

RFK, Gene Differ Mildly in 'Debate'

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Sens. Eugene J. McCarthy and Robert F. Kennedy found only minor policy differences to dispute about in a nationally televised campaign confrontation Saturday and joined in condemning President Johnson's reaction to slum-area rioting.

Sitting across from each other

at a round table in a television studio, the two contenders for the top position to oppose Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey for the

Related Stories, Photo on Page 3

Democratic presidential nomination argued mildly over their domestic and Vietnam positions.

They disagreed over whether

candidates campaigning for the White House should call now for the ouster of Secretary of State Dean Rusk. They differed on what the United States should say about a coalition government involving the Communists as part of a settlement in South Vietnam.

They argued, too, about how best to deal with the problem of

slums—by dispersing them or by striving to improve job and education opportunities for city Negroes.

When it was over, McCarthy said "It was kind of a no decision bout with three referees."

Kennedy called it "an opportunity to talk about some things that concern me. I thought it was

(Continued on Back Page, Col. 1)



AN AUTHORIZED PUBLICATION OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE FAR EAST



昭和34年1月22日国鉄東局特別扱承認新聞紙第175号(日刊)
(昭和34年4月21日第3種郵便物認可)

10¢

Vol. 24, No. 154

Tuesday, June 4, 1968

Cholon Post Hit

6 Viet Officials Killed by Rocket

SAIGON (AP)—Six high-ranking Vietnamese were killed Sunday by a rocket that slammed into a temporary command post for Saigon's street fighting. In addition to the six military and city officials killed,

four others—including the Saigon mayor—were wounded. It was the worst single blow of the war to the Saigon administration.

The rocket hit the command post in Cholon, the Chinese section of Saigon, where the officials had gathered to observe street fighting between government troops and an estimated 40 Viet Cong holed up in houses.

Initial reports said the death-dealing rocket apparently was a Viet Cong B40 rocket.

(The Pacific Stars and Stripes Vietnam Bureau reported U.S. military spokesmen said the blast was under investigation.

(Neither U.S. nor Vietnamese officials would comment on the probable cause of the explosion.

(There had been reports of an American helicopter gunship in the area at the time of the hit, but other sources said the blast was apparently that of a Viet Cong antitank weapon.

(Vietnamese spokesmen said Monday morning they had no

(Continued on Back Page, Col. 2)



SOUTH VIETNAMESE TROOPS BATTLE VIET CONG IN THE CHOLON SECTION OF SAIGON.

AP Radiophoto

Stuck For A Gift Idea?

HIAWATHA, Colo. (AP) — Need a town, complete with 40 buildings? Well, this one's for sale, says auctioneer Curley Borchert.

Borchert says the town goes on the chopping block Saturday because the current owner, the Mountain Fuel & Supply Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, is closing down its Hiawatha oil field camp.

Included is a school house, teacherage, large dining hall and administration buildings—along with 29 modern houses.

False Clues Plague the Hunt For Missing N-Sub Scorpion

NORFOLK, Va. (UPI) — The mystery of the missing nuclear submarine Scorpion and her 99-man crew appeared Sunday as vast as the Atlantic across which the search spread, turning up one false clue after another.

The nuclear submarine Pargo found a submerged object about the shape of a submarine 50 miles east of Cape Charles, Va., Saturday. The navy first

said the object was nonmetallic, but divers later went down and found it was an old barnacle-encrusted merchant ship.

After searching for the Scorpion since Monday, the Navy has turned up a World War II submarine, probably German; a false radio message and numerous floating objects which turned out to be oil drums and other flotsam.

Meanwhile, the oceanographic

research vessel Mizar, equipped for deep underwater photography and bottom survey, left Norfolk to take part in the search near the Azores. Mizar photographed the nuclear submarine Thresher, lost in 8,400 feet of water off Cape Cod in 1963, and participated in the search for a lost nuclear bomb in the Mediterranean in 1966.

Though Navy men were

(Continued on Back Page, Col. 3)

Freak Blast Kills Ohioan

COSHOCTON, Ohio (AP) — One woman was dead and four persons remained hospitalized Sunday in the aftermath of a fiery explosion which blasted two miles of valley lowland south of Plainfield Saturday evening.

Coshocton County sheriff's officers blamed the blast on gas from a leaking pipeline which they said was ignited by attempts to start an automobile.

Deputies said the pipeline had been ruptured by a land movement caused by rains. Gas accumulated so thickly in lowlands, they said, that cars stalled and people were nauseated.

Edna Brill, 27, of near Plainfield, died early Sunday of injuries suffered in the blast. Her husband Edward, 51, was in fair condition. Dan Brill, 15, Ben Lahna, 24, and Quentin Rohaz, 18, of the same area, were taken by helicopter to a hospital in Columbus, where they were listed in critical condition.

New Red Guns Become Threat in S. Viet

DA NANG, Vietnam (AP)—Troops of the U.S. 101st Airborne Div. have found advanced, Soviet-made antiaircraft guns near Hue, a discovery that placed new emphasis on the dangerous developments in the continuing enemy buildup in the northern battle zone.

The double-barreled, wheel-mounted 23mm guns are light and highly mobile.

They were found May 19 at a road junction 15 miles west of Hue and 10 miles east of the A Shau Valley, once a big enemy storage area near the Laotian border. Allied forces took over the valley in April and uncovered several thousand rounds of 23mm ammunition but never found the guns.

The U.S. Command kept the discovery of the guns secret until Sunday, apparently for security reasons.

The presence of the weapons in the south indicates to U.S. intelligence officers a stronger enemy bid to deny U.S. infantrymen their jet and helicopter support in fighting.

Senior U.S. officers say another purpose in the use of more modern anti-aircraft guns is to shield the extensive North Vietnamese Army roadbuilding.

The American paratroopers found eight 23mm guns in the junction area.

Meanwhile, in Saigon the U.S. command reported Sunday the sighting of five big North Vietnamese artillery pieces in South Vietnam's central highlands, raising the possibility the enemy may be planning an artillery siege of allied bases in the area.

The North Vietnamese used this technique at Con Thien along the eastern edge

of the Demilitarized Zone last September and during a 7-day siege of Khe Sanh along the western flank of the buffer zone earlier this year.

Headquarters said an observation aircraft sighted two of the enemy artillery pieces Saturday 16 miles west of Dak To and only about 200 yards east of the Cambodian border.

"Artillery and tactical aircraft missions were directed against the gun positions," a U.S. spokesman said. "After the attacks, three additional artillery pieces were observed in the same location."

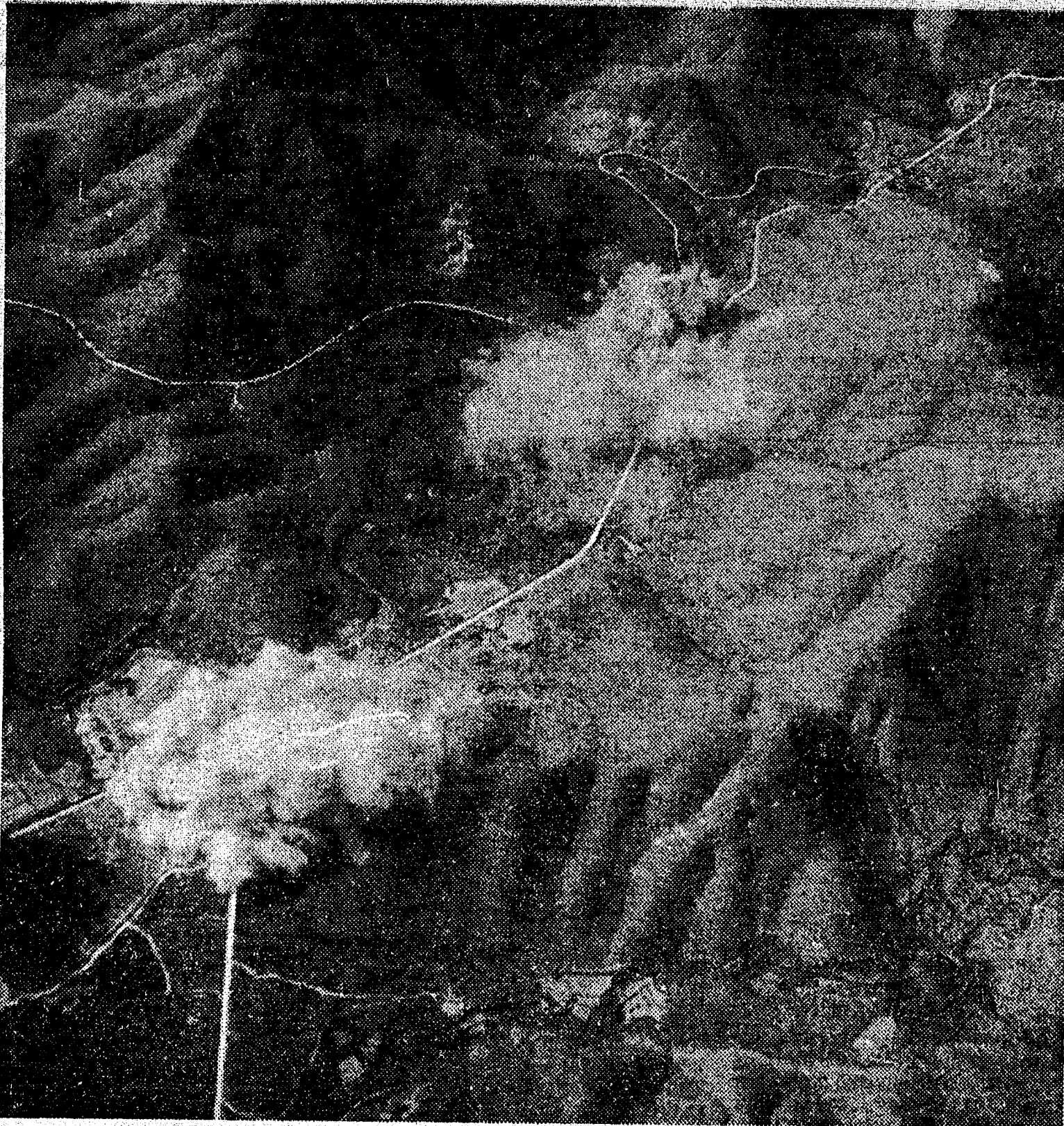
He said that pilots reported the weapons appeared to be towed-type field guns but they could not identify the caliber.

In the Hue findings, U.S. paratroopers also uncovered five 85mm field guns.

Intelligence officers said the artillery pointed to the eventual stationing of North Vietnamese batteries to threaten the populous coastal plain. Enemy artillery is also beginning to be used on a limited scale in the central highlands.

The North Vietnamese have been able to use artillery consistently only along the Demilitarized Zone. The DMZ battlefields are the toughest in South Vietnam on practically any given day because of these guns.

Also found by the airborne troops in the last two weeks of May were 43 mortars, 54 trucks, 331 rifles of various makes and 22 machine guns. The quantity of weapons and other equipment suggests to senior officers the increased efficiency of North Vietnamese supply lines.



Big Booms in North Vietnam

Smoke rises from explosions as Navy pilots of Air Wing 9 strike 25 miles south of Vinh in North Vietnam. The target is a complex of bridges and

intersections. The bridge was damaged in this strike and destroyed the following day. (USN)

201 Over Vietnam

Pilot Takes 300 Combat Tests

ABOARD THE BON HOMME RICHARD (UPI)—Cmdr. Marvin Quaid of Lubbock, Tex., passed two milestones in his naval career last week while piloting his A4 Skyhawk bomber on raids against North Vietnam.

Quaid, 39, commanding officer of Attack Sq. 212, flew his 200th Combat Mission of the Vietnam War Tuesday. There was little time for celebration, because the following day he flew his 300th mission into combat.

Ninety-nine of Quaid's 300 missions were flown during the Korean War. The first was on Dec. 1, 1950, when he piloted a propeller driven A1 Skyraider

from the carrier Princeton into North Korea.

"Our mission in Korea was roughly the same as it is here—interdiction," Quaid said. "In both wars we've gone after roads and trucks, bridges and railroads."

"Of course the tempo of operations is much higher in this war, mainly because we're flying jets and a single mission takes about half the time it did in Korea. I've flown twice as many hops here as I did in about the same amount of time in Korea."

In his 300 missions, Quaid has never been shot down but his planes have been hit on more occasions than he cares to count. The first time was shortly before the end of his tour in Korea.

"In Korea, I was the only

pilot in my squadron who hadn't been hit, and like many new ensigns, I thought I was invulnerable," Quaid said. "Then on my 90th mission I got a nice big hole in my plane from enemy fire. That changed my mind. I've been hit again since then, but I make a point of not counting them."

Quaid said that in Korea anti-aircraft fire was concentrated mostly around major targets while in Vietnam, "The flak can come from almost anywhere."

Quaid flew his first mission against North Vietnam in July 1966 from the carrier Hancock. He flew only 10 missions on that crew, but returned last year aboard the carrier Bon Homme Richard. He expects a new assignment next month and a reunion with his wife and four children.

Services' Attitude On Negroes Lauded

CLARK AB, Philippines (UPI)—Lt. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., highest ranking Negro in the U.S. armed forces, said Saturday he believed Negroes were treated better and more fairly in the American military services than elsewhere.

Davis, commander of the 13th Air Force with headquarters 60 miles north of Manila, said "on paper and policywise" there was "absolutely no reason" why other Negroes could not rise to high ranks.

But, the tall, slender West Point graduate, said, "personality and socio-psychological attitude" could hinder some Negroes in the services.

Davis acknowledged that while non-discrimination had been a firm Air Force policy for 20 years there might be some individual problems.

"When you get right down to it, the armed forces are composed of Americans and putting on a uniform doesn't exactly change completely the type of person some one was before," the general told UPI.

"Today, I think Negroes get a better break in the armed forces than anywhere else in the United States," Davis said, swinging his feet up to a corner of his office desk.

The three-star general lauded the combat performance of the Negro in Marine and Army units in Vietnam. He pointed to the high percentages of Negroes in such outfits.

Told that some critics used the high percentages to prove claims Negroes were being used as "cannon fodder," Davis shook his greying head. "In my mind, that's not the case," he said.

The general, 55, will leave the Philippines in July to become deputy commander of the U.S. Strike Command at MacDill AFB, Fla.

Weather Slows Viet Air Action

SAIGON (S&S) — Air action over North Vietnam slowed to 81 missions Saturday because of overcast clouds and thunderstorms.

Navy jets hit two barges, cratered a bridge approach and set fires in fuel dumps, storage areas and communications sites.

A radar site in the panhandle was destroyed by Air Force Thunderchiefs southwest of Dong Hoi.

Marine pilots reported strikes on weapon positions, storage areas and supply lines.

Olds Promoted to Gen.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY, Colo. (UPI)—Col. Robin Olds, commandant of cadets at the Air Force Academy, was promoted to brigadier general Saturday.



LT. GEN. DAVIS

4 Generals Promoted

SAIGON (AP) — President Nguyen Van Thieu signed a decree Saturday promoting four general officers, including the national police chief, Brig. Gen. Nguyen Ngoc Loan.

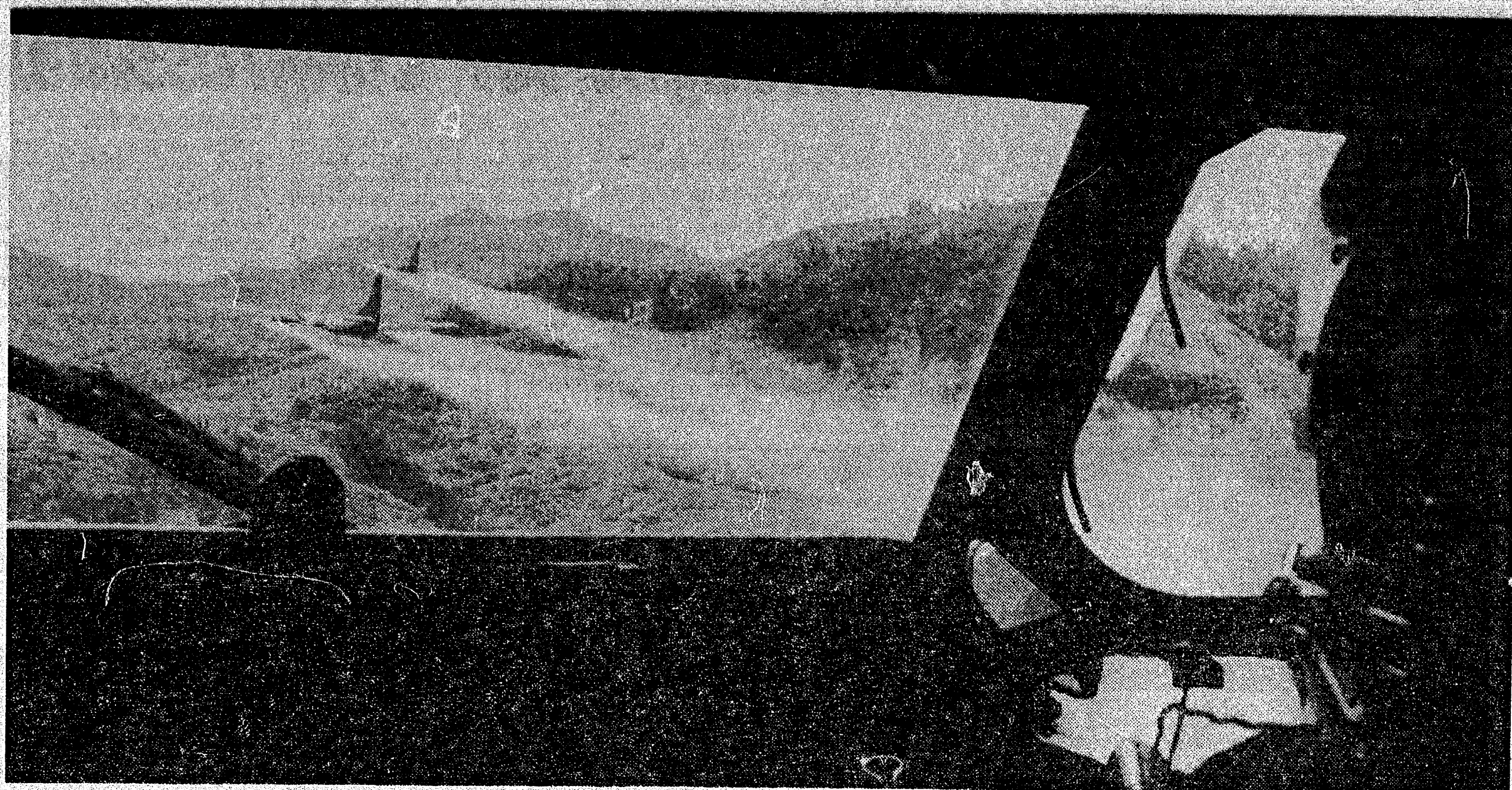
Loan, recovering from wounds he suffered last month when he led an assault against a band of Viet Cong on Saigon's eastern border, was promoted to major general.

Also promoted to major general was Brig. Gen. Ngo Quang Trung, commander of the 1st Div. which has headquarters at Hue and operates in the northern provinces near the Demilitarized Zone.

Advanced to lieutenant general were Maj. Gens. Nguyen Duc Thang, former minister of revolutionary development and now commander of the 4th Corps Area in the Mekong Delta, and Nguyen Van La, inspector of the Vietnamese armed forces.

Im Takes Viet Post

SEOUL (UPI)—The government Saturday announced the appointment of Maj. Gen. Chi Sun Im as new deputy commander for operations of South Korean forces in Vietnam under Lt. Gen. Myung Shin Chae.



C123 PROVIDERS OF THE 12TH AIR COMMANDO SQ., DA NANG AB, DEPOSIT THEIR LOAD OF DEFOLIANT ON AN ENEMY-INFESTED JUNGLE AREA. S&S

81 Freed From VC Captivity

DA NANG, Vietnam (UPI) — Government soldiers have freed 81 South Vietnamese militiamen and civilians from Viet Cong captivity, military spokesmen announced.

Some of the Viet Cong captives found east of Quang Tri city on South Vietnam's "Street Without Joy," had been scheduled for execution, the announcement said.

National police troopers who recovered the prisoners said they had been divided into three groups — government, police and soldiers and their dependents who were to be executed, young men and women who were to be trained as Communist soldiers and cadre, and older coolies who were to be used as a labor force for the Viet Cong.

58 Civilians Die in Saigon

SAIGON (AP) — A total of 58 civilians, 18 of them children, were killed by Viet Cong shelling of Saigon during May, a U.S. compilation shows.

Another 270 persons, most of them civilians, have been wounded.

The figures cover only the city proper and not the densely populated province of Gia Dinh which surrounds the city, and the Tan Son Nhut Airport area, which also was hit.

Aircraft Carrier In Tonkin Gulf

SAIGON (AP) — The 80,000-ton U.S. aircraft carrier America has arrived at "Yankee Station" in the Gulf of Tonkin to join in bombing strikes against North Vietnam, a Navy spokesman reported.

It marked the first time the attack carrier has been in combat since it was launched in February, 1964.

Casualties Are Rare

Defoliation Run Is 'Fun' for Pilots

By ANDREW HEADLAND JR.
S&S Staff Correspondent

DA NANG, Vietnam — An Air Force colonel who makes low-level spraying flights over enemy-infested Vietnamese jungles describes the job as a "fun mission in the sense of professional flying."

But exposing Viet Cong by killing off vegetation has its hazards for crew members of the 12th Air Commando Sq. which flies out of Da Nang AB under command of Lt. Col. Phillip Larsen, Denver, Colo.

During 1967 four of the squadron's C123 Provider aircraft received about 1,000 punctures from enemy rifle and other small arms fire.

But despite the frequency with which the squadron is peppered, serious damage and casualties are extremely rare. Protective cover flown by F40 Phantom jets discourage too much overt enemy activity.

The C123 cockpit is armor-

plated, as is a box occupied by the flight engineer who controls the spray mechanism. Each member of the three-man crew wears a flak jacket and helmet.

The belly of the C123 is equipped with a 1,000-gallon tank filled with a commercial-type herbicide that kills foliage within three or four days. Thereafter only skeletons of trees remain and enemy storage areas, base camp sites, trails and ambush points are clearly discernible.

Known as "The Ranch Hands," the squadron flies under the slogan, "Only We Can Prevent Forests."

Squadron aircraft, flying in groups of three, make two flights daily out of Da Nang AB. Each plane covers a strip about 400 feet wide and about 10 miles long, or about 330 acres, on each flight.

The spray is effective for up to nine months after which the jungle slowly reasserts itself.

Officials say the spray cannot harm human and animal life.

Defoliation targets are selected, charted and approved in advance by Vietnamese and U.S. civilian and military authorities.

"See that brown stretch down there?" asked instructor pilot Maj. Charles J. Meadow, Cordele, Ga. "That's one of ours."

At the controls was Capt. Art Erickson, Aurora, Ill. The object of the early morning flight was to destroy a strip of dense jungle along highway No. 9 leading from Khe Sanh toward the coast.

As the C123 approached Khe Sanh a smoke signal released by a forward air controller set the start of the course. Erickson leveled out at 140 knots, doing contour flying in the strictest sense of the word.

Back in the armor-plated box Sgt. Robert Rand, Brooklyn, N. Y., the flight engineer, released the spray mechanism.

From then on until the end of the run it was a wild, roller-coaster type of ride as the aircraft skimmed tree tops into shadow-deep canyons, rising abruptly to the crest of precipices and then soaring earthward again.

A few breathless minutes later, the "fun mission" ended with 50 gallons of herbicide remaining in the tank. Larsen radioed thanks to the two Phantom fighter escort pilots. The mission had lasted an hour and 40 minutes.

Then the three aircraft, flying in formation, headed toward the South China Sea and back to Da Nang AB.

Shells Kill 12 in Family

SAIGON (AP) — Viet Cong mortaring of the Mekong Delta city of Bac Lieu killed 12 members of one family, leaving the father as the sole survivor, U.S. officials said.

Tieu Van Nghien, a driver for the U.S. Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS) office in Bac Lieu, was the only member of his family to live through the barrage of Viet Cong 82mm mortar rounds which hit residential areas of the city between 1 and 2 a.m.

A total of 17 civilians were killed in the 11-round barrage, officials said. Bac Lieu is 125 miles southwest of Saigon.

Unit's Millionth Round

DA NANG, Vietnam (ISO) — As the commanding general, 1st Marine Div., pulled the lanyard, a 3rd Bn., 11th Marine Regt., howitzer fired the battalion's one-millionth artillery round since the unit arrived in Vietnam July 5, 1965. Maj. Gen. Donn J. Robertson fired the round.

Pacific Stars & Stripes
Tuesday, June 4, 1968

Marines Kill 45 N. Viets Despite Heavy Enemy Fire

DA NANG, Vietnam (ISO) — "There were North Vietnamese soldiers (NVA) all over the place, but they didn't open up on us until we were 10 feet from them," said Lance Cpl. Thomas R. Thuesen, 21, of Walnut Creek, Calif., as he described a four-hour battle during Operation Allen Brook.

An element of the 27th Marine Regt., 1st Marine Div., was moving into a tree-line on Go Noi Island, south of Da Nang, to reinforce another unit already in heavy contact on the right flank.

"We took four casualties crossing an open area, but we managed to get into the tree-line where the point element was," Thuesen said. "As soon as we got up front the NVA pinned us down with machine gun and

sniper fire."

The NVA occupied three well-hidden, reinforced concrete bunkers. The Communist gunners had a clear field of fire at the assaulting Leathernecks.

"I worked over the bunkers as best I could with my machine gun," said Thuesen. "but it didn't have much effect. I started concentrating my fire on the snipers in the trees."

The Marines were so well pinned down by the NVA that they couldn't move their rocket teams up to knock out the bunkers, and they could not bring back their casualties.

Marine helicopter gunships and jets were called to pound the NVA positions.

"Some of the bombs and rockets hit within 30 meters of us," said Thuesen. "I think the

only thing that could have knocked out the bunkers was a direct hit."

"I knew we had to get help, so I ran, crawled and slid back to the rear. I got a corpsman to treat the wounded and picked up another squad," Thuesen continued, "and managed to guide them forward to the trapped men."

The Leatherneck directed the fire of three machine guns at the enemy bunkers while the casualties were pulled back.

At dusk the Marines were assisted by a smoke screen and a heavy artillery barrage.

The next day, the Marines found that their persistence had paid off with 45 NVA dead and several machineguns and rifles captured, along with a jeep load of assorted equipment.

RFK, McCarthy Differ Only Mildly in 'Debate'

(Continued From Page 1)
fine. It is finally up to the voters to make the judgment."

The program consisted of questioning by a three-man panel of American Broadcasting Co. newsmen, with the senator addressing answering the question, and the other candidate then offering his comments on the same subject.

At times, one senator or the other would talk directly to his rival. The product was more a conversation than a debate.

Responding to questions, the two senators criticized sharply President Johnson's handling of the slum rioting problem.

Kennedy said, "There was no excuse for the riots of last summer. What we did was say a prayer and appoint a commission."

He added that after a commission report was made no one in the Democratic administration came up with any solutions.

McCarthy said Negroes make up "a kind of colonial nation in our midst." He said they must be given new hope and a new spirit. He said the Johnson administration had not provided this.

McCarthy and Kennedy disagreed, in answer to the first question, on the timing of any action to bring Communists into the Saigon government in Vietnam as part of peace negotiations.

McCarthy, who was asked the question, said the United States must recognize that there will have to be a new Saigon government in any settlement. He said this would have to include

the National Liberation Front, political arm of the Communist Viet Cong.

Kennedy, explaining his position, said he was "opposed to forcing a coalition government on Saigon," as he said McCarthy seemed to be advocating. He said that the Viet Cong must play some role in a future government because its members would not lay down their arms to accept the current regime.

McCarthy fired back that he was not suggesting that the acceptance of Communists in a Saigon government be automatically agreed to as part of a settlement.

If South Vietnam, McCarthy said, wants to reject coalition and fight on by itself that is Saigon's decision. But he said

the United States should make clear a willingness to accept coalition.

Kennedy was asked about a statement attributed to President Johnson that the area of U.S. bombing in North Vietnam might once again be enlarged.

"I think escalating the conflict again is not going to be a wise move," he said.

Kennedy said U.S. bombing of the north has not been successful and has strengthened the will of the Communists. He went on to say that what is really needed is a strengthened will to fight among the South Vietnamese themselves.

"This is a South Vietnamese war," Kennedy said. "They have to carry the major burden of this conflict."

Commenting on Kennedy's re-

ply, McCarthy said the real question in connection with American bombing is not the area involved but rather the intensity of the air raids.

McCarthy, too, said the bombing has not accomplished its stated purpose and did not stem Communist infiltration of the south.

McCarthy was asked about California campaign advertisements saying Kennedy must bear part of the responsibilities for U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

McCarthy said Kennedy himself has acknowledged taking part in Vietnam decisions during the administration of his brother, the late President John F. Kennedy. McCarthy said the crucial question in that connection is how great a share of the responsibility for U.S. intervention belongs to Kennedy.

Kennedy insisted that the charge that he has responsibility in the decision for intervention in Vietnam was "a distortion of the record."

In response to one question, Kennedy struck indirectly at President Johnson's criticism of his Vietnam position. He said that when he began criticizing Johnson's policies in 1965, Humphrey had said Kennedy was wrong. He said the administration maintained at that point that there was a "light at the end of the tunnel as far as the war was concerned."

Then in obvious reference to a bitter White House meeting with Johnson after Kennedy had returned in 1967 from a tour of European capitals in which he was supposed to have received some peace feelers, Kennedy said without identifying the President that "I was told I was going to be destroyed for taking the position I had taken."

Kennedy said after that White House conference that he had not received any peace feelers.

The two nomination contenders were asked whether they agreed with Johnson that the United States must keep its commitments in Asia.

Kennedy said in reply that he expects the United States to remain in Korea. He said any aggression by the Communists there would be against the United Nations and he would expect United Nations reaction.

"That is far more advisable than what we are doing by ourselves," Kennedy said. "I don't believe we can be the policemen of the world."

McCarthy said he had been a strong defender of President Truman's intervention in Korea. He said the United States has legal responsibility for commitments in some parts of the world but he said he opposes "almost complete commitment" everywhere.

Kennedy said the United States must base foreign policy decisions on a differentiation between external aggression and internal turmoil. He said he is opposed to intervention in countries which have not dealt with their internal problems but are "yelling communism to try to get American soldiers in there."

Both candidates said they supported U.S. measures to maintain the military strength of Israel against possible attack by the Arab nations.

Claim 41 Israelis Killed

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Guerrilla forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) killed 41 Israeli soldiers in operations between May 7-22, according to a PLO communique.

U.S. Jet Crashes Near Itazuke AB

By SGT. LEO DROMGOOLE
S&S Staff Writer

FUKUOKA — A U.S. Air Force supersonic jet crashed into a Kyushu University building here at 10:45 p.m. Sunday, touching off a noisy three-hour demonstration by about 300 students.

Lt. Col. Russell F. Crutchlow, 46, the F-4C Phantom's pilot, suffered a sprained ankle after he and Maj. Ernest E. Johnson, 35, ejected from the aircraft at an altitude of about 500 feet.

No other injuries were reported.

The two-man crew parachuted to the ground only a few yards from the crash site and were taken to a police station for questioning. Fukuoka police quoted the pilot as saying the aircraft was making touch-and-go landings at nearby Itazuke AB when he spotted what appeared to be a fire in the jet's left engine.

Itazuke officials said Crutchlow also noticed a fire-warning light in the cockpit and quickly decided to bail out after the jet's controls malfunctioned.

Air Force officials declined to identify the aircraft or its crew by unit, but said that Crutchlow is commanding officer of a unit not based at Itazuke.

First U.S. officials at the crash site, an air police commander, operations officer and two air policemen were surrounded in their car by the jeering students for three hours. Japanese riot police finally cleared the immediate area after students had broken windows in the car and dented its body. None of the Americans was injured.

Weather

Asian Weather Central

TOKYO AREA

Monday Night: Cloudy, Rain; Low: 60
Tuesday: Cloudy, Rain; High: 75

TEMPERATURES

June 2

	H	L		H	L
Bangkok	93	78	Naha	75	64
Guam	86	74	Saigon	90	77
Itazuke	77	63	Seoul	66	52
Manila	90	79	Taipei	79	72
			Tokyo	75	64
Albany	70	47	L.A.	77	60
Anchorage	56	43	Melbourne	58	46
Atlanta	85	61	Memphis	89	72
Boston	63	55	Miami	81	76
Chicago	76	59	Moscow	68	50
Cincinnati	75	57	N. Orleans	90	63
Cleveland	67	50	NYC	77	55
Denver	80	47	Paris	77	62
Detroit	60	56	Phila.	74	52
Fort Worth	89	65	Phoenix	105	66
Hong Kong	83	75	Singapore	87	76
Houston	88	74	St. Louis	77	64
Jakarta	93	75	Salt Lake	83	46
Kansas City	78	64	San Fran.	71	58
K. Lumpur	92	75	Seattle	60	54
London	70	59	Sydney	49	50
			Wash.	78	54

Rocket—

(Continued From Page 1)

firm information on the cause of the blast.)

Reports from police sources and the Capital Military District gave this list of dead:

Col. Nguyen Van Luan, Saigon police chief; Col. Pho Quoc Chu, director of the port of Saigon; Col. Le Ngoc Tru, commander of Saigon's 5th Police Precinct; Maj. Nguyen Ngoc Xinh, chief of staff of joint operations for the national police; Maj. Nguyen Bao Thu, chief of the mayor's cabinet and brother of the former minister of revolutionary development; and Lt. Col. Nguyen Van Thuoc, commander of the 5th Ranger Group.

The wounded included airborne Col. Van Van Cua, mayor of Saigon, in serious condition; Col. Tran Van Phan, chief of staff of the national police director, severe leg wounds; Marine Col. Nguyen Van Giam, deputy chief of the Capital Military District, slightly wounded.

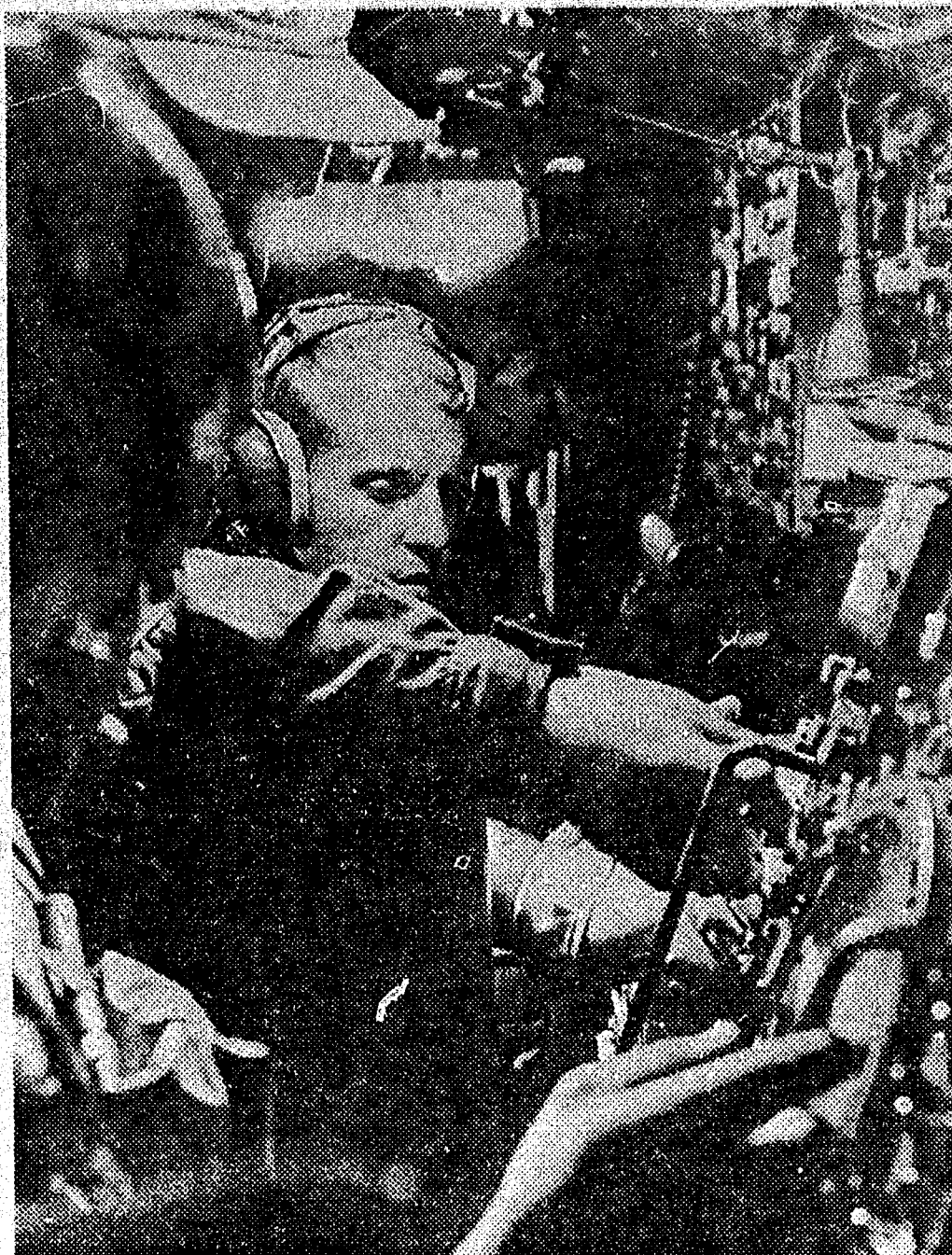
Chu, the port director, is a brother-in-law of Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky.

Government troops called in tanks Sunday to help root out the guerrillas who have been holding a block of residential buildings in Cholon for three days.

Despite the best government efforts, the Viet Cong have pushed 11 city blocks toward the heart of the capital and are fighting less than three miles west of the Presidential Palace.

During the first two days of the fighting, military strategists had decided to hold back the superior allied firepower to avoid devastating city blocks and inflicting civilian casualties. But Sunday it was decided to call in the rocket and machine gun firing helicopter and tanks with their 90mm cannons.

By this time the civilians had pulled out of the embattled area.



Crewmen of a Navy P-2 Neptune patrol plane check radar scope and sounding devices off the Virginia Coast in the search for the missing nuclear submarine Scorpion. (AP)

Search for Scorpion

(Continued From Page 1)

drawing no conclusions, three prominent possibilities stood out:

—The Scorpion could have struck an undersea mountain, either charted or uncharted.

—She could have suffered a breakdown causing sudden flooding and gone to the bottom.

—She could have suffered control failure, which, combined with other circumstances would cause her to go below the depth at which a submarine's hull is crushed by water pressure.

It was because of the first possibility that an important part of the search concentrated Sunday in an area of undersea mountains 360 miles south of the Azores, not far from the point where Scorpion last reported her position one minute after midnight May 22, (Greenwich time), announcing her intent to make a 2,400-mile submerged run to Norfolk.

Scorpion's route has been traveled so many countless times that submarines know the bottom like a book. But the possibility that some underwater pinnacles were still unchart-

ed could not be ruled out. These have turned up from time to time in the ocean near Puerto Rico and in the Pacific.

Vance Back At Talks

PARIS (UPI) — Cyrus Vance, U.S. deputy negotiator at the Vietnam peace talks, returned Sunday from consultations with President Johnson and said he had brought "no new instructions" for a breakthrough in the stalemated four-week-old conference.

Le Duc Tho, a close associate of President Ho Chi Minh and a ranking member of the powerful politburo of Hanoi's party was due here Monday by special Soviet plane, after consultations en route in Peking and Moscow.

(Le Duc Tho met in Moscow Sunday with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, AP reported. A brief official announcement on the meeting gave no indication whether Tho was bringing with him instructions to get the talks off dead center.)