

Webster's New American Dictionary

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Provocation (n.): Dispatch of Russian pilots, at Egyptian Government's request, to help defend Egypt against Israeli air attacks. Flying of actual combat mission by Soviet pilots over Egyptian territory is a dangerous provocation.

Action for peace: Dispatch of American troops, bombers and helicopters into Cambodia, without informing the Cambodian Government, to prevent attacks that Vietnamese Communist forces there are said to be planning against South Vietnam.

Violation of neutrality: Presence of North Vietnamese and Vietcong in Laos and Cambodia. Usually used with adjective *blatant*.

Aggression: Similar to above; Communist military activity, as in "massive military aggression in Laos and Cambodia."

Respect for sovereignty and neutrality: Entry of massive American forces into neutral country.

Privileged sanctuary: Area where the enemy can rest and regroup in safety. See Laos, Cambodia. Do not see Thailand, Hawaii or other base and recreation areas for American forces.

Humiliation: What the United States avoids by widening the war in Indochina, alienating her oldest friends abroad and shattering the social peace at home.

Character: What the United States demonstrates by invading Cambodia.

Demilitarized zone: Border strip between North and South Vietnam that may be crossed by air but not by land.

Reckless game: Shooting at American reconnaissance planes that fly over North Vietnam. Americans do not shoot at North Vietnamese planes over South Vietnam since there are none.

Warning: Statement by Pentagon official that American planes will bomb North Vietnam if its troops cross the demilitarized zone. Note: Some philologists think this

word refers to events that have already happened.

Threat: Statement by Communist officials in Hanoi, Peking or Moscow criticizing U.S. escalation of the war.

Negotiation: Process leading to confirmation of the Thieu-Ky Government in Saigon.

Intransigence: Communist refusal to join in above process.

Pretext: Excuse put forward by perfidious foreign government for criticism of America; e.g., "any government that chooses to use these actions [the invasion of Cambodia] as a pretext for harming relations with the United States . . ."

Intolerable attitude: Intransigence, aggression of provocation by foreign power justifying American military action.

Constitution: Document empowering the President of the United States to invade any country when he finds an intolerable attitude.

Pitiful helpless giant: What the United States would be if its President did not order an invasion in these circumstances.

Credibility: Maintenance of the belief that the United States is a superpower that angers easily and will use its military force suddenly, without notice or consultation.

Counsels of doubt and defeat: Argument that the United States has no vital interests in Vietnam, is destroying its own fabric and reputation by staying there and should get out.

Patriots: Those who believe that in time of war the U.S. Government is always right. See accompanying historical volume, section on Germany, 1939-45.

Bums: College students who think there is something to protest about in the United States.

Soft-headed liberals: Americans who voted for Richard M. Nixon because they thought he had developed confidence and self-control and would be more likely than Hubert Humphrey to stand up to military pressure and get us out of the Vietnam war.

Allies: Archaic. See previous editions of dictionary.