

Recent Events Put Eagleton In Headlines

CUSTER, S.D. (AP) — From July 13 to July 23, Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton was the low-key vice presidential candidate of the Democratic ticket headed by Sen. George McGovern.

Then, in the rustic setting of the South Dakota Black Hills, Eagleton smashed into the headlines. He disclosed his

medical history — facts that had not surfaced before he was selected for the No. 2 spot at his party's Miami Beach convention.

The 42-year-old Missouri senator told newsmen he had been hospitalized for nervous exhaustion and fatigue in 1960, 1964 and 1966. He had been un-

der treatment of a psychiatrist, and on two of the occasions received electric shock treatments.

Here is a chronology of events of the 13 days, based on public statements, interviews and background briefings:

Thursday, July 13 — In the early morning hours of a session that had started the previous evening, the Democratic National Convention nominates McGovern for president.

A few hours later, 21 of McGovern's top aides meet in the Doral Hotel to begin the process of selecting a vice presidential running mate. McGovern is not present. When Eagleton's name comes up, so do rumors that he has a history of alcoholism and nervous disorders.

McGovern's executive assistant, Gordon Wel, checks the reports with sources familiar with Eagleton and reports back to the group that there is no substance to the rumors.

According to McGovern's press secretary, Richard Dougherty, the Eagleton rumors are not passed along to McGovern, but the group does list him along with several others who should be considered for the No. 2 spot.

When McGovern and a smaller group of advisers discuss Eagleton in the afternoon, there is reportedly no mention of his medical history.

McGovern settles on Eagleton shortly after 3 p.m. EDT and phones the Missouri senator. He asks him if there is anything significant in his background that McGovern should know, Eagleton says there isn't.

The convention meets for its fourth session and nominates Eagleton for vice president.

Friday, July 14 — McGovern's political director, Frank Man-

kiewicz, is apprised, at least in general terms, of Eagleton's medical history.

Saturday, July 15 — Mankiewicz leaves for a vacation in the Virgin Islands and has learned by this time additional details of Eagleton's medical background.

Sunday, July 16 — Both McGovern and Eagleton are in Washington but they do not meet.

Monday, July 17 — John Knight III of Knight News papers is in his office in Detroit when he receives the first of three calls that week from the same unnamed source. The source tells Knight that Eagleton was hospitalized in the early 1960s in the Renard psychiatric ward at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis and underwent electric shock treatment. Knight passes the information along to reporter Clark Hoyt who is in St. Louis researching an article on Eagleton.

McGovern leaves Washington for two weeks of vacation and campaign planning in the Black Hills near Custer, S.D. It is not certain what, if anything, McGovern has learned from Mankiewicz at this point.

Tuesday, July 18 — A man believed to be the same informant who phoned Knight calls the office of Mankiewicz and McGovern's campaign manager, Gary Hart, and leaves detailed information on Eagleton's background.

From his cabin at Sylvan Lake near Custer, McGovern talks by phone to Eagleton in Washington. They discuss attempts to win the support of organized labor. If they discussed Eagleton's medical record, they did it vaguely.

Wednesday, July 19 — McGovern is 50 years old today. He goes horseback riding

in the morning and returns to learn that the AFL-CIO Executive Council has decided to endorse him — or President Nixon — for the November election.

McGovern again talks to Eagleton by telephone regarding labor support.

Thursday, July 20 — McGovern leaves Sylvan Lake at 3 a.m. local time to get back to Washington to vote for a minimum wage bill in the Senate.

In Washington, Eagleton, Mankiewicz, Hart and an Eagleton aide meet over breakfast and Eagleton tells Mankiewicz about all of the de-

tails of his medical history. When McGovern arrives, he holds a news conference and names Lawrence F. O'Brien, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to a top campaign post. Later in the day he talks to Eagleton in the Senate floor. It is not known what they discussed.

Friday, July 21 — McGovern and two dozen of his top advisers return to South Dakota. Mankiewicz and Hart give McGovern what Mankiewicz calls the "general outline" of what Eagleton told them at breakfast the previous day.

Saturday, July 22 — Knight newspaper reporters Robert S. Boyd and Hoyt arrive in Custer, their investigation of Eagleton having turned up details of his medical history.

Sunday, July 23 — In the morning, Hoyt and Boyd tell Mankiewicz at Sylvan Lake that they have the details of Eagleton's background and

Eagleton is due to join McGovern in South Dakota Sunday. But that is later pushed back two days when it is learned Eagleton's presence on the Senate floor is required Monday.

Monday, July 24 — Knight newspaper reporters Robert S. Boyd and Hoyt arrive in Custer, their investigation of Eagleton having turned up details of his medical history.

Sunday, July 23 — In the morning, Hoyt and Boyd tell Mankiewicz at Sylvan Lake that they have the details of Eagleton's background and

give him a written account of it. They seek an interview with Eagleton, though Mankiewicz, before their story is published.

Later in the day, Mankiewicz meets with McGovern. It is believed he tells McGovern what information Boyd and Hoyt have.

That evening, the two newsmen seek Mankiewicz again and gain the impression nothing will be made public by the McGovern or Eagleton camps until the Knight papers run their story after they get an interview with Eagleton.

American Psychiatric Association Says---

Recovery From Depression Just Like Other Illnesses

WASHINGTON (AP) — The American Psychiatric Association, without direct reference to Sen. Thomas Eagleton, says the treatment of a person who suffered mental depression would be completely restored following recovery from the illness.

"During an episode of depression," the APA said in a special statement, "a person's judgment may be affected in proportion to the degree of severity of the depression."

"The distortion of judgment may vary from a slight coloration to a gross defect. Following recovery from the episode there is a full return of judgment."

The APA, the professional organization of the nation's psychiatrists, said countless thousands have resumed normal activities after successful treatment for mental depression by various methods, including electroshock.

"This statement added, is 'compelling evidence that the existence of an episode of depression in a person's medical history should be considered in the same manner as a wide range of other successfully treated illnesses.'"

It said "some depressions may recur and some do not; recurrence is not fully predictable."

The APA said it was issuing the statement—entitled "Depressions and the Treatment Thereof"—in response to inquiries from newsmen in recent days. It stressed the content of the statement was "without reference to any individual case."

The inquiries were motivated by disclosures earlier this week by Sen. Eagleton, the Democratic nominee for vice president, that he had been hospitalized and received psychiatric treatment on three occasions during the 1960s, and that on two of those occasions he had received electroshock treatment for depression.

"Electroshock," said the APA, "has been a highly effective treatment for moderate and severe depressions since it was introduced in 1938."

"Not only is it a relatively safe treatment, but it has the great advantage (over antidepressant drugs) of terminating an episode of depression very quickly—sometimes in a matter of days; and virtually always in a month."

In carefully selected cases for an episode of depression, electroshock treatment has proven approximately 90 percent effective."

Dr. Bertram S. Brown, direc-

tor of the government's National Institute of Mental Health, has been quoted as saying between 7 million and 8 million Americans suffer from depression of various types and that about 250,000 are hospitalized annually.

Defining depressions as being "essentially disorders of mood—with many of them triggered 'by stressful life experience'—the APA said there are three types:

—Mild: These "fall within the range of normal experience... (and) are characterized by a tendency to the world about him. Severe worry, anxiety, insomnia, and agitation are typically present, as is morbid preoccupation with feelings of guilt, death, and suicide. In short, there is a virtual total incapacity to function in society."

—Moderate: These are marked by the same type of symptoms as the mild type "but carried to such a degree that they interfere with the victim's social and occupational adjustment... There is a reluctance and resistance to assuming everyday responsibilities, and a tendency to disengage from social intercourse... There is often a morbid preoccupation with thoughts of death. Victims... commonly seek professional help."

—Severe: These are characterized "by virtually a total withdrawal of interests by the victim in the world about him. Severe worry, anxiety, insomnia, and agitation are typically present, as is morbid preoccupation with feelings of guilt, death, and suicide. In short, there is a virtual total incapacity to function in society."

It was for the moderate and severe types that electroshock has proved highly effective, the APA said.

The three main treatments for depressions are psychotherapy, drugs and electroshock—at times in combination.

—On Jack Anderson: "I would have expected a journalist, if he didn't have the information, if he just had it on a hearsay basis, from someone else, at the very least, if for no other reason than common courtesy, would have called me up here, wherever I could be reached, and I've been accessible—I've never been more than five minutes at any time from a telephone—to ask me what about these alleged records."

—Mrs. Farenthold, who was nominated for vice president at the Democratic Party's national convention in Miami Beach said Eagleton was hurting the Sen. George McGovern presidential campaign.

—Mrs. Farenthold was runner-up to Eagleton when the convention named Eagleton as McGovern's running mate.

—Senator McGovern had a list of about 10 names of potential vice presidential nominees and I'm sure he would choose someone from that list," said Mrs. Farenthold, a leading Texas backer of McGovern. She also said she was not on the list.

—Mrs. Farenthold, who lost the Texas Democratic party nomination for governor in a runoff election, said she would make no active effort to have Eagleton removed or to have her name considered as a possible replacement.

Eagleton disclosed Tuesday he had not told McGovern that he had a history of psychiatric care.

"The shortcoming was on Eagleton's part for not telling McGovern in advance," Mrs. Farenthold said. "In effect, the convention nominated him without disclosure of the psychiatric background. If it had been out in the open, I think it would have been a serious consideration."

"I think it's more important right now than building an organization," she said.

—Mrs. Farenthold said a potential psychiatric problem should not disqualify someone from serving as governor, senator, or even vice president when only ceremonial aspects of the jobs were considered.

"But when, in this age of violence, the vice president is only a heartbeat away from the presidency, it does matter," she said.

Excerpts From News Conference

HONOLULU (AP) — Here are excerpts from Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton's news conference at which he denied a report by columnist Jack Anderson that he had been arrested for drunk and reckless driving:

"The denial: 'I have never been arrested or charged with drunken or careless driving, drunken or reckless driving, Mr. Anderson's statement to that effect is in blunt but direct English a damnably lie. That's what it is, because the record will speak for itself. There's no photographic evidence available because none exists.'"

—On the two "automobile incidents" in his past, a speeding violation and an accident on an icy road:

"There was absolutely, let me say with respect to both these incidents, absolutely no connection with me directly or what have you with alcohol... There was absolutely no trace of alcohol, or anything connected therewith."

—On remaining on the ticket: "I have never been more determined in my life about any issue than I am today about remaining on this ticket. I'm not going to bow to Mr. Anderson. I'm not going to let a lie drive me from this ticket."

—On Jack Anderson: "I would have expected a journalist, if he didn't have the information, if he just had it on a hearsay basis, from someone else, at the very least, if for no other reason than common courtesy, would have called me up here, wherever I could be reached, and I've been accessible—I've never been more than five minutes at any time from a telephone—to ask me what about these alleged records."

—On the decision-making process: "Hernandez said he campaigned vigorously against Nixon in 1968 but said the President had done more for the Spanish-speaking people than anyone in the White House before."

—In spite of our continuous loyalty," Hernandez said, "the Democratic party has kept us out of the decision-making process."

Hernandez said he will continue to be a Democrat, however.

When MacGregor invited reporters' questions, someone asked what had happened to Hernandez, whose name was on the press sheet but who had not appeared.

At that point, Armendariz sprang from the first row of the audience to the microphone and said he had asked that his name be deleted because he wanted to hold out for specific commitments from MacGregor.

The recruits were Hernandez, an alternate judge in the Municipal Court, a three-time president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, and a member of the Democratic National Committee's minority panel.

Armendariz, the first Mexican American on the Dallas city council, Puerto Rican businessman Luis E. Rios, who is a Democratic precinct captain in New York City, Benjamin Leon, vice president of a Cuban health care association in Miami, Ricardo Lujan, a law student at the University of California at Berkeley, and Santiago Grevi, commissioner of narcotics for the state of New York.

Latin Group Backs Nixon

WASHINGTON (AP) — Houston alternate municipal judge Alfred G. Hernandez, and Dallas councilwoman Anita Martinez, were among six prominent Spanish-speaking people who announced Thursday they were bolting the Democratic party to support President Nixon.

The new conference announcing the Democratic recruits for Nixon was nearly an hour late in starting. It ended ahead of schedule after Richard Armendariz of Los Angeles announced that he was holding out a while longer before announcing his possible support for Nixon.

Clark MacGregor, director of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, introduced the Spanish-speaking Democrats after summarizing Nixon's specific programs to promote economic opportunity for the second largest minority.

The recruits were Hernandez, an alternate judge in the Municipal Court, a three-time president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, and a member of the Democratic National Committee's minority panel.

Armendariz, the first Mexican American on the Dallas city council, Puerto Rican businessman Luis E. Rios, who is a Democratic precinct captain in New York City, Benjamin Leon, vice president of a Cuban health care association in Miami, Ricardo Lujan, a law student at the University of California at Berkeley, and Santiago Grevi, commissioner of narcotics for the state of New York.

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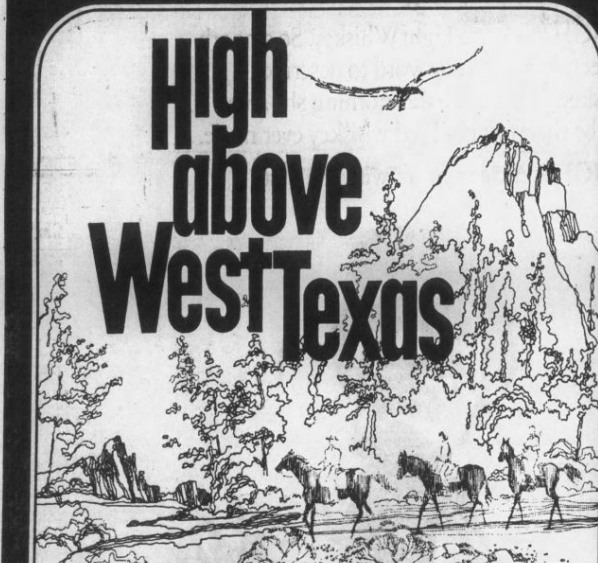
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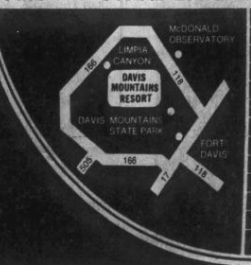
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