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INTERVIEW WITH  
JACK ANDERSON

Tuesday, July 15, 1975

4:30 P. M.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN....

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.....

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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4:30 pm (40 minutes)

Map Room

From: Ron Nessen *RHN*

I. PURPOSE

To have a two-part interview with Jack Anderson: (1) a filmed 30-minute conversation during which the President tells what America means to him on the occasion of the Bicentennial; and (2) an additional 10-minute off-camera interview on current events, particularly the Middle East.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS PLAN

A. Background

Anderson, through his column, has been conducting a contest for a Bicentennial slogan, which has already drawn 800,000 responses. His idea is being taken up by American Legion posts, the Federation of Womens Clubs, Urban League, Boy and Girl Scouts, etc. The contest will close around the end of the year.

Anderson wants to interview the President about his thoughts on the Bicentennial's real meaning to America. Obviously in the process, Anderson gets a plug for his contest over his radio-TV outlets.

Anderson plans to ask a question about the historic significance of the Map Room, where the interview is taking place.

In addition, Anderson would like to talk to you off camera for about 10 minutes with some regular news questions to use in his column. These questions will focus largely on developments in the Middle East.

B. Participants

The President  
Jack Anderson  
Ron Nessen  
Bob Mead  
John Marsh

C. Press Plan

No announcement of the meeting. A White House photograph will be mailed later to Anderson as a memento.

III. TALKING POINTS

Attached at TAB A find brief background on the Map Room, to use in response to one question.

TAB B gives some thoughts which Bob Goldwin has discussed with you on your approach to the meaning of America on the Bicentennial.



### Information on the Map Room

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PREPARATION FOR A TAPED INTERVIEW ON THE  
BICENTENNIAL WITH JACK ANDERSON, JULY 15

1. What you are doing, Jack, is really impressive. A simple suggestion from you to your readers that people send in slogans or mottoes for the Bicentennial has resulted in more than 750,000 letters, slogans, poems, and songs. It shows what one person can accomplish if he has a good idea.

2. I also understand that voluntary organizations have offered help and prizes, that corporations have donated prizes, that you had to form a non-profit corporation to handle the mail and do the judging, and that it has just grown and grown.

3. I have read some of the slogans readers have sent to you and I'm glad I don't have to make the choice of the best one--the judges will have a tough time picking one. I think some that you have printed are excellent.

4. Reading excerpts from the letters people have sent is inspiring. I really like what they show about the American people--their patriotism, their self-confidence, their optimism despite the rough times now and the bad experiences we have suffered as a nation in the last dozen years. From my travelling around the country and talking to people everywhere, what you have found doesn't surprise me, but it is gratifying and very encouraging.

5. Slogans or mottoes are not always good things. Sometimes they oversimplify and are a substitute for thinking through a complex problem. What I like about the activity you have started is that everyone who sends you a suggested slogan has to spend some time thinking about what the bicentennial means and what is special about America and the fact that we have reached our 200th anniversary.



6. You know, in the Communist countries they publish lists of official slogans on important occasions, sometimes 20 or 30, that are supposed to inspire the people to greater efforts to reach goals for that year. But I can't imagine that the people are really inspired by those official slogans.

It might not be quite accurate to say that "the people" will provide a slogan through your program, but one imaginative person will. And whether it catches on will depend on the people--no doubt about that.

It took a Lincoln to give us phrases like "a new birth of freedom" and "government of the people, by the people, for the people," but they caught on and have endured because the people saw and felt how well those phrases expressed what they thought and believed and were doing.

7. Other speeches were given the day Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address, but what he said is known and what the others said is forgotten. The people saw the truth and were inspired by the aptness of his words. The people chose, and that settled it.

8. I like the slogans that emphasize the future. We are completing our first two centuries. To me that means we are beginning our third century. The importance of the past is that we learn from it. We mustn't dwell in the past, we must build on it.

9. The great progress we have made in this country has been based on allegiance to our founding principles. The times when we have slipped backwards have been the times when we have lost sight of those principles. Lincoln's hope for "a new birth of freedom" was based on a return to the good old principles of liberty and equality for all.

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12. Because it is so difficult, it is small wonder that sometimes we make mistakes and go too far in one direction or the other. Fifty years ago, speakers used to denounce "hyphenated Americans" and say that people of different ethnic origins had to be American and nothing else. Now we see the possibility that Americans can be good Americans, proud Americans, patriotic and loyal Americans--and something else. The many national origins, religions, and races of the American people, like the many colors in Joseph's coat, help to make our national life rich and beautiful. But diversity is a blessing only so long as our differences don't become divisive only so long as we remain truly "one people," as the Declaration of Independence says.

13. "One out of many" also can mean the unending task of making one nation out of hundreds of millions of individual human beings while protecting and encouraging their individuality. The Declaration speaks of the rights of every single human being and says that governments are established to secure these rights. The American credo begins with the individual person. Our task for the third century is to make sure that individual freedom is enhanced and not overwhelmed by big government, big industry, mass media, mass education, or any other form of the tyranny of bigness.

14. America is big and powerful and we have to stay that way. We are the mainstay of all who strive for the survival of political freedom everywhere in the world. Our job always is to combine national strength and individual freedom. Many other nations have given up on trying to achieve that combination, usually by sacrificing the freedom of the individual. We must never give up on it.

15. We make other sorts of unusual combinations in America. For example, we are celebrating the 200th anniversary of a revolution--which means we are glorifying revolution and stability at the same time. In my opinion, the American Revolution was the best and most successful revolution in history exactly because it led to such stability, without stifling freedom and without a reign of terror.

16. Most revolutions consume their leaders. The leaders of our Revolution were moderate men, not given to excesses, and certainly not bloody-minded. The American Revolution did not consume these leaders. They subsequently became the leaders of the government. Their good character had much to do with shaping the nation.

The American Revolution did not consume its ideals, either, as has happened in many other revolutions since 1776. The ideals of our Revolution became the founding principles of our Government, embodied in the written Constitution.

17. In one sense, the Constitution is only a piece of paper. In a truer sense, it tells how the American people constitute themselves. The Framers tried to make a system of government that fitted the character of the American people. The fact that it has lasted so long, essentially unchanged, attests to how well they did. It still fits us, and it also keeps on shaping us.

18. It is interesting to recall that there was considerable opposition to the Constitution and that some patriotic men--Patrick Henry, for example--were against the new Constitution. There were all sorts of objections, but the most interesting, I think, was the criticism that the Constitution tried to arrange institutions--like separation of powers and checks and balances--as a substitute for good character. These opponents thought there was no substitute for good character in the people and the officials, and that good character would wither away under the Constitution.

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20. The people of the entire world face tremendous challenges in the years ahead. Sometimes there is a tendency to despair. But I am hopeful, and I think the American people have good reason to be hopeful, that the future will be brighter.

We have made mistakes time and again in our history; we have gone down false paths; we have lost our way. We definitely are not angels. But the principles are sound -- the ones the Bicentennial celebrates -- and that is our real source of strength. Our goals are still equality and liberty, and our style is still moderation and hard work. That's why I think there is reason still to be hopeful about the future of decency and peace for America and the world.

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Robert Goldwin

July 9, 1975

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN....

NOTES FOR MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: BRIEFING FOR TV INTERVIEW WITH JACK ANDERSON

A taped interview on the Bicentennial with Jack Anderson is scheduled for July 15.

You will be travelling from July 11 to 14.

I will be on vacation starting July 12, for a week.

It was decided, therefore, to have this briefing session now, and to provide a briefing paper and talking points for the TV session for you to review prior to the taping.

Anderson, as you may know, last September, asked readers to send him suggested bicentennial slogans, and the response has been overwhelming.

He has had more than 750,000 responses; organizations have volunteered to help; corporations have offered prizes; the Bicentennial organization has been called on to help read the letters, slogans, poems, and songs; and he has had to form a nonprofit corporation to manage the whole thing.

The discovery he has made is that there is a great deal of patriotism among the people, and genuine optimism about the strength and continuing vitality of the country, a pride in our ability to withstand the shocks we have been experiencing.

The line I recommend for this interview is to praise Anderson for what he has started and to use the opportunity to talk about the significance for us today of the Bicentennial.

The chief theme I recommend is the one you have been using: look ahead; we are starting our third century; don't dwell on the past, build on it.

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On "the art of listening"

"The art of listening is indispensable for the right use of the mind. It is also the most gracious, the most open, and the most generous of human habits."

---from a Commencement Address by Robert  
Bart, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.,  
May 1975.


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MEMORANDUM TO: ROBERT GOLDWIN

FROM: JOHN KING 

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation  
with Jack Anderson

At your request I called Jack Anderson today to inquire about the plans for his Bicentennial interview with the President on July 15. As you know, the interview will be videotaped.

Mr. Anderson said that the bicentennial slogan contest has been extended; a tentative closing date has been set for sometime in the Fall. The contest is being promoted by many organizations this summer, including 2800 state, county and local fairs. A million slogans have already been received.

Although some letters to Mr. Anderson have expressed bitterness and disillusionment about America, the great majority of writers expressed faith in the country and the desire to reaffirm its heritage.

Nature of the Interview: Mr. Anderson said he would prefer to have not so much a formal interview with the President as a conversation with him about what America means. He would like the President to get "homey" and talkative about what the country means to him. Speaking off the top of his head, Mr. Anderson offered the following as examples of the type of questions he would plan to ask:

- We have seen that democracy is failing in such countries as India and the Philippines. In view of this tendency, what is our future?
- We have been rocked recently by one shock after another. What can you say to people whose faith has been shaken?
- What does America mean to you?
- What lessons of the past can be useful today?

--With all the problems that beset us, will we have to change our ways in the future?

--Have we gained strength from the experiences and shocks that we have recently been through?

NOTE: If the interview is conducted in a room other than the Oval Office, Mr. Anderson said he might ask a question about the historical significance of that room.

Mr. Anderson will mention examples of some of the slogans he has received and would like to discuss the feelings which these slogans have brought out. If the President has any slogans to propose, he would love to hear them.

Mr. Anderson feels that people want to hear from the President a reaffirmation that this is a great country with a great future ahead of it. He believes that people want to hear this in a way which is thoughtful and profound rather than in a cliché-ridden, shallow manner. "Please, no 'Fourth of July' rhetoric!"

If there is time, and if there is no objection, Mr. Anderson said he would like to conduct an off-camera interview with the President about current news events. He wants to do a column on the responses to questions which will probably concern the economy, the Middle East, and/or the CIA. This session would take no more than ten minutes.

Mr. Anderson said that he would spring no surprise or loaded questions during the camera session.

# Bicentennial Slogans Are Solicited

By Jack Anderson

In times past, Americans have been able to distill the cause of the hour into a phrase, a rallying cry, a stirring slogan.

To recite them is to review our history. Give me liberty or give me death . . . United we stand, divided we fall . . . Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute . . . Remember the Alamo . . . Government of the people, by the people and for the people . . . We must make the world safe for democracy . . . The only thing we have to fear is fear itself . . . Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition . . . I have a dream . . . Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.

At this time, as we emerge from the Watergate nightmare into the dawn's early light, as we near 200 years under a common flag as a free and progressing people, are there the right words to reaffirm our faith in America?

The Bicentennial has need of a slogan, which will capsule the past 200 years and ring down through the next 200 years. Amid all the hopes and conflicts that distract and divide us today, is there a unifying phrase, a grand motto for our bicentennial year?

The words ought not to be the forced effort of a political ghost writer but the spontaneous eruption of some grateful citizen, some struggler in the field. We, therefore, invite the citizens of America—the school children, laborers, housewives, veterans—to express their feelings about America in a slogan.

We have an anniversary to celebrate. If you have a motto for it, a phrase that can catch the spirit and the cause of America 1976, by all means send it to Jack Anderson, 1401 16th St. NW.

Such patriotic and civic organizations as the American Legion and the Jaycees will help screen the slogans. The best will be selected as the slogan for the bicentennial.

The spirit of 1976 cannot be imposed upon the country by the government but must come from the people. Putting into words our feelings about America may help us to shake off the dirt of Watergate and think constructively about our country.

For a time, it appeared that Watergate would rain on our bicentennial parade. How could we celebrate the good old words, the hallowed guarantees, if each day was to disclose a new mockery of them? But we always thought, and sometimes

wrote, that Watergate would end in a reaffirmation of the American system.

So it has. The Republic stands, stronger, more tested, than before. It stands amidst the ashes of numberless attempts at democratic government in other lands. For our people who had begun to doubt, for the world at large which has usually given short shrift to free governments, the American Bicentennial has a potential impact that ought not be lost.

Something we have—a division of powers, an idea that won't die, a faith deep in our souls—has brought freedom with order, change with stability, dissent with unity, the hazards of the free market yet, for most, a decent home and a full table.

We have survived 200 years ruled mostly by laws we collectively agreed to, rather than by the truncheons of unaccountable men; two centuries of comparative unfetteredness that enabled us to unleash the greatest explosion of human energy and inventiveness in all history.

We have developed an endemic statecraft, on prairie, mountain and valley, that sprang up because people were allowed to practice it, a statecraft that democratized the en-

ergy explosion and largely civilized it.

There has grown a trust grounded in the belief that we have had our say, whether it prevailed or not, and will have it again; a trust that has legitimized power here and permitted its peaceable transfer, by the book.

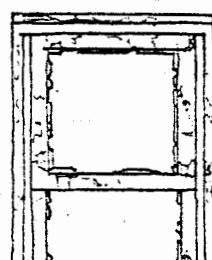
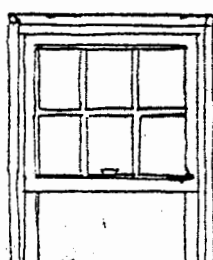
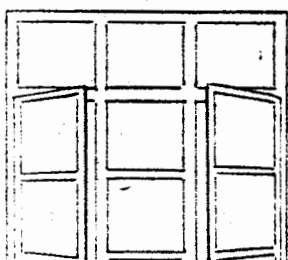
Oh, there is much we have not caught up with—swindling in our counting houses; crime, drugs and litter in our streets; a too-small share in our ghettos. But there are no tanks, no armored trucks hauling critics off to concentration camps. And in the main, Americans have a fairer share, a freer field, a better chance than was ever offered anywhere.

So let us rest from contemplating the betrayals of the dream, the exploitations of the people, the chances lost. Let us, rather, reflect on that long, tortuous ascent toward the unlikely goals set by the Founding Fathers—liberty, equality, order, not for one city or one breed, but upon a continent whereon would dwell all the cantankerous races of man.

We see a progress, fitful, faltering, backsliding but ever resilient, at length discernible and in the end majestic.

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## Don't put up with these window problems anymore:



# Outpouring of Bicentennial Slogans

By Jack Anderson

Our appeal for a Bicentennial slogan—"the right words," we urged, "to reaffirm our faith in America"—has brought an outpouring of sentiment from the hearts of the people.

We have received thousands of suggested slogans from all corners of the country. As we had hoped, most of the offerings are sincere and thoughtful. They reflect our highest ideals, not just patriotic emotion.

There is a power in slogans, for good or ill. They help to mold opinion and their influence can linger for generations, providing impetus for a wise policy or a crutch for a foolish one.

The tragic conflict of the past decade between successive Presidents and the nation, at large can be seen, in a way, as a conflict between the differing ways of looking at America embodied in two slogans of more than a century ago.

One was Stephen Decatur's "My Country Right or Wrong." The other came from Carl Schurz, the friend of Abraham Lincoln: "Our Country, When Right to be Kept Right, When Wrong to be Put Right."

Both have a certain appeal. But when you think about it, the first could serve as a jingoistic motto for any country with a dubious cause to promote. The second has a ring to it peculiarly suited to a country founded on the proposition that the government exists, not as a good in itself, but to protect the rights

and advance the ideals of the populace.

In recent years two Presidents, one a Democrat, one a Republican, both with high purposes and memorable achievements to their credit, have been forced to step aside because they did not make the above distinction, while the nation as a whole did.

The selling of the Vietnam war to the American people, and its expansion and prolongation long after its original purpose was clearly beyond attainment were accomplished by misrepresentations and manipulations out of Lyndon Johnson's White House.

These acts were participated in by often-honorable men because of the general idea that once the nation's pride and prestige are committed to any venture, right or wrong, wise or foolish, a dispensation on honor and reason is in effect, and we must bull through to the end no matter what the costs.

This rationale of loyalty divorced from principle had its sequel in Watergate. In the minds of those who conceived and covered up the various acts of Watergate, by their own admission, the Nixon presidency had usurped the place of country. It was now "Our President Right or Wrong" whose power, prerogatives and prestige had to be protected at all costs, even by means of crimes.

But the nation at large, when at length it tasted the sour fruits

and penetrated the deceptions, determined that error must be discarded even though the flag itself be wrapped around it, and wrong must be put right even though the nation be tormented by governmental paralysis and shamed by the public disgrace of its most revered office.

It was in this spirit that most of our contributors composed their slogans. Their motivation is clear not only in the mottos themselves but in the moving letters that come with them.

"I feel this is hardly an opportune time for arrogant nationalism or self praise," wrote Alva K. Pancher from Lakeside, Calif. "We have many things to be proud of, and some things that should be cause for shame." He suggested: "We Are Trying."

Margaret Stern of New York City contended: "The lessons of Watergate should never be forgotten and should arouse us to a new moral stance. We remember 'The Alamo' and we remember 'The Maine' and we remember 'Pearl Harbor'—each representing a low point in our history. And we rose above each, as we can now—remembering—rise above Watergate." She proposed: "Remember Watergate."

Also stressing the lessons of the past, Norma Thomas Colvin of Tacoma, Wash., suggested: "We've Got a Good Thing Going

in America. We Know Where We've Been."

Other suggested slogans are eloquent in their simplicity, such as "I Love America," which was first proposed by Miami's wise Hank Meyer. Evelyn M. Stroman of Wayne, Pa., suggested the Bicentennial might take its slogan from the Negro spiritual, "We Come This Far by Faith."

Most suggestions put the main emphasis on the nation's 200th birthday. "From Minutemen to Spacemen" was proposed by Katherine Gilmartin of Union, N.J. Stephen A. Levine of Villanova, Pa., suggested: "200 Years and Counting—on You!"

From Newport News, Va., Howard L. Goshorn came up with a ringing slogan: "The United States: Born in Turmoil, Matured in Freedom, Enduring in Equality." Ralph M. Jones of Philadelphia offered this: "Our Freedom—Toughened on the Anvil of Justice; Refined in the Flame of Liberty."

We have been deluged not only with slogans but with offers of prizes for the best slogans. We will sort through these offers and announce them in a future column. Meanwhile, please keep your ideas coming. Send your suggested slogans to Jack Anderson, 1401 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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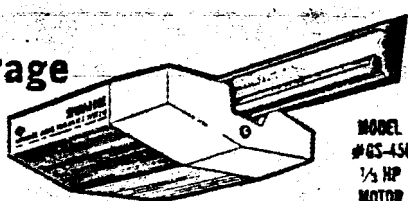
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# Slogans Suggested for Bicentennial

By Jack Anderson

We have been hearing about America from its people. We asked, you may remember, for a Bicentennial slogan. The response was spontaneous; tens of thousands of citizens from all walks of life have sent us slogans, phrases and poetry expressing how they feel about their country.

Many have written accompanying letters of testimonial. To read them is to understand that the Watergate horrors, economic uncertainties and other afflictions have not shaken the American faith.

Some with a lifetime behind them have written about the turmoil they have seen. Youths looking ahead have written about the challenge of events. We have heard from aliens about the dreams that brought them to this land. Even a few convicts have responded, with a special poignancy, about the meaning of freedom.

Some have applauded President Ford's attempt to return to the White House a humanity and openness more becoming a free republic. Others have taken issue with the President over his decision to pardon Richard Nixon and thus suffocate the legal process to its crib. They reject the idea that the country would be better served by amnesia than by truth.

We received one slogan from an authentic American pioneer, 98-year-old Jesse L. Hall, who was born in the centennial year of 1876. He has spent his long life pushing westward. He lived through the blizzard of 1887 in a homemade muslin tent on the Nebraska prairie. In Wyoming, he was elected to the state legislature. Now he abides in Reno, Nev.

He summed up his view of America in a simple, three-word slogan: "The Republic Stands."

From cell C-8 in the Florida state penitentiary at Raiford, Willie Young wrote: "Need I say, my life has been a miserable road to travel. After years of walking it alone, I discovered one must believe in something."

He put his sentiments into these words: "A Country not made by Hand but by the Grace of God and the Will of Man."

There were other poetic responses. "We may stumble but never fall; Down through the years, we still stand tall," wrote Raymond Richardson from Chicago.

A Boalsburg, Pa., teacher, Ruth H. Carter, felt "an extreme need for the children to know their country's heritage." She suggested this slogan: "So the Children Will Know."

In Toledo, the second and third grade students at Lincolnshire School composed a slogan together: "I work for Democracy because it works for me."

Many other children sent in slogans. For instance, a 12-year-old Forest Heights, Md., girl, Mary Elizabeth Henry, proposed: "America, a Home-steaded Heart." And 14-year-old Penny Chandler of Fresno, Calif., sent in this one: "Two Hundred Steps—and More to Come."

Teen-agers, too, responded by the hundreds. From Annapolis, 18-year-old James P. Gough told of his frustration over "recent acts by men in high places." Yet he could still offer two heartfelt slogans: "America, a Theme that is Timeless" and "America, Something Warm that Touched my Heart."

A 19-year-old, Johnny Carter of Long Beach, Calif., suggested this sign be posted across America: "Conquerors and Corruptors Beware. This Nation is the Property of the People."

And a Wilmington, N.C., high school student, Stewart Moshe, submitted this slogan: "There's No Way like the American Way."

From John Lauria of Jacksonville, Fla., we received a simple, sincere motto: "America, Where People are Happy." He added Meaningfully: "I should know. I came here in 1903."

Here are a few other offerings selected at random from our mailbag:

Florence A. Tracy Revelle, Ardmore, Okla.—"Pride in our

past; Faith in our future; Forward America."

Lionel Wernick, New York City—"America: The Promise Kept and now Renewed."

George Kelly, Philadelphia—"Here Lives a Free People, 1776-1976."

Joseph P. McGoldrick, Jackson Heights, N.Y.—"In America, there are no impossible dreams."

John Klunck, Sheboygan, Wis.—"If we can't get to Heaven, we'll settle for America."

Kim Felton, Little Rock, Ark.—"America is coming of Age."

William Eric Rohrs, Tacoma, Wash.—"Now, Let's Put it All Together."

Adeline Feinberg, Belmont, Mass.—"Appreciate our Differences."

Louis Ginsberg, Paterson, N.J.—"Take no liberties with liberty."

J. K. Smith, Salt Lake City—"Freedom—1776, 1976, Forever."

Evelyn Conley, Pittsburgh—"USA—Undaunted Stands America."

Ross Doty, Spokane—"America, My Country: May She Ever Hold High the Torch of Freedom."

Meanwhile, our search for a Bicentennial slogan continues. Please send your suggestions to Slogans, Jack Anderson, 1401 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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# Slogans Attest to American Optimism

By Jack Anderson

As the nation's attention turns from Watergate to the economy, the headlines have reported even grimmer news.

Prohibitive oil prices have thrown the economy out of whack. Outgoing energy chief John C. Sawhill warns that the United States has no clear policy to deal with the crisis. There are forecasts of a worldwide depression. Columnist Joseph Alsop questions whether the West can survive.

Yet we have mailbags bulging with evidence that the American people have faith in their country and confidence in the future.

All we did was invite our readers to express their feelings about America in a slogan, which could be used as the official slogan for our bicentennial celebration. We offered no prizes. We simply asked for "the right words to reaffirm our faith in America."

We have been inundated with stirring slogans, which have poured into our office by the tens of thousands. Our mail has become so swamped that we have arranged with the Bicentennial Administration to use their postal box. So send your future slogans, please, to Slogans, USA, Post Office Box 1976, Washington, D.C.

The Jaycees and American Legion, meanwhile, are helping us sort out all the slogans. The Copernicus Society has also joined us in sponsoring the slogan search. As an extra incentive, the society is putting up \$10,000 in prize money—\$5,000 for the best slogan and \$1,000 apiece for the next five.

The response to our appeal, both the slogans themselves and the accompanying letters, has been heartwarming. Despite all the shabby performances and prominent failures of leading politicians, most Americans remain optimistic about the basic worth and prospects of this country.

The prevailing attitude is summed up in a slogan from the late Ernest Siipola, who died of a heart attack before he could mail it to us. He was popular in his Fortuna, Calif., hometown, according to the tributes from his friends, as a forester who loved the outdoors and had a natural ease with his neighbors.

"In going through his pockets," his widow wrote to us, "I found his handwritten theme for the Bicentennial." Ernie Siipola's slogan for America was: "Golden Past to a Golden Future."

**Strange Saga—**From secret grand jury transcripts, we have been writing the strange saga of Dr. Timothy Leary, the former

saint of the psychedelic set. Today's chapter deals with his mysterious mistress.

Back in the 1960s, Leary was a Harvard psychology professor who found happiness in hallucinogenic drugs and became the high priest of the drug cult. He was jailed on a marijuana charge, broke out of prison and fled to Algeria.

He drifted to Switzerland where he met a 28-year-old jet-setter named Joanna Marcourt-Smith. They flew off together on a romantic odyssey and wound up in Afghanistan in the custody of U.S. authorities.

The peripatetic professor was brought back under guard to California, where the faithful Joanna has been visiting him in various prisons. She wanted to marry him, but prison rules prevented it. So she took his name anyway.

"I change my name in the Superior Court of California to Leary," she told the grand jury, "so Leary is my legal name."

As we reported in an earlier column, Leary has made a dramatic break with his past and has turned against the drug cult. It is uncertain from the grand jury transcripts whether he enlisted her or she persuaded him to cooperate with federal narcotics agents. But she helped agents get evidence against Leary's former lawyer,

George Chula, who has pleaded innocent to a drug indictment.

"Is Mr. Leary aware of what you were doing at the time you were doing it?" Los Angeles District Attorney Art Koeltz asked Joanna Leary.

"Yes, sir," she replied. She had worked with the agents, she said, "in the hopes" it would help Leary. But she added fiercely that she didn't like the people in the drug culture.

"I found 99.9 per cent of them to be dishonest, lying people," she said, "not telling the truth and not knowing where they were coming and where they were going."

She told about sniffing cocaine with Chula through rolled-up \$100 bills. "And then he gets up," she testified, "and he says, 'Let's do this in style,' and he pulls out a hundred dollar bill from his pocket and then he starts rolling the hundred bill. Then he says, 'You put it in your nose and take it.'"

The ritual, complete with the \$100 bill, was repeated on other occasions, she swore. Shortly before his arrest she lectured him on the evils of cocaine. "I took this opportunity to tell him," she testified, "that it was very bad to take that much cocaine or any cocaine, because it just makes you see life in a crazy way and you are seeing crazy things."

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# Bicentennial Slogan Drive Widened

By Jack Anderson

We are searching for a slogan to express the sentiments of Americans toward their country on its 200th birthday.

The author of the best slogan will be given a grand tour of America, winding up at the White House. He can drive his family around the country for a full month, going wherever they wish.

American Motors will give them a station wagon, which they can keep after the trip. They will be guests each night of the nearest Holiday Inn. And to take care of additional travel expenses, the Copernicus Society of America will put up a \$5,000 first prize.

Several other prizes, including five \$1,000 cash prizes from the Copernicus Society, have been offered for other outstanding slogans.

The contest began with a simple suggestion. We urged that the people rather than the government should produce our bicentennial slogan. No prizes were offered at first, just an appeal to Americans to express their faith in their country.

The slogans began pouring in. We have now received hundreds of thousands of slogans, poems and songs from Americans of all ages and persuasions.

Several organizations volunteered their support. The Copernicus Society's Edward J. Piszek, a Polish-American who deeply loves this country, asked

to join us in sponsoring the slogan search.

The American Legion and the Jaycees offered to help us process the slogans. The National Federation of Women's Clubs, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts are helping.

American Motors, Holiday Inns, Phillips Petroleum and others are putting up prizes. Between plays on Monday Night Football, ABC-TV's irrepressible Howard Cosell encouraged people to send in slogans.

This spontaneous outpouring has compelled us to go formal. We have now formed a nonprofit corporation, Slogans USA, to handle the slogan search.

All entries should be mailed to Slogans USA, Box 1976, Washington, D.C. The contest will close on July 4, 1975. All entries will become the property of Slogans USA. In case more than one person sends in the same slogans, the prizes will go to those with the earliest postmarks.

This experience has taught us that most Americans, despite social upheavals, Watergate horrors and economic gloom, remain confident and upbeat about the basic worth of this country.

There is concern in the land over the economy. Yet real income, discounting inflation, went up an astonishing 43 percent in the United States during the 1960-73 period.

College enrollments expanded from 3.6 million to 8.4

million. For a decade we built a new junior college every 10 days.

The Communists have sung the blue-collar blues, about the brutalization on the assembly line and the alienation of the American worker. Yet as Ben Wattenberg has pointed out, "never before have greater percentages of Americans worked at better, more interesting, less backbreaking and less demanding jobs, with more vacation time, shorter hours and earlier retirement opportunities."

Perhaps the worst blot upon America has been the discrimination against blacks. Yet it can now be stated that more than half of all black Americans have entered the middle class; a stupendous achievement that has received little attention.

In their hearts, most of our people recognize these great American achievements and have a healthy attitude toward the country. They reject extremes and hold to the middle ground.

Here are just a few typical slogans that have come in from across America:

Lynn Lawson, a fifth-grade student at Kromrey Elementary School, Middleton, Wis., suggests simply: "America, Free to be You and Me!"

C. Corkran of Flint, Mich.: "America—the Possible Dream."

Heidi Hills, North Bergen, N.J.: "America, I'd Rather Fight than Switch."

Patty Diulus of Pittsburgh said she felt chills when she thought of her slogan: "Ponder a Proud Heritage and Build a Bright Future."

Joe Long, Bethesda, Md.: "It Takes Blood, Sweat 'n' Tears To Make 200 Years."

Mrs. Eugene Hummel, Waterville, Wash.: "Faith is our Cornerstone and Peace our Goal."

George Mitchell, Levittown, Pa.: "From Minute Man to Moon Man."

Frank R. Davis, Escondido, Calif., and Walter Swanson, San Diego, Calif.: "The American Revolution is Unfinished Business."

William Dunn, Salt Lake City, Utah: "America: Yesterday, Today and Forever."

Cynthia Feusi, history student, Luther Burbank Senior High School, Sacramento, Calif.: "The Bicentennial: A Second Helping of Spirit."

Aarno Davidson, Sunland, Calif.: "For Future Peaceful Days and Nights, Preserve our Priceless Bill of Rights."

Mrs. Martin F. Jackley, Sturgis, S.D.: "Build Tomorrow while Remembering Yesterday."

Cindy Jorden, Alexandria, Va.: "USA: United, Secure and Able."

Mrs. A. M. Chambers, Akron, Ohio: "Pioneer Spirit: Revive America."

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# Bleak Forecasts Belie U. S. Strength

Jack Anderson  
and Les Whitten

Most Americans have never known a time when economic expectations weren't bright. For two-thirds of the population, there has been a steady rise in living standards.

But now, the outlook has suddenly turned bleak. No longer can Americans count on a better life for less effort.

Will the response be panic, a demand by each distressed group that it be subsidized? Or will there be a recognition that belts must be tightened, overdue accounts reconciled, dreams deferred, individual productivity increased and the price paid for the costly development of new sources of energy?

So far, the emphasis has been on special pleading and hot air.

At their recent Washington conclave, big city mayors invoked the specter of mass rioting and mob violence unless they get \$15 billion in immediate federal aid.

Leaders of four national unions threaten to march on Washington by hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers. Penn Central regularly issues doomsday announcements, warning of a total shutdown, unless it gets more money from the Treasury.

A leading businessman, Eli Black of United Brands, has revived the 1929 syndrome by jumping to his death from the 44th floor of the Pan Am building in New York. Marxist economists have come out of the closet and on to the lecture circuit.

Capsule news bulletins keep dinning each month that the number of unemployed is the highest since the Great Depression. And nightly television in-

terviews at unemployment lines keep turning up angry men who say they'll commit crime before they'll go without.

Well, we don't think this theater of the hysterical reflects either the condition of the country or the temper of most Americans. Our system is stronger and our people more resilient, we believe, than they are portrayed.

Let's begin by putting a few facts in perspective:

•Six million unemployed out of 80 million workers is bad news. But during the Depression, we had 12 million jobless out of 35 million.

•The prices of most goods have skyrocketed. Yet before we decide that our productive mechanism is slipping over a precipice, consider that a major appliance can be purchased today from the wages of only half the hours required 10 years ago.

•Taxes are distressingly high. Still, the percentage of our income going for taxes of all kinds is under 30 per cent, the second lowest among the 13 top industrial nations.

•Sixty per cent of American families own their own homes. Social Security and Medicare payments provide protection not available during the Depression. Federal insurance assures that bank failures will be isolated and no depositor will be victimized. Unemployment compensation, food stamps, federalized welfare and other programs provide a floor above Dickensian destitution.

But the most reassuring facet of all, in our view, is the quality of the American people. In the past few months, we have received 750,000 letters in response to an invitation to readers to tell us how they felt about the country and to suggest a slo-

gan for next year's bicentennial celebration.

From these letters we have gained a picture of a people in times of turmoil and disappointment. What shows through is a love of country undampened by the betrayals of unworthy leaders, an idealism undiminished by the sight of so much high chicanery, a willingness to sacrifice for the common good.

Dozens of organizations also responded. We were contacted by Edward J. Pizek, president of the Copernicus Society of America, who wanted to participate. The society is now putting up a \$5,000 first prize for the best slogan and 13 runner-up prizes ranging from \$500 to \$1,000.

American Motors offered a station wagon to the winner, and Holiday Inns will put up the winning family at its motels anywhere in America for 30 days.

The International Association of Fairs and Expositions will make the bicentennial slogan search part of 2,800 fairs around the country. The American Song Festival will invite aspiring composers to set the winning slogans to music.

The Jaycees, American Legion, Urban League, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Education Association are involved. Even Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn wants to promote the slogan search at baseball games.

Slogans should be addressed to Slogans, USA, Box 1976, Washington, D.C.

The temper of the times, then, is not for mass marches on the Capitol to bullyrag Congress for benefits, or for billion-dollar grabs by ailing power blocs.

It is a temper which recognizes that in the months ahead

the President and Congress must calmly deliberate and strike a bold but delicate balance between short-term action to halt the slide and long-term austerity to choke off permanent inflation.

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# Letters Reflect Spirit of America

By Jack Anderson  
and Les Whitten

Speaking candidly behind closed doors, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger recently tried to assess the news shocks that have jolted the nation.

He cited the Watergate horror, the economic nose dive, the breakdown of Arab-Israeli negotiations and, finally, the collapse of anti-Communist forces in Cambodia and Vietnam.

"We are close," Kissinger said, "to a national nervous breakdown."

We disagree.

You see, we've received thousands of letters each week from the people who make up this country. They have been shaken by the setbacks, it's true. Many are disillusioned and discouraged. For them, the high and pure and good in America has become blurred.

But it is unmistakably clear from their letters that the United States has suffered a Dunkirk, not a Waterloo. The spirit of America, as expressed in more than 750,000 letters, is depressed but not deflated.

The Americans who have written to us don't want their leaders to become obsessed with futile regrets, excessive remorse or divisive recriminations. The prevailing view, according to our massive mail, is that there has been enough mourning and lamenting over past wrongs.

The majority of our letter writers, although they don't

want the lessons of the past to be forgotten, believe that our focus should be forward, not backward. "Let's go America," urges Richard G. Brine, a Moriches, N.Y., postal worker, in a typical letter.

The mail we have amassed, we believe, is the best available measure of the mood of America. It began flooding in after we suggested that our bicentennial slogan should come from the people, not the government. We invited our readers to search for the right words to express their feelings about America.

We have been deluged with letters containing slogans, songs, poems, reminiscences—an outpouring of sentiment from the hearts of the people. The overwhelming majority of the responses has been thoughtful and sincere, not chauvinistic or cynical.

Our offices became so swamped with slogans that we had to arrange a separate mailing address. Please send your slogans to SLOGANS USA, Box 1976, Washington, D.C. Send your songs to The American Song Festival, 5900 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90036.

As evidence of how Americans feel about their country, we have picked a few letters at random from the 750,000 accumulation:

"When this country was cut from the wilderness," writes Floyd A. Smith, a retired Rockingham, N.C., railroad worker, "all men were equal because of

their need for each other . . . Over the years, we have become unequal—politically, economically and socially . . . So I must ask my country to restore equality."

Despite the inequities, Smith's faith in the country remains strong: "I am proud to be an American," he declares. He is confined to a wheelchair, having lost an arm and two legs in a railroad accident. It must have been with feeling, therefore, that he offered this slogan: "America built with hands, calloused and torn; but freedom was born."

The need to look ahead was stressed by Wayne Goble, 83, of Apple Valley, Calif. "Even at this age," he told us, "I'm always looking forward." His suggested slogan: "Forward America, horizons unlimited!"

From a rugged, Blairstown, N.J., truck driver came a poem. Allan Walker was depressed by world news. But as he wheeled his truck through Florida, he began to think about the meaning of America.

He put his thoughts into poetry, which included these lines: "America is truly beautiful, from sea to forest wood. She exemplifies what man can do, through love and brotherhood."

No one expressed the mood of the country more succinctly than 13-year-old Robin Gersten of the Bronx. "We have gotten through the Depression, and we're just about through Watergate," she wrote. "Now it's with the CIA. What'll they think of

next? But whatever it is, the U.S. will get through it, because we are the best."

The Paul Chilton family of Louisville, Ky., believes that the family unit is the backbone of the country, that no nation can rise above its homes. Therefore, they united as a family to compose slogans.

"Don't just stand back and criticize," wrote the father. "Come forward and lend a helping hand. You are America; our future depends on you."

"Smile America, don't look so sad; there's more good about your country, than there is bad," wrote Anthony Chilton, 15.

And Rickey Chilton, 13, offered this: "You say America just isn't what she used to be; what have you done to keep her beautiful and keep her free?"

Carl W. Schulmeyer, a retired civil engineer from Frankfort, Ind., made this appeal: "Be a red - white - and - blue - collar worker. Make America ever greater."

And 11-year-old Kim Reid of Indianapolis, who says it makes her feel good when she sees the flag, suggested this slogan: "1776-1976-2176. Like our forefathers, pioneers of tomorrow."

Footnote: At first, we offered no prizes, but we have been flooded with prize offers for the best slogans. First prize will be \$5,000 from the Copernicus Society, plus a station wagon from American Motors to tour America, plus free lodging for a month at Holiday Inns.

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# \$60

trade in on your old

# Bicentennial Slogans Still Pouring In

By Jack Anderson  
and Les Whitten

An American epic has been unfolding in our back offices. There is no other way to describe it. The story should lift the spirits of those who are depressed over the state of the nation.

It all began quite simply. We invited our readers, even as they were recoiling from the shocks of Watergate and Vietnam, to tell how they felt about America. We suggested that they reduce their sentiments to a slogan for the bicentennial.

We have been absolutely overwhelmed with responses—slogans, poems, songs, letters—from more than 750,000 Americans. Children wrote to us by the tens of thousands—children like Jane Barry of Medford, Mass., who wrote simply: "I am 8 years old, go to Tufts School and I am in the 3d grade. My slogan is, 'Beep! Beep! Make Way for America!'"

Thousands of schools held contests and sent us the winning slogans. The fifth-grade winner in Springfield, Mass., for example, was Anna Martinez who offered this: "America is a tune. It must be sung together."

Older Americans also responded en masse, like Mrs. Joseph A. Adamcik, a 64-year-old Baldwin, Calif., grandmother, who submitted this slogan: "America Today for the Best Tomorrows."

There were some sad letters. Helen Debnam of Byron, Ill., told how her husband had died in Southeast Asia only a month before the truce. "I am left alone with three children to raise and with a debilitating disease," she wrote. "Still I am proud to be part of a nation with 'A Heritage So Rich'."

A few letters were bitter. A Vietnam veteran, who preferred not to be named, told how he had been crippled and blinded in one eye. "I'm not a poet, or a song writer. I'm not even a very good letter writer," he began. "What I am is disabled from the Vietnam war, the only war America has lost."

"When I was sent to Vietnam, I felt proud that I could be one of the people to fight for my country. After I was wounded, I had a lot of time to sit and think about my life, and what I would do, or what I could do."

"For a long time I did what everyone else did. I blamed America, I cursed her, and I was bitter as hell. Then I got to thinking about all my buddies who gave more than a leg and the sight of the eye..."

"The way I see it, with all that the American people have given, the sacrifices, the heartaches, the money, how could we give up on America now? Let's get together now that we're not at war. Let's 'Keep America First'."

We have received mailbags full of letters like these,

thoughtful letters like the one, too, that Fred Diebold of Linden, N.J., sent us. "With deep sincerity and gratitude," he wrote, "We salute our founding fathers for having had the guts to get involved."

If the slogans keep coming in, we'll soon pass the million mark. Most have been stirring slogans, like the one Mrs. A. B. Shearer of Fontana, Calif., submitted: "Trying Times are Times for Trying." Or as Robert Dielman of Brook, Ind., put it more colloquially: "America, we ain't perfect, but we ain't done."

Entries should be addressed to SLOGANS USA, Box 1976, Washington, D.C. 20013.

But there is more to the story, much more. Not only individuals but many organizations have volunteered to join in the search for a bicentennial slogan.

Philanthropist Edward J. Pizsek was the first to contact us. The Copernicus Society, which he founded, has put up most of the operating expenses and is offering several cash prizes for the best slogans.

The first-place winner will get a 1976 Matador station wagon from American Motors to tour the country, free lodgings for his family for a month at any Holiday Inn and \$5,000 from the Copernicus Society to spend on the trip.

Other prize money has been offered by Phillips Petroleum, PepsiCo and Gemini Rising. The

American Legion and National Jaycees have volunteered to help handle the huge volume of mail.

The American Song Festival will invite composers to set the winning slogans to music. The world famous musical organization, Up With People, will sing the slogan music around the world.

The International Association of Fairs and Expositions will promote the slogan search at 2,800 fairs across America, and F. W. Woolworth will promote it through their 1,800 retail stores.

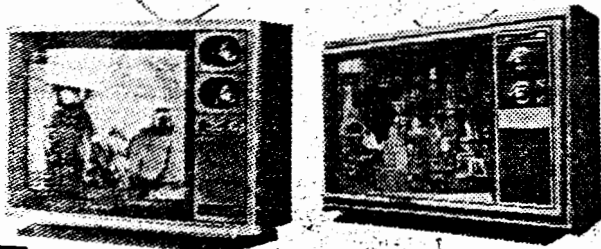
The Advertising Council will encourage radio-TV stations and newspapers to join us in calling upon the public to speak up for America. Henry J. Kaufman and Associates have volunteered to handle the advertising campaign.

The American Freedom Train, with its precious load of priceless documents, has given space to the slogans. Major league baseball, basketball, football and hockey have offered their support.

There isn't space to list all of the participating organizations. Here are some of the most active: General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Urban League, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys Club of America, Johnny Horizon Program, American Airlines, Charles Benton's Films Inc. and Reader's Digest.

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# To Be 199, Something Must Be Right

By Jack Anderson  
and Les Whitten

So routinely does it come upon us each year disguised as a holiday, so prosaic are its trappings of beach frolic, ball games, picnic baskets and backyard sparklers, so complacently sure are we it will return that we forget what we once knew: that the annual reappearance of this day is the marvel of the political ages.

This year, the Fourth of July finds us with our fingers burnt, our ambitions deflated, our parameters narrowed.

Even as the American Empire retracts and the American Dream loses a little rosiness, events in India, Chile, Portugal, the Philippines and elsewhere—where democracy, after billowing brightly on a puff of hope and idealism, fell to the dust—show us how fragile is the seed we planted on this day 199 years ago; how epochal is our achievement in keeping it alive; how majestic is the resulting tree that shelters us.

Whatever hope exists in the world that men and women may pursue their individual destinies, enjoy the fruits of their labors and partake of the liberty, diversity and humaneness that is found only under rule by the consent of the governed, hangs upon the annual return of this day.

The grasping of dictatorial power by Indira Gandhi, and the acquiescence in this travesty by the Indian establishment, threatening the extinction of democracy in its largest and

most challenging setting, will strike thoughtful Americans as a catastrophe of the most mournful kind.

Yet it touches a chord of pride in us, too. Under similar circumstances, Richard Nixon, whatever the sins on his head, never attempted what the sanctimonious Mrs. Gandhi has stooped to. Had Nixon done so, no one of significance would have obeyed his orders.

During Nixon's last year as President, as he was pushed into the corner by Watergate, there was some fear here that he might resort to force against Congress and the courts.

We looked into this possibility and found a framework of emergency laws existed that an embattled President might pervert into a springboard to a coup.

There are more than 500 separate federal laws delegating extraordinary authority to the President during a national emergency. Theoretically, Nixon could have fabricated an emergency; he could have put Washington, D.C., under martial law and manipulated all those wires to put down his accusers.

We talked to some of the generals, admirals, law enforcers, cabinet officers and White House aides who would have to enforce such orders if an unscrupulous or demented President issued them. We became convinced that no such orders would be obeyed.

As it turned out, after Nixon admitted his complicity, his actual power vanished. Had he not resigned, we concluded that most of the loyalists remaining on his staff were prepared to walk out, leaving him alone and unable to act.

Something unique in human history is visible here, and we must try to grasp it. More than a century ago, a private citizen named Abraham Lincoln speculated about such matters in a Fourth of July speech to an audience of farmers.

Why, he asked, did Thomas Jefferson and the others put the Declaration of Independence in such bold and sweeping words? "We hold these truths to be self-evident," they wrote, "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Why, asked Lincoln, did the founding fathers have to say "all men are created equal," instead of putting it in some qualified way? Didn't they know all men were created unequal, too, and that overstating things plays into the hands of cynics and critics?

Lincoln concluded that the founding fathers feared, in the generations to follow, there would arise men and classes and religions who would want to subjugate less powerful Americans, take away their liberties and set up special rules for themselves.

"That old Declaration," as Lincoln called it, had to have unequivocal words in it that would choke in their throats. It had to be "a hard nut to crack" for would-be usurpers, had to instill in every heart a simple picture of what America aimed at, said Lincoln—a picture worth fighting for and dying for.

At age 199, we are entitled to say that some of that message came across. So run up the flag today. Ring the bells and sing the old songs. For all our boners and blunders, we have done something right.

Footnote: This is an appropriate time to remind Americans of our search for a bicentennial slogan. A few months ago, we suggested that the people, rather than the government, should produce the right words for 1976. So we invited our readers to tell how they feel about their country on her 200th birthday. Almost a million letters have poured in, together with offers of prizes. So mail your slogan to Slogans USA, Box 1976, Washington, D.C. 20013.

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