

NIXON SEES PEACE, PRAISES SUPPORT

President Is Applauded in House, Senate

By EDMOND LeBRETON

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon, predicting peace in Vietnam and praising bipartisan expressions of support, won cheers and applause in the House and Senate Thursday.

His unusual personal appearance in both chambers was arranged on short notice as demonstrations against his Vietnam policy got under way in Washington and across the country.

"I believe that we will achieve a just peace in Vietnam," Nixon told the cheering House, where a majority of members have co-sponsored a resolution supporting his efforts.

"I cannot tell you the time, the date," he continued. "But I do know this: that when that peace comes, it will come because of the support we have received, not just from Republicans, but from the Democrats; from Americans in this House and in the other body and throughout this nation."

He spoke in similar vein in the Senate, where much of the opposition to his Vietnam course has centered. He added there that he is not asking for 100 per cent support "which would not be a healthy thing" but for all possible understanding and backing.

Nixon recalled his own service in both branches of Congress as he developed his bipartisan theme. He recalled that he and the late John F. Kennedy, as young legislators with bottom committee assignments, had voted alike when President Harry S. Truman, a Democrat, submitted his postwar foreign programs to a Republican-dominated Congress.

To the House he read letters of support from the parents of a Vietnam casualty, W.O. Robert W. Satterfield of Pittsburgh, and from a Colorado correspondent who identified himself as "a registered Democrat who did not vote for you in 1968 and a father with a son in Vietnam."

FAVORABLE REPORT

Soon after Nixon's appear-

ance, the House Foreign Affairs Committee issued its favorable report on a resolution co-sponsored by 307 of the 432 members of the House supporting Nixon's efforts to negotiate peace. They include 126 Democrats and 181 Republicans.

Its adoption, the committee said, would "dispel current and generally widespread confusion . . . as to whether the President in his efforts to negotiate peace truly speaks for the United States." It added the resolution, while a "needed step in the escalation of the peace effort" does not give the President "any authority whatsoever, either by reference or implication."

Several members, however, filed separate views complaining the resolution is unclear, or

Conf. in Sec. 1, Page 3, Col. 1

★★★

THE TIMES-P

NIXON VISITS HOUSE, SENATE

Continued from Page 1

that the committee acted too hastily.

WITHOUT PRECEDENT

Meanwhile 28 House members introduced a separate resolution calling for withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam on a fixed schedule to be determined only by factors within U.S. control. In a statement, they objected to what they said was a fundamental flaw in Nixon's position: confining choices to "precipitate withdrawal or an indefinite commitment to prop up militarily the present government in Saigon."

Nixon's appearance at a working session of Congress was without precedent, at least in recent times, House officials said. When presidents deliver messages in person, it is at specially arranged joint meetings of the two chambers. On other occasions, the House or Senate has declared a recess for a president to come on the floor and mingle informally with members.

Speaker John W. McCormack, D-Mass., told newsmen he was advised by a telephone call

Wednesday night from the White House that Nixon wished to visit Congress.

ATTENDS LUNCH

Between his appearances in the two houses, the President was the luncheon guest of Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield. Leaders of both parties attended the luncheon in the Montana Democrat's office.

ABOUT 75 PRESENT

More than 75 of the 100 senators were present for Nixon's brief speech, made from a rostrum just below the presiding officer, who happened at the time to be freshman Sen. William Saxbe, R-Ohio.

Nixon's speech, delivered without notes, was similar to that given earlier in the House.

But his remarks to the Senate also contained a pledge that his administration would consult wherever possible with the Senate on the forthcoming Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). Preliminary talks start Monday in Helsinki, Finland.

Several long-haired youths, apparently the vanguard of the weekend's antiwar demonstra-



MILLER WILLIAMS, associate professor of English at Loyola University, has been named a Fulbright professor in U.S. literature at the National University of Mexico for the year 1970. He will teach U.S. poetry, drama and short fiction at the university.

tors, were in the Senate gallery during Nixon's speech. They sat silently during the applause that preceded and followed his speech.

SHOUT HEARD

But as Nixon was saying goodby to Mansfield and several senators outside the Capitol someone in the crowd that had gathered at the entrance yelled out "stop the war."

In his address to the House, Nixon expressed his appreciation to the members who have supported his Vietnam policy.

SHAKES HANDS

Walking out of the chamber by its main aisle after his brief talk, Nixon frequently paused to shake hands with members—predominantly, it seemed, on the Democratic side of the aisle.

The President wore a big smile as he entered the House chamber. He shook hands with Speaker John W. McCormack, D-Mass., and acknowledged the standing applause which greeted his arrival.

Another round of applause came when McCormack formally introduced Nixon to the House as a onetime colleague.

Nixon recalled in his remarks to the House that when he came to Congress 22 years ago there



PRESIDENT NIXON gestures Thursday as he addresses the House of Representatives in a surprise visit. He told the congressmen that he believes a just peace will be achieved in Vietnam. Behind the chief executive is House Speaker John W. McCormack, D-Mass. WIREPHOTO.

was a Democrat—Harry S. Truman—in the White House and the Republicans controlled Congress.

'PREDICTION WRONG'

"There were many who thought then that the United States would be unable to speak with one voice on foreign policy," he said, "but those predictions proved to be wrong."

He said the decisions made by Truman on Greek-Turkish aid, the Marshall Plan, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, all with Republican support, halted the aggression that might have taken place in Europe immediately after World War II, and prevented the outbreak of another World War in the period since then.

Nixon said he both understood and respected differences of opinion.

In certain cases, Nixon said, he realized that, particularly on domestic policy, there will be times when the Republican administration can't get the support it might if it controlled the House.

But, he said, when security, peace and the lives of young men are involved "we are not Democrats. We are not Republicans. We are Americans."

BURST OF APPLAUSE

That remark drew a standing burst of applause both from House members and the public galleries.

"I do not suggest by that remark that there should be no division or criticism of foreign policy," Nixon said.

He said that when he was told by a bipartisan group on Wednesday that "well over a majority" of the House supported the Vietnam resolution "I realized that was in the great tradition of this country."