

# Mr. Nixon's 'Deplorable Incident'

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By James Reston

President Nixon, who has never been noted for understatement, now describes the Watergate scandal as a "deplorable incident." This is the mildest use of the English language since somebody referred to the San Francisco earthquake as "an unfortunate occurrence," and it suggests that Mr. Nixon still hasn't identified the source or measured the magnitude of the tragedy.

The reorganization of his Cabinet and White House staff suggests the same thing. He has done what he had to do, but tardily and grudgingly. He has got rid of his losing cards, Halde man, Ehrlichman, Dean, etc., which is all to the good, but he is still re-shuffling the same old deck.

Back comes Connally, a good tough guy to have at your side in a brawl, but scarcely a symbol of objective truth. Big John is too smart and experienced in the ways of politics to tolerate a lot of zealous amateurs and burglars around the White House, but with all his guts and talents, he is still an insider with Presidential ambitions, and scarcely a disinterested seeker after truth.

The "source" of this tragedy is that power has been exercised by the "insiders," who were more loyal to the President than to the law or their oath of office under the Constitution. The remedy was to bring in a few outsiders, who would serve the President faithfully but be independent enough to tell him when they thought he was

wrong. And what is probably more important in this crisis, that they should be recognized by the people to be independent.

President Nixon has not done this. He has improved the situation from a month ago. He has put Gen. Alexander Haig in Haldeman's job temporarily, and Governor Connally in the White House as a consultant on domestic and foreign policy, which may help replace Ehrlichman and worry Kissinger. But while this changes things and may be better than before, it is still a reshuffle of insiders, a new defensive unit and a new game plan, rather than a new philosophy.

This may not be fair—probably is not fair—to the old players—Richardson, Haig, Connally, Ruckelshaus and the others who are shuffling from one job to another and leaving the Government with new leaders who won't be able to understand their assignments or master their problems for many months. But the fact is that the White House and the Cabinet are now a shambles, while the President is pretending that the whole thing is merely a "deplorable incident."

He is acting boldly but talking defensively. He is still talking about "the abuses practiced too often by both parties over the years," as if the espionage and sabotage of the 1972 Presidential election campaign were about the same as Bobby Baker's influence-peddling, or Harry Vaughan's deep freeze or Sherman Adams' vicuna coat. After ducking for many months the

published charges against his supporters in the Watergate burglary, who have now been convicted or forced out of office—including the second Attorney General ever to be indicted—Mr. Nixon is still proclaiming: "I didn't get where I am by ducking tough issues," and he is even taking credit for confronting and dealing with issues that were forced on him by the courts, the Congress and the press.

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This is the same sort of self-deception that got him into trouble in the first place. He created the atmosphere of suspicion and secrecy in which all this dirty business flourished, chose the men who walled him off from reality, and organized the centralized White House staff system under which they operated on his instructions.

If it were clear that the President had finally understood the meaning of these scandals, it would be pointless and even cruel to keep harping on the mistakes of the past. But it is not at all clear, even at this late date, after all the disclosures, convictions, resignations, indictments of Mitchell and Stans, corruptions of the C.I.A. and the State Department, that the President is prepared to get at what he now is the truth, and a new Administration, not of insiders, but of disinterested men, who can tell the difference between a national crisis and a

of power, and the attempt of a personally loyal staff to perpetuate the President's power, even if it has to break the law, defy the Congress, pliable incident," still acting as if this were merely a legal problem of course, but carelessly and even self-righteously.

But he is still talking about a "deplorable incident," still acting as if this were merely a legal problem of catching burglars, who can now be left to Elliot Richardson, John Connally and the courts, while he goes on to the more important problem of "building a new structure of peace in the world."

Also, the men around him are apparently still encouraging his self-delusion. Secretary of State Rogers is quoted as telling him at a Cabinet meeting: "I know that the American people are with you", and George Bush: "I want you to know that Republicans everywhere are strongly supporting you." And the President, at least in public, pretends to believe it.

"Let me say," he observed at a party fund-raising dinner the other night in Washington, "I don't stand here as a loser. We stand here tonight as winners, and we're going to win again."

Well, the chances are that nobody's going to win on this kind of self-deception. The President's only refuge now is the truth, and a new Administration, not of insiders, but of disinterested men, who can tell the difference between a national crisis and a "deplorable incident."

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