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These are excerpts from a B.B.C. television program broadcast last Tuesday. The program was conducted by Nicholas HARMAN, whose guests were David Eisenhower and his wife, Julie, daughter of President Nixon.

MR. HARMAN: Can I ask you this to start with—just to clear one thing up—Julie Nixon Eisenhower—have you talked about the resignation issue with your father? Or haven't you?

MRS. EISENHOWER: I think it was on May 4th at Camp David, Maryland. My father, playing the devil's advocate in a family discussion with my mother and David and me, wondered out loud whether or not it would serve the country best if he resigned—if by resigning he could somehow resolve Watergate—that it would not be a national crisis—that it would be dominating the news, as it is now, and overshadowing positive achievements. And at that time, of course, we said that, no, resignation would be wrong, because it would be an admission of guilt, and, of course my father is innocent. And the question of resignation I don't think ever was a serious one because it never went beyond the family circle and he never discussed it with his staff.

MR. HARMAN: Can I ask you just one other thing before we start having our questions from the public? Does the President know that you are on B.B.C. television tonight, defending him abroad?

MRS. EISENHOWER: I don't think that he does know, but my mother is aware of the appearance and I think that my father would be glad that we were talking to some Europeans abroad and I think it is a wonderful format, being able to talk directly to people through the telephone. I am looking forward to it.

MR. CAUGHIAN OF NORTHAMPTON: I would like to know if the Watergate affair has caused any significant change in their relationship with the President, or indeed, on the part of the President with his family.

MR. EISENHOWER: The question

is whether the Watergate affair has affected our relations with Mr. Nixon. I don't think that it has really altered our relationships for this reason: I think in time of crisis Mr. Nixon always turns to his family and in this crisis no less than any in the past, and if Watergate has done anything it has just brought the family together again in repetition of the many past crises of his Presidency and the presidential period when he was deciding to run. Wouldn't you say, Julie?

MRS. EISENHOWER: I think that when you are a close family—just as probably you are who is asking the question have a close family relationship—you share happy times and you share times when there are troubles. I think that I feel closer to my father now than ever before and I just am very proud of him and that is the reason I haven't cut down on any speaking engagements. I have been very active in the last year making over 150 appearances because I believe in my father and I believe in his Administration.

MR. HARMAN: Well, you are certainly a loyal family. That is one thing. Mrs. Eisenhower, as a personal thing, you must yourself have known—indeed still know—some of these people who are being one way or another discredited by all of this, and I wonder how you feel about that—about your personal relationship with these people. Mr. Mitchell for example—what do you think about that?

MRS. EISENHOWER: I want to be very careful not to judge anyone—but just any of the people whose names have been called into question and many of whom I feel are innocent and will be proven to be innocent, I feel that this is a tragedy. I think that they have used very poor judgment and I think that those who did illegal acts, of course, should be prosecuted. But I think that we should also remember that they didn't do it for monetary gain. They did it because they thought that they were doing the right thing. I personally feel that they were stupid. I don't know what they thought they were going to find out at the Democratic National Headquarters. But I think that it is a

tragedy and my heart goes out to them and to their families because this is a difficult time.

MRS. HULLING FROM LONDON: I am an American and I would like Mrs. Eisenhower to know that her father's action has made our position abroad untenable, that being an American living abroad, I find it very difficult, very embarrassing, and that it would be better if he came forward and answered questions himself instead of putting you in his place.

MRS. EISENHOWER: I'd like to ask Mrs. Hulling, how she thinks that my father can answer more on Watergate without pointing the finger at people who have not had a chance to speak, who have not been indicted. Now, I think that she probably reads newspapers, probably remembers the big uproar the press made out of a comment my father offered on Charles Manson—a mass murderer—my father with a slip of the tongue said that he had committed the murders, and this was before his trial. And the press had headlines criticizing him, saying it should be a mistrial—the is judging other people. So I think that you have to realize that he has a dilemma. He is eager to answer questions; he wants to. And also, I am sorry that she feels that her position is untenable in Europe, but I have received much mail. I have been in touch with people throughout the United States and Europe who do not feel that way.

MRS. BROWN FROM GLASGOW: Do you think that all the publicity on television and interrogations such as this is doing the cause of justice any good?

MR. EISENHOWER: The publicity is not doing the cause of—well, it is not doing the cause of personal justice in the case of the individuals charged with the crimes any good. We have a tradition in this country where everyone is entitled to a fair trial and that jurors are not prejudiced when they enter the trial. All the publicity is doing is denying these people the opportunity to hear these charges in court before an impartial jury. There are many people who feel that the American people should sit in judgment on this case and therefore the

publicly surrounding the entire Watergate affair is justified.

MR. HARMAN: You see—sorry to interrupt you—there does seem to be a conflict here between the political nature of this argument and the juridical nature of the argument.

MR. EISENHOWER: Exactly. And the conflict goes right to the heart of the dispute between the special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, and the Senate. The Senate is the political arm of this investigation. Archibald Cox is the legal arm of this investigation and there is a conflict in this country. And exactly how this conflict will be resolved I do not know. In a personal sense it is not good for the individuals involved. But in the larger sense, perhaps, the American people need this thing to be aired.

MR. HARMAN: Right, thanks, very much. Julie Eisenhower, a last question. That 1962 governorship—gubernatorial race in California was the one that your father lost. And it was the one after which he made the famous: "You won't have Nixon to kick around any more." Do you sometimes wish that the press didn't have Nixon to kick around any more?

MRS. EISENHOWER: If I just thought of my own personal life and the desire to have a private life, I probably would say yes. But—no—I can't wish that. I can't wish that I see my father end the war in Vietnam. I can't wish that when I've seen him open doors to China, I can't wish that when I've seen all the things that he has done for the country and I know how much he loves his country, and how much good he wants to do for America and really for the world. And it would have been a great loss if he had let personal wounds and personal attacks deter him from trying to do what he thought was best for our country.

MR. HARMAN: Thank you very much indeed both Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhower. I must—I can't resist the temptation to quote a line of the novelist Norman Mailer who is not a great admirer of President Nixon but who said on first seeing the Misses Nixon that a man who could produce daughters like that couldn't be all bad.