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The Montclaron

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PRO AND KAHN

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PRO AND KAHN will shortly leave Mr. Nixon to the remainder of the press. With even William Randolph Hearst and the Oakland Tribune speaking unkindly of Mr. Nixon, it appears that the light is finally shining through. It was October 1970 that this column first raised the thought of Emperor Dick or King Richard the First. It is now apparent to many millions in the United States (and more millions throughout the world) that this was his ambition. Assuming that it was not really that of becoming Der Fuhrer, a comparison that this column also pointed out.

American should be prepared for the third "Checkers" speech which we see arising in the following manner. As the momentum to impeach Mr. Nixon increases, Mr. Nixon will approach the Congressional leaders and ask for 60 days in which to make an orderly retreat, at the end of which time he will resign peacefully. He wants that much time for two reasons: so as to permit the impeachment proceedings to be withdrawn (so that history will not record his resignation in the face of active proceedings) and because he will need that much time at Camp David to write his speech.

He will then appear on television and tell us roughly the following: "I am here before you tonight to take the most important step any President of the United States has ever taken. A shame that will reflect forever on the fair name of the United States is the unwarranted and disgraceful attacks upon the Office of the President, by the press (particularly the disloyal Washington Post and New York Times), the Democrats in Congress who are intent upon destroying the government so that the 'New Republican Majority' cannot correct the abuses of Democratic control, and a handful of vocal dissidents.

"But the hard facts remain that there are important steps to be taken if our economy is to recover and if the 'Generation of Peace'

is to be attained. These goals, for which I have devoted the past five years of faithful service, with the assistance of such outstanding public servants as Bob Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, are more important than the people who are working to make them come true.

"I could take the easy course of action — and stay on as President and fight out the challenge of an impeachment, which I am certain would not result in a conviction when all the facts are known. But this would take an unnecessary amount of time away from the important work to be done by the Office of the President.



**Coming up:
3rd 'Checkers'
speech**

Bob Kahn

"Accordingly, I am announcing tonight (with Pat, who, standing by in her Republican cloth coat, is learning of my decision for the first time) that as of tomorrow morning I am submitting my resignation, effective immediately, to the Congress of the United States. No matter how many telegrams the Committee to Reelect the President sends, I will not change my mind. That outstanding public servant, who has served a key role in this Administration for the past five years, participating in every decision that I have made, the man who has become, as I promised, a 'household word', will assume the Office of President.

"As I leave, confident that time and history will herald my purity, I can only say God Bless America and God bless each and every one of you out there. Good night."

THE DIFFICULTY OF BEING A REPUBLICAN

William Randolph Hearst Jr., in his weekly editorial column, has finally admitted that his great friend of 25 years, Mr. Nixon, has done wrong. But he excuses the lack of action by Nixon because the investigative reporting was done by reporters who worked for the Washington Post, a paper that Mr. Hearst says has had a "vendetta against him" since the Alger Hiss affair.

But vanity is not a stranger to Mr. Hearst who has the unmitigated gall to wonder "if the Watergate scandal had been broken by the Hearst Newspapers (would) he'd have paid a lot more attention than he did."

Mr. Hearst fails to point out that the Hearst newspapers long ago lost their desire and their competence to do the job the Post reporters did.

Mr. Hearst, with his vast array of newspapers, could have ordered the investigation any time he wished — and if he was the true newspaper man he pictures himself to be, he would have taken such a step.

The problem of a prominent California Republican Assembly official is demonstrated by the quoted remarks of Martin Cogburn who said the following: "The ones who burglarized Watergate are not real criminals but they did commit a crime in doing so. I feel that these men were motivated by two considerations: (1) they were overzealous in carrying out their duties; and (2) they and many of our citizens feared what might be going on at Watergate and they feared a threat to our government and the dangers of what might happen to our President. . . . How did Jack Anderson and the papers get the information on testimony before the Grand Jury? Release of this information is a federal offense, how can this be balanced against the background of Watergate?" Such logic by a CRA official is ample evidence of why the CRA is such a small group of people.

THE IMAGE OF THE UNITED STATES OVERSEAS

A letter in the London Times wonders how Secretary of State Rogers can call for the execution of the Black September guerrillas in Khartoum when the United States has not executed the cold-blooded killers of Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King.

Peregrine Worsthorne, reporting in the Sunday Telegraph, after comparing the Nixon Administration to "banana republics", reviews the possibility that Nixon has made America politics so corrupts as to preclude America "from ever playing a constructive and responsible role in world affairs... He concludes by saying "this must be deeply disturbing for the rest of the world. White House power is indivisible, and it's a grim thought that the finger on the thermo-nuclear trigger should be part of the hand so deeply and shamelessly sunk into the many malodorous political pies."

Henry Brandon in the Sunday Times, after reviewing the attempts to sneak repressive press control legislation past Congress, concludes by supporting the statement of Arthur Schlesinger that "the secrecy system has become much less a means by which government protects national security than a means by which government safeguards its reputation, buries its mistakes, maximizes its power and corrupts itself."

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