

# Goldwater, Nixon Urge Viet-Nam War Be Taken Into North

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## GOP Candidate Would Bomb Supply Routes

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Two leading Republican Presidential possibilities — Richard M. Nixon and Barry Goldwater — yesterday called for carrying the war in South Viet-Nam into the Communist north of that divided nation.

The former Vice President, just back from a trip to Southeast Asia, told the American Society of Newspaper Editors at the Statler-Hilton the South Vietnamese should call for a "free North Viet-Nam" in order to provide a "fertile ground" for raids from the South by guerrilla "or other forces," which he did not specify.

He did suggest using the doctrine of "hot pursuit" against the Communists in both North Viet-Nam and Laos. That doctrine permits following an attacking enemy across the border into the country from which he came.

### Recalls Ten Years Ago

Nixon, who ten years and two days ago in the same room had created a sensation by suggesting that American troops might have to be sent to what then was French Indo-China, yesterday said the war in Viet-Nam today "can and should be won" by the Vietnamese.

"To suggest that Americans

should come in later," he said, "only means they would come in now."

Goldwater, who was unable to deliver his prepared speech because of a plane delay, was vague about the possible involvement of American troops. He was more specific than Nixon on what action should be taken against the Communist North.

### Threaten Supply Routes

The Arizona Senator called for action "that will actually force the Viet Cong," the Communist forces now in the South, "to give up the fight." That means, he said, "threatening or actually interdicting the supply routes from Red China, Laos and Cambodia" but "does not mean bombing Vietnamese, or even bombing Vietnamese cities." But "it could mean messing up some roads, hitting some depots and stopping some shipping."

To do that would require air and naval action, something the Vietnamese themselves are not yet adequately trained to do alone.

Goldwater added two other points of attack: the opium and rice crops in the North. He did not spell out how they could or should be destroyed but said it could be done without "launching attacks against North Vietnamese."

The Senator suggested that  
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# Daily War Forum, 2 Republicans Ask

if the Communist guerrillas, under the kind of pressures on the North he was suggesting, should withdraw from the South and stay out, "we could even consider using some of our surplus grains to make up for any crops that had to be destroyed."

What the two Republican leaders said yesterday was a further extension of earlier remarks in increasingly sharp contrast to the position of President Johnson and the Democratic Administration.

While Mr. Johnson himself some time back raised the possibility of carrying the war to the North, he and his top aides have said the essential point in winning the war in Viet-Nam was to win in the South itself.

Nixon said flatly yesterday that he disagreed with that Administration idea, adding: "We can't have a Yalu River concept." The Yalu was the boundary between Korea and Red China in the Korean War which United Nations forces were forbidden to cross, thus affording the Communists there a so-called privileged sanctuary. In the case of Viet-Nam, both Republicans were arguing for ending a similar sanctuary at the 17th parallel, which divides North from South.

Goldwater declared that if the war continues under the present limitations "we'll be fighting in Viet-Nam for a decade. And, at best, we'll end up with a draw or a slow defeat."

Nixon also introduced to the editors the idea that perhaps Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, the leader in the current GOP Presidential polls despite his presence in Saigon, may not fully agree with the Johnson policy.

The former Vice President, who recently talked with Lodge in Saigon, said Lodge was carrying out policies made in Washington. Then he added that Lodge's advice "is sought and sometimes taken."

According to Administration sources, however, everything Lodge has suggested has been done, and most speedily. He has uttered no word of complaint in public and Adminis-

tration officials contend he has not done so in private, either.

## Urges Lodge Campaign

If Lodge considers present policies inadequate, said Nixon, he should resign at an appropriate time and come home to campaign on that issue.

Whether the combined Nixon-Goldwater assault on the President's policy will in the end produce a major campaign issue is not yet clear but that it will be some sort of issue is evident. Mr. Johnson himself will have something to say about Viet-Nam in his New York speech Monday.

Both Nixon and Goldwater yesterday also took out after Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) for his recent speech against foreign policy "myths," a speech Republicans have been trying to hang around Mr. Johnson's neck as a political albatross.

Nixon said 75 per cent of all State Department career officials agree with Fulbright and unless his views are challenged they will become policy. He called the State Department's recent claim that the U.S. is winning the cold war in Asia and elsewhere "wrong, smug, complacent and dangerous."

## Raises Cuba Issue

Goldwater fired at Fulbright over Cuba, saying the Administration had in effect done what he advocated by giving "de facto recognition to the continued existence of a Soviet Cuba." Nixon did not talk about Cuba.

Central to Nixon's argument was the idea that Southeast Asia is "the cork in the bottle," that "all the chips are in the pot there" and that loss of Viet-Nam would mean the fall of Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia and Burma.

In his speech ten years ago, just prior to Communist capture of the French fortress at Dien Bien Phu, Nixon backed the same so-called "falling domino" theory. Yesterday, as then, he denounced talk of neutralization. He said then if Viet-Nam were divided, as it was a few months later, the free South would not last long.

Yesterday, when an editor referred to his appearance before the group a decade ago, Nixon said that the chances for success in the area were much better now than then "provided we have leadership" because the "boogymen" of colonialism is gone and freedom has worked better than communism in the intervening years around the globe.

## Question of Risk

The only question today, he said, is "how much is the Administration willing to risk?" He predicted that if the present "house of cards goes down," the United States then would be "in a situation where you will have to fight." As the war in Korea involved far more than that country, so the war in Viet-Nam involves the fate of all of Southeast Asia, he added.

Both Nixon and Goldwater labored the Johnson leadership. Nixon called it "uncertain and inconsistent" and Goldwater said it amounted to "a source of planned weakness."

As to Red China, Nixon said any weakening in the American resistance to diplomatic, trade or United Nations recognition "could be the straw that breaks the camel's back" in Southeast Asia by its "devastating effect."

The Soviet-Chinese split, he told a questioner, is a "fight we should stay out of" but it offers opportunity by making today's war in Viet-Nam "the right time and right place to take effective action against Chinese Communist aggression."