

support fast withdrawal from Asia, pooh-pooh pornography and keep religion out of the schools.

It is a list so broad that some Senate Republicans would qualify for public enrollment by name if Agnew were so inclined. But there is a substantial number of Democrats he may yet identify: Indiana's Birch Bayh and Iowa's Harold Hughes (their alliterative potential may make them doubly attractive to the Vice President), George McGovern of South Dakota, Albert Gore of Tennessee, Edmund Muskie of Maine, Joseph Tydings of Maryland, Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts.

His speeches continue to describe some of the real radicals—bombers of campus buildings, assassins of police. Then he almost invariably establishes a link between Weathermen or their ilk and liberal Democrats. In Albuquerque, he said: "Make no mistake. This radicalism that infects our Congress and poisons our country is at best a bizarre mutation of Democratic liberalism."

In Grand Rapids, his Radical-Liberals were "this little band of men guided by a policy of calculated weakness. They vote to weaken our defenses." Thus he attributes to those who vote for less than the Administration's military requests a deliberate decision to undercut preparedness. In the next sentence is Agnew's disclaimer: "These are not evil men. They are not disloyal men, or unpatriotic men."

THE CAPITAL Being Candid with Kandy

When Martha Mitchell's runaway tongue provoked demands that Husband John silence her (TIME, Dec. 5), the Attorney General responded with the bemused suggestion that she speak henceforth in Swahili. Last week, his glacial restraint thawed by two Scotch-and-waters and the gentle prodding of Kandy Stroud, an attractive blonde reporter for *Women's Wear Daily*, John Mitchell topped even Martha at her loquacious best.

The Justice Department complained later that the conversation with Kandy at a Women's National Press Club party was not an interview, that her account was "inaccurate" and that it resulted from "fragmentary and overheard conversations at a social gathering." Kandy acknowledged that she had written from memory, having taken no notes during the exchange. But, because the quotes had a definite Mitchellesque texture, Washington lapped up every word. Items from the published story:

► Henry Kissinger is "an egocentric maniac. He loves to appear in the newspapers with Jill St. John. But when he gets back to the office, he's really a brilliant man." (The term "egocentric maniac" would only have been spoken in jest, Mitchell aides maintain.)

► Arkansas Governor Winthrop Rockefeller, a Republican seeking a third term, will "win by buying the votes of the far

left or the hard right or the black vote."

► There is "no such thing as the New Left. This country is going so far right you are not even going to recognize it."

► "Stupid kids" who oppose Administration policies "don't know the issues. They pick the rhetoric that they want to hear right off the top of an issue and never finish reading to the bottom. The professors are just as bad, if not worse. They don't know anything. Nor do these stupid bastards who are ruining our educational institutions."

Some of the statements attributed to Mitchell were unexceptionable, such as his praise of President Nixon as "probably the most informed man in the U.S. today." But the Attorney General's zingers suggest that he and Martha might study Swahili together.



COLOMBIAN GIRL WITH U.S.-DONATED FOOD
The appropriations are shrinking.

FOREIGN AID An End to Patchwork

As he confronted the dimming prospect of extracting from Congress yet another year's worth of foreign-assistance money, President Nixon last week put forward a bold proposal: gradually dismantle the whole vast, cumbersome machine through which the U.S. has been dispensing aid to the poor nations of the world and rely instead on an expanded international model.

Ever since the Marshall Plan, aid has been one of America's chief foreign policy weapons. Yet for more than a decade, the once acclaimed program has faced increasing antagonism and steadily shrinking appropriations (current request for economic aid: \$1.85 billion, compared with last year's request of \$2.28 billion and appropriation of \$1.46 billion). There has been resentment in recipient nations over the American pres-

ence and conditions that accompany financial help, resentment in Congress over inefficiency and the commingling of military and economic goals, resentment among taxpayers over politically portrayed "giveaways."

Untying Assistance. Last March a presidential task force under the Bank of America's Rudolph Peterson proposed a drastic revision. Its chief feature: over a period of time, do away with most direct, two-party arrangements and replace them with a multilateral system in which the haves combine to help the have-nots. The idea had been advocated by reformers for some time, against the objections of critics who argue that if the U.S. was going to spend all that money, it should at least be clearly labeled as coming from America and not disappear into some international pool. But the President approved Peterson's proposal, agreeing that U.S. interests would be best served if international lending agencies, and not the U.S., disburse most of the tax dollars that Congress appropriates. Nixon warned that an increase of U.S. aid will be required in the '70s, but he felt that the money could be spent more efficiently and with far fewer political entanglements. Pending details to be supplied in legislation next year, these are the main features of the proposal:

► Dismemberment of the Agency for International Development, which now oversees almost all U.S. aid and whose bureaucracy has swollen in inverse proportion to the funding of its programs. It would be replaced by three smaller agencies: the U.S. International Development Corporation, to manage some direct economic assistance as well as humanitarian programs such as disaster relief; the U.S. International Development Institute, to oversee technical assistance such as birth control programs and economic planning; and an as yet undefined authority, presumably responsible directly to the White House, to superintend all foreign economic policies, including trade as well as aid. Nixon is also attempting to solve a continuing problem of stability in the aid program—the uncertainty of just how much Congress will appropriate each year—by proposing that future funding for the development corporation and institute be set for a few years at one time.

► Total separation of military from economic aid. Though AID is organizationally responsible for arms aid now, in practice the Defense Department administers it, and would probably do so officially under the new system.

► Support for the creation of an international insurance agency, proposed by the World Bank, to protect private investors from political acts, as when a government expropriates foreign property.

► International agreement among the industrialized nations of the world to "untie" their foreign aid and permit recipient nations to spend the money wherever they think they can get the most for it. At present, 90% of the money provided by the U.S. must be spent on