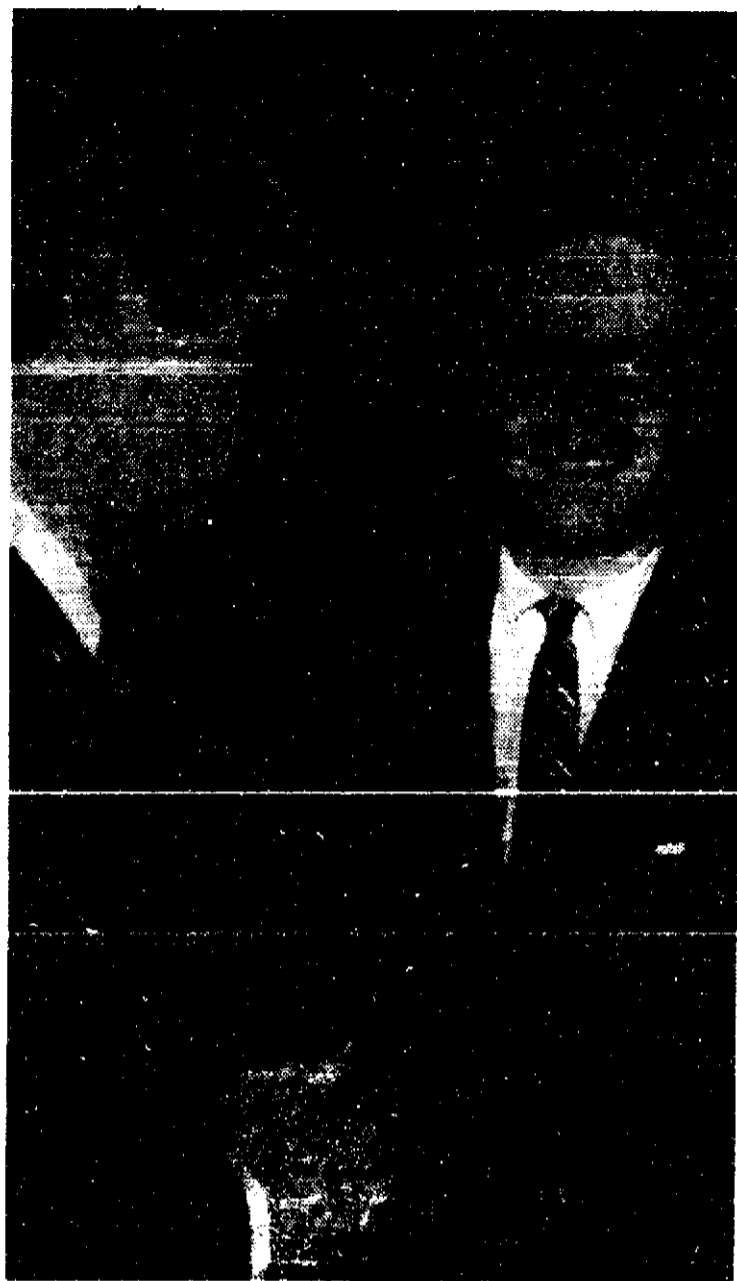


RFK Denies Offer Was 'Ultimatum'



Senator Robert F. Kennedy confers with adviser Theodore Sorensen (right), in a Washington television studio before leaving for Manhattan, Kan., where a college audience heard him call President Johnson's war policy a failure. Story on Page 5. (AP Radiophoto)

NEW YORK (AP)—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy said Sunday he had told the White House his presidential candidacy would not be necessary if a prominent group was named to reappraise the Vietnam war policy.

But Administration sources retorted with a varying account of Kennedy's suggestion and labeled it as an ultimatum.

Kennedy said he had told Defense Secretary Clark M. Clifford that if President Johnson "signaled a clear-cut willingness to seek a wider path to peace in Vietnam, then my declaration of candidacy would no longer be necessary."

Kennedy said the conversation with Clifford centered on a proposed commission on Vietnam.

RFK Faces 'House' Vote

NEW YORK (AP) — The excitement generated here by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's bid for the Democratic presidential nomination may bring him an invitation to vacate his cooperative apartment in a building near the United Nations.

As newsmen and television cameras crowded into the lobby of 870 United Nations Plaza on Sunday while Kennedy was there between planes, one of the tenant-owners fumed at the crush.

"This won't go on until November!" he shouted. "Not for him. The cooperative is holding a meeting March 20 and Kennedy will either stop this circus or get out!"

The man declined to identify himself, but the building's management confirmed that he was a member of the cooperative.

The conversation came two days before Kennedy's announcement that he would seek the Democratic presidential nomination.

Administration sources had a somewhat different rundown of what had happened and one high authority with inside information said the proposition for a commission to propose changes in Vietnam policy had all the earmarks of an ultimatum and that President Johnson (Continued on Back Page, Col. 1)

Guatemala Bishop, Driver Kidnaped

GUATEMALA (AP)—The Most Rev. Mario Casariego, Roman Catholic archbishop of Guatemala, was kidnaped Saturday soon after his return to this violence-plagued central American country from a trip to Mexico City, church authorities announced Sunday.

Officials appealed to the kidnapers over radio and television

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Fiery Speech in Minn.

President Urges Austerity, Unity

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—President Johnson, appearing in the home state of Sen. Eugene McCarthy, appealed to all Americans Monday to unite behind the government and its leaders in "a program of national austerity" until peace is achieved in Vietnam.

Johnson flew unannounced to Minneapolis, a center of political strength for fellow-Democrat McCarthy, who is challenging him for the nomination.

The chief executive addressed an often-cheering convention of the National Farmers Union.

Departing frequently from his prepared text, Johnson employed fiery, emotional language in an appeal for national unity and an attack on war dissenters.

"We hate nothing more than surrender or cowardice," he declared.

Johnson several times asserted that the United States must not let the Communist enemy win something in Washington that he cannot win in South Vietnam—that he must not be permitted to wreck the moral fiber of the country.

"We must never permit an aggressor's appetite to go uncontrolled," he said, "because the person he eats up today may whet his appetite for you tomorrow."

Although the farm convention is reported to be sharply divided on the subject of Vietnam, his listeners applauded often and loudly.

About 200 pickets—mostly young persons—stood outside the hotel as the President's limousine swept past. The pickets carried signs for McCarthy. One read, "LBJ—stop killing American Boys."

Johnson appealed in his (Continued on Back Page, Col. 3)

Gold Rush Subsidies; Dollar Strengthens

LONDON (AP) — The gold rush eased in Europe Monday.

Prices slumped and the dollar strengthened. Western European officials moved to speed a plan aimed at reducing gold's role as backing for paper money.

In the free markets of Paris, Zurich and Frankfurt, gold sold for \$38 to \$41 an ounce in relatively quiet dealing.

This was the first day's result of the new two-price system for gold announced in Washington Sunday to halt the attack on the dollar. But financiers in Britain and on the Continent

cautioned that only sharp belt-tightening in the United States could bring a permanent solution.

In the immediate offing, the Soviet Union and South Africa — nations which detest each other — were in position to profit from the new system which maintains an official

Related stories on Page 4

price of \$35 an ounce for gold and a free price of whatever the market will bring. The Russians and the South Africans are the world's largest gold producers and a high free market price for gold would benefit them.

Soviet reaction to the Washington remedies was that the two-price system will fail. The government newspaper Izvestia contended the action "underlines the extremely unstable position of the American currency."

South Africa, which mines most of the world's gold, held off "until greater clarity is obtained," its decision on whether to keep supplying the London market — closed until April 1 (Continued on Back Page, Col. 5)

Specialized Study Of 'Sex Appeal'

BOULDER, Colo. (UPI)—Dr. John M. Emlen, a University of Colorado biologist, says he has received a \$300 grant to conduct a highly specialized study.

The money will be used to study the "sex appeal" of the crimson markings on the redwing blackbird.

to respect the special medical diet of the ailing 58-year-old prelate. He has been archbishop since Dec. 1964.

It was the first abduction of a ranking churchman here, although dozens of wealthy Guatemalans have been held for ransom during the past few years by pro-Castro guerrillas.

Terrorists of left and right

have killed at least 1,000 persons, including two U.S. military officers, since July 1966.

Two American Maryknoll Fathers and a nun of the same order were expelled from the country in December for working with the guerrillas. They were also expelled from the order.

Archbishop Casariego was

met at the airport by the papal nuncio, Monsignor Bruno Fortigliano, and driven to the latter's residence. The archbishop was kidnaped after he left the nuncio's palace, as was the chauffeur driving him home.

The nuncio and members of the Guatemalan hierarchy visited President Julio Cesar Mendez (Continued on Back Page, Col. 1)

Half of IVS Vietnam Staff Quits in Wake of Tet Raids

SAIGON (UPI) — Half of the staff of the International Voluntary Services (IVS) organization in Vietnam has decided to leave the country in the wake of the recent Communist Lunar New Year offensive, a spokesman for the organization said Monday.

Out of 162 members, 80 have definitely decided to return to the United States because of the security situation in the provinces of Vietnam, the spokesman said.

Further resignations may be submitted before March 25, which the IVS has set as its deadline for people wanting to leave the country.

The organization has young Americans working individually and in teams throughout the country on self-help projects for the Vietnamese people in agriculture, education and leadership.

"Many of the provincial stations have had to close down completely and we are still as-

sessing whether some can go back into operation," the spokesman said.

"After Tet (the Lunar New Year) we asked the members whether they wanted to go back home either because of the security situation or because they felt that now they could no longer work as IVS-ers in Vietnam. So far we have had about 80 people asking to go home."

A number of young volunteer workers were killed in the Tet offensive.

Viet to Add 125,000 To Armed Forces

SAIGON (AP) — The Saigon government will increase the size of its armed forces by 125,000 men this year, and the United States has agreed to equip them, informed sources said Monday.

The increase would bring the number of military and special military forces in South Vietnam to almost 900,000 by the end of the year.

The increase almost certainly will mean general mobilization for this nation of 17.2 million people.

The government announced after the Communist Lunar New Year offensive an accele-

rated partial mobilization program to increase the size of the armed forces by 65,000 men by midyear. Included in the program is a lowering of the draft age, recall of some veterans and reservists and a halt in discharges.

South Vietnam now has 340,000 men in its regular army, navy and air force. Another 342,000 are in the Regional and Popular forces.

The U.S. Special Forces pays and equips another 20,000 civilian irregulars. In addition, the government has 70,000 national policemen, who perform military-like functions in much of the nation.

Not included in calculations of armed forces strength are 38,000 semi-armed Revolutionary Development (pacification) workers.

Sources familiar with South Vietnam's manpower problems say the Vietnamese already are scraping the bottom of the manpower barrel to increase the size of the armed forces by 65,000 by midsummer.

Exactly what general mobilization would mean is not clear, but quite likely it will be the mobilization of many of the government's civil servants and workers in essential industries.

Health standards for draftees also may be reduced.

Attempts are being made to lower the desertion rate, which last year saw 80,000 men disappear from the ranks. This figure was 32 per cent less than in 1966, and officials are hoping for a further reduction this year.

One good sign is the high number of volunteers. During February of this year, 5,335 men volunteered, compared with one-fifth that number in February, 1967. The comparable conscription figures are 10,084 versus, 3,924, or two-and-a-half times the rate of the year before.

Reds Blow Bridge In Thailand

BANGKOK (UPI) — Government forces lost six wounded and three friendly civilians were killed, one wounded and one kidnaped in scattered Communist activity last week.

Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn, giving his weekly summary of guerrilla activity, said the government killed four terrorists and captured or took the surrenders of 25 others.

The Communists blew a bridge in Na Khe district of Nakorn Phanom province — the first such incident in almost a year — and put the torch to a schoolhouse in Chiengrai. Nakorn Phanom is 375 miles northeast of Bangkok, and Chiengrai is about 600 miles straight north.

Weather Cuts Raids on North

SAIGON — Poor weather over North Vietnam Sunday held U.S. pilots to only 59 missions north of the DMZ.

The heavy cloud cover over the coastal panhandle was said to appear to be breaking up toward the evening which "gives some encouragement" about the long-awaited end to the northern monsoons.

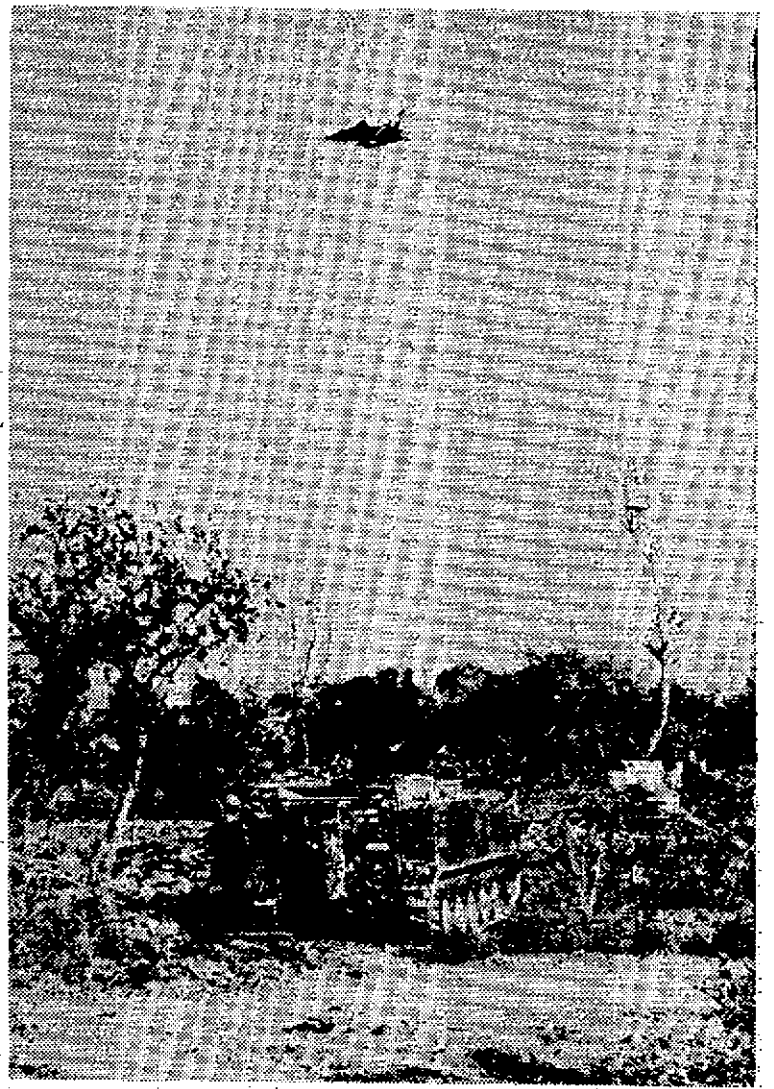
Most of the day's strikes were against Communist supply lines along the coast, with no major targets reported being hit during the day.

6. Pacific Stars & Stripes
Wednesday, March 28, 1968

6,000 Viets Murdered

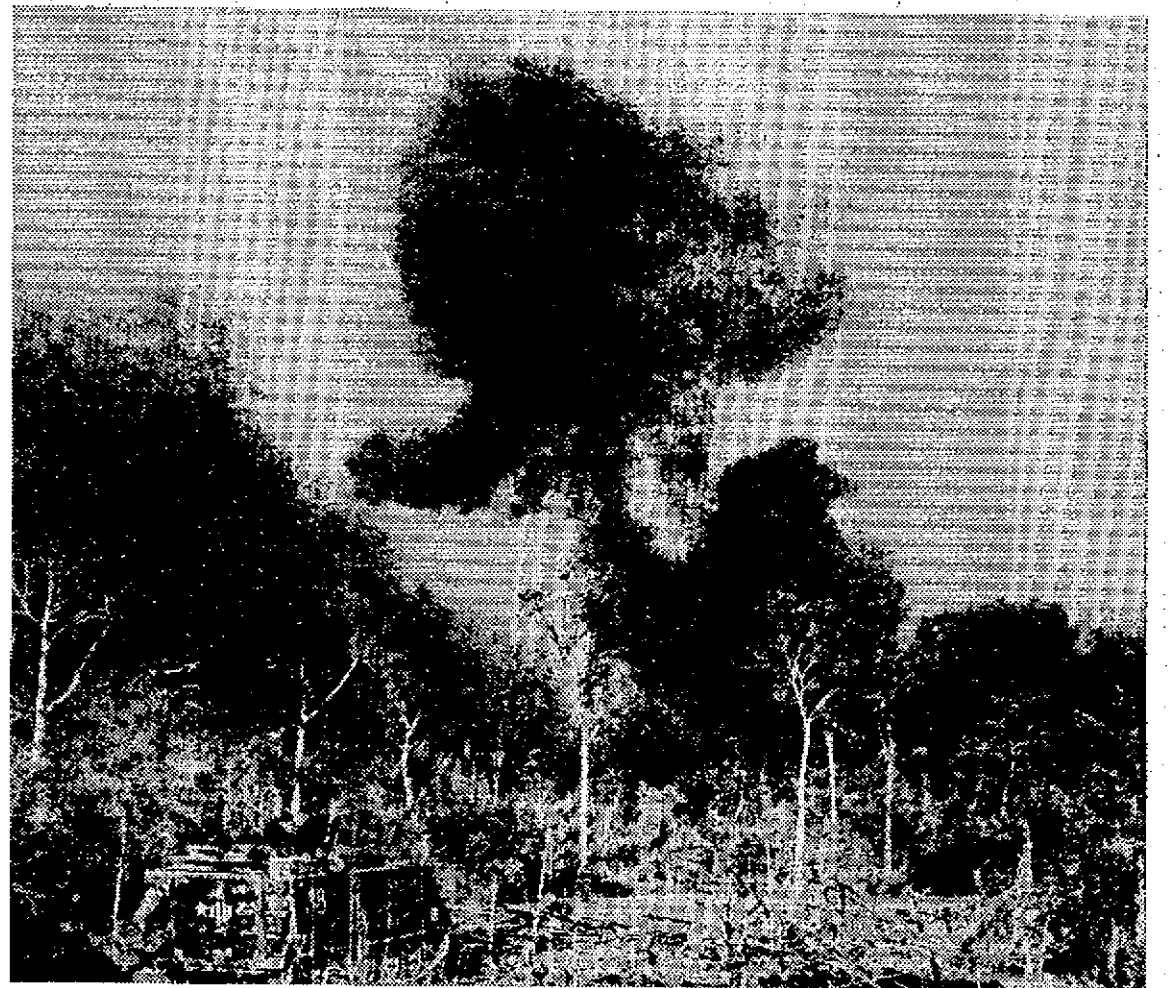
SAIGON (AP) — U.S. officials said Monday almost 6,000 Vietnamese civilians have been killed in Viet Cong terrorist incidents this year. Another 16,500 men, women and children were wounded and 2,940 kidnaped, the officials said.

The figures were casualties specifically attributed to acts of terrorism. Officials have previously announced that 9,100 civilians were killed and 21,000 wounded in the several weeks of fighting after the Communists launched their Lunar New Year offensive Jan. 30.



Starting With a Blast

An Air Force F106 drops a 500-pound bomb on an enemy position near Saigon (above) as 25th Inf. Div. troops and armored personnel carriers wait to move in. Below, the bomb hits and the APCs start forward. (USA Photos by Spec. 4 Jake Southwick)



Air Losses Top Korea, but Not WW II

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. loss of planes and helicopters in Vietnam now exceeds its aircraft losses in Korea—but still is far below the World War II toll.

Pentagon figures show 3,487 U.S. helicopters and fixed-wing planes have been destroyed in Vietnam.

The total in the Korean War was 3,001, virtually all airplanes, since few helicopters were used in that war.

The United States recorded 27,137 aircraft losses to enemy

action in World War II. Figures were not available, but losses as a result of accidents and other noncombat causes probably ran into many thousands.

The total for fixed wing aircraft lost in Vietnam reached 2,007 last week. The number of helicopters destroyed in both combat and noncombat operations came to 1,480.

The Pentagon would not give a breakdown on aircraft losses by types, saying this is security material of value to the enemy.

Pentagon spokesmen said total costs of aircraft losses in the three wars are not available. But competent sources have said \$4 billion probably would not be far off as the cost for Vietnam air losses.

The prices paid for individual airplanes indicate how costs have escalated since World War II.

For example, a B17 heavy bomber of World War II cost nearly \$190,000 — about \$80,000 less than the price of an Army

helicopter being used in Vietnam.

A B29, classed as a "very heavy bomber" in World War II cost about \$635,000 — only a fraction of the \$8. million price for a B52 of this era.

A World War II P51 fighter could be bought for \$53,000. In the Korean War, the government was paying \$212,000 for an F86 jet fighter. And today's fighter bomber, the F4 Phantom, runs about \$2.4 million a copy.

'Chesty' Would Be Proud of These Marines

By PAT LUMINELLO
S&S Staff Correspondent

HOI AN, Vietnam — Marines, sporting jungle clothes and the familiar eagle and anchor symbol, have set up positions around this once embattled town about 15 miles south of Da Nang.

The enlisted men look hard and tough. At headquarters their uniforms are sharply pressed, their boots gleam and their brass glitters in the sunlight. They are not quite as sharp in their dug-in positions in a cemetery just outside Hoi An, but they look lean and fit and ready for anything.

The officers are treated with great respect, and they look as though they have earned that respect. All in all, the Marines here are almost the stereotype of the Marine image as pushed by drill instructors in Parris Island and movie-makers in Hollywood.

There is just one significant difference. These Marines are South Koreans, part of the 70,000-man Blue Dragon Brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Yun Sang Kim, a stocky, hard-driving type who looks and acts like an Asian version of the legendary "Chesty" Puller.

Kim explained that his officers have all been trained by U.S. Marines at Quantico or San Diego. They have learned tactics, tradition and the value of esprit de corps from the U.S. Marines, and Kim speaks proudly when he says: "We have the same spirit."

One U.S. Marine colonel at Hoi An wryly remarked: "We taught them everything we know, and now they know it better than us."

The ROK Marines have been trained by U.S. Marines since the Korean War, a war in which Korean troops did not always perform in a manner designed to inspire respect. Poor leadership and the "bug out" often plagued the ROKs in the dark days of the early 1950s. But there has been a great change and now the ROKs speak with pride of their accomplishments in Vietnam.

Kim cited a recent engagement in which a company of his Marines repulsed an attacking regiment. "The enemy body count — 243; our dead — 15," he says expansively. "Now I think the enemy is not too happy to make ground contact with us."

Kim also spoke with pride of his troops performance during the Tet offensive, which broke out just one day after the ROK Marines arrived in this area. He said that instead of hitting the city with artillery fire and destroying buildings and killing innocent people, he decided to draw the enemy out of the city and attack them there. His strategy worked.

Things are quiet here now, but the 2nd North Vietnamese

Army Div. still poses a threat to the ROK Marines, and much of the 300-square meter area is infested by Viet Cong. But the ROK Marines are ready and they are taking no chances. Up to one quarter of the brigade is involved in ambush operations, patrols or search and destroy missions during each day.

Kim has set up a command post in a dusty, sandy area near the South China Sea coast. Tents, bunkers and a few wooden structures are the only things breaking the monotony of the sand, except for a few scraggly bushes. During an interview here, Kim spoke of his troops and how prepared they were. And he added meaningfully: "We are ready in our own country too. There won't be a 1950 again."

The combat figures back up his point of view. During the Tet operation, from Jan. 30 to Feb. 29, his men killed 609 Communists and captured five. They also captured more than 90 weapons. The ROK losses were 58 killed and 170 wounded.



South Korean Marines are almost buried beneath a swarm of happy Vietnamese children as they pass out toys and games during a visit to the village of Lai Nghi. (S&S photos)



ROK Troops Offer Viets Living Proof

S&S Vietnam Bureau

HOI AN, Vietnam — "It is better to help one innocent person than to kill 100 Viet Cong."

This seems to be the motto of the South Korean Blue Dragon Marine Brigade in its civic action program because it is spoken of so often by the officers. After looking at their bunkers and trenches in a cemetery just outside this town, it is obvious that they are ready to carry out the combat portion of their mission in Vietnam—to defend Da Nang, 15 miles north, and to engage in search and destroy operations alone and in coordination with ARVN and U.S. forces.

But Gen. Yun Sang Kim, brigade commander, and his officers also place great stress on the pacification program. The brigade arrived here on Jan. 29, just a day before the Tet offensive, and until recently its time has been taken up with combat operations. Now that things have quieted down, however, the pacification program is being undertaken with vigor.

Recently Kim and his officers attended what he called a "sisterhood" ceremony at the small village of Lai Nghi, once held by the Viet Cong.

While sharp-looking ROK Marines stood at a rigid attention and nearby 105s blasted a salute, the Korean officers spoke to a gathering of village elders, children, and other village residents. They told of how their land was once racked by war with the Communists and of how they re-

moved the scars of war and bound up the nation's wounds. Kim urged the villagers to study the Korean example and not to lose heart but to plunge ahead with the job to be done.

Then presents were distributed to the villagers — rice, grain, clothing, tools, and other desperately needed items. Later the group walked a few meters down a rutted, dusty road for a ribbon-cutting at a rebuilt school. While swarms of chattering children surrounded them, the ROK Marines passed out toys and games. The children almost mobbed the Marines, snatching at the toys and quickly retreating with their booty.

Then the Marine officers sat down for a ceremonial lunch with the black-robed village elders. Over rice wine and a combination Vietnamese-Korean menu, the Marines paid reverent attention to the elders as they spoke of the village's hard times and its present needs.

Later a Marine officer said: "You see, we come here with a great advantage. We too are Asians and we understand the importance of things like respect for the aged, courtesy, ceremony, face as you call it. We are not here as conquerors or as strangers, but as brothers who once suffered—trying to help those who suffer now."

He added, "This would be difficult, probably impossible, for white men."

The success of the Korean civic action program, he said, can be measured by the fact that Vietnamese often come to tell the Marines of the whereabouts of Communist troops. Regard for the ROK Marines grew during the Tet offensive when the town of Hoi An was spared destruction by the Marines' strategy of engaging the enemy on the outskirts of the town.

In the short time the Marines have been in the area, they have provided medical aid to Vietnamese civilians and have helped build schools, houses and temples. Food and essential supplies have been distributed. Agricultural help from one rice-eating nation to another is also provided as are shows and cultural dramas.

Pacific Stars & Stripes 7
Wednesday, March 29, 1953

50,000 ROK Troops Can't Be Wrong

S&S Vietnam Bureau

HOI AN, Vietnam — Most of the South Koreans look hard as nails in their jungle suits here, but one particular South Korean does not live up to this image: much too thin, soft and gentle to make the grade in combat.

None of the harder ROKs mind at all, however, especially when lovely Un Kyoung Rhee flashes a dazzling smile and gives out with a girlish giggle.

Rhee is just about the only girl from home ever seen or heard by the men of the ROK Army White Horse and Tiger Divs. and ROK Marine Blue

Dragon Brigade. Because there is only one of her and more than 50,000 of them, the troops obviously don't get to see her much, but they can hear her soft, lilting voice every day.

Three times a day, morning, afternoon and night, Rhee plays records and chats with the Korean troops over KRVN, the Korean radio station which broadcasts from Le Thrang, Saigon, Qui Nhon and Hoi An. She also broadcasts news from home and interviews with prominent Koreans, such as entertainers and civic leaders.

"The soldiers tell me that in

the morning, I sound like their mother and in the afternoon, I sound like their little sister," Rhee said recently.

How about at night? "Well, like their lover or girl friend." As might be guessed, Kim spends a good deal of her time making personal appearances and touring ROK troop positions. She also gets about 300 letters a day from the troops, so this pen pal relationship takes up much of her time.

"I hear a lot from American GIs too," she said. "They ask me to play country music and popular American songs. I try to

get in as many as I can, because the Korean soldiers like them once in a while too."

Rhee left a television career in Seoul to come to Vietnam, 10 months ago, and she expects to go back in July or August. Only 24 years old, she has been in broadcasting for about five years.

She says she enjoys being in Vietnam, but only when she is out of Saigon. "I like to be with fighting men," she explains.

Talk like that is enough to make a man reach for his M16 and flak jacket and yell: "Bring on the VC!"

Viet Rangers Fight Off 600 Reds at Khe Sanh

SAIGON (AP) — A battalion of 600 North Vietnamese regulars, charging through predawn mist and darkness, attacked the besieged Khe Sanh combat base Monday, but crack government Rangers drove them back after an hour of fighting.

The enemy troops, seeking to catch the Rangers off guard, launched the assault without any advance mortar or artillery shelling. None succeeded in penetrating the perimeter, a U.S. Command spokesman said.

North Vietnamese gunners pummeled the base Sunday with 500 rounds of rockets and mor-

tar and artillery shells, however, in the biggest barrage there in more than a week.

There was no immediate report of casualties suffered by either side.

The North Vietnamese attack, labeled a strong probe, came at 4:45 a.m. on a half-mile trench line held by the 37th Vietnamese Ranger Bn. with some 400 men.

The rangers laid down a shield of rifle and machine-gun fire while U.S. Marine mortars raked the no-man's land just beyond the wire in front of the Ranger lines. The fighting eased by 6 a.m. as the enemy

troops withdrew, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, allied units in Operation Quiet Thang swept the flanks of Saigon and pushed their kill count past 800, it was indicated Monday. They also turned up a new weapon in the enemy field arsenal.

The latest fight in the five-province offensive sector came as U.S. tanks and armor personnel carriers pushed through enemy fire to within 50 yards of dug-in enemy fire teams and opened up pointblank with roaring 90-mm. tank guns and .50-caliber machine guns.

Vietnamese infantrymen, who had fixed the enemy in their holes on the edge of Tram Lak hamlet with supporting fire, advanced into the enemy positions after follow-up helicopter gunship and jet fighter attacks. The Red body count in the fight 17 miles north of Saigon was 84, adding to the previously announced offensive total of 767.

Allied losses in the 50,000-man search-and-destroy response to the enemy's Tet offensive stand at 31 U.S. and 35 Vietnamese dead, 263 Americans and 80 government soldiers wounded.

Other Vietnamese troops

north of Saigon uncovered several caches of enemy weapons, one containing a new, Russian-model B50 bazooka rocket, according to Vietnamese Army Headquarters.

The B50 is an antitank weapon. Other related weapons have been effectively used by the enemy from road ambushes and paddy fighting to the Hue streetfighting.

No additional details was supplied by the Vietnamese headquarters, but the B50 is presumably a harder-hitting, more potent member of the enemy's field arsenal.

RFK Explains Offer

(Continued From Page 1)

rejected it almost instantaneously as wholly and totally unacceptable when laid before him by Clifford.

Johnson's reaction was immediate and positive, informants said, and that the offer was entirely unacceptable for several reasons.

The first reason, an almost instantaneous one, was that no matter how an arrangement of this kind was dressed up it would appear to be a political deal, and that while Kennedy had the right to try to change Vietnam policy, to tie it up to his getting out of a political race definitely would be construed as a deal.

Second, Johnson was described as feeling such a deal in effect would throw the gravest doubt on present policy and it would constitute a usurpation of the function and duty of the President to appoint a committee to make policy.

Third, Johnson reportedly felt strongly a statement of the kind Kennedy wanted would provide about the greatest possible lift in Hanoi's morale because it

would indicate some new policy was to be drafted by this group.

Meanwhile, Newsweek magazine reported that Kennedy's proposal included a demand that Secretary of State Dean Rusk be replaced. There was no elaboration.

Kennedy's statement made the point that the idea of a commission did not originate with the New York senator, nor was it first proposed to the President by him or on his behalf.

He said also that his decision to contest Johnson for the nomination came the night that Johnson rejected the idea.

Kennedy charged that the White House broke a confidence by making the conversation known.

"I am surprised that the traditional rules of confidence governing White House conversations are no longer respected by the White House itself," Kennedy said. "But their version of conversations which have taken place over the past few days on the subject of Vietnam once again fail so short of the truth that the American people are entitled to the facts."

The reports that Kennedy offered to stay out of the race if Johnson named a commission with policy-changing power were made by the Columbia Broadcasting System and the American Broadcasting Company networks and Time and Newsweek magazines.

Kennedy's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, then issued a version of the events that agreed with the broad outlines, but differed in details.

Kennedy called the press reports "an unfortunate distortion."

The White House had no comment. The Pentagon confirmed that an exchange occurred between Clifford and Kennedy.

Kennedy said Theodore Sorenson, former aide of the late President John F. Kennedy, was present with him during the meeting. He said it was made clear to Clifford that Kennedy was contemplating a race for the presidency "largely because of the failure of our Vietnam policy."

Kennedy said the commission idea was explored, in Clifford's words, "not as a proposal by either of us." Nor, Kennedy said, was it discussed "as a help to me, but as a means of helping President Johnson move away from our presently disastrous course in Vietnam."

"I made it clear that if it were more than a public relations gimmick, if both the President's announcement of the commission and its membership signaled a clear-cut willingness to seek a wide path to peace in Vietnam, then my declaration of candidacy would no longer be necessary."



President Johnson rises to address the Farmers Union convention in Minneapolis. Vice President Humphrey is at left. The President called for "rational austerity." (AP Radiophoto)

LBJ Urges Austerity

(Continued From Page 1)

speech for "a program of national austerity to insure that our economy will prosper and our fiscal position will be sound."

Speaking more forcefully than ever before on the subject, Johnson declared:

"The time has come when your President must ask you to join in a total national effort to win the war, to win the peace, and to complete the job at home."

Johnson announced what reliable sources reported Saturday

—that he is working with Congress to make major budget cuts in an effort to gain enactment of a 10 per cent income tax increase.

If such cuts are made—and they could slash \$3 billion to \$4 billion of federal spending in the next fiscal year—Johnson acknowledged the result would be to "postpone many needed actions."

With the dollar under new assault in international money markets, Johnson also promised an intensified program to curb nonessential travel outside the hemisphere and to reduce business spending and investment in Western Europe. He did not go into detail.

Johnson said that "most of all I ask your help and your patriotic support of our men who are bearing the burden of battle in Vietnam." He said:

"We seek not the victory of conquest, but the triumph of justice. We will win."

Bus Crash Kills 27

NEW DELHI (AP)—Twenty-seven persons were killed and many others injured Monday when a bus ran off a road near Rampur, 200 miles northeast of Delhi, and plunged into the Jhelum River.

Cary Grant Has 2 Broken Ribs

NEW YORK (AP)—Actor Cary Grant, injured in an auto accident last Tuesday, suffered two fractured ribs that were not immediately diagnosed after the crash, a spokesman for Queens Hospital said Monday.

The spokesman said Grant was improved after a "distressful weekend," but will probably have to stay in the hospital until next weekend.

The spokesman said it was necessary to administer oxygen to Grant over the weekend and feed him intravenously Sunday.

Kidnaped—

(Continued From Page 1)

Montenegro and Interior Minister Hector Mancilla-Pinto Sunday and also conferred with national and secret police.

A church communique said government officials had promised to do everything possible to get the archbishop back. So far, however, there has been no government statement on the abduction.

The 20 month old Mendez government has been caught in the middle between pro-Communists and anti-Communists, and experts have expressed fear its fall is not far off.



MOST REV. MARIO CASARIEGO

Gold—

(Continued From Page 1)

— or to ship to free markets in Paris and Zurich.

For the Russians, a high free market price for gold could mean more foreign currency with which to buy industrial equipment, wheat and other goods from the West.

The margin of profit of the Russians and the South Africans could diminish however, if the members of the Western-based International Monetary Fund (IMF) succeed in cutting down the role of gold.

A move toward this got under way in Brussels. Officials met in an effort to bring France closer to the five other Common Market nations — West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands — in moving to the next step toward liberating currency from its dependence on gold.

Floods Peril U.S. Northeast

By The Associated Press

A major snowstorm pushed out of the Northern Rockies into the Northern Plains Monday, as heavy rains, melting snow and ice jams raised flood threats in parts of the Northeast.

Seven inches of snow fell at Lander, Wyo., and heavy snow warnings were issued for parts of the Dakotas and Northwestern Minnesota.

The Weather Bureau issued flash-flood warnings for Eastern Connecticut, Rhode Island and Central and Eastern Massachusetts.

Providence, R.I., had more than four inches of rain in 24 hours, and Boston got almost four inches. More rain was forecast for the area.

Weather

USAF Weather Center

TOKYO AREA

Tuesday night: Fair to Cloudy; Low 35

Wednesday: Cloudy, windy; High 57

TEMPERATURES

March 18, 1968

H L		H L	
Bangkok	93 77	Naha	68 51
Chitose	36 25	Saigon	90 75
Grom	91 75	Srael	50 30
Itozuka	55 36	Tripoli	77 64
Manila	92 73	Tokyo	52 36
H L		H L	
Albany	45 39	Louisville	63 34
Albuquerque	67 36	Melbourne	100 64
Amarillo	67 46	Memphis	72 43
Anchorage	39 19	Miami	75 69
Atlanta	67 43	Milwaukee	60 24
Birmingham	64 33	Moscow	36 28
Bismarck	64 32	N. Orleans	72 51
Bolse	42 32	NYC	49 45
Boston	46 40	N. Platte	72 39
Chicago	64 37	Oklahoma City	72 50
Cincinnati	63 36	Omaha	65 52
Cleveland	54 28	Paris	54 43
Denver	65 34	Phila.	53 48
Des Moines	67 41	Phoenix	67 51
Detroit	60 32	Pittsburgh	56 36
Duluth	61 31	Portland, O.	52 37
Fairbanks	10 21	Rapid City	68 38
Fargo	73 43	Reno	47 25
Fort Worth	71 57	Singapore	88 74
Hong Kong	68 62	St. Louis	67 36
Honolulu	81 63	St. Paul	64 41
Houston	65 55	San Jose	67 53
Indianapolis	64 31	S. Antonio	71 61
Jackville	75 56	San Diego	63 55
Jakarta	94 74	San Fran.	55 49
Kansas City	69 50	S. S. Marie	46 16
K. Lumpur	90 72	Seattle	52 40
Las Vegas	61 44	Shreveport	76 51
Little Rock	71 43	Sydney	80 70
London	50 39	Tucson	67 52
L.A.	64 48	Wash.	53 47