

PRESIDENT URGES END TO VIOLENCE AND INTOLERANCE

Makes a Strong Appeal for
Restoration of Civility
in American Society

WINS CHEERS IN KANSAS

Nixon Declares 'Cancerous
Disease' of 'Terror' Has
Spilled Onto Campuses

SEP 17 1970

Excerpts from Nixon address
are printed on Page 28.

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

MANHATTAN, Kan., Sept. 16 — President Nixon made a strong appeal today for the restoration of civility and an end to violence and intolerance in American society.

Delivering the annual Alf Landon Lecture before 15,000 faculty members and students in the Kansas State University Fieldhouse, Mr. Nixon used the taunts of a few and the overwhelming sympathy of most of those present to fashion one of the most enthusiastic public appearances of his Presidency.

The President asserted that a "cancerous disease" of "terror" had spilled over onto university campuses, creating chaos and bringing American education to what he called its "greatest crisis."

Sharper Language Used

He chided the majority for, as he saw it, timidly acquiescing to the acts of "the violent few" and he urged college faculties, administrators and students to stop blaming government for their problems and to set their own houses in order.

"The time has come," the President said, "for us to recognize that violence and terror have no place in a free society, whatever the purported cause or the perpetrators may be. And this is the fundamental lesson for us to remember: In a system like ours which provides the means for peaceful change, no cause justifies violence in the name of change."

These were not new themes for the President, although his language was clearly sharper than before, but the atmosphere here was different from any he had encountered in his Presidency, and he exploited it with professional skill.

Heckled by Small Group

This campus is essentially conservative, peopled by the sons and daughters of farmers and the small towns of the plains. The audience it provided gave Mr. Nixon an ovation when he arrived and five standing ovations as he proceeded to sketch the portrait of a nation beset by fear but fully capable of reasserting "an atmosphere of reason, of tolerance, of common courtesy."

But as he spoke, a small group of antiwar demonstrat-

Continued on Page 28, Column 5

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

ors, perhaps fewer than 40, sat in the top row of fieldhouse directly opposite Mr. Nixon and punctuated his remarks with cries of "What about Kent State?" "What about the ghettos?" "Stop the war," and occasional obscenities.

Given the barnlike acoustics of the fieldhouse, and Mr. Nixon's efforts early in the speech to maintain a low-key delivery commensurate with his theme, the taunts of the hecklers rang out like rifle shots. But each one seemed to spur the audience to warmer applause for the speaker, who himself used the situation to advantage.

What had started as a stern lecture on the causes and cures of disorder and terror became not only that but an adroit demonstration of political oratory before a friendly crowd.

Mr. Nixon's appearance today was the fourth on a college campus since his inauguration. He spoke about dissent in an earlier appearance, but today his presentation was far more elaborate.

He asserted that unhappy elements appeared to be resorting with increasing frequency and impact to the use of violence and terror as a "political tactic," including students who destroy campus buildings, blacks who shoot policemen, and whites who attack school buses.

Expressing pain that such acts should occur at home, he said:

"America at its best has stood steadfastly for the rule of law among nations. But we cannot stand successfully for the rule of law abroad unless we respect the rule of law at home."

Mr. Nixon did not offer any specific cures for campus unrest, but instead spoke in general terms of the possibilities to be realized if the generations could work together.

He said that those who perpetrated violence deserved only "contempt" from persons who truly valued "those elemental decencies on which a free society rests."

But he reserved his sharpest criticism not for terrorism itself



United Press International

President Nixon with students after he spoke yesterday

but for those who abided it because they were unwilling to resist, or who accepted it because terror was somehow thought to be "fashionable." "There have always been said, "who use violence or intimidation to get what they wanted. Their existence is not new. What is new is their num-

bers, and the extent of the passive acquiescence, or even fawning approval, that in some those among us," the President circles has become the mark of being "with it."

Near the beginning of the speech, as the demonstrators seemed to take hold and the audience squirmed in embar-

rassment, Mr. Nixon launched into a prepared description of the qualities of a civilized society. Then, looking at the sea of friendly faces before him, he ad-libbed one more qualification: "The willingness to listen to someone else and not shout him down."

The impromptu remark brought a cheer but did not silence the hecklers. Shortly thereafter, however, Mr. Nixon was handed another opportunity by his text, which read in part:

"The destructive activists at our colleges and universities are a small minority. But their voices have been allowed to drown out the responsible majority."

He read this, then added, eliciting an enormous if not unexpected ovation:

"That may be true of some places but not at Kansas State."

Mr. Nixon came prepared for the occasion, rhetorically and sartorially.

He wore a purple and white tie, the Kansas State colors, given to him by Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas. He linked his own career with the fortunes of the Kansas State football team, which has staged a comeback after years of obscurity and gloomy defeat. And he took pains to say kind words about Mr. Landon, the losing Presidential candidate in 1936, who sat next to him on the platform.

The President, staying overnight in Chicago at the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel, planned to brief the editors of four Chicago newspapers tomorrow morning and afternoon before returning to Washington.