Concord.




There it was fired -- the shot heard 'round the world. The American War for Independence had begun.

Tonight, we stand in tribute to those who stood for us two centuries ago. Tonight, we bow our heads in memory of those who gave their lives, limbs and property for us during that historic struggle for liberty. We renew our pledge of fidelity to the Constitution of our Great Republic. We rekindle our pride on being Americans. Because tonight, we begin -- as a Nation and a people -- the celebration of our Bicentennial.

We celebrate this evening a living miracle -- the miracle of the United States of America -- government of, by and for the people -- whose principles have withstood all the trials, tribulations and tests of two centuries. We rejoice in a self-government of free men -- and free women. And we give thanks to God for His divine guidance to our Nation and His bountiful blessings to our people.

Alexis de Tocqueville, the French historian, wrote of our beginnings:

"In that land, the great experiment was to be made, by civilized men, of the attempt to construct society on a new basis."



Other questions followed over the decades: Could a nation half slave and half free survive? Could a society with such a mixture of peoples and races and religions succeed? Would the new Nation be swallowed up in the materialism of its own well-being?

The answers are found in the history of our land and our people. /

It is said that a national character is shaped by the interplay of inheritance, environment and historical experience. Our intellectual inheritance is basically that of Western Europe. The English bequeathed us their tradition of liberty, their laws, language, and customs.

The American inheritance was enriched by people from Western and Eastern Europe, from Asia and Africa as well as Latin America and other parts of the world. Over these 200 years, some fifty million immigrants have been absorbed into our society. All of us have become simply Americans. And we're proud of it.

Our environment covers every variety of climate, soil and resources.

The American historical experience has been brief compared to other nations but we are the world's oldest republic.

The most distinguished mark of American culture is our individualism. It is reflected in our frontier spirit, free enterprise, and the continuing American Dream. Our ability to organize and produce. Our ability to adapt and adapt for practical purposes are also uniquely American.

But now we ask ourselves: How did we come to be where we are tonight

The answer is found in the history of the American Experience.

It teaches us that the American Experience has been more of reason than revolution...more of principles than passions...and more of hope than hostility or despair.

But our history is also one of paradox.

It has shown us that reason is not without its moments of rebellion...that principles are not without passion...and hope is not without its hours of discouragement and dismay.

It is well to recall this evening that America was born of both

promise and protest. The promise of religious and civil liberties and protest for representation and against repression.

Some of our dreams have at times turned to disappointment and disillusionment. But adversity has also driven Americans to greater heights. We saw this from earliest times. George Washington marched from the anguish of Valley Forge to the acclaim of final victory.

Reason and hope were the lanterns in Washington's life. They prevailed over the day-to-day doubts and defeats. They have been the lamps that have lighted the road of America toward its ultimate goals -- dignity and self-fulfillment -- and, yes, pride in country.

Abraham Lincoln was a man of reason and hope.

One hundred and ten years ago, the American Civil War ended with our Republic battered and divided. People talked not of union but of survival. One-half of the Nation was on its knees in ruin. Nearly two million had been killed and wounded. The war had uprooted the lives and fortunes of millions more. Its end was marked by more tears than cheers. Just before the war ended, on March 4, 1865, President

Abraham Lincoln stood on the East Portico of the Capitol in Washington and delivered his Second Inaugural Address. He extended the hand of friendship and unity when he said:

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds...."

President Lincoln had re-lit the lamps of reason and hope. He had rekindled pride in America.

One hundred years ago -- as the Nation celebrated its centennial -- America looked to the future. Our Nation had emerged from an agricultural, pastoral society into the Industrial Age. Our villages were beginning to evolve into the cities of the 20th century. Rail transportation and the telegraph were tying this vast continent together. Opening the centennial celebration, President Grant said:

"While proud of what we have done, we regret that we have not done more."

There was certainly more to do. And more people to do the job. Immigrants were pouring into America. They were welcomed by these words inscribed on the Statute of Liberty:

"I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

These are simple, humble words of hope.

World War I saw American troops fight and die for the first time in Europe. Many Americans were disappointed and disillusioned by the war. They found the causes of it unresolved. The people rejected any foreign entanglements and withdrew into a separate existence. They wanted to be left alone.

Americans kissed their cares goodbye and roared into the good times of the '20's. But a depression began in Europe and leaped the Atlantic. And all the good times came crashing down. Once more American dreams ended in disillusionment -- some in despair.

us
Some of/here tonight recall the dark days of the Great Depression.

Stomachs were starved of food and souls starved of hope. We witnessed more than a decade of national suffering and degradation. In his 1933 Inaugural Address, President Franklin D. Roosevelt described his work ahead:

"This great Nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself..."

Mr. Roosevelt had lit another lamp in our search for a new and better life. He ignited the latent hope and pride in this nation and what it could accomplish.

Once again, the American people sought dignity and self-fulfillment.

But in 1941, the United States was attacked. And once more we went to war -- this time to the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. We were proud of this country and what it had achieved for freedom around the world. Yet, still another time -- following victory over the enemies -- the American public was jarred and shocked by the post-war years.

They discovered there would be no real peace. Europe was

divided in two on V-E Day. In the words of Churchill: "... an Iron Curtain has descended across the continent. "

America had become the stronghold of liberty.

President Truman instituted a new bipartisan foreign policy of containment. The Marshall Plan moved to reconstruct the Free World. The United Nations was born but the Cold War had already begun. A new regime took charge of China. Soon -- all too soon -- America was again at war under the banner of the United Nations in Korea. Little did we know that American troops would -- only a decade later -- be fighting still another war in Asia -- culminating in a broken peace treaty in Vietnam.

As after the two great World Wars and the Korean conflict, Americans have found these years -- following our direct involvement in Vietnam -- once again disappointing and disillusioning.

We have found no ultimate resolution and no clear-cut conclusions in war. The lack of a permanent peace -- the lack of permanence itself in our changing world -- has alienated many Americans.

Yet -- despite this history -- it is not war and disillusionment which have triumphed in these two hundred years of our existence. No. It is the American concept and fulfillment of liberty that have truly revolutionized the world. America has not sought the conquest of territory but instead the mutual support of all men and women who cherish freedom. The Declaration of Independence has won the minds and hearts of this world beyond the wildest dreams of any revolutionary who has ever lived. The two lanterns of the Old North Church have fired \ a torch of freedom that has been carried to the ends of the earth.

Our world today is not founded on the philosophies of self-doubt and self-defeat. Our principles are not based on the suppression of individual liberties and human rights. All these will pass away because they do not fill the ^{hearts and minds} / of mankind. The moral principles of liberty and freedom will never die because they are based on eternal truths.

America today must be reminded of these evident and eternal truths. The American people must be re-inspired by the great ideals that

created our country. We must renew ourselves as a people and

re-dedicate this Nation to the principles of two centuries ago. We must revitalize the pride in America that carried us through some of our darkest hours and brightest days.

Our destiny calls for affirmation of the future -- not for

anguish or apologies about the past. William Jennings Bryan once

said:

"Destiny is not a matter of chance; it is a matter of choice.

It is not a thing to be waited for; it is a thing to be achieved."

We must once again become masters of our own destiny. This calls for patience, understanding, tolerance and work toward unity -- unity of purpose. A unity based on reason and hope.

This call is not new. It is as old as the Continental Congress of 200 years ago....as legendary as Lincoln's legacy of more than 100 years ago...and as relevant as today's call to all Americans to join in celebration of our Bicentennial.

Perhaps, national unity is an impossible dream. Like permanent peace, perhaps it will prove to be a never-ending search. But today we celebrate the most impossible dream of our history -- the survival of the

most impossible dream of our history -- the survival of the government
and the permanence of the principles of our founding fathers.

America and its principles have not only survived but flourished

Since World War Two
far beyond anyone's dreams. / no Nation in / history has undertaken the enormous
enterprises of the American people . | No

country -- despite our imperfections -- has done more to bring economic
and social justice to its peoples and the world in the past generation. At the
same time, we suffered great internal turmoil and torment in recent
years.

Nevertheless, in all the explosive changes of this and the past
generation, the American people have demonstrated a rich reserve of
reason and hope.

There are few times in our history when the American people have
spoken with more eloquent reason and hope than during the trials and tribulations
that our government and economic systems have endured during the past
year. Our Republic was shaken to its roots by scandal. Our economy was

Today, still
wracked by recession. / eight million Americans are / without work. Abroad,

much that we have worked for -- at great sacrifice -- is in disarray or ruin.

Yet, the American people have stood firm. The Nation has not been torn with irresponsible reaction. Rather we are blessed with patience, common sense and a willingness to work things out.

The American dream is not dead. It simply has yet to be fulfilled.

In the economy and energy and the environment... in housing and transportation... in education and communication... in social problems and social-planning -- America has yet to complete its contribution to civilization.

To do this,
/ America needs new ideas and new efforts from | our people.

Each of us -- of every color, creed or part of the country -- must offer our hands, our heads and our hearts to build not only a new and better Nation but new and greater understanding and unity among our people.

Tonight -- based on the reason and hope that have characterized America at its finest hours -- I offer five goals for our Nation. These goals -- no larger than a hand | -- represent a pledge to the American people. / I promise you tonight to do all in my power to accomplish the

following:

1. Restore the confidence of the American people in the integrity of their government and leadership -- promoting the unity of the United States through honesty and candor as well as reason and hope.
2. Restore the economic health of the Nation -- putting American workingmen and women back into productive lives of self-fulfillment and dignity.
3. Restrain Federal spending and restore balance to our economic life to protect the future of as yet unborn generations of Americans.
4. Continue to strive for world peace and security through arms limitations and other forms of detente; strengthen our systems of mutual defense with other free nations; support international trade and other forms of peaceful cooperation in the modern interdependent world, and assist the progress of developing peoples and nations.

5. Encourage and eventually obtain energy independence for the United States.

Five goals -- only as big as a hand -- and I ask for your hand -- and that of all my fellow Americans tonight. Give me your hands and your help and your prayers. And I promise my best -- for your future and the future of our Nation.

Americans believe in tomorrow. That the best and brightest is yet to come. That today's answer is tomorrow's experiment.

The American journey is not ended. It has barely begun. America's work is not accomplished. We have only built the foundations. America is constantly rediscovering and renewing itself. National recovery must be based on rediscovery of our colonial spirit and founding principles. That is the message of our Bicentennial -- a rebirth -- renewal -- rededication of ourselves as a people and our spirit as a Nation.

Let us pray here in the Old North Church tonight that those who follow us one hundred years from now may look back at you and me and America and say: They kept the faith. Freedom flourished. Liberty lived.

May it be said above all that we sought to be a people of reason and hope. That we were a society which respected reason no less than liberty and regarded hope no less than freedom. These are the abiding principles of our past and the greatest promise of our future.

Good evening and may God bless you.

#

TALKING POINTS FOR WREATH LAYING ON LEXINGTON GREEN,
SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1975

1. Two hundred years ago, advance units of a British force intent on seizing the colonists' war stores at Concord reached this spot.

2. Waiting for them was a small band of Minutemen -- the first American militiamen -- who had assembled after midnight when Paul Revere and William Dawes, arriving by separate routes, had aroused the town.

3. The Minutemen, approximately 70 in number, had been told by their commander, Captain John Parker: "Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have war, let it begin here."

4. The far more numerous British troops, commanded by British Marine Major John Pitcairn, arrived on the scene. Major Pitcairn demanded that the rebels disperse and lay down their arms.

5. Captain Parker, faced with such odds, ordered his men to fall back to let the troops pass, and they moved reluctantly to do so when suddenly a shot rang out. Historians generally agree they cannot agree which side fired that shot. But immediately there came a fusilade of shots from the massed British troops, and the retreating Minutemen returned fire as best they could.

6. One Minuteman was killed by a bayonet thrust while trying to reload. He and seven others lay dead on the green as the Minutemen withdrew with their wounded.

7. Some hours later, the British rout began at Concord, and they fought their way back to Boston with colonists pursuing them, causing heavy casualties. Shortly the British commander, General Thomas Gage, reported: "The whole countryside was assembled in arms, with surprising expedition, and several thousand are now assembled about this town."

8. The great lesson for us here today is that Americans were ready two centuries ago to stand and die, if necessary, for their freedom and liberty. Since that historic action, our militiamen, our National Guardsmen and the reservists of all our armed forces have on countless occasions followed the example of the men who took their stand on this field.

9. So long as I am President, I pledge to this Nation that I will do everything in my power to guard our freedom as these men of Massachusetts did -- by maintaining a defense force always adequate to protect what the Minutemen died for at Lexington.

10. We were born as a Nation and we have survived as a Nation because American patriots were willing to fight for freedom. We will survive as a free people so long as this courage and dedication endure in America.

11. With this wreath, I pledge us as Americans to the defense of the liberties, the freedoms and the opportunities of this Nation, now and in the future.

#

TALKING POINTS: NEW HAMPSHIRE MOTORCADE STOP OR CAPITOL
STEPS, CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1975

1. I'm delighted to be in New Hampshire today. There are States in the Nation that have more people, but none that are more steeped in the history and tradition of America.
2. New Hampshire is noted for being first in many things, including a Declaration of Independence before the one passed by the Continental Congress.
3. I know you are proud of the historical contributions of your State and the long line of distinguished statesmen from New Hampshire -- like Daniel Webster and my good friend, Norris Cotton, just to mention a few.
4. But your State is rich not only in history -- but in beauty, resources and the talent of your citizens. It is a genuine pleasure to be here in this lovely corner of our Nation. Thank you for coming out to welcome me.

APRIL 17, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO BE DELIVERED TO A JOINT SESSION OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LEGISLATURE

STATE CAPITOL

It is a great honor to appear here before the distinguished legislature of the great State of New Hampshire -- a deliberative body that is known far and wide as one of the most highly representative, one of the most highly regarded, one of the most highly effective -- and one of the most highly paid -- in the respect and admiration of all its constituents.... Your selflessness and dedication is both to be commended and applauded.

I come here today to say a few words about the past, to offer some thoughts about the present and to talk about the future. The people of New Hampshire are rich in historical heritage.

It was at nearby Newcastle that four hundred of your ancestors stormed the British Fort William and Mary and captured its military stores -- four months before the battles of Lexington and Concord. The captured ammunition was used by New Hampshire men who fought at Bunker Hill.

It was New Hampshire that drafted in January 1776, the first Constitution proclaimed in the colonies, and passed a Declaration of Independence three weeks before such action by the Continental Congress. It was at Bennington that General John Stark led New Hampshire troops against the British with these famous words;

"There are your enemies -- the Redcoats and Tories: We must beat them or tonight Molly Stark sleeps a widow." Molly Stark never became a widow. Bennington was an early colonial victory. But John Stark would have fought to the last man, the last rifle, the last round of ammunition -- if necessary.

Let us remember the lesson of General Stark and the men of New Hampshire who fought for us then -- and make sure this nation's defenses are never permitted to deteriorate to the point where an American must ever be called upon to fight without the best weapons and without ample ammunition -- and without the full determination of our government and our people to achieve final victory once committed.

I like your nickname, the "Granite State." It shows the strength of character, firmness of principle and restraint that have long characterized New Hampshire.

Much of the rhetoric in America today tends toward exaggeration, toward over-statement. Such language tends to divide more than unite. It excites more than enriches. It promises more than it can produce.

(MORE)

This is not the time for extremes or excess in language or in conduct. It is not the moment for exaggeration in any direction. It is a time to think and act with reason and restraint.

You and I share a common interest in a subject where we must avoid extremes and excess. That is the general subject of how we manage our affairs -- as reflected in your State budget and in the Federal budget.

Amid the climbing costs of Federal and State budgets -- particularly in the past decade -- New Hampshire has truly balanced its budget. You grapple with your problems without a general income or sales tax. I admire your spirit of self-discipline and self-reliance. You have gone about your business quietly -- with restraint -- without the exaggerated rhetoric which divides people and without excessive promises that create so much false hope.

In Federal programs and Federal spending, the opposite has been true. In the last quarter-century, Federal payments for individuals climbed from \$31 billion to about \$160 billion in constant dollars. In other words, from less than one-fourth of the Federal budget to nearly one-half.

America is now spending -- if we include comparable figures for State and local governments -- about \$250 billion annually for various payments to individuals. That is approximately 15 percent of today's national income compared to some four percent 25 years ago.

Most of this spending is centered in a few programs. More than one-third of the funds are spent in Social Security payments, Medicare and Medicaid.

Many benefit programs are highly desirable. For example, a generation ago America devised one of the finest Social Security systems in the world and followed it with Medicare and Medicaid -- and recently a Supplemental Income Plan. The American people supported these programs.

(MORE)

We have done many things over the past generation for the aged, the blind and the disabled--those who cannot help themselves. But it is also true that there has been an astonishing explosion in the number of other Federal programs--and in the number of people administering them. Since the early 1960's, the number of Federal Domestic Assistance programs has grown from about 200 of these social welfare programs in the early 1960's to more than 1,000 today. And there has been a massive increase in the country's bureaucracy--on the Federal, State and local level--from about six million employees in 1950 to 14 million today.

If we continue these trends at anywhere near their present rate of growth--more than twice that of the Gross National Product--the result will be this: In two decades, governments would need to collect in taxes more than half our GNP to meet their commitments.

Almost three-fourths of all Federal spending is currently in a category called "uncontrollable." I categorically reject the view that Federal spending is "uncontrollable" and that we must add each year to the national debt. Federal spending is controllable. There are two levers of such control:

The first is with the American people. They can say "no" to those still spreading the notion that it is possible to get something for nothing. Or they can say "yes" to those of us who are trying to curb the increasing burden of taxation and who want to restore fiscal responsibility.

The second lever is the exercise of leadership by the President and the Congress in the control of Federal spending. As President, I have drawn the line on spending. But the Congress is threatening to go far beyond the line. For example: The House of Representatives passed just two days ago its first regular appropriation bill for fiscal 1976. It amounted to one billion dollars more than my request of \$6.2 billion for the major Federally-aided education programs. Apparently, the American people must educate the Congress.

The Nation now faces new Congressional multi-billion dollar initiatives. How much are the American people willing to tax themselves to pay for these new proposals? And for how long?

It took this Nation more than 180 years to reach a Federal budget of \$100 billion annually. It took only nine more years for that budget to hit \$200 billion a year--and only four years beyond that for the annual total to climb to \$300 billion.

The Federal Government expects to spend about \$322 billion this fiscal year. With the cooperation of the Congress, I plan to hold the budget for fiscal 1976 to approximately \$356 billion. I am seriously concerned about the borrowing we must do to support these levels of spending.

In these troubled economic times, however, I believe it is necessary to help the unemployed and to stimulate the economy by a limited tax reduction.

In perspective, Federal receipts for fiscal 1976 would be more than \$40 billion higher if the economy were operating normally. This accounts for the most of the deficit in fiscal 1976. If the economy were operating at the rate of only one year ago, the Nation would have balanced budgets both this year and next.

Some believe that this country can continue government spending--Federal, State and local--on most if not all present programs and at least at the current rate of outlays. Others take the position that America is not spending enough to meet social and other needs.

(MORE)

Most of these requests come from increasingly discredited rhetoric -- one promise after another. And this is the heart of our financial dilemma today. It is the endless stream of promises made to the American people -- in the last generation and continuing today -- that the government can and will satisfy most of their needs -- and even their wants. It is a language that has now become one of extremes and excess. It is that the government will make your dreams come true -- all you have to do is file an application. The American people cannot live on promises. We must live on production. All of this raises a question -- a question of utmost simplicity and yet of profound significance to the American people: How long can the United States afford to run continuous budget deficits?

All levels of government have contributed much to progress during the past generation. But many new programs have failed -- leading not only to waste but disillusionment and despair. We have come to a time -- in my judgement -- where the American people will and must take a closer look at where their money is going. The reason is simple. The built-in momentum of the Federal budget and unanticipated other demands have produced excessive expenditure growth rates. These growth rates are not only rising faster than current revenues but are absorbing our anticipated future growth. This is no time for fiction or false promises. The American people want to know where they stand.

I believe it is time to reassess our domestic policies. I am convinced that the people of the United States do not know where their money is going -- and just as important, WHY. This is the 1974 Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance -- some 800 pages of programs -- much of it in fine type. It weighs almost four pounds and is a complex maze of programs. Let us look at these programs. Are we getting our money's worth? If not, why not?

It is time to re-examine not only the American budget but the American Conscience and the basic American virtues. We must get our house in order. Instead of more promises, the American people must ask who will pay for these promises.

The United States is now spending -- among Federal, State and local governments -- hundreds of billions of dollars for social programs. Many are uncoordinated and ineffective. They must be reassessed. We must take a close look at these and any other programs that may be questionable. The American people understand that they pay for all this spending either through their taxes or inflation -- or both. This country is not great because of what the Federal Government has done, but what American individuals have accomplished.

We must take the American people back into our confidence and tell them the truth. And the truth is this: The Federal Government can no longer increase spending at the rate it has done in the past. I sound this warning to the American people -- here in this Legislature because you are a remarkable example of the early principles and policies that made this country great. You have lived and worked within your means. New Hampshire is more than a State. It is a state of mind. It is the true new frontier of America -- because ideas and principles and virtues have no boundaries. You have offered us the horizons -- of free men and women -- not those burying this Nation and our people in debt. Voltaire once said:

"Common sense is not so common."

Neither are Granite principles and Granite beliefs. Thank you for your invitation to meet with you here today.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1975

John McCormack can be
reached at:

HOME PH: 522-1306

OFFICE PH: CA3-2777

**STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
SENATE**

The Address of

GERALD R. FORD

President of the United States

in Joint Convention

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

April 18, 1975



ALF E. JACOBSON
President of the Senate

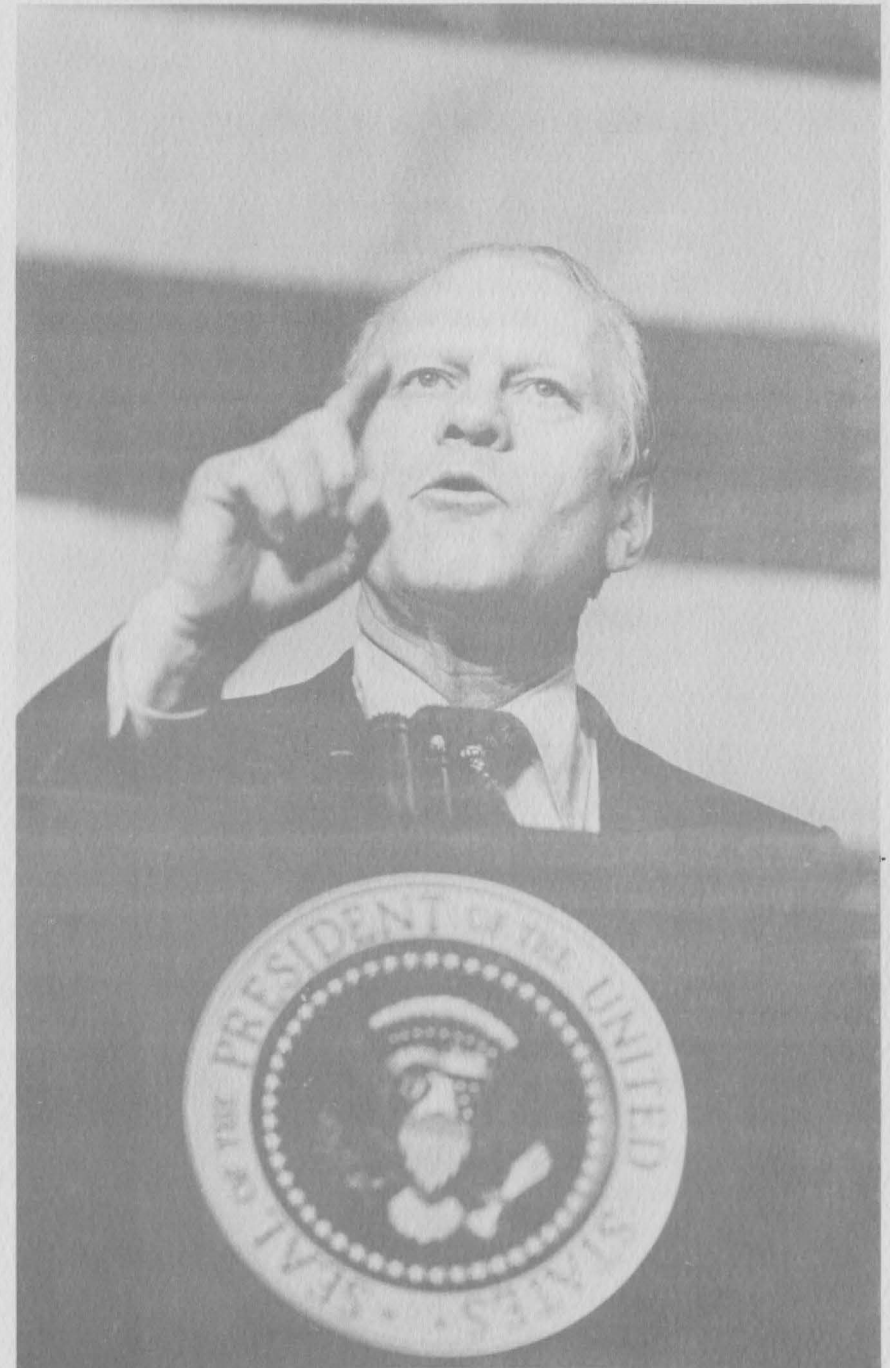


DELBERT F. DOWNING
Minority Leader

On behalf of the members of the Senate of New Hampshire, we welcome Gerald R. Ford, the 38th President of the United States of America, to address us in joint convention with the House of Representatives. This is the fifth visit by an incumbent President. There were earlier visits by Presidents Jackson, Polk, Benjamin Harrison, and Eisenhower. We consider President Ford's visit a signal honor and an historic event.

Welcome to New Hampshire, Mr. President!

*Private Reception for President Ford
in the Senate Chamber*



GERALD R. FORD
President of the United States

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE 1975-1976

District 1	<i>Laurier Lamontagne</i>
District 2	<i>Andrew W. Poulsen</i>
District 3	<i>Stephen W. Smith</i> SENATE WHIP
District 4	<i>Edith B. Gardner</i> ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADER
District 5	<i>David H. Bradley</i>
District 6	<i>Louis E. Bergeron</i>
District 7	<i>Alf E. Jacobson</i> SENATE PRESIDENT
District 8	<i>James A. Saggiotes</i>
District 9	<i>Robert B. Monier</i>
District 10	<i>Clesson J. Blaisdell</i>
District 11	<i>C. Robertson Trowbridge</i>
District 12	<i>D. Alan Rock</i>
District 13	<i>John H. McLaughlin</i> DEPUTY SENATE WHIP
District 14	<i>Thomas J. Claveau</i>
District 15	<i>Roger A. Smith</i>
District 16	<i>Richard F. Ferdinando</i> SENATE VICE PRESIDENT
District 17	<i>William E. Sanborn</i>
District 18	<i>Paul E. Provost</i>
District 19	<i>Ward B. Brown</i> MAJORITY LEADER
District 20	<i>Robert F. Bossie</i>
District 21	<i>Robert Fennelly</i>
District 22	<i>Delbert F. Downing</i> MINORITY LEADER
District 23	<i>Robert F. Preston</i>
District 24	<i>Eileen Foley</i>



GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

The item described below has been transferred from this file to:

☒ Audiovisual Unit
☐ Book Collection
☐ Ford Museum in Grand Rapids

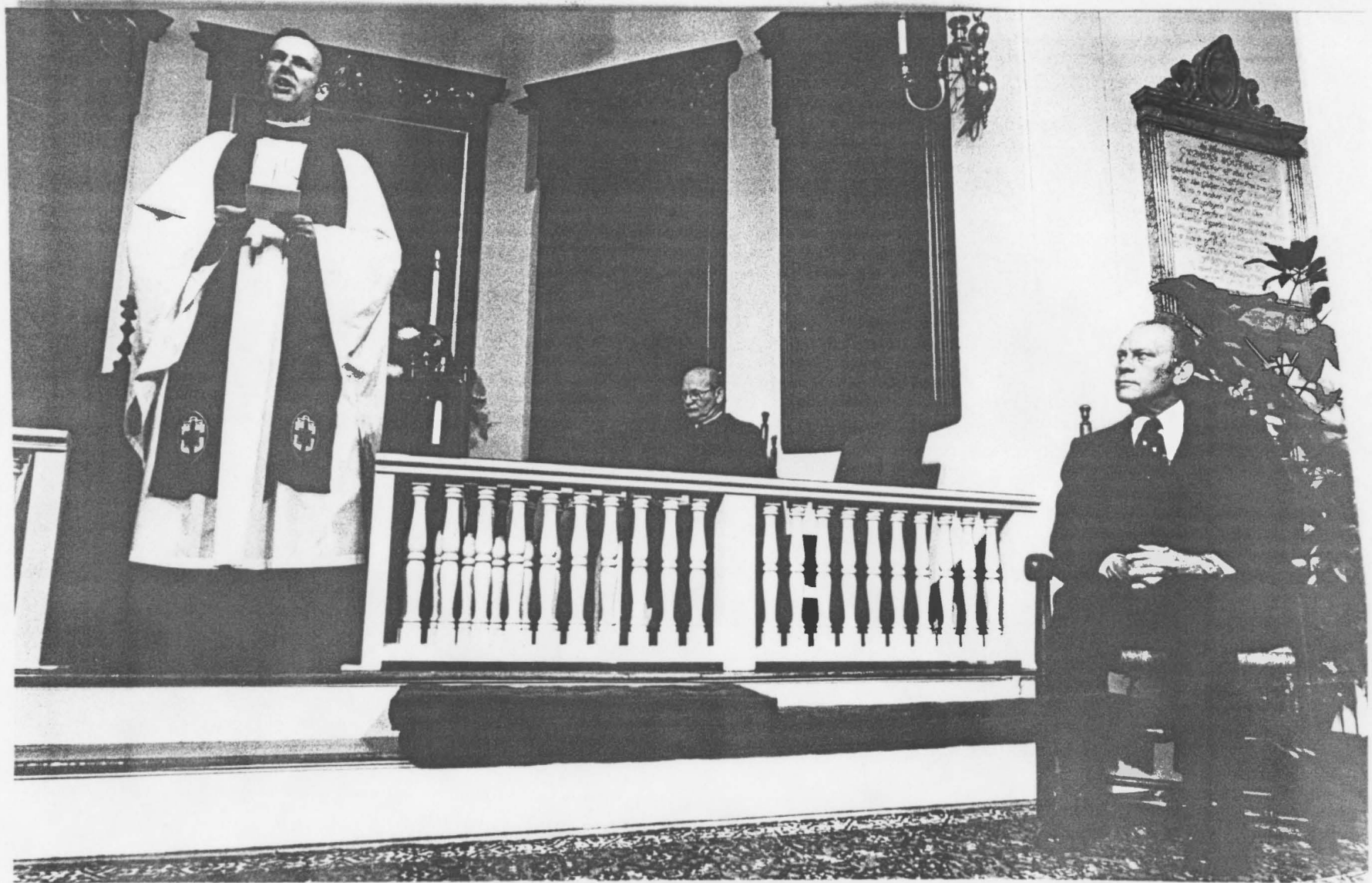
Item: 1 5 x 9" B+W Photo of G R F
at the Old North Church in
Boston 4/18/75

WH Photo # A 4104-12

The item was transferred from:

John Marsh Files
Bicentennial Subject File
President's Trip to New Hampshire
& Mass. (1)

Initials/Date WHTM 2/14/86



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R A

FORD 4-18

(PICTURE)

DAY LD

BY RICHARD H. GROWALD

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- PRESIDENT FORD MIXES POLITICS WITH THE OPENING OF AMERICA'S 200TH BIRTHDAY PARTY TODAY IN TRAVEL TO NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MASSACHUSETTS.

IN CONCORD, N.H., FORD WAS INVITED TO ADDRESS THE STATE LEGISLATURE. TONIGHT AT BOSTON'S OLD NORTH CHURCH, FORD SPEAKS AT CEREMONIES MARKING THE STEEPLE LANTERN LIGHTING THAT TRIGGERED PAUL REVERE'S RIDE ROUSING THE COLONISTS AGAINST THE BRITISH 200 YEARS AGO.

AIR FORCE ONE WAS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE AT 10:40 A.M. EDT AND ARRIVE AT MANCHESTER, N.H., AT 11:45 A.M.

FORD WILL FLY BACK TO WASHINGTON AFTER JOINING PATRIOTS DAY CELEBRATIONS IN LEXINGTON AND CONCORD, MASS., SATURDAY MORNING.

-- ADV FOR 6 A.M. EDT --

HE TOLD THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LAWMAKERS THE GRANITE STATE DESERVES SPECIAL PRAISE FOR CARRYING ON WITH NO STATE INCOME TAX, NO STATE SALES TAX AND NO STATE BUDGET DEFICIT. HE SOUNDED HIS FREQUENT WARNING THAT UNLESS FEDERAL WELFARE SPENDING IS SLOWED FEDERAL SPENDING WILL EAT UP THE ECONOMY.

FORD SAID AMERICANS MUST REJECT THE POLITICS OF PROMISE, SUCH PROMISES AS "THE GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE YOUR DREAMS COME TRUE -- ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS FILE AN APPLICATION." HE SAID, "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CANNOT LIVE ON PROMISES; WE MUST LIVE ON PRODUCTION."

-- END ADV FOR 6 A.M. EDT --

WHITE HOUSE AIDES SAID FORD PLANNED THE NEW HAMPSHIRE VISIT ALSO TO WOO REPUBLICAN VOTERS. THEY SAID HE WANTS TO STIR SUPPORT FOR NORRIS COTTON, THE FORMER GOP SENATOR WHO IS THE STATE REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN AND FORD'S CHIEF BACKER, AGAINST REPUBLICAN GOV. MELDRIM THOMSON WHO SUPPORTS RONALD REAGAN AND HAS FLIRTED WITH FORMING A THIRD PARTY.

AIDES SAID THE PRESIDENT PLANNED TO ANNOUNCE TO THE CITIZENS'S MEETING PLANS TO ASK CONGRESS IN 30 TO 45 DAYS TO BEGIN PHASING OUT SUCH REGULATORY AGENCIES AS THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION AND THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD.

THEY SAID FORD BELIEVES THE AGENCIES OVERSPEND, DO LARGELY NEEDLESS WORK AND COST EVERY AMERICAN FAMILY ABOUT \$2,000 A YEAR IN TAXES AND CONSUMER COSTS.

UPI 04-18 03:53 AED



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ADV 6 a.m. EDT

Ford Speech 470

By FRANK CORMIER

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON AP - President Ford, heading for New Hampshire where he may face a conservative Republican challenge next March, said today that Americans "must avoid extremes and excess."

Ford was flying to Manchester, N.H., where the White House said he would be greeted by Republican Gov. Meldrim Thomson Jr.

The governor has said he may oppose Ford in next year's Republican presidential primary if former California Gov. Ronald Reagan does not do so first.

The President talked about "extremes and excess" in his text for an address to the New Hampshire legislature in Concord, where he was to drive from Manchester.

"This is not the time for extremes or excess in language or in conduct," Ford said. "It is not the moment for exaggeration in any direction. It is a time to think and act with reason and restraint."

Specifically, Ford called for restraint in government spending, an article of political faith in New Hampshire, which has a tradition of balanced budgets.

Ford said that "as President, I have drawn the line on spending." But he said the Democratic-controlled Congress is threatening to go far beyond the limit he recommends.

As an example, he said the House added \$1 billion earlier this week to its first regular appropriation bill for the federal fiscal year that begins July 1.

"Apparently the American people must educate the Congress," Ford said.

The President said the American people "can say 'no' to those still spreading the notion that it is possible to get something for nothing."

Ford said that an endless stream of promises that government can satisfy most needs and wants "is the heart of our financial dilemma today."

He said the promises are couched in a language that now has become one of "extremes and excess."

He said, "All of this raises a question - a question of utmost simplicity and yet of profound significance: how long can the United States afford to run continuous budget deficits?"

Declaring that the nation's house must be put in order, Ford said, "Instead of more promises, the American people must ask who will pay for these promises."

Where both federal and state budgets are concerned, Ford told the legislators, "You and I share a common interest in a subject where we must avoid extremes and excess."

While saying that three-quarters of all federal spending now is categorized as "uncontrollable," Ford argued that "federal spending is controllable."

He said all that is required to control it is the will of the people and the exercise of leadership by the President and Congress.

0405aED 04-18



D A

THEATER 4-18

WITH FORD

BY RICHARD E. LERNER

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- PRESIDENT FORD SAW A ONE-MAN SHOW PROFILING HIS FAVORITE PREDECESSOR, HARRY S. TRUMAN, THURSDAY NIGHT. HE BECAME THE FIRST INCUMBENT CHIEF EXECUTIVE TO ATTEND A SHOW AT HISTORIC FORD'S THEATER SINCE ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS ASSASSINATED THERE 110 YEARS AGO THIS WEEK.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS WIFE GOT A STANDING OVATION FROM THE INVITATION-ONLY CROWD AT THE PERFORMANCE OF "GIVE 'EM HELL HARRY" BY ACTOR JAMES WHITMORE.

THE FORDS WERE SEATED WITH THE LATE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER, MARGARET TRUMAN DANIEL, AND HER HUSBAND, CLIFTON DANIEL, ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE PRESIDENT, ACCORDING TO PERSONS SITTING NEARBY IN THE DARKENED THEATER, ENJOYED THE SHOW IMMENSELY AND LAUGHED OVER AND OVER AGAIN AT WHITMORE'S BELIEVABLE PORTRAYAL OF THE BLUNT-SPEAKING TRUMAN.

SOME OF THE LINES CHOSEN BY WHITMORE MIGHT JUST AS EASILY HAVE COME FROM FORD.

AT ONE POINT, RECALLING HOW HE BECAME PRESIDENT AT THE DEATH OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, TRUMAN WAS DEPICTED EXCLAIMING: "I MAY HAVE INHERITED THIS JOB BUT BY GOD I'M IN CHARGE AND THEY DAMNED WELL BETTER KNOW IT. I NEVER SAW MYSELF AS PRESIDENT. I WAS JUST IN THE WRONG PLACE AT THE RIGHT TIME."

AFTER THE SHOW THE FORDS WENT ON STAGE WITH MRS. DANIEL TO SHAKE HANDS WITH WHITMORE. FORD THEN TURNED TO THE AUDIENCE AND SAID: "EVERYBODY HERE KNOWS THAT I'VE KNOWN AND ADMIRED MR. TRUMAN FOR 25 YEARS. BUT TONIGHT I LEARNED SOME NEW THINGS AND ALL OF THEM JUST INCREASED MY ADMIRATION FOR HIM ... IT WAS A SUPERB PERFORMANCE."

THE FORD'S DID NOT SIT IN THE PRESIDENTIAL BOX WHERE LINCOLN SAT WHEN HE WAS SHOT ON APRIL 14, 1865. THAT SECTION, OVERLOOKING THE STAGE, IS MAINTAINED FOR HISTORICAL PURPOSES AND IS NOT A PART OF THE THEATER'S SEATING CAPACITY OF 741 PERSONS.

UPI 04-18 05:00 AED

Ford-Theater 470

Wirephoto WX3

By HARRY F. ROSENTHAL

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON, AP — Harry S. Truman would have loved it.

Here were his words, given new life and passed on to a successor, a Republican at that.

Gerald Ford, the 38th President, seeing a play about the 33rd, loved it too. It was the first time a president of the United States had come to Ford's Theater for a performance since Abraham Lincoln was shot there 110 years and 3 days ago.

"I inherited this job. I'm in charge and they damn well better know it," says the stage Harry Truman in the person of actor James Whitmore. He mentions that some people were referring to him as "his Accidenty," because he wasn't elected president.

His Accidenty, Gerald Ford, roared with laughter when he heard that. When the performance of "Give 'Em Hell, Harry," a new play, was done, Ford went onto the stage to congratulate Whitmore, whose uncanny portrayal in the one-man show sent shivers of recognition through a VIP audience, many of whom had known Truman.

"Everyone here knows I've known and admired Mr. Truman for 25 years but tonight I learned some new things," Ford said. "All of it increased my admiration for him."

Ford told Whitmore he had given a "superb performance." Whitmore beamed his best Harry Truman beam.

Sitting beside Ford in the front row was Margaret Truman Daniel, the former president's only child.

On stage, her pseudo-father recalled planning to teach his first grandchild to talk, but that Margaret said, "the hell you will,"

The stage Truman chuckled. So did the real Margaret. Ford leaned over and said something to her. And they both laughed.

Mrs. Ford, sitting between her husband and Clifton Daniel, said "it was nostalgic — it takes me back to 1949. I always had great admiration for both Mrs. Truman and the President." Ford was sworn in as a congressman in 1949, the year Truman began his second presidential term.

In the black-tie audience were luminaries from the Truman administration: Clark Clifford, a close adviser; James E. Webb, undersecretary of state; Gen. Harry Vaughan, military aide and confidant; John Snyder, secretary of the treasury; Adm. Robert L. Dennison, naval aide; Bethel Odum, Mrs. Truman's personal secretary.

For them it was a return to mid-century, a time when Truman once railed about the Communist-hunting congressman from California "whose name I have forgotten." In the play, the name Richard M. Nixon wasn't mentioned.

In walk and tilt of head, in speech and mannerism, in dress and language, Truman came to life on stage. The applause was frequent. The final standing ovation was led by President Ford.

Ford obviously enjoyed himself. He and Mrs. Ford stayed around a while after the performance talking with the other theatergoers.

"Superb performance," he said. "I really admired it."

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A315 HFR 4-19,20

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STAIRS 4-17

ADV FOR WEEKEND OF APRIL 19,20
(COMMENTARY)

BY HELEN THOMAS

UPI WHITE HOUSE REPORTER

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- BACKSTAIRS AT THE WHITE HOUSE:

PRESIDENT FORD IS HAVING HIS PORTRAIT PAINTED BY NEW YORK ARTIST JOHN ULBRICHT AND IT SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN ABOUT A MONTH.

FORD ALREADY HAS HAD SOME SITTINGS WITH THE ARTIST, WHO ALSO PAINTED A PORTRAIT OF BETTY FORD WHICH NOW HANGS IN THE FAMILY QUARTERS.

WHETHER THE ULBRICHT PAINTING BECOMES THE OFFICIAL FORD PORTRAIT AT THE WHITE HOUSE WHEN HE LEAVES THE PRESIDENCY REMAINS TO BE SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL VIEW THE FINAL PRODUCT AND EVENTUALLY MAKE A JUDGMENT.

IF A DECISION IS MADE TO ACCEPT THE PORTRAIT AS THE OFFICIAL PORTRAIT, THE TAB WILL BE PICKED UP BY THE ASSOCIATION. THE SAME WOULD BE TRUE FOR THE FIRST LADY'S PORTRAIT.

ACCORDING TO ART NEWS, FORD'S DAUGHTER SUSAN, 17, WANTED HIM TO POSE WITH THEIR GOLDEN RETRIEVER, LIBERTY, BUT THE ARTIST BALKED. ULBRICHT FEELS PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT FIGURES WITH THEIR DOGS WENT OUT IN THE 18TH CENTURY -- DESERVEDLY.

SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY A. KISSINGER'S WIFE NANCY SOMETIMES KEEPS HER BEAUTIFUL EVENING GOWNS BY OSCAR DE LA RENTA AND OTHER HIGH FASHION DESIGNERS IN -- OF ALL PLACES -- THE 24-HOUR SITUATION ROOM IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

FREQUENTLY THE KISSINGERS SPEND PART OF THE DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE AND WHEN THEY HAVE TO DRESS FOR THE EVENING, THEY KEEP THEIR WARDROBE IN THE CRISIS ROOM IN THE BASEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

THE SITUATION ROOM GOES ROUND THE CLOCK AND IT IS THERE THAT THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL IS ABLE TO KEEP TABS ON TROUBLE SPOTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

KISSINGER CLEARLY IS SPENDING MORE TIME AT THE WHITE HOUSE THESE DAYS AS RUMORS PERSIST THAT SOME OF FORD'S AIDES WOULD LIKE TO SEE HIM STRIPPED OF HIS DUAL POSITION AS NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS ADVISER.

KISSINGER IS "ON THE WAR PATH," ACCORDING TO CLOSE AIDES, AND IS DETERMINED TO KEEP BOTH HIS CABINET POSITION AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY ROLE. HE DOES NOT INTEND TO LET HIS INFLUENCE BE UNDERCUT BY SHARING THE DIRECTION OF FOREIGN POLICY WITH SOMEONE WHO, WITH A WHITE HOUSE OFFICE NEAR THE PRESIDENT'S, MIGHT BE ABLE TO UPSTAGE HIM.

KISSINGER'S SECURITY SQUAD APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN BEEFED UP THESE DAYS. HE HAS ALMOST AS MANY AGENTS TRAVELING WITH HIM AS THE PRESIDENT. WHEN HE COMES TO THE WHITE HOUSE, HE ARRIVES IN A LIMOUSINE AND HAS A BACK-UP STATION WAGON FOLLOWING HIM OCCUPIED BY OTHER AGENTS.



WHEN FORD'S TOP AIDES TAKE COMPLAINTS TO HIM ABOUT INDIVIDUAL STAFF MEMBERS, FORD HAS LITTLE PATIENCE AND USUALLY TELLS HIS STAFFER TO "FIRE" THE EMPLOYEE WHO IS NOT FITTING IN TO THE PICTURE.

AIDES SAID THAT HE CAN BE "VERY TOUGH" ON SUCH QUESTIONS AND DOES NOT BELIEVE IN CONTINUING UNCOMFORTABLE SITUATIONS.

FORD ALSO BACKED HIS CHIEF PHOTOGRAPHER DAVID KENNERLY WHEN KENNERLY POSTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF REFUGEE TRAGEDY FROM HIS RECENT TRIP TO SOUTH VIETNAM ON WALLS IN THE WEST WING OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE PICTURES SHOWED THE STARK AGONY OF THE CHILDREN AND ADULTS FLEEING THE FIGHTING AND ADVANCING COMMUNISTS.

SOME OF THE SECRETARIES IN THE WEST WING MADE IT CLEAR THEY PREFERRED THE MORE JOYFUL PHOTOGRAPHS THAT WERE ON THE WALLS BEFORE, SCENES FROM FORD'S CHRISTMAS SKIING HOLIDAY AT VAIL, COLO., AND THE LIKE.

BUT WHEN KENNERLY TOLD FORD ABOUT THE COMPLAINTS, THE PRESIDENT SAID LEAVE THE VIETNAM PICTURES UP.

WHEN ROSE MARY WOODS, PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON'S PERSONAL SECRETARY, TOOK OVER HIS HIDEAWAY OFFICE IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING AFTER HIS RESIGNATION, SHE TRIED TO KEEP IT JUST AS IT WAS DURING HIS LAST DAY IN OFFICE.

SHE WOULD NOT EVEN PERMIT THE PLACE TO BE DUSTED, ACCORDING TO INFORMED SOURCES, AND DID NOT WANT ANYTHING TOUCHED. EVEN A HALF-SMOKED CIGAR AND NIXON'S GLASSES REMAINED ON HIS DESK.

SHE PROBABLY WAS THINKING OF THE REPLICA OF THE OVAL OFFICE IN THE HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY IN INDEPENDENCE, MO., WHERE EVERYTHING WAS KEPT JUST THE WAY IT WAS THE DAY TRUMAN DIED, INCLUDING HIS SPECTACLES ON THE DESK.

THE GLASSED-IN OFFICE IS NOW VACUUM SEALED AND IS BEING PRESERVED FOR HISTORY.

BUT NIXON'S OFFICE HAD TO BE DISMANTLED WHEN MISS WOODS MOVED TO ANOTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICE ON JACKSON PLACE NEAR THE WHITE HOUSE WHERE SHE HAS BEEN WORKING ON NIXON'S PAPERS.

MISS WOODS WILL NOT TAKE ANY TELEPHONE CALLS FROM REPORTERS. HER SECRETARY ALWAYS TELLS CALLERS MISS WOODS IS IN A MEETING.

JACKIE KENNEDY ONASSIS' HALF BROTHER, JAMIE AUCHINCLOSS, IS FOLLOWING IN THE FORMER FIRST LADY'S FOOTSTEPS. JAMIE, 27, IS A FREE LANCE PHOTOGRAPHER AND HE OFTEN GETS EXCLUSIVE PICTURES OF EVENTS WHERE OTHERS DO NOT HAVE ENTREE.

MRS. ONASSIS WAS AN INQUIRING PHOTOGRAPHER FOR THE NOW DEFUNCT WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD IN THE DAYS BEFORE SHE MARRIED JOHN F. KENNEDY. IN HER NEARLY THREE YEARS IN THE WHITE HOUSE, SHE PROBABLY WAS THE MOST PICTURE CONSCIOUS OF ALL FIRST LADIES AND WHILE SHE HAD HER TROUBLES WITH PHOTOGRAPHERS INVADING HER PRIVACY, SHE LATER ADMITTED SHE WAS HAPPY TO HAVE SOME OF THE PICTURES OF HER FAMILY FROM THE WHITE HOUSE YEARS.

ADV FOR WEEKEND OF APRIL 19, 20

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REFORM 4-18

DAY LD

BY RICHARD H. GROWALD

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- PRESIDENT FORD WILL ASK CONGRESS TO GRADUALLY DO AWAY WITH SOME MAJOR FEDERAL REGULATORY AGENCIES AND BELIEVES THIS COULD SAVE EACH AMERICAN FAMILY ABOUT \$2,000 A YEAR, AIDES SAID TODAY.

TARGETED FOR ELIMINATION BY FORD WERE SUCH AGENCIES AS THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION AND THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD, THEY SAID.

THE AIDES SAID FORD PLANNED TO ANNOUNCE THIS AFTERNOON AT A WHITE HOUSE SPONSORED CONFERENCE IN CONCORD, N.H., THAT HE WILL SEND PROPOSALS TO CONGRESS IN 30 TO 45 DAYS AIMED AT DEREGULATING MUCH AIR, TRUCK AND RAILROAD TRANSPORT.

ACCORDING TO FORD, THERE ARE TOO MANY FEDERAL AGENCIES, REGULATING TOO MUCH, SPENDING TOO MUCH AND ADDING TOO MUCH TO CONSUMER COSTS. HE BELIEVES SOME OF THE AGENCIES WERE SET UP FOR REFORM PURPOSES BUT HAVE OUTLIVED THEIR USEFULNESS.

HE WANTS CONGRESS TO ELIMINATE THEM NOT WITH A LEGISLATIVE GUILLOTINE BUT BY PHASING THEM OUT.

IT IS PART OF AN OVERALL REFORM OF REGULATORY AGENCIES WHICH, ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT ECONOMISTS, WOULD MEAN UP TO \$2,000 A YEAR SAVING TO AMERICA'S 135 MILLION FAMILIES THROUGH LOWER FEDERAL TAXES AND LOWER CONSUMER COSTS.

HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES, CITED BY WHITE HOUSE AIDES, OF THE TYPE OF AGENCY REGULATION THE PRESIDENT WANTS WIPED OUT:

-- TRUCKING: UNDER CURRENT ICC REGULATIONS A TEXAS FARMER WHO SENDS A TRUCKLOAD OF STRAWBERRIES TO CHICAGO CAN BRING THE TRUCK BACK LOADED ONLY WITH RAW FARM PRODUCTS. OFTEN THE TRUCK RETURNS EMPTY, AND THE FARMER'S COST AND THE STRAWBERRY EATER'S COSTS ARE BOOSTED.

-- AIR: THE CAB SETS FARES FOR AIRLINES OPERATING ACROSS STATE LINES. UNDER ITS RULES, AN INTERSTATE AIRLINE SUCH AS TWA MUST CHARGE A FIXED FARE FOR A LOS ANGELES TO SAN FRANCISCO TICKET THAT IS 40 PER CENT HIGHER THAN CHARGED FOR THE SAME TRIP BY AN AIRLINE DOING ALL ITS FLYING WITHIN CALIFORNIA.

FORD'S AIDES SAID PAST EFFORTS AT SUCH REFORM HAVE BEEN BLOCKED BY LOBBYISTS IN WASHINGTON.

FORD DECIDED TO SPEAK ON THE SUBJECT PERSONALLY IN HOPES OF ROUSING ENOUGH POPULAR SUPPORT SO CONGRESSMEN COULD IGNORE LOBBYIST PRESSURE.

UPI 04-18 04:36 AED

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U.S.-Cambodia 450

By DON WATERS

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON AP - The fall of the Cambodian government to Communist-led rebels is viewed by the United States "with sadness and compassion," President Ford says.

In a two-sentence statement issued Thursday more than 12 hours after the Khmer Rouge insurgents took control of the capital of Phnom Penh, the President also said:

"I wish to express my admiration for the Cambodian government leaders and people, who showed great courage until the end and to their armed forces, who fought valiantly with their remaining supplies."

At about the same time, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was delivering a wide-ranging speech on foreign affairs to the American Society of Newspaper Editors without making a direct mention of the fall of the U.S.-backed Cambodian leadership.

Instead, he struck hard at the Soviet Union and China, "accusing them of helping 'to make a mockery' of the 1973 Vietnam peace accords by continuing to supply aid to the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong."

On Capitol Hill, House Speaker Carl Albert said he regretted that Cambodia fell to the insurgent forces but added he also was "sorry we got mixed up in it."

Sen. Deway F. Bartlett, R-Okla., said the fall of Cambodia should spur Congress into approving aid for South Vietnam.

Active U.S. participation in Cambodia began five years ago when President Richard M. Nixon sent troops into the country in a two-month attempt to destroy North Vietnamese sanctuaries and supply areas.

There was no immediate comment on Cambodia's fall from Nixon.

Over the past quarter-century, the United States supplied Cambodia with military aid totaling \$1.258 billion, most of it since 1970.

The Pentagon said the U.S. airdrop of supplies into Cambodia ceased hours after the government surrender, with \$6 million remaining from the \$275 million Congress had appropriated for the current fiscal year.

A spokesman said 10 airdrops were made on the last day of the Cambodian fighting, including four airdrops of rice into the Phnom Penh area.

A total of 57 parachute drops of food, fuel and ammunition had been made since last Friday, when direct airlift flights ceased with the helicopter evacuation of nearly all Americans then still in Cambodia.

At the Cambodian Embassy here, meanwhile, the half dozen diplomats said they intended to carry on business as usual until they received orders from the new regime in Phnom Penh. But communication with the capital was cut and no word arrived.

In what perhaps was a symbol of that uncertainty, no flag flew over the embassy.

0333aED 04-18

CAMBODIA 4-18

(PICTURE)

DAY LD

BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

THE NEW KHMER ROUGE LEADERS OF CAMBODIA TIGHTENED THEIR HOLD ON PHNOM PENH TODAY AND MOVED TO PUT DOWN THE LAST POCKETS OF GOVERNMENT RESISTANCE IN THE PROVINCES.

THE BLACK-CLAD GUERRILLAS, RIDING IN CAPTURED AMERICAN-MADE JEEPS AND ARMORED CARS, PATROLLED THE CAPITAL AS THE COMMUNIST-LED KHMER ROUGE TOOK OVER RUNNING THE CITY.

SKETCHY REPORTS REACHING SAIGON SAID SOME MEMBERS OF THE FALLEN CAMBODIAN GOVERNMENT WERE SETTING UP AN ANTI-COMMUNIST RESISTANCE BASE OUTSIDE PHNOM PENH.

A HANDFUL OF CAMBODIAN RULERS, INCLUDING THE BROTHER OF EXILED PRESIDENT LON NOL, HEADED GUERRILLA SURRENDER DEMANDS AND TURNED THEMSELVES IN TO THE RULING "REVOLUTIONARY LIBERATION COMMITTEE."

BUT MOST OF CAMBODIA'S DEPOSED LEADERS FLED THE WAR-TORN CAPITAL BY PLANE AND HELICOPTER TO SCATTERED ENCLAVES STILL HELD BY ANTI-GUERRILLA FORCES OR MILITARY BASES IN NEIGHBORING THAILAND.

GEN. SAK SUTSKHAN, THE LEADER OF THE DEFEATED ARMY AND ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE FALLEN GOVERNMENT, LANDED IN THAILAND THIS MORNING ABOARD A CAMBODIAN AIR FORCE PLANE.

DIPLOMATS IN SAIGON SAID TWO FORMER PRIME MINISTERS -- SIRIK MATAK AND IN TAM -- PLANNED TO MEET AT THE ENCIRCLED PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF BATTAMBANG, 148 MILES NORTHWEST OF PHNOM PENH, TO MAP RESISTANCE TO THE REBELS.

BUT BATTAMBANG, CAMBODIA'S SECOND LARGEST CITY, APPEARED LIKELY TO FALL TO THE KHMER ROUGE BEFORE LONG. "I THINK SIRIK MATAK AND IN TAM WILL GO TO THE FORESTS TO FIGHT A GUERRILLA WAR," THE DIPLOMATS SAID.

REPORTS REACHING SAIGON SAID THE GUERRILLAS WERE ASSAULTING BATTAMBANG AS WELL AS THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF SVAY RIENG, 70 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PHNOM PENH.

THE INSURGENTS IMPOSED A NEWS BLACKOUT ON THE CAMBODIAN CAPITAL, HALTING RADIO PHNOM PENH BROADCASTS AND CUTTING OFF COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

SOME RESIDENTS OF PHNOM PENH FEARED A BLOODBATH BY THE VICTORS, BUT THE KHMER ROUGE SAID THERE WOULD ONLY BE REPRISALS AGAINST HIGH-LEVEL LEADERS.

CHAU SENG, A MEMBER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY POLITBURO, SAID IN PARIS THE DEFEATED LEADERS WOULD BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL AND JUDGED "IN A HUMANE WAY" IF TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

"YOU'VE SEEN THAT THERE IS NO BLOODBATH IN PHNOM PENH," HE SAID.

BUT REPORTS FROM OUTLYING "LIBERATED" AREAS CAPTURED DURING THE FINAL, THREE-MONTH ADVANCE ON PHNOM PENH TOLD OF THOUSANDS OF VILLAGERS KILLED BY CONQUERING KHMER ROUGE FORCES.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS, CORRESPONDENTS AND RELIEF WORKERS CAUGHT IN THE CAPITAL, INCLUDING SOME AMERICANS, WERE HOLED UP IN THE HOTEL LE PHNOM UNDER RED CROSS PROTECTION.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS IN GENEVA LOST RADIO CONTACT WITH THE HOTEL WEDNESDAY BUT LATER RECEIVED WORD THAT "ALL IS WELL."

THE UNITED STATES EVACUATED MOST AMERICANS LAST WEEKEND IN A MARINE AIRLIFT TO THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER OKINAWA CIRCLING IN THE NEARBY GULF OF SIAM.

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CAMBODIA 4-18

1ST ADD DAY LD CAMBODIA UNDATED XXX SIAM.

THE KHMER ROUGE PLEDGED THE NEW REGIME WOULD BE NEUTRALIST AND BAR FOREIGN BASES ON CAMBODIAN TERRITORY. BUT DIPLOMATIC SOURCES IN SAIGON PREDICTED A LEFT-LEANING NEUTRALITY.

THAILAND SEALED ITS BORDER WITH CAMBODIA, BUT AT LEAST 140 DESPERATE REFUGEES MANAGED TO FLEE TO SAFETY BY FLYING OVER THE FRONTIER IN A VARIETY OF AIRCRAFT.

AT LEAST TWO TOPPLED CABINET MEMBERS -- FOREIGN MINISTER KEUKY LIM AND CULTURAL MINISTER LONG BOTTA -- REACHED BANGKOK. SOME UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID PRIME MINISTER LONG BORET ALSO REACHED THE THAI CAPITAL.

THE CAMBODIAN GOVERNMENT SURRENDERED THURSDAY MORNING AS THE GUERRILLAS SWEEP ACROSS THE CAPITAL, CAPTURING THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, THE FOREIGN MINISTRY BUILDING AND THE HEADQUARTERS OF RADIO PHNOM PENH.

"WE ENTER PHNOM PENH AS CONQUERORS," A REBEL LEADER SAID IN THE FIRST RADIO PHNOM BROADCAST AFTER THE INSURGENTS TOOK OVER THE CITY.

THOUSANDS OF CAMBODIANS CROWDED THE STREETS AFTER THE SURRENDER AND WAVED WHITE FLAGS AT THE VICTORIOUS GUERRILLAS, DRESSED IN BLACK UNIFORMS WITH RED-STRIPED SCARVES AROUND THEIR NECKS.

PRESIDENT FORD EXPRESSED "SADNESS AND COMPASSION" OVER THE FALL OF CAMBODIA, BUT THIRD WORLD LEADERS PRAISED THE KHMER ROUGE VICTORY.

"I WISH TO EXPRESS MY ADMIRATION FOR THE CAMBODIAN GOVERNMENT LEADERS AND PEOPLE, WHO SHOWED GREAT COURAGE UNTIL THE END, AND TO THEIR ARMED FORCES WHO FOUGHT VALIANTLY WITH THEIR REMAINING SUPPLIES," FORD SAID IN WASHINGTON.

IN PEKING, PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK, THE FIGUREHEAD LEADER OF THE KHMER ROUGE, CALLED THE GUERRILLA VICTORY "THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PAGE IN CAMBODIAN HISTORY."

THE YUGOSLAV NEWS AGENCY TANJUG, REPORTING FROM PEKING, QUOTED SIHANOUK AS SAYING HE WOULD BE CHIEF OF STATE IN CAMBODIA. BUT HE SAID KHIEU SAMPHAN, THE COMMUNIST COMMANDER OF THE KHMER ROUGE, WOULD WIELD THE REAL POWER.

SAMPHAN IS THE BEST-KNOWN OF THE SHADY LEADERS WHO TURNED THE KHMER ROUGE FROM AN UNDERDOG COLLECTION OF UNTRAINED GUERRILLAS INTO A VICTORIOUS FIGHTING FORCE.

THE FIVE-YEAR WAR DEVASTATED ONCE-PROSPEROUS CAMBODIA, TAKING THE LIVES OF A QUARTER-MILLION PERSONS AND LEAVING MILLIONS OF OTHERS HOMELESS.

THE UNITED STATES SPENT MORE THAN \$1.2 BILLION IN AN ABORTIVE EFFORT TO KEEP THE KHMER ROUGE FROM COMING TO POWER. THE PENTAGON SAID IT HOPED TO SEND \$6 MILLION IN UNDELIVERED AID TO NEIGHBORING SOUTH VIETNAM.

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VIET 4-18

(PICTURE)

DAY LD

BY BERT OKULEY

SAIGON (UPI) -- A SQUAD OF COMMUNIST COMMANDOS ATTACKED SOUTH VIETNAM'S MAJOR MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER TODAY, STRIKING FIVE MILES FROM THE HEART OF SAIGON.

MILITARY SOURCES SAID GOVERNMENT DEFENDERS DROVE BACK THE PRE-DAWN ASSAULT AGAINST THE PHU LAN COMMUNICATIONS STATION BEFORE THE 20 RAIDERS MANAGED TO SET OFF EXPLOSIVE CHARGES.

THE INFILTRATORS, FIRING BAZOOKA-LIKE ROCKET GRENADES AND RIFLES, CLASHED WITH GOVERNMENT TROOPS AT THE BARBED WIRE PERIMETER AROUND THE BASE WEST OF SAIGON.

THE SOURCES SAID GOVERNMENT RANGERS, MILITIAMEN AND POLICE, BACKED BY HELICOPTER GUNSHIPS USING SPOTLIGHTS, TURNED BACK THE ASSAULT AGAINST SAIGON'S MAIN MILITARY LINK WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE MILITARY COMMAND SAID ONE CHILD WAS KILLED AND NINE OTHER PERSONS, SIX OF THEM CIVILIANS, WERE WOUNDED IN THE FIGHTING. FOUR HOMES IN A NEARBY VILLAGE WERE DESTROYED.

IT WAS THE FIRST ATTACK AGAINST PHU LAN SINCE COMMUNIST GUNNERS FIRED A BARRAGE OF 12 ROCKETS INTO THE HEAVILY GUARDED FACILITY ON JAN. 6.

THE SOURCES SAID COMMUNIST RAIDERS ALSO TRIED TO BREAK INTO THE LONG BINH ARMY BASE 14 MILES NORTHEAST OF SAIGON THURSDAY NIGHT BUT WERE TURNED BACK BY DEFENDERS. ONE OF THE COMMANDOS WAS REPORTED CAPTURED.

AT THE HEIGHT OF AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT, THE HEADQUARTERS OF U.S. ARMY TROOPS IN SOUTH VIETNAM WAS LOCATED AT LONG BINH. FIFTY THOUSAND AMERICAN TROOPS WERE STATIONED AT THE BASE.

THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT SAID AUTHORITIES HAVE WORKED OUT PLANS TO DEAL WITH A COMMUNIST GROUND ATTACK OR SIEGE AGAINST THE CAPITAL.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THREE SIREN ALARMS WOULD BE SOUNDED ACROSS THE CITY IF THE COMMUNISTS LAUNCHED AN INFANTRY ATTACK AGAINST SAIGON.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE CAPITAL WOULD BE "ABLE TO STAND A LONG BLOCKADE BY THE ENEMY, IF SUCH BE IT, THANKS TO A WELL-PREPARED RATIONING PLAN."

A SPOKESMAN SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAS STORED RICE, MEAT, SUGAR, WHEAT, FLOUR, MILK, COOKING OIL, FUEL, MEDICINE AND OTHER COMMODITIES IN CASE OF SIEGE.

MILITARY SOURCES SAID NORTH VIETNAMESE INFANTRY UNITS HAVE BEEN SPOTTED WITHIN SAIGON'S NORTHERN DEFENSE PERIMETER LESS THAN 12 MILES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE SOURCES SAID THE COMMUNISTS WERE SIGHTED NEAR GIA DINH, 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF SAIGON. IT WAS THE FIRST REPORT OF NORTH VIETNAMESE IN THE AREA SINCE THE 1968 TET OFFENSIVE.

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U.S.-Vietnam Bjt 480, 2 takes 960

Wirephoto WX2

By LAWRENCE L. KNUTSON

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON AP - Congress is again signaling its reluctance to approve more military aid to South Vietnam but that it might vote some humanitarian assistance if good-faith efforts are made to evacuate most Americans immediately.

In a series of extremely close votes, the once-hawkish Senate Armed Services Committee balked Thursday at all compromise bids to boost military aid beyond the \$300 million which was authorized but not appropriated last year. The panel has voted on more than \$150 billion in Vietnam war funds over the years.

Meanwhile, the House International Relations Committee approved a \$327-million humanitarian aid fund which also could be used to pay the costs of evacuating Americans and some Vietnamese.

A number of House and Senate committees were to try again today to move to a final decision on both the \$722 million total asked by President Ford in additional military aid and the \$250 million he requested in humanitarian aid.

But virtually no member of Congress could be found willing to predict that anything approaching those sums, particularly for arms aid, ever would be forthcoming.

At the same time, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger appeared to write off Indochina as lost as a sphere of U.S. influence. He also said the Vietnam debate has now run its course.

However, answering questions Thursday after his speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Kissinger said the United States will not make the decision for South Vietnam as to how long it should resist Hanoi's onslaught. "We have opposed a terminal date," he said.

Kissinger spoke of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia in the past tense. "Whether or not this Vietnam enterprise was well conceived does not change the nature of our problem," he said.

"When such an effort founders, it is an event of profound significance for ourselves and others," he said.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, upset at what they called the slow pace of evacuation, said no action will be taken on a compromise proposal authorizing a \$200-million contingency fund for humanitarian and evacuation purposes until sharp improvement is seen in the scope and pace of evacuation.

In the House, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said he would try to persuade the House Armed Services Committee to go further than its Senate counterpart and reduce the \$722 million arms request to zero.

Such a step would wipe out the \$300 million already authorized but not appropriated.

Chances that the House Appropriations Committee might act on the \$300 million already authorized appeared uncertain.

Chairman George H. Mahon, D-Tex., said that because the situation in Indochina has changed so dramatically since those funds were first authorized last year, a further delay might be justified to reassess the situation and to learn the over-all intent of Congress.

MORE

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WASHINGTON U.S.-Vietnam Bjt Take 2: Congress 480

Confusion in another area - the evacuation of Americans - intensified as members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee were told that there are apparently about 100 more Americans in South Vietnam now than were carried on official lists 10 days ago.

This increase primarily reflects the fact that more Americans are officially registering with the U.S. Embassy rather than any fresh influx of U.S. citizens into the country, senators said.

A committee source said Thursday that the administration's withdrawal schedule shows 4,000 Americans and 1,300 South Vietnamese dependents still in South Vietnam but that there are plans to pare down the number of Americans to 2,000 by the end of next week.

"Too slow," said Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y. "Inadequate," said Sen. Clifford P. Case, R-N.J.

Case said the figures provided by Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib show that just 89 American citizens and 31 non-American dependents were removed in the preceding 24 hours.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said that the deployment of Communist surface-to-air missiles around Saigon may block the air evacuation of Americans in 10 to 12 days.

McGovern said administration officials promised to explore the possibility of contacting the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese and exploring the chances of arranging a "peaceful exit" for Americans and others wishing to leave.

McGovern's comments came after Foreign Relations Committee Chairman John J. Sparkman, D-Ala., announced that South Vietnamese foreign minister Vuong Van Bac and Ambassador Tran Kim Phuong told him the Saigon regime is now willing to enter negotiations with the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese "without any preconditions."

The upset votes cast in the Senate Armed Services Committee represented a personal defeat for Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., the panel's chairman who has suffered few defeats in a long Senate career.

On an 8-7 vote, the committee rejected Stennis' proposal to reduce the \$722-million request to \$515 million for "essential" items.

In quick order and by almost the same margin, the panel then voted down proposals that would have authorized additional aid of \$149 million, \$101 million, \$70 million and \$50 million.

Stennis voted against the \$50 million figure, saying later it was so low as to be "meaningless."

"As of now the matter of additional aid is more remote than it was," Stennis said later. "We disposed of it and that's it insofar as this committee is concerned."

On the key 8-7 ballots, voting for the additional aid were Sens. Thomas J. McIntyre, D-N.H.; Strom Thurmond, R-S.C.; John G. Tower, R-Tex.; Barry M. Goldwater, R-Ariz.; Robert A. Taft Jr., R-Ohio; Dewey F. Bartlett, R-Okla.; and Stennis.

Voting against additional aid were: Sens. Stuart Symington, D-Mo.; Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash.; Harry F. Byrd, D-Ind.-Va.; Patrick J. Leahy, D-Vt.; William L. Scott, R-Va.; John Culver, D-Iowa; Gary Hart, D-Colo.; Sam Dunn, D-Ga.

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Vietnam Military Bit 490

By FRED S. HOFFMAN

AP Military Writer

WASHINGTON AP -- North Vietnamese army divisions are reported to be converging on the Saigon area for what may be an early climax in the long and bloody war.

U.S. intelligence sources say there are indications that elements of three more divisions, one of which crossed into South Vietnam from North Vietnam only last week, have moved into or close to the Saigon military region.

This brings to at least 10 the number of North Vietnamese divisions threatening the Saigon area defended by only four South Vietnamese divisions, intelligence specialists say.

In addition, four North Vietnamese divisions are keeping three South Vietnamese divisions occupied in the vital rice-growing Mekong delta south of Saigon.

Intelligence sources say North Vietnamese forces are maintaining a threat to the main food-supply highway between the delta and Saigon so that South Vietnamese units cannot be diverted to help defend the capital.

Some U.S. military analysts think the North Vietnamese may choose to try and seal off Saigon and force its collapse rather than attack it directly.

In that way the North Vietnamese might win an undamaged city, these analysts say.

Meantime, the North Vietnamese are wearing down South Vietnamese troops attempting to block the approach to Saigon through Xuan Loc, a major battleground 40 miles northeast of the capital.

A fourth North Vietnamese division may have joined the attack on Xuan Loc where the South Vietnamese 18th Infantry Division has been bearing the brunt.

U.S. military men say there are signs that the 325th North Vietnamese Division, down from the recently conquered Hue area, has entered the Xuan Loc fight where three other North Vietnamese divisions are already involved.

The South Vietnamese have few reserves available to back up the troops defending Xuan Loc. U.S. military men fear time may run out on the South Vietnamese before they can get ready to battle newly formed units composed of soldiers evacuated after disastrous retreats from northern regions.

Even when these new units get ready, there are doubts about their reliability.

The South Vietnamese are in danger of being outgunned as well as outnumbered, U.S. intelligence sources say.

Reports reaching the Pentagon tell of the North Vietnamese hitting South Vietnamese troops at Phan Rang with 50 Russian-built T54 tanks. Phan Rang, one of the last South Vietnamese positions on the coast above the Saigon military region, was overrun after government paratroopers and rangers took severe losses.

The North Vietnamese have pushed heavy artillery, 122mm and 130mm guns, in position to shell the important Bien Hoa air base about 15 miles north of Saigon.

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Bicentennial Bjt 470

Wirephoto BX1

By DANIEL Q. HANEY

Associated Press Writer

BOSTON AP - Old North Church was tidied up for an observance by President Ford today of the 200th anniversary of two lantern flashes that signaled the beginning of the war of independence. Meanwhile, a spokesman for an antibusing group said the organization planned a demonstration to thank Ford for reservations he expressed last fall about court-ordered busing to integrate Boston schools. The imposing Old North Church, a brick structure now hemmed in by tenements on narrow Salem Street in the predominantly Italian North End, was used as a signal post on April 18, 1775, to alert Paul Revere that British soldiers were crossing the Charles River for a march on Concord. Revere raced through Middlesex County and warned farmers of the approaching footsoldiers.

In Lexington, where the first shots of the war were fired, and in Concord, where the British searched for patriot ammunition, townspeople have been hanging up red, white and blue bunting and preparing portable facilities for the anticipated arrival of thousands of tourists on Saturday.

About 400 Boston police were expected to be outside Old North at 8 p.m. EDT, when Ford is expected to arrive after a meeting in Concord, N.H.

The President was scheduled to give a 20-minute speech and help light two lanterns that would be carried up into the church's white wooden spire during the traditional ceremony.

Ford also planned to light a third lantern that will symbolize a renewed flame of liberty.

About 500 persons, many of them dressed in colorful colonial militia uniforms, were expected to fill the 252-year-old Episcopal church.

A spokesman at the South Boston Information Center, an antibusing organization, said a demonstration was being set up outside the church to thank the President for remarks before a news conference last October. Ford said a court-ordered integration plan which required busing "was not the best solution to quality education in Boston."

"We plan to give him a very large welcome," the spokesman said.

"All signs should be in good taste. They should say things like

"Welcome Mr. President" and "Thank you for your support."

Boston schools have been disrupted by sporadic racial violence over the past year.

In Concord, the People's Bicentennial Commission, a group advocating economic freedom, planned an all-night rally at North Bridge under the banner: "Send a message to Wall Street."

The gathering was scheduled to break up early Saturday morning in time for a more traditional ceremony at the spot where Minute Men turned back the redcoats 200 years ago.

Ford was scheduled to watch a parade and give a brief speech at the bridge later in the morning, then drive to nearby Lexington for another ceremony on the Battle Green.

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ECONOMY 4-18

DAY LD

BY RICHARD HUGHES

UPI BUSINESS WRITER

THE NATION'S WORST RECESSION SINCE THE GREAT DEPRESSION IS JUST ABOUT OVER, ECONOMIST IRWIN KELLNER SAID TODAY. BUT, HE ADDED, IT STILL WILL BE A ROUGH YEAR FOR WORKERS.

KELLNER SAID EVIDENCE OF THE END TO THE LONG SLUMP WAS APPARENT IN THE REASONS FOR THE 10.4 PER CENT PLUNGE IN THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

"IT WAS VERY ENCOURAGING," KELLNER SAID. "UNLIKE THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1974, WHEN DROP IN THE GNP WAS TRACED SOLELY TO THE COLLAPSE IN SALES, THIS TIME AROUND SALES ROSE AND THERE WAS A MASSIVE WORKDOWN OF BUSINESS INVENTORIES.

"IN THE FOURTH QUARTER, BUSINESSMEN ACCUMULATED INVENTORIES AT AN \$18 BILLION ANNUAL RATE. THIS SHIFTED DOWNWARD TO AN \$18 BILLION LIQUIDATION PACE IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS.

"IN OTHER WORDS, THERE WAS A NET SWING OF \$36 BILLION IN BUSINESS INVENTORY ACCUMULATION, AND THAT CLEARLY MORE THAN ACCOUNTED FOR THE DROP IN THE GNP."

IN ADDITION, HE SAID, THERE WAS A INCREASE IN SALES.

KELLNER, WHO EARLIER FORECAST A POSITIVE GROWTH IN THE GNP AFTER JULY, NOW BELIEVES THERE WILL BE A POSITIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN APRIL, MAY AND JUNE.

"I EXPECT THE RECESSION TO END ABOUT NOW," HE SAID. "BUT I HASTEN TO ADD THAT ALTHOUGH THE ECONOMY HAS BOTTOMED OUT AND RECOVERY MAY BE UNDER WAY, IT WILL NOT BE APPARANT TO THE MAN ON THE STREET FOR SOME TIME YET BECAUSE HE LOOKS CLOSELY AT UNEMPLOYMENT."

KELLNER, AN ECONOMIST AT MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST IN NEW YORK, SAID THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, NOW AT A NATIONWIDE LEVEL OF 8.7 PER CENT, WOULD CLIMB TO 9.5 PER CENT THIS YEAR BEFORE IT STARTS TO DECLINE.

"BUSINESSMEN ARE RELUCTANT TO HIRE NEW WORKERS AS SOON AS THEY EXPERIENCE A RECOVERY BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT SURE IT IS PERMANENT AND BECAUSE THEY WOULD LIKE TO RESTORE EFFICENCY TO THEIR OPERATIONS."

"ALSO, THE PUBLIC JUMPS BACK IN TO THE LABOR MARKET FASTER THAN NEW JOBS OPEN UP. THE COMBINATION OF SLOWER GROWTH OF DEMAND FOR WORKERS AND A FASTER INCREASE IN SUPPLY WILL TEND TO KEEP THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CLIMBING WELL INTO AUTUMN."

THE RECESSION ENTERED THE RECORD BOOKS AS THE LONGEST -- 15 MONTHS -- SINCE THE DEPRESSION OF THE 1930S WITH THE FIFTH CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY DECLINE DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THIS YEAR. THE SHARP PLUNGE IN THE FIRST QUARTER WAS THE WORST SINCE THE NATION DISMANTLED ITS WAR MACHINERY IN 1946.

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ECONOMY 4-18

1ST ADD ECONOMY UNDATED XXX IN 1946.

AMONG OTHER INDICATIONS POINTING TO RECOVERY:

-- THE FEDERAL RESERVE SAID THE NATION'S MONETARY SUPPLY -- CASH IN HAND AND IN CHECKING ACCOUNTS -- ROSE 5.5 PER CENT TO AN AVERAGE OF \$287.3 BILLION IN THE LAST FOUR WEEKS. THE ECONOMY CANNOT GROW -- NEW JOBS CANNOT BE CREATED -- WITHOUT A GROWTH RATE IN THE MONEY SUPPLY WHICH, UNTIL RECENTLY, WAS NOT GROWING AT ALL, GROWING ONLY SLIGHTLY OR DECLINING.

-- FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK SAID A SURVEY OF 1,417 PERSONS SHOWS THAT CONSUMERS ARE GAINING CONFIDENCE IN THE ECONOMY. STRONG CONSUMER CONFIDENCE PROMOTES GREATER SPENDING, ANOTHER KEY NECESSITY FOR RECOVERY. CITIBANK SAID 39.4 PER CENT FELT THE ECONOMY WOULD IMPROVE WITHIN SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR.

-- THE STOCK MARKET REGISTERED ITS EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE GAIN IN THE THIRD HEAVIEST TRADING SESSION IN NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HISTORY. THE DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE ROSE 3.75 TO 819.46, THE HIGHEST CLOSE IN NINE MONTHS

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GNP 4-18

WITH ECONOMY

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT DROPPED IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THIS YEAR BY THE BIGGEST MARGIN SINCE 1946, THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORTED THURSDAY.

THE REPORT ON THE NATION'S OUTPUT OF GOODS AND SERVICES ALSO SHOWED THAT INFLATION HAS NOW RUN A RECORD 15 MONTHS.

IT SAID "REAL" GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NOT COUNTING INFLATION, PLUNGED 10.4 PER CENT, FROM \$804 BILLION TO \$782.3 BILLION. ADJUSTED TO REFLECT INFLATION, THE GNP DECLINED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 15 YEARS, BY 3.2 PER CENT.

INFLATION ITSELF ABATED SHARPLY IN THE FIRST QUARTER, PRICES RISING ONLY 8 PER CENT AS AGAINST 14.4 PER CENT IN THE FINAL THREE MONTHS OF 1974. BOTH PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AND CONSUMER SPENDING FELL OFF IN THE QUARTER JUST ENDED.

BUT THE GNP DECLINE EXTENDED THE CURRENT RECESSION TO 15 MONTHS, THE LONGEST SINCE THE DEPARTMENT BEGAN MAKING QUARTERLY ASSESSMENTS IN 1947.

"THE SHARP DECLINE IN OUR NATION'S OUTPUT OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1975 WAS DUE PRIMARILY TO A MASSIVE LIQUIDATION OF EXCESS INVENTORIES," ASSISTANT COMMERCE SECRETARY JAMES PATE SAID IN A STATEMENT.

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KISSINGER 4-18

(PICTURE)

DAY LD

BY DANIEL F. GILMORE

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER, VIRTUALLY WRITING OFF INDOCHINA, SAYS IT'S TIME FOR AMERICA TO LOOK AHEAD AND HELP BRING ABOUT A "NEW ORDER" IN WORLD AFFAIRS.

KISSINGER ADDRESSED SEVERAL HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS WHO THE DAY BEFORE HEARD PRESIDENT FORD GIVE A BUOYANT VIEW OF AMERICA'S FUTURE AFTER DISASTERS IN CAMBODIA AND VIETNAM.

"THE VIETNAM DEBATE HAS NOW RUN ITS COURSE," KISSINGER SAID. "THE TIME HAS COME FOR RESTRAINT AND COMPASSION. THE ADMINISTRATION HAS MADE ITS CASE. LET ALL NOW ABIDE BY THE VERDICT OF THE CONGRESS -- WITHOUT RECRIMINATION OR VINDICTIVENESS."

NOTING THE "ENORMOUS PRESTIGE," THE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS KILLED AND THE \$150 BILLION SPENT IN INDOCHINA, KISSINGER MADE A SEEMING LAST APPEAL FOR MORE MILITARY AND HUMANITARIAN AID FOR VIETNAM. BUT SAID THE WILL OF CONGRESS WOULD BE FOLLOWED NO MATTER WHAT.

IN HIS 38-MINUTE ADDRESS, THE SECRETARY DID NOT ONCE MENTION CAMBODIA, WHICH CAPITULATED TO THE COMMUNISTS ONLY HOURS BEFORE HE SPOKE.

BUT IN REFERENCE TO INDOCHINA AS A WHOLE, HE SAID THAT WHETHER AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT WAS WELL CONCEIVED "DOES NOT NOW CHANGE THE PICTURE OF OUR PROBLEM. WHEN AN EFFORT FOUNDER, IT IS AN EVENT OF PROFOUND SIGNIFICANCE -- FOR OURSELVES AND OTHERS."

"LET US THEREFORE LOOK TO THE FUTURE," HE SAID.

"OUR MAJOR ALLIES IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD AND JAPAN HAVE GROWN IN STRENGTH POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY; OUR ALLIANCES ARE FIRM ANCHORS OF WORLD SECURITY AND PROSPERITY. THEY ARE THE BASIS FOR CLOSE COOPERATION ON A RANGE OF UNPRECEDENTED NEW PROBLEMS -- FROM DETENTE TO ENERGY."

FORD PLANS A TRIP NEXT MONTH TO A BRUSSELS NATO CONFERENCE AND LATER TO PEKING. SOVIET LEADER LEONID BREZHNEV IS COMING TO WASHINGTON FOR A SUMMIT MEETING IN THE FALL.

KISSINGER IS OFF TO SOUTH AMERICA, AFTER MANY DELAYS, LATER THIS MONTH. HE HAS HOPES FOR A MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT IN THE BROADER FORUM OF A GENEVA CONFERENCE INVOLVING THE UNITED STATES, THE SOVIET UNION AND THE ISRAELI-ARAB PROTAGONISTS.

"OUR NATION IS UNIQUELY ENDOWED TO PLAY A CREATIVE AND DECISIVE ROLE IN THE NEW ORDER WHICH IS TAKING FORM AROUND US," KISSINGER SAID.

BUT HE DECLARED RATHER BITTERLY THE UNITED STATES "SHALL NOT FORGET WHO SUPPLIED THE ARMS WHICH NORTH VIETNAM USED TO MAKE A MOCKERY OF ITS SIGNATURE OF THE PARIS ACCORDS" -- THE SOVIET UNION AND CHINA.

AND HE WARNED "LET NO NATION EVER BELIEVE AGAIN THAT IT CAN TEAR UP WITH IMPUNITY A SOLEMN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH THE UNITED STATES."

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