

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 9, 1974

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I hereby resign the Office of President of the United States.

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520



Frank Johnston—The Washington Post

The resignation letter: Visa for a sorry

Seven Days In August

And suddenly it was over. ¶ Sitting for the last time behind his desk in the Oval Office, a taut smile flickering at his lips, Richard Milhous Nixon, 61, looked wanly into the television cameras and brought the long ordeal of Watergate to its end. ¶ He resigned his ruined Presidency in disgrace—the first man ever driven from the office in the 198 years of the American Republic—and passed the mantle to his hand-chosen successor, Gerald Ford. ¶ The transfer of power

*I've got
Bad
Gump
Out!
⊙
⚡*

*THIS IS ONE OF MY
VERY BEST "PRECOG" *
PSYCHIC "HITS" MADE FOUR
YEAR'S AGO IN "WHAT
THE SEERS PREDICT" BY BRAD
STEIGER AND
WARREN SMITH.
⊙ WENT
XPK / MANY*

**HA HA*

another bad President, King, Premier, etc., removed by HFO's and myself! Owens

Va. Pilot April 22, 1975

Thieu Resigns

By EDWIN Q. WHITE

SAIGON (AP)—President Nguyen Van Thieu resigned Monday to pave the way for a political settlement of the Vietnam War. But it could be too late to keep the Communists from seizing the last quarter of South Vietnam by force.

Scientists... if a world leader is war-oriented, or obstructing peace... as I've said before... the HFO's and I...

The Virginian-Pilot

ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 21, 1865

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Tuesday, April 22, 1975

After So Much Lying

South Vietnamese President Thieu's resignation was no more pleasant than the rest of the story. But like Saigon's doom, it was inevitable. Indeed, the Ford Administration last week indicated, while continuing to insist from the other side of its mouth that South Vietnam could save itself if only Congress would supply it funds, that Mr. Thieu's departure would be welcome. For the onrushing Communists long since had vowed never again to try to negotiate a cease-fire or settlement with Mr. Thieu.

Perhaps he got out too late. He seemed to recognize the possibility when he said "I resign to see, after there is no more Mr. Thieu, whether negotiations will be satisfactory." Or did he speak only in bitterness?

Certainly he was bitter toward the United States. He accused Secretary of State Kissinger of delivering "our people to such a disastrous fate"—an unfair denunciation, but understandable, considering the flamboyance of the role Mr. Kissinger had played for President Nixon and then for himself and President Ford in Indochina. Poor Mr. Kis-

singer. He caught it also from the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government in Paris.

The Viet Cong was mistrustful of the Thieu resignation. "The Nguyen Van Thieu clique must be overthrown and replaced by an administration wishing peace, independence, democracy, and national concord," it said. As flagrantly as it and its North Vietnamese ally had violated the 1973 Paris peace accords, it was justified at least in its suspicion that Mr. Thieu never intended to meet the peace terms either, especially the article calling for a National Council of Reconciliation and Accord. Whether the Communists will regard Vice President Tran Van Huong, who succeeded to the South Vietnamese presidency, as being above the "Thieu clique" is doubtful, despite Mr. Huong's reputation for honesty and competence.

Nevertheless, the wind-down in South Vietnam need not be as wretched and tragic as the years-long events leading to it. The Viet Cong's hint that it would not interfere with the evacuation of Americans from Saigon was welcome. And the French government's of-

fer of its good offices to the belligerents in an urgent call for negotiations was, beyond a practical step toward diplomacy, an invitation for all the 1973 Paris signatories to inject international responsibility into the Vietnam War's wreckage.

Mr. Thieu's parting blast at the United States should be kept in perspective. It should be no influence in Washington's decisions on how to meet its humanitarian obligations to the South Vietnamese people. Generosity will not atone for old mistakes, but it should prove beneficial to American unity while easing the American sorrow—the American humiliation—of a lost cause.

Barbara Tuchman, herself a historian of great accomplishment, may have forecast history's judgment of America's Indochina adventure when she said the other day that President Johnson lied us into South Vietnam, President Nixon lied us into Cambodia, and President Ford and Secretary Kissinger were lying us out of the area. Once the American government has finished this last withdrawal, it should rededicate itself to simple truth.

will get them removed.

Owens

A king's guards are disarmed

NEW DELHI, Thursday
TROOPS of the Indian
army disarmed the King of
Sikkim's palace guards last
night after a battle which
may mark the end of the
ruler's authority.

Fighting continued for 80
minutes around the palace home
of Chogyal (King) Palden Thon-
dup Namgyal, whom Sikkim
political leaders have asked the
Indian Government to remove as

the constitutional Head of State.
The Indian army eventually
succeeded in disbanding the 400-
strong Sikkim Guards who lost
one man with four others in-
jured. An Indian soldier also was
wounded.

The disbanding of the palace
guards came on the eve of a
scheduled emergency session of
the Sikkim Assembly, which was
to consider a resolution demand-
ing the abolition of the mon-
archy. The assembly is controlled

by the Chogyal's political foes
who came to power in the wake
of the 1973 uprising against him.

Led by Chief Minister Kazi
Lhendup Dorji, the anti-Royalists
had Sikkim converted last year
from an Indian protectorate to
an associate Indian state with
representation in the Federal
Parliament in New Delhi.

Reports from Gangtok, the
capital of Sikkim, indicated
Dorji might next press for full
Indian statehood.



THE KING of Sikkim—fight-
ing around his palace.

THE TIMES MONDAY APRIL 7 1975

OVERSEAS *Another Premier, Pres., etc., out.*

Peking likely to seek cracks in the Nationalist facade after General Chiang's death

From David Bonavia

Peking, April 6

The news of the death of
General Chiang Kai-shek
created no obvious excitement
in Peking today, though his
name has been reviled daily for
the past quarter of a century.

Though branded as the chief
villain of modern Chinese poli-
tics, the late general had
retained a certain immunity
from the kind of personal slurs
which have been cast on dis-
graced former leaders of the
Communist Party such as the
late Lin Biao, the army chief,
and Liu Shao-chi, the former
head of state. Perhaps mindful
of the various periods during
which they worked in alliance
with the Kuomintang, the
nationalist party which he led,
the Communists seem to have
felt that even he would not have
been beyond forgiveness if he
had consented to seek a
peaceful solution of the Taiwan
problem.

Now that he is gone, they will
look for cracks in the facade

of the Kuomintang which they
might exploit to solve this most
bitter of all national issues.

On the face of it the prospects
for an early reconciliation with
Taipei are not bright. Mr Chiang
Ching-kuo, the general's son,
who is expected to become the
effective ruler of the island, has
not in the past shown any
inclination to negotiate with
Peking. It has even been hinted
by officials in Peking that he
might be tempted to flirt with
the Soviet Union. But he lacks
the personal and historical aura
which surrounded his father.

The general's death, however,
while not in itself an assurance
of an early solution to the
Taiwan problem, at least re-
moves the most formidable
personal obstacle.

Peking has never slammed the
door on negotiations with the
Kuomintang. A small splinter
group of the Kuomintang con-
tinued to be represented in the
parliamentary set-up in Peking,
if only for form's sake. In re-
cent years Peking propaganda
has emphasized reconciliation,

not confrontation. Amnesty
was granted last month to nearly
300 alleged Kuomintang war
criminals and secret agents im-
prisoned on the mainland.

People from Taiwan have
been exhorted to visit the main-
land without fear of detention
and efforts have been made to
cultivate people in other coun-
tries who have Taiwan con-
nexions. Fishing boats from the
island which have foundered
and been rescued by mainland
vessels have been repaired and
the crews sent home with
friendly messages.

Appeals have been issued to
Kuomintang soldiers and offi-
cials to work for reunion with
the People's Republic without
fear of reprisals for their past
conduct.

None of this seems to have
made a great impression in Tai-
wan, where American aid and
Japanese investment have in-
duced a high level of economic
prosperity.

Patrick Brogan writes from
Washington: China experts
have long discounted the effects
of General Chiang's death. It is

thought that although it might
remove some psychological
stumbling block from the path
of reconciliation between
Taiwan and the mainland, the
other obstacles are much more
difficult to overcome.

There is a certain residual
feeling of guilt in Washington
that events should have led the
United States Government in
1972, when President Nixon
went to Peking, to write off its
long alliance with General
Chiang.

Paris: In China's first mention
of the general's death, the New
China news agency in a broad-
cast monitored here said he was
a "puppet president" whose
"hands were stained with the
blood of the revolutionary
Chinese people".

Hanoi: Mr Pham Van Dong, the
Prime Minister of North Viet-
nam, today summed up his re-
action to the death of President
Chiang saying: "He should
have died sooner."

Richard Harris, page 14
Obituary, page 16

Yet another Pres., chief of state, etc., out! ☹

A8

Virginian-Pilot,

Wednesday, April 23, 1975

Military Ousts

(The S's + I are doing fine! ☹)

Chief of Honduras

Tax Bribe On Bananas In Probe

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — The Honduran military ousted Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano as chief of state Tuesday shortly after he was reported to have refused to let a commission investigating a banana-tax bribe examine his foreign bank accounts.

Two weeks ago United Brands Co. acknowledged paying \$1.25 million to high officials of this Central American country to gain lower banana export taxes. The company did not name any officials, but the Wall Street Journal reported that the money went to Lopez Arellano.

He called the report "slanders" and set up the investigating body.

An announcement on national radio said the military took the step against Lopez Arellano "to safeguard the integrity and honor of the country."

First reports indicated that the coup d'etat was bloodless. The streets of Tegucigalpa were peaceful, with no unusual troop movements.

The radio announcement said Col. Juan Alberto Melgar, 45, had replaced Lopez Arellano, 53, as head of state. Younger officers had already nudged Lopez Arellano out of his post as head of the armed forces, ostensibly to allow him more time for affairs of state. Melgar took over the military job March 31.

University rector Arturo Reina, chairman of the banana investigating commission, released a statement Tuesday morning saying that all officials under investigation had given the commission power to look at their foreign bank accounts except for Lopez Arellano.

The national leader, he said, "is obstructing the work" of the commission. Then Reina left on a flight for the United States to continue the investigation, and Lopez Arellano was ousted a short time later.

United Brands, which sells Chiquita brand bananas in the United States, acknowledged the \$1.25 million payment after the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filed suit against the company accusing it of transferring money to Honduran officials through a Swiss bank account.

A banana tax of \$1 on each 10-pound box was set in April



LOPEZ ARELLANO . . .

. . . foreign accounts

1974 by the Honduran government, but it was not collected, and the tax was reduced to between 25 and 30 cents a box.

It was the 23rd coup d'etat in Honduras' 151 years of independence. Lopez Arellano had held power by virtue of two coups. He first took power in 1963 by ousting President Ramon Villeda. He was later elected to a constitutional term and served as president from 1965 to 1969. He seized power again in 1972 by overthrowing elected President Ramon E. Cruz.

Honduras, with 2.8 million people, has a weak economy based on the export of bananas, sugar, and coffee. Hurricane Fifi last September devastated the northern agricultural area.

Monday April 7 1975

No 59,363

Price eight pence

LONDON TIMES

Phnom Penh considers prospect of unconditional surrender

Discussions on the possibility of Phnom Penh's unconditional surrender to the attacking communist forces were said by reliable sources to be going on yesterday among the Cambodian leaders in the capital. However, Mr Long Boret, the Prime Minister, on his way home from Bali, said the

capital "will not fall". Meanwhile, there were reports of widespread cannibalism among starving Government troops. In Washington General Frederick Weyand, the Army Chief of Staff, back from Saigon, reported that there was virtually no hope of saving South Vietnam.

Cannibalism practised by Cambodian troops

From Bruce Palling
Phnom Penh, April 6.

Unpaid Government soldiers killed and ate their paymaster only a mile away from the besieged Cambodian capital, it was reported here today.

In their reaction to the incident military observers seemed more concerned with the maintenance of discipline among the troops than with revulsion over the acts of cannibalism.

An inspection of the troops at a Buddhist temple where they have been temporarily stationed south-east of Phnom Penh has revealed that thousands of starving people have taken part in acts of cannibalism recently.

The paymaster was killed in a shooting incident, according to observers on the scene, when he refused to hand the soldiers their monthly pay of 14,000 riels (about £3) until they went to the northern front—about seven miles away. A superior officer was also shot and killed.

The soldiers had been airlifted from the besieged provincial capital of Kompong Seila late last week after the Government decided to abandon the town, about 70 miles south-west of Phnom Penh in

order to bring more troops into the capital. The troops, then numbering 1,500, and 5,000 inhabitants lived under siege from last May until January when pressure eased on the positions with the Khmer Rouge concentrating their efforts on their offensive against Phnom Penh.

A captain interviewed today said that everyone in his battalion of 500 men had eaten the corpses of Khmer Rouge killed in the fighting because they were starving.

"We ate grass, lizards and banana leaves and finally Khmer Rouge—everyone ate them men, women and children", the captain said.

During the weekend, about 80 employees of the American Vinnell Corporation, which maintains and trains the Cambodian Army, withdrew entirely at the orders of the State Department in Washington.

The American Embassy also withdrew up to 30 of its 200 employees during the past four days in case the military situation deteriorates rapidly or Congress refuses to grant supplemental military aid to Cambodia when it reconvenes on Monday.

Scientists... in my former
written predictions... I
predicted the fall of South
Vietnam... also cannibalism
in 1975! ~~there~~ ^{were}

Another, yet, King, Premier, President removed. *4*

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1975

President of Chad Is Killed During a Military Take-Over

NDJAMENA, Chad, April 13 (Agence France-Presse) — Soldiers stormed the Presidential Palace in Chad early today and killed the President in a coup d'état.

The acting army chief of staff, Gen. Noel Odingar, announced the military take-over in this north central African nation in a statement broadcast by the national radio shortly after the attack on the palace.

Immediately after the attack it was reported that several military officers arrested April 2 on charges of plotting against the President, Ngarta Tombalbaye, who had ruled Chad since her independence from France in 1960, had been released from prison by General Odingar.

A communiqué broadcast by the military said that President Tombalbaye "died as a result of wounds received during the attack on the Presidential Palace by the Chad armed forces despite efforts made to save him."

General Odingar, who has apparently taken over the Government, was also reported to have been wounded in the fighting at the palace, but he was able to announce the army coup in the national radio broadcast.

Following the announcement, shouts of "Long live the armed forces," and "long live the revolution," could be heard in the streets of the capital.

The military said in its communiqué that social discrimination imposed by the Tombalbaye regime had provoked



Ngarta Tombalbaye

animosity between tribes and useless spilling of blood.

Chad, which is just south of Libya, is an economically poor country that has been torn by violence almost continually since 1962, when President Tombalbaye pushed through a new constitution banning all political parties but his own Progressive party.

The violence grew from conflicts between the mainly Sudanese Moslems of north and central Chad, who make up about half of the population, and the Bantu peoples of the south. President Tombalbaye, who changed his first name from François to Ngarta and the name of the capital from Fort Lamy to Ndjamena in 1963 during a period of Africanization, was a southern Bantu of the Sara tribe.

Today's coup, however, was

apparently led by Bantu military officers.

The military communiqué charged that the fundamental principal of the Tombalbaye regime had been "to divide in order to rule" and that under it the political and economic situation of the country had "never ceased to deteriorate."

The communiqué also charged that the military had been humiliated and ridiculed by the former President, an apparent reference to recent statements by Mr. Tombalbaye in which he accused the army of acting as a "state within a state" and said that he was going to make radical changes in the army command.

The first stirrings of the army move came at the beginning of the month with the news of two mysterious fires at the arsenal of the Chad Security Company and an incident at the national gendarmerie headquarters where three Frenchmen were shot and seriously wounded. The shootings were by two prisoners who managed to disarm their guard, an official announcement said.

However, Mr. Tombalbaye ordered the arrest of both the commander and the deputy commander of the gendarmerie and lashed out at the army. They were among those released following the coup.

The coup began last night with the movement into the city of army units from a camp at Boukoro, 35 miles outside the capital, military sources said. The units were under the command of a young officer whose name was given only as Djimtoloin.

On arrival in the capital the young officer went to the security forces camp where an initial attack took place. The

troops then moved on to the presidential residence, where they opened fire on the President's special guard. It was in this first outbreak of fighting around the residence that Mr. Tombalbaye was mortally wounded, sources said.

The rest of the Chad Army units garrisoned here then joined in the coup action under the orders of General Odingar.

Unconfirmed reports said that there were heavy casualties during the fighting at the Presidential Palace, which lasted several hours and included a light artillery attack by the coup forces. At the end of the morning, sporadic rifle shots could still be heard in Ndjamena, although the city appeared to be calm otherwise.

When the shooting began some of the 3,000 French expatriates estimated to be in the capital sought refuge with marines stationed at the French base area north of here.

The French residents later returned to their homes and the French Ambassador, Raphael Touze, said that all necessary precautions had been taken to insure their safety.

The Chad armed forces, which was only 500 strong in 1964, have been strengthened to 4,000 men, including three companies of paratroops to oppose political rebellions in the mainly Moslem north and east of the country.

The army officers who led the coup said in their communiqué that they intended to maintain all of Chad's present international agreements and undertakings.

Mr. Tombalbaye, who survived several coup attempts in the last 13 years, was a former schoolteacher who entered politics in 1946 when he helped found the Chad Progressive party, which later became the country's first single ruling party.

*Also... corrupt
Thieu, President of Viet Nam... and
Lon Nol... corrupt President of Cambodia... are busily
trying to get \$ 700,000,000 in gold to Switzerland... but
the Si's and I... got them out! *4**

Yet another Premier, King, etc. removed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1975

Sadat's Premier Steps Down In Cairo Public-Welfare Drive

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, April 13—President Anwar el-Sadat today accepted the resignation of Premier Abdel AZIZ Hegazi.

Informed Government sources said that Mr. Sadat's choice as new premier was Mamdouk Salem, a former police officer who has been Interior Minister for four years but no announcement to this effect was made pending a televised address by Mr. Sadat tomorrow night. Mr. Salem has had the rank of Deputy Premier for the last two years.

A new Cabinet will be named later this week, with several new ministers.

Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, who has played a key role in Mr. Sadat's policy of close cooperation with the United States, is expected to retain his job and to be promoted to Deputy Premier. Mr. Sadat is understood to be

anxious to underline the continuity of his foreign policy.

Mr. Fahmy is scheduled to fly to Moscow on Saturday for talks with the Soviet leaders.

According to informed Government sources there were two principal reasons for the change of premiers.

First, Mr. Salem is expected to exert tighter control over the Cabinet and the country than did Mr. Hegazi, who is an accountant by training and who confined himself almost exclusively to economic affairs.

Secondly, the new premier is expected to try, at Mr. Sadat's request, to increase social benefits and wages for those who have suffered most from inflation and shortages of food and other consumer goods.

Mr. Hegazi, whose prime objective was economic development, has fought wage demands. During the last few months he has been locked in a dispute over this issue with Mr. Salem, and Sayed Marei, the president of the National Assembly. He has been criticized during an Assembly debate and in the newspapers.

Last week it became clear that he was losing his fight when President Sadat ordered that a new law giving wage increases to civil servants be amended to include the workers in the public sector, which accounts for most of the country's economy.

The feeling that only the wealthy are benefiting from the Government's policy of economic liberalization has led to sporadic social unrest—most recently in the form of violent clashes between workers and policemen at a state-owned textile factory employing 48,000 workers at Mehalla, in the delta.

Mr. Salem, Mr. Marei and Mr. Fahmy are believed to be the officials most frequently consulted by President Sadat. Mr. Hegazi, who is not a politician by temperament, was not thought to belong to the inner circle.

Persons familiar with Mr. Sadat's thinking had reported for some time that the President would like to make Mr. Salem premier but said that he hesitated because he felt that the appointment of a former police officer was politically undesirable.

In an interview with The New York Times yesterday Mr. Sadat was asked whether the recent increase of tension between Israel and the Arabs could cause him to go back on his policy of political and economic liberalization at home. His answer was emphatic: "No, that policy is irreversible."

Scientists ...

You think 20 some
odd Presidents, King,
Premiers, etc., being
gotten rid of in a year or
time ... might be a
weird coincidence? Forget
it! The UFO's (S's) and
I ... have been busy ...
causing it! *Owens*

Portugal's President

ian-Pilot,

Tuesday, October 1, 1974

A7

Forced Out

Leadership Retained By Military

LISBON, Portugal (AP) — Young leftist military leaders forced Gen. Antonio de Spínola to quit as Portugal's president Monday and a left-leaning three-man committee began running the country.

The final blow to Spínola's hold on the presidency that he assumed after a coup overthrew Premier Marcello Caetano last April was the failure by his rightist supporters to carry off a weekend rally to express their support. Spínola canceled the rally after Communists and other leftists strongly denounced it and threatened open violence to prevent it.



GEN. SPÍNOLA . . .

. . . called too slow

The Junta of National Salvation, which originally comprised seven generals and admirals, announced that three generals, Jaime Silveiro Marques of the army and Diogo Neto and Carlos Galvão de Melo of the air force, were ousted with Spínola.

The announcement said the

The military rebels promised democratic elections and land reform after 58 years of feudal rule.

Ethiopians reacted happily, decorating six tanks that rumbled into Addis Ababa with flowers and green banners bearing the military slogan, "Ethiopia First."

Troops smiled at photographers and shook hands with girls. Small groups of students ran through Addis Ababa, shouting, "Down with the Emperor."

Residents in Asmara, Ethiopia's second largest city, rejoiced in the streets at news of the overthrow.



LT. GEN. ANDOM . . .

. . . new leader

Oct 1, 1974
Scientists
You can add another
"removed Premier"
(President, etc) to
my list.
Owens

body

Massie ... and so on,
ad nauseum. You'd
better believe it...
the UFO's (S.I.) and
I have clout!

Owens
+PK / Man

The committee also said a military court will be established to try people without appeal. About 200 high-ranking officials have been rounded up in the last few months and are now awaiting trial on charges of corruption, graft, and malpractice in office.

The committee said it acted because the emperor refused to hand back billions of dollars he had invested overseas, because of crimes against the Ethiopian people over the last half a century, and because Selassie is too old and weak, both physically and mentally.

Unofficial estimates put Selassie's wealth abroad at \$10 billion, making him one of the world's richest men. But Selassie reportedly contends that much of his wealth has been distributed among his children and cannot be recovered.

The committee also accused former governments of manipu-

when he broadcast against the regime

Selassie returned to his imperial bodyguard, and saw his son prostrate himself in a plea for forgiveness. The emperor declared the crown prince innocent.

Selassie, barely 5 feet 2, consistently used stern methods to suppress his enemies. Yasu, the emperor from whom he seized power, was kept in chains for 19 years until he died.

In the early part of this year Selassie's power began to fade, however, as the armed forces served notice that it was time to move the ancient Christian empire into the 20th century.

A prolonged series of mutinies, arrests of key figures, and takeovers of government offices reduced the frail but strong-willed emperor to a figurehead.

ed Forces Take Over

Va. Pilot 9/13/74

Good!!

Ethiopia's Emperor Deposed

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP) — Ethiopia's armed forces deposed Emperor Haile Selassie Thursday, climaxing a six-month gradual takeover. They placed the emperor under arrest and accused him of embezzling millions while the nation's peasants starved.

Lt. Gen. Aman Michael Andom, 51, a popular war hero named defense minister and armed forces chief of staff during the prolonged takeover, emerged as the new leader.

"I'm not going," the 82-year-old emperor was quoted as say-

ing to soldiers who came to his palace. But the frail emperor, once adored by 26 million subjects as the Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah and Elect of God, was put into the back seat of a blue Volkswagen police car and taken away, witnesses said.

A military broadcast said Gen. Aman was chosen chief of the anonymous 13-man military committee in power, and thus the temporary head of government.

Michael Imru, who in July became Ethiopia's third prime

minister in seven months, moved to information minister.

The military broadcast said the emperor's grandson, Rear Adm. Eskinder Desta, former navy commander, was arrested along with about 170 other former officials charged with corruption and misuse of office.

Selassie, the world's oldest and longest reigning monarch, was taken with the royal family to Koka Palace, 52 miles east of Ad-

(See Ruler, Page A4)

Ruler of Ethiopia in Custody

Continued

dis Ababa, informed sources said.

The military rebels promised democratic elections and land reform after 58 years of feudal rule.

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LT. GEN. ANDOM ...

... new leader

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Sept. 18, 1974

Scientists

I'm eliminating the world's had leaders one after the other. (See file documentation.)
Nixon, Zhou En-Lai, Selassie ... and so on, ad nauseum. You'd better believe it... the UFO's (SE's) and I have clout!

Owens
fPK / Man

Va. Pilot Sept 1, 1974



PRIME MINISTER KIRK ...

... Vietnam-policy foe



DEPUTY HUGH WATT ...

... takes over

N.Z. Leader Dies; Ally of Workmen

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — Prime Minister Norman E. Kirk, an opponent of U.S. policy in Vietnam and an advocate of new forms of Asian and Pacific regional cooperation, died Saturday. He was 51.

A government announcement said he died peacefully in a hospital where he was being treated for gastric influenza. He had been in poor health for months with pleurisy.

Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Watt took over the government until the Labor Party caucus meets to elect a new leader. Labor has a 55-32 seat majority in Parliament.

In Washington, White House press secretary Jerald F. ter-Horst said President Ford "obviously is deeply sorry" and has sent a private message of condolence to the Kirk family.

The 6-foot, 250-pound "Big Norm" Kirk, a former welder and rail engineer, was elected in November 1972 in a personal triumph that returned the Labor Party to power, ending 12 years of rule by the National Party.

Kirk reversed some long-standing

government policies. He pulled the remaining New Zealand troops out of South Vietnam shortly after his election, recognized Communist China, and backed the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' proposal for an end to foreign intervention in Southeast Asia.

The son of a poor cabinetmaker, Kirk began his career as a ferry engineer in Auckland harbor.

At the age of 12, he dropped out of school to work as a gardener and railway cleanup boy and painted roofs for \$1 a week.

At 30, he was elected mayor of the small town of Kaiapoi.

He entered Parliament in 1957 and in 1964 became Labor Party president. The next year he became the opposition leader in Parliament.

He actively sought closer ties between New Zealand and the Third World and Communist nations.

Kirk visited Washington and the United Nations in 1973.

He is survived by his widow, Ruth, and five children.

Basic Policies Remain

Sadat to Step Down From Premiership

CAIRO (UPI) — Anwar Sadat will step down as Egyptian premier but continue as president in a government reshuffle that does not signify changes in Egypt's basic foreign and domestic policies, government sources said Saturday.

The sources said Sadat directed First Deputy Premier Abdel Aziz Higazi to form a new Cabinet, which is expected to take over in the second half of September.

The change, the sources said, is aimed primarily at relieving Sadat of some of the heavy executive burdens involved in his double role as premier and president.

Sadat assumed the premiership March 28, 1973, in what turned out to be a personal takeover of all preparations for the October war against Israel.

The fact that Sadat now feels that he can afford to assign di-

rect control of the Cabinet to another man does not signal any departure from Egypt's basic policies, the sources said.

They said Egypt will continue military preparations for a possible new war against Israel if peace efforts collapse while at the same time promoting reconstruction and economic development at home.

The sources said the great majority of ministers serving in the present Cabinet will be retained in Higazi's government.

Higazi, 51, is one of the nation's leading economists. He served as treasury minister for several years before becoming first deputy premier.

He and other members of the Cabinet came under fire in the press and parliament in recent weeks because of shortages of soap, matches, chicken, tea, and salt.

Scientist - Observers

The SI's and I are
busily removing Premiers
and Presidents on a world-
wide scale (see recent Sci-Letter)
and replacing them with good,
peace-seeking leaders.
(And non-Communist, of
course, when possible.)

Owens
X PK / man X

Sept 15, 1974

① Chou En-lai

Chinese Succession Struggle

By H D. S. Greenway
Washington Post Foreign Service
HONG KONG Sept. 14—
That Premier Chou En-lai
will continue to withdraw
from the Chinese political
scene and that he will never
again return to the position
of power and influence he
had but a few months ago is
now accepted by China-
watchers as a foregone con-
clusion.

This is what Chinese offi-
cials are now telling foreign-
ers, according to travelers
who have been in the Chi-
nese capital recently. Pe-
king is alive with rumors
and uneasiness, they say,
and the most frequently told
story is that Chou suffered
another heart attack within
the past few weeks.

What Chou's withdrawal
will mean in terms of Chi-
nese politics is a great un-
known. For 25 years, Chou
has dominated the political
scene with one foot in the
government and the other in
the Communist Party.

From time to time others
have eclipsed him. But
Chou, always the manager
and always the conciliator,
has managed to survive

ings we may not know the
outcome for months or even
years.

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sight for several years and
is thought to be an invalid.
Li Teh-shung has been criti-
cized publicly and in

By July, however, the
political climate had
The central aut

② Thieu

THE WASHINGTON POST

Sunday, Sept. 15, 1974

A 11

Thieu's Foes Mobilizing
Against War, Corruption

VIETNAM, From A1

surrounded churches and pa-
gadas, breaking up meetings
and harassing dissidents.

A clandestine radio station
in Hue has been publicizing
"Indictment No. 1," but no one
knows who is running the sta-
tion.

The Catholic anti-corruption
movement began gathering
steam last June, when 301
priests called a press confer-
ence and released a statement
denouncing Thieu. Police kept
newsmen out of that press
conference and confiscated the
statements.

"The Buddhists overthrew
Diem in 1963," said one priest.
"Now it's time for the Catho-
lics to do something about
Thieu." Many of these priests
have been considered political
conservatives, and all are anti-
Communist.

If the Catholics have fo-
cused on corruption, the Bud-
dhists have focused on Thieu's
failure to achieve peace.

Quiescent since the cease-
fire, the militant An Quang
arm of the Buddhist church
here two weeks ago endorsed
a newly formed organization
called the Forces for National
Reconciliation.

All the personalities in-
volved have been around for a
long time, but observers call
the endorsement a significant
indication that the Buddhists,
the largest religious group in

the country, may once again
play a militant antigovern-
ment role.

Sen. Vu Nan Mau, leader of
the Buddhist slate in the Sen-
ate, said in an interview that
the new organization will pro-
vide a rallying point for all
anti-Thieu forces.

"There's a broad segment of
the population that doesn't
side with the Thieu govern-
ment," said Mau. "Until now
Thieu has continued to apply
policies that have thwarted
the coming of peace."

In the 20 months since the
cease-fire, Thieu has success-
fully held down the opposition
with police tactics and by
charging all those who are not
with him with being pro-Com-
munist.

But now, with even the U.S.
Congress balking at such a
hard line, Mau's new organiza-
tion plans to tread the tricky
middle road between Thieu
and the Communists in an ef-
fort, Mau says, to implement
the Paris agreement and bring
about "national reconciliation
on the basis of self-determina-
tion by the people."

Another opposition rallying
point has been provided by
the recent furor here over
press censorship.

Not only have newspapers
been censored and their press
runs confiscated, but recently
journalists have been arrested
for writing stories about gov-
ernment corruption, and their

meetings have been broken up
by police. Several journalists have
been interrogated and threat-
ened with torture, and in the
past month an atmosphere of
fear has developed among
many of them.

A large group of opposition
deputies in the National As-
sembly has called for abolition
of press censorship, and the
government says that it is con-
sidering the question.

The Catholic opposition
daily newspaper, Peace, sus-
pended publication for several
weeks recently and the pub-
lisher threatened to burn him-
self alive to protest censor-
ship. The paper has been the
main organ of the Catholic
anti-corruption movement.

In a meeting two days ago,
300 journalists, writers and
politicians declared their oppo-
sition to press censorship.

"To have press freedom
we've got to overthrow the re-
gime and not just the press
code," a politician said at the
meeting. Police did not break
up the meeting.

① and ② ...
more of my
handiwork
(and Si's).

Owens

Handwritten: *Handwritten text*

GARDNER SCHOOL
710-14th St. 640 University
N.W. Blvd. E.
628-5600 434-6500

onstrators cheer Spínola's ouster: A defeat for the 'silent majority'

Other bad President removed. (Greece)

*Newswatch
Oct 14,
1974*

Portugal: A Shove Leftward

He was Portugal's man on horseback—a general idolized by his troops and loved by his countrymen. And when several hundred junior army officers toppled Europe's oldest Fascist regime last April, they quickly asked Gen. António de Spínola to serve as interim President during the difficult transition period from dictatorship to democracy. But the young army captains, many of them leftists, soon found themselves at odds with the conservative Spínola. The monocolored, 64-year-old general appeared to feel he had some sort of Gaullist mandate to rule Portugal as he saw fit—and that meant slowing his nation's rapid

swing to the left. Last week, the junior officers decided their idol had to go. They stripped Spínola of virtually all power—and forced the aristocratic general to resign.

The showdown had been brewing since mid-July. At that time, the young leaders of the Armed Forces Movement vetoed Spínola's call for early Presidential elections—which he hoped to win before Portugal's long-suppressed Communist and Socialist parties had time to fully organize. Then the captains forced the haughty general to name their leader, left-leaning Col. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, as his new Prime Minister. In the weeks that followed, Spínola stumped the country trying to drum up support among Portugal's "silent majority." Two weeks ago, rightists began organizing a big rally in support of Spínola. Fearful that this show of strength might foreshadow a rightist coup, the young officers led by Gonçalves demanded that Spínola ban the rally.

Saturday, October 12, 1974

*No. Kissinger was
damn lucky!*

Virginian-Pilot,

Accidental Shot Misses Kissinger

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP) — A submachine gun accidentally discharged aboard Henry A. Kissinger's jet plane at Cairo airport Friday and injured his principal bodyguard only 20 feet from the secretary of state.

Fearing a terrorist attack, Kissinger hurried to his private compartment on the plane and the shutters were drawn. The Secret Service agent, Walter Bothe, 33, of Alexandria, Va., suffered a deep scalp wound and a second wound on the right forearm.

"You are damn lucky," Kissinger told Bothe after it was determined that he had not been injured seriously and that the

shot came from inside the Boeing 707 when a case carrying the Israeli-made Uzi submachine gun had tumbled from a rack onto the floor

Bothe told a reporter that two other weapons cases were similarly jostled free toward the front of the blue-and-white jet as it taxied off the flight line. Martin Wolfe, a State Department physician treated the injured agent.

The bullet pierced the ceiling of the jet after passing through a cloth bag of Undersecretary of State Joseph J. Sisco. The incident delayed Kissinger's takeoff for Syria half an hour.

Shortly after Kissinger arrived in Damascus he began talks with President Hafez Assad, who has said there will be no peace in the

AN: The Si's and I have removed get another
Tanaka Bows Out Premier!

Kakuei Tanaka is a rare Japanese politician—an Oriental Horatio Alger who overcame both his humble beginnings and lack of education to scramble his way to the top. But recently the Prime Minister seemed to have lost that lean and hungry look. Thus one morning last week, Tanaka rose early, put in a call to his aging mother, paused briefly to feed his prize carp and then drove off to his official residence for a short, stiff-necked meeting with four elders of the ruling Liberal Democratic party. There, he announced his intention to become the first Prime Minister in postwar Japanese history to resign from office under a cloud of scandal. In bowing out, he touched off a complex struggle for the succession.

Backstage maneuvering to oust Tanaka and pick a successor actually started several weeks ago when it became clear he couldn't survive an avalanche of charges against him. He faced an official investigation of his questionable methods of raising political funds, his irregular land dealings on which he built a personal fortune, and even the fact that

he kept one or more mistresses in a tastelessly public way. The threat that such affairs might be exposed in embarrassing detail caused an excruciating family quarrel with his daughter Makiko that apparently tilted him in favor of resignation. "Politicians," remarked a Tanaka associate, "are able to weather trouble outside their homes, but if they also have trouble in their own homes, then it will usually wreck them." In the end, Tanaka acknowledged his "personal shame" and said he regretted bringing "a torrent of rain" on the future of his country.

With Tanaka gone, the most pressing order of business for the Liberal Democrats will be to paper up the cracks in party unity and pick a successor. That will not be easy. Tanaka's bulldozer tactics had left behind a residue of bitterness unparalleled in postwar politics. Among four major contenders for his job (page 57), the most likely candidates were former Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, who helped bring Tanaka down by quitting the Cabinet last summer, and the current Finance Minister, Masayoshi Ohira, whom Tanaka and his powerful faction are supporting. In years past, liberal dollops of political money and behind-the-scenes horse-trading would have lined up the necessary votes to make one of them a certain winner. But the Tanaka scandal

has made money politics taboo in Japan. As a result, there seemed a strong chance last week that each man might call out the other and open the way for one of two aging party war-horses, Etsu-buro Shiina or Shigesaburo Maeo, as interim leader.

The trouble is that most Liberal Democrats feel a vital need for strong leadership to cleanse the party's soiled reputation and guide the country out of its current economic morass. Party Secretary-General Susumu Nikaido has been drinking many ritual cups of tea at the homes of party elders while he makes soundings for a consensus. The major contenders themselves, NEWSWEEK's Tokyo bureau chief Bernard Krisher reported, are lying low. "Everyone is staying at home or in his office close to the phone," cabled Krisher. "Wives of politicians are calling other wives to try to get them to use their influence on their husbands. And no one is leaving Tokyo for fear that people might think that they are not important enough to be consulted on the succession."

Fire Storm: However the struggle is resolved, no one expects a radical shift in policy. A Fukuda government might move a notch to the right in economic and other domestic affairs and could conceivably cool down Japan's new friendship with Peking. Ohira, on the other hand, would probably continue most of

Newsweek, December 9, 1974

Declaration in January

Va. Pilot
Dec. 11, 1974

Critical Water Area

NORFOLK—A portion, if not all, of Southeastern Virginia will be declared a critical groundwater area by the State Water Control Board in January, said Arthur Collins, director of planning for the Southeastern Virginia Planning District Commission.

Collins Tuesday said he reached his conclusion through

informal discussions with SWCB staff members.

The board has been considering such a move since it held public hearings on the issue in Norfolk in September.

Mrs. Wayne Jackson, a water Control Board member, said that, based on the testimony she

heard at the hearing, the designation will be made when the SWCB meets Jan. 23-24.

If declared, a critical groundwater area would mean that all wells drawing more than 50,000 gallons per day be registered with the state for monitoring, that there be no increased usage without a permit, and that no new wells using more than 50,000 gallons a day can be dug without SWCB approval.

Collins said he

Another world
leader removed
by me and
Si's
Owen
See my shortage of
water prediction in
Warren Smith's "Prediction
For 1974" Also keep an mind recent discovery
drinking water is causing
cancer. Owen

NY Times 12/3/74

Colts Count Blessings On Missing Plane Crash

When the Baltimore Colts flew home from Buffalo yesterday on a Northwest Airlines chartered flight, "there was no kidding, no joking, you could hear a pin drop," according to a team spokesman. "When the wheels hit the runway at Baltimore-Washington Airport, there was a roar of relief in the cabin," he added.

The Colts, after losing on Sunday to the Bills in Buffalo, had been scheduled to go home on a Northwest chartered flight coming from John F. Kennedy Airport late Sunday afternoon. At 8 P.M., after the players had eaten dinner, the plane had not arrived and General Manager Joe Thomas decided the team would stay overnight in Buffalo.

At 9:30, Colt officials learned that the plane had crashed near Bear Mountain, N.Y. They immediately told all members of the team so they could call their families.

Nat'l Football League

LAST NIGHT'S GAME
at Miami
OF THE TEAMS

and assure them of their safety.

"When Cotton Speyrer called his folks in Port Arthur, Texas, his father couldn't believe it was him," said Ernie Accorsi, the team's publicity director. "They had heard on television that the Colts' plane had gone down and that there were no survivors. Mrs. Speyrer was pretty shook up."

Most of the players were depressed when they learned the identity of the three crewmen who had perished in the crash. They had flown the Colts to Miami for a game three weeks ago.

The team left the Buffalo airport yesterday at 12:30 P.M. with sleet and snow falling heavily.

"It was a bad scene for a takeoff," said Accorsi. "There's not one guy on this team with a hangup about flying, but the atmosphere was pretty tense. There was silence for the whole hour in the air. We're all glad it was our last road game of the season."

The Colts finish the National Football League season at home against the Dolphins and the New England Patriots.

Peruvian Premier Escapes Assassins; 2 High Aides Hurt

NY Times 12/3/74

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 2 (AP)—Peru's Premier and two other men prominent in the military Government escaped assassination last night, the Interior Ministry announced today.

The announcement said that unidentified assailants had fired from a vehicle that drew alongside the car carrying the three officials.

Premier Edgardo Mercado Jarrin, who is also War Minister and Commander in Chief of the army, escaped injury, the statement said.

But Gen. Javier Tantaleán Vanini, the Minister of Fisheries in President Juan Velasco Arvarado's leftist Government, and Gen. Guillermo Arbulo, General Tantaleán's brother-in-law, were wounded.

They were taken to the military hospital in Lima, where they were reported in satisfactory condition.

General Mercado's brother-in-law, Guillermo Neuman, who was driving the car, was uninjured.

PK'd Colts

PK'd
(bad) world
premiers,
presidents
etc.

Bad Weather Is Linked To Small-Plane Crashes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (Reuters)—A Federal safety panel said today that bad weather was increasingly to blame for fatal crashes of small planes.

The National Safety Transportation Board said that this trend developed since 1967 even though plane accidents from other causes were on the downswing.

The finding was shown, the board said, in a special study of general aviation—nonairline—accidents from 1964 through 1972.

During the eight years, 4,714 persons died in 2,026 general aviation accidents involving bad weather—36.6 per cent of all fatal mishaps among nonairline planes.

Such crashes have occurred "with disturbing regularity despite improvements in aircraft, instrumentation, training, training facilities, the air traffic control system, weather facilities, weather services and navigational aids," the board said.

Airplane
issued
PK, by me,
in 1967, notified
govt. notified
for special demonstration
of UFO powers
given

Si's - I get yet another Premier

A2 Virginian-Pilot,
Wednesday, January 29, 1975

Denmark Leader Resigns

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Denmark Prime Minister Poul Hartling, a Liberal, resigned Tuesday night after the parliament supported an opposition motion calling for efforts to form a majority government.

The surprise development came in the first session of the Folketing—the Danish parliament—elected Jan. 9 in national elections called by Hartling.

The motion, offered by the Social Democrats and urging Hartling to resign, was carried by one vote, 36 to 35, with five abstentions and three members absent.

Immediately after the vote Hartling announced that he was resigning and would do so formally Wednesday morning in an audience with Queen Margrethe II.

Hartling's party gained 20 seats in the elections, bringing its total in the 10-party Folketing to 42. But the Social Democrats, largest faction in the parliament, also gained, up seven to 53 of the Folketing's 179 seats.

Some elements of the opposition stated after the elections that they will call for a no-confidence vote unless a government with a broader political base is established.

Hartling, who had headed a minority government for 13 months, dissolved the Folketing and called elections in an attempt to rally support for a crash program freezing wages and profits to curb a 16 per cent inflation rate and soaring unemployment.

Information Minister Va. Pilot
Jan. 30, 1975

Israeli Leader Yariv Quits in Frustration

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Reserve Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv, chief Israeli negotiator of the 1973 cease-fire, resigned Wednesday as information minister in frustration over the way the government operates.

He said the government's method of functioning appears inappropriate and fails "to meet the needs of the current situation," particularly the possibility of another Middle East war.

Yariv, 55, also said the government had failed to set up a national security council to handle emergencies, as recommended by a commission that investigated Israel's unpreparedness for the Yom Kippur War.

Yariv's resignation marks the first outward sign of dissension

information. To my mind, there is no call for a minister of information."

But in the letter he listed as his first reason "the government's mode of operation, which to me appears to be inappropriate and failing to meet the needs of the current situation."

"There were no differences over policy matters that prompted my resignation," Yariv told newsmen. "My resignation had nothing to do with Mr. Rabin personally."

Yariv said he thought he should resign before Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger returns to the Middle East to resume efforts at reaching a second disengagement accord between Israel

1/30/75

Scientists

*Here are two more
Premiers, leaders, Presidents, etc.*

(of countries)

*that the Si's have found
unacceptable... and have
reversed.*

*How many does this make
now. 20? 30?*

*— O —
3 were
XPK / Man J*