

McNamara Sums Up His 7 Years of Crises

Story on Pages 12-13



AN AUTHORIZED PUBLICATION OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE FAR EAST

FIVE-STAR EDITION

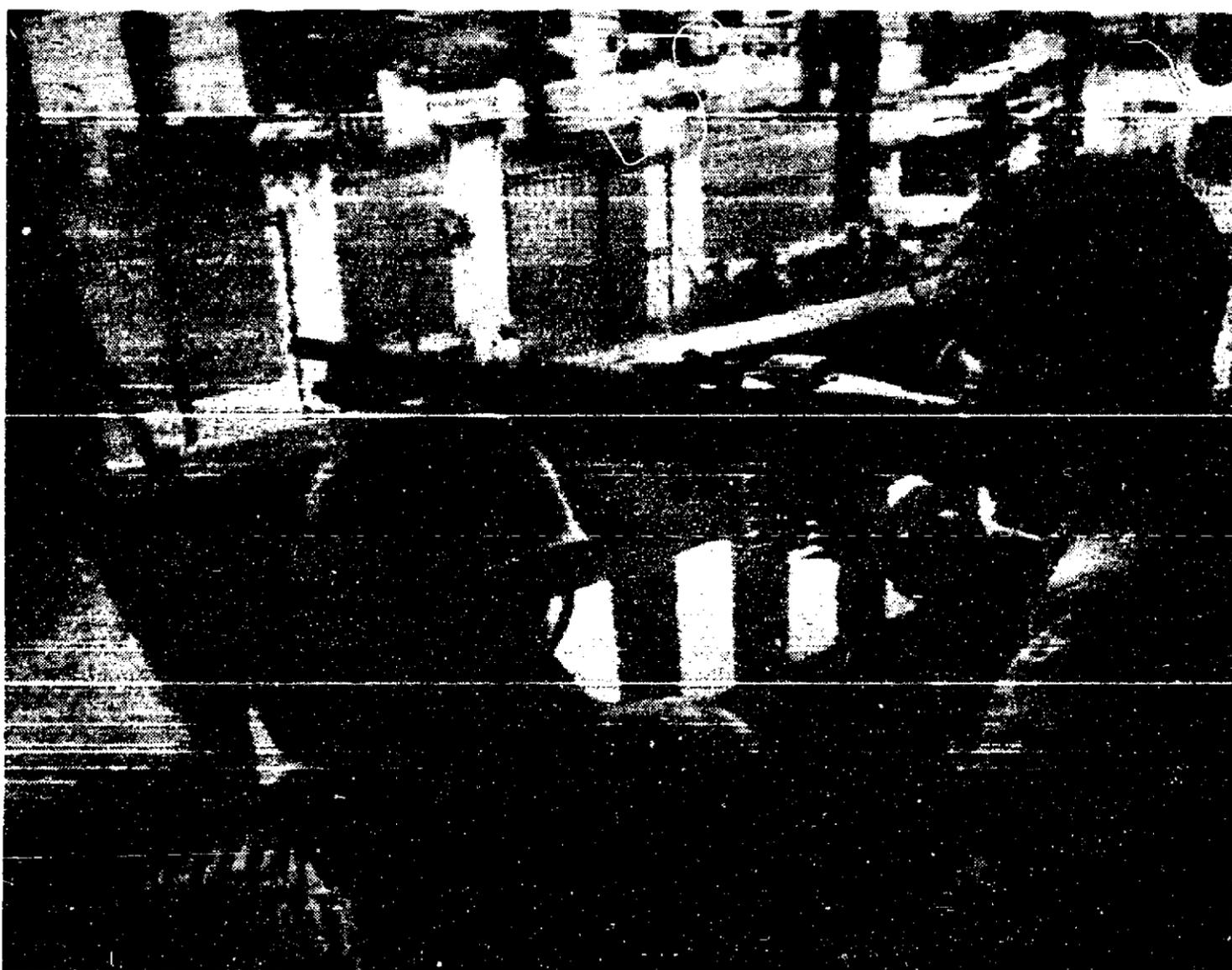
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Vol. 24, No. 35

Monday, Feb. 5, 1968

Biggest Red Drive at Hue

BATTLE NEAR SAIGON



AP Radiophoto

U.S. MARINES KEEP WATCH OVER STREET IN HUE AS THEY BATTLE REDS FOR CONTROL OF THE CITY IN SOUTH VIETNAM.

SAIGON (AP) — Heavy fighting was reported early Sunday about 6 miles north-east of Saigon in one of the areas that has seen repeated action during the Communist offensive of the past four days.

The American Command said South Vietnamese Marines and elements of the U.S. 11th Armored Cav. Regt. were battling an unknown-sized enemy force in the area. Heavy air strikes had pounded the Communist positions before the two forces locked in "heavy" ground fighting, spokesmen said, but they had no other details.

Tactical fighter aircraft had hit in that region, near the sub-

SAIGON (AP) — A U.S. military spokesman said Sunday the toll of Communist troops killed by allied forces in this week's widespread fighting has climbed to about 14,700. He said an exact figure and updated allies' casualties would be announced later.

urban town of Thu Duc, throughout Saturday, striking what were described as exfiltration routes of Communist forces moving from the areas of Saigon and the Son Nhut Air Base.

During the morning, spokesmen said, an estimated Viet Cong battalion had been spotted moving in sampans away from the capital.

(Pacific Stars & Stripes correspondent S.Sgt. Gerard Forken (Continued on Back Page, Col. 1)

Hospital Holds Mrs. Wallace 2 of Columbus' Ships Found Off Jamaica, Diver Says

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP) — Gov. Lurleen Wallace of Alabama has suffered a delayed reaction to radiation treatments and her release from a Texas hospital will be delayed at least 24 hours, a hospital spokesman said Saturday.

A spokesman at M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute said Mrs. Wallace suffered the reaction Friday night.

The nation's only woman governor had been undergoing the radiation treatments which doctors hoped would destroy a small, possibly malignant, growth in her pelvic area.

ST. ANN, Jamaica (UPI) — At the mouth of this small Caribbean Bay, government diver Robert Marx has found what he believes are two 465-year-old ships used by Christopher Columbus on his ill-fated fourth voyage to the new world.

If Marx's discovery is confirmed scientifically—and he is confident it will—it will provide historians with a wealth of new information about the plucky Italian sailor who discovered the North American continent

while seeking a short cut to the Orient.

Marx, a 34-year-old mustachioed diver hired by the Jamaican government two and a half years ago to excavate the sunken pirate city of Port Royal off Kingston, discovered one of the Columbus wrecks over a year ago while on a "busman's holiday."

"Finding the wreck was easy," said Marx, who has spent over six years researching the life of Columbus in

Spanish archives. "He described the exact location of the wrecks in his diary."

Columbus landed in this small bay on the north-central coast of Jamaica in 1504 after losing two of his four ships in a storm off Panama. The two remaining ships, the Capitana and the Santiago were badly damaged in that storm, and he began a frantic search for provisions and materials to repair them.

He put in at the Isle of Pines (Continued on Back Page, Col. 1)

**Now Hear This,
Loving Lamp Lit**

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—The sailors of the aircraft carrier Oriskany have given fair warning to San Francisco's single girls.

The big ship docked in San Francisco Wednesday after a rugged tour of duty in the waters around Vietnam.

A huge makeshift sign on the side of the carrier said: "We're here to make love, not war."

VC Were Well Prepared for Saigon Battle

SAIGON (AP) — A U.S. military spokesman, reviewing the first four days of the battle for Saigon, said Saturday the Viet Cong set up their command post in a Buddhist pagoda and an aid station in the race track grandstands.

Both were seized by Vietnamese troops, backed by American units, in heavy fighting in the past two days.

According to reports from prisoners and other sources, the command post for the guerrillas' 4,500-man Saigon task force had been set up in An Quang pagoda and it was there "for a long time." Prisoners said that a brigadier general conducted the operations from the pagoda through a command structure known as the 214th Hanoi unit, the spokesman added.

The American spokesman said all of the information about the pagoda-com-

mand post had been gathered by Vietnamese intelligence units.

The An Quang pagoda has been the headquarters for antigovernment Buddhist monks since their "struggle committee" movement was crushed by the military government about two years ago.

The spokesman said that when South Vietnamese troops stormed into the pagoda they seized enough military equipment to run a major command.

At the race track on the western outskirts of the city, the guerrillas put up a stiff fight for the grandstand, the spokesman said.

"We found out why when we took it. They had set up an aid station there with medical supplies and were determined to hold out."

He also credited an armored cavalry

squadron of the U.S. 25th Inf. Div. with saving Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airfield when the guerrillas unleashed their massive surprise attacks early Wednesday.

The cavalrymen raced their tanks and armored personnel carriers from Cu Chi to Saigon, 25 miles away, "and they were shooting when they arrived," he said. "They had a hard fight and blunted the VC assault. They did a fantastic job."

Friday, he said, Vietnamese Marines sweeping west of the airfield found the bodies of 162 guerrillas who had been killed when allied fighter-bombers smashed a factory where they had gathered for an assault. More than 100 weapons also were found, he said.

The spokesman said the Viet Cong commander had succeeded in infiltrating 12 to 15 battalions—some 4,500 men—into

SAIGON for the Lunar New Year offensive. As the attack broke, the government rushed in some 7,000 marines, paratroopers and rangers, he said, and about 4,000 U.S. infantrymen were taken from their divisions in the field and rushed into the fray.

As of midnight Friday, he said, the allied troops had killed 2,003 enemy soldiers and taken 94 prisoner and 599 weapons.

Prisoners told interrogators they began moving into Saigon Monday night and were led to various points where they were issued weapons, ammunition and food for one and a half days, the spokesman said.

He added: "They were told to hold out for 48 hours and then they would be relieved. They must be very disillusioned now."



Battle for Saigon

South Vietnamese troops in an armored personnel carrier (above) advance through a smoke-filled street as they move to retake a northern Saigon suburb. At left, a Vietnamese soldier uses a rocket launcher in a Saigon street. He was battling Viet Cong guerrillas in the southwestern sector of the city. (AP Radiophoto)

2 Correspondents Quizzed by Reds

DA NANG, Vietnam (AP) — Two French correspondents reported Saturday they had been taken captive and held by the North Vietnamese for three hours during the street fighting in Hue.

They are Francois Mazure of Agence France Presse and Catherine Leroy, a photographer for Black Star.

They had entered Hue Thursday night and spent the night in a church. Shortly after leaving Friday morning, wearing civilian clothes, they were picked up by a group of uniformed North Vietnamese soldiers about 600 yards from the U.S. Military

Advisory compound in Hue. They had a letter in Vietnamese explaining they were French news correspondents. They were finally presented to a North Vietnamese officer, who accepted the letter and ordered them freed.

The pair simply walked away and a short time later entered an outpost held by South Vietnamese troops.

Sleeping Pills Urged for VC

SAIGON (AP)—Saigon's residents are being told, among other things, to put sleeping pills into the food of Viet Cong force them to provide shelter.

The sleeping pills idea is on a seven-point list of instructions on how to deal with the Viet Cong being distributed by South Vietnamese National Police Director Brig. Gen. Nguyen Ngoc Loan.

The instructions urge civilians not to go out in groups during the curfew. During the present fighting, a nationwide 24 hour curfew has been in effect, but it has been lifted for a few hours at a time.

Saigonaise also are urged to "use all means to try to stop the Viet Cong" from using buildings in the city as hideouts from which to snipe at government and U.S. troops.

Saigon Spectator Sport: Street War

By M.SGT. DON PRATT
S&S Vietnam Bureau Chief

SAIGON—The citizens of Saigon have a new pastime—war-watching.

Maybe the initial terror of the Viet Cong attacks during the Lunar New Year holidays is subsiding, or maybe there's simply nothing else to do under the terms of President Nguyen Van Thieu's spartan martial law decree.

At any rate, reporters seeking scenes of action can find them by following the eyes and footsteps of ever-increasing numbers of civilians on the

streets.

During a brisk battle near the presidential palace Wednesday hundreds of civilians lined sidewalks down the street. The more curious — or the least cautious—then inched forward until they were at the very edges of the lines of fire.

The next day, after the Reds were routed, two Caucasian couples strolled down Nguyen Du where the Communist dead still lay. Holding hands, they just let go long enough to photograph the grisly scene.

"Tourists" spat one newsman. "That's the last thing we need."

Thursday night, a group of Americans stood on the roof of

the Plaza enlisted hotel and watched a fire fight in the streets below. A Navy chief, there as a sentry, counted eight grenade explosions and wondered about civilian casualties in the thickly populated area.

There were streets in the city, though, where there were no spectators, where there were no people visible at all.

Streets in Cholon, normally a morass of traffic, were utterly deserted.

The occasional crack of an unseen sniper's rifle explained why.

But in other streets where government troops decisively held the upper hand, spectators continued to gather.

F105s Rake Red Barracks

SAIGON (AP) — U.S. Air Force F105 Thunderchief fighter-bombers flew deep into North Vietnam Friday to make two radar bomb strikes on Communist army barracks.

Headquarters said one of the strikes was 43 miles west-northwest of Hanoi and the other 55 miles northwest of the capital city.

Overcast skies spawned by continuing northeast monsoons hampered a damage assessment.

A4 Skyhawks from the carrier Ticonderoga raked an enemy troop concentration on the northern edge of the demilitarized zone.

Casualties

WASHINGTON (S&S) — The Defense Department has announced the following casualties in connection with the conflict in Vietnam.

KILLED IN ACTION

Army
Sgt. Gary L. Nordquist, Compton, Calif.
SP4 Donald G. MacIntosh, El Sobrante, Calif.
Pfc. Lee A. Luallin, Oakland, Calif.
SP4 Dave R. Scott, Junction City, Kan.
Cpl. William W. McClendon Jr., New Orleans, La.
Cpl. Robert J. Miller, Bad Axe, Mich.
Pfc. John R. Favor, Flint, Mich.
SP4 John F. Lobsinger, Saint Louis Park, Minn.
SP4 Hershel Higgins, Festus, Mo.
SP4 Ronald A. Galante, Ridgewood, N.Y.
SP4 Ernest P. Palcia, Staten Island, N.Y.
Pfc. Peter L. Lovett, Bronx, N.Y.
Cpl. Billy L. Shrickland, Hendersonville, N.C.

Navy

HM3 Robert L. Wickliffe, New Orleans, La.

Marine Corps

LCpl. Gary L. Saxton, Cathedral City, Calif.
Pfc. Mitchell F. Silvers, Norwalk, Calif.
Pvt. John J. Conratos, Carpinteria, Calif.
Pfc. Ronald W. Adams, Arvada, Colo.
Pfc. Terry M. Johnson, Springfield, Ill.
LCpl. Michael F. Fanning, West Boylston, Mass.
LCpl. Thomas L. Kingston, Saint Paul, Minn.
Pvt. Reece A. Critchfield Jr., Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Marine Corps
55gt. Thomas G. Curtis Jr., Swansboro, N.C.

Cpl. Marvin W. Bowen, Taylors, S.C.

MISSING TO DEAD—HOSTILE

Army
SP4 John T. Mac Chesney III, Phoenix, Ariz.
SP4 David A. De Coste, Minooka, Ill.
Pfc. Thomas W. Hodges, Springfield, Ill.
SP4 Frederick A. Pine, Trenton, N.J.
Cpl. Arnold L. Coonrod, Orient, Ohio.
LTC Bob L. Gregory, Fairfax, Va.

MISSING IN ACTION

Army
SP4 Hilaire A. Andy Jr.
SP4 Ronnie J. Eskew
Pfc. Edmund A. Skunda

Navy

EN3 Michael E. Stephens

BM3 Charles M. White

RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL

Army
Pfc. Luis A. Ortiz-Rivera

Marine Corps

LCpl. Jose Agosto-Santos
Pfc. Michael R. Roha
LCpl. Steven D. Nelson, Released previously on release #37-58, C-8, 11 Jan 68 as killed as a result of hostile action, which was released in error.

DIED NOT AS A RESULT OF HOSTILE ACTION

Army
SP5 Kenneth R. Gay, Leavenworth, Kan.

Cpl. Ronald L. Sandlin, Pontotoc, Miss.

Cpl. Ferdinand J. Korntick Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Marine Corps

Cpl. Arthur R. Jansen, Rome, N.Y.

Yes Mike, Liberty Is Costly

COLUMBUS, Ga. (UPI) — A letter left by chance on an office desk at the U.S. Military Assistance Command in Saigon has resulted in a commendation for the writer, an Army sergeant, whose wife and family live in this "army" town near Ft. Benning.

S. Sgt. Richard Kemp, stationed in South Vietnam since last June, wrote the letter to his son, Mike, in answer to the 7-year-old's insistent question why his father couldn't come home.

A general noted the letter on a desk and, thinking it was an entry for a contest run by the American Freedoms Foundation, forwarded it to the patriotic group's headquarters.

The former president of the group, ex-President Eisenhower, commended Kemp for his "inspiring conception of rights and responsibilities."

Little Mike has asked why his father and the fathers of his playmates, all attached to Ft. Benning, had to go and stay half way around the world.

Kemp responded that he and the other fathers didn't want to leave them, "but you must understand I have to be here."

He reminded his son of a concert given by teen-agers at the Ft. Benning post.

"In one of the songs they sang, the words said 'Freedom isn't free, you've got to pay the price for your liberty,'" he wrote. "Their words voiced a very vital part of our country..."

"Being a soldier means a lot more than wearing a uniform and marching in parades, son, it means giving of ourselves completely when the time comes to do so. Sometimes it means giving your life."

"You who are not soldiers must give of yourselves, too, for the same things a soldier swears to defend and protect."

"My job in Vietnam will last only a year. That much of our life together is little enough to give for freedom of our country and our people..."

"Our soldiers know that if this terrible thing threatening the world isn't stopped here, one day we may have to fight it in our own front yards..."

"I can't come home now, Mike, because I have to make my payment on the price of your liberty. I'm proud to do it. As an American I have to do it."

"You too must be proud that I can do this. If you are you'll be helping me a lot until I get home and then we can go fishing like I promised. Love, dad."

Re-Ups in Viet On the Rise

S&S Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — If the present trend continues, the Army expects to see the largest number of men re-enlist for Vietnam duty since the buildup began in 1965, Army personnel officials have reported.

In the 27 months from October, 1965 to December 1967, about 8,700 enlisted men in grades E-6 and below have asked for the Vietnam re-enlistment option.

Many of those who re-enlisted for Vietnam were soldiers on duty in Europe.

Re-enlistments for Vietnam increased steadily through 1967, starting from a low of 242 in January to a high of 439 in November.

Corps' 67th Anniversary

The Satisfaction of Military Nursing

ZAMA, Japan (S&S) — Capt. Gail Walden is a real soldier in the eyes of young infantrymen who have fought bitter battles in the jungles of Vietnam—even though she never gets a speck of grime on her starched white uniform.

Like thousands of others who marked the 67th anniversary of the Army Nurse Corps Friday, she has earned the gratitude and affection of wounded soldiers whose wounds the nurses have healed and hearts they have reached.

They often thank Capt. Walden

and her sister nurses at the Camp Zama Hospital in a simple and touching way. They make them honorary members of the Screaming Eagles or whatever outfit a grateful soldier might be from.

Capt. Walden, who comes from Mesquite, Tex., and is educational coordinator for nursing service, plans to volunteer for Vietnam when she finishes here. Asked why, she points out that she is already enrolled by honorary membership in six units there.

One of her most prized

souvenirs came from Pfc. Dan Crows, who was so anxious to make her an honorary member of the 101st Airborne Div. that he ripped a Screaming Eagle patch from his jungle-stained fatigues and handed it to Capt. Walden, first sanitizing it with a few drops of cologne.

Light moments like this are appreciated by the nurses. There are very few in a hospital where any day is full of the unexpected—and could bring an onrush of injured or wounded in numbers to match the casualties of a

major disaster in a civilian hospital.

"Military nursing is different from civilian nursing," explains Maj. Esther J. Segler, Sioux Falls, S.D., head nurse of the surgical and isolation wards. "The Army nurse is expected to assume more responsibility and to carry out many types of treatment that would be unheard of in civilian hospitals."

Capt. Walden says her duties make her proud of being a woman as well as a nurse. A smile at a 19-year-old stretcher patient just in from "the Nam" can bring a wide smile in return, and that 10-foot-tall feeling for the nurse.

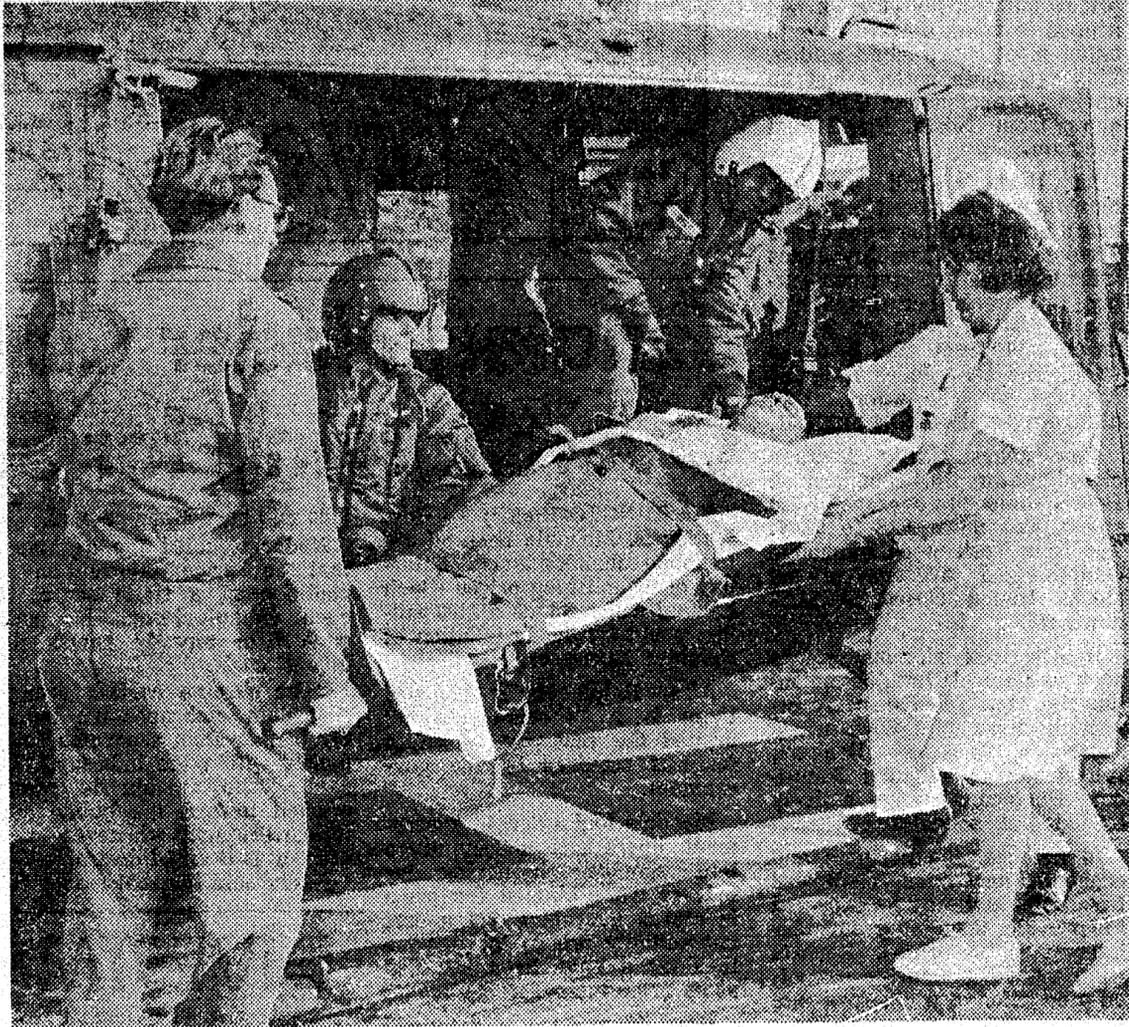
But a soldier who later calls for a nurse might be disappointed to see a husky six-footer named Theodore L. Huntington walk in. A captain, Huntington is one of hundreds of male nurses who joined the Army Nurse Corps since they were first accepted in 1955.

Invading what was once a woman's world, he became interested in nursing while working as an orderly in the hospital in his hometown, Manitowoc, Wis., after high school classes. Studying later at the Alexian Brothers School of Nursing, where the students were all men, he got his degree with the Army Student Nurse Program.

Huntington is neither resentful nor giggled at. He does a job. And as Maj. Segler points out, it could in future times include parachuting into a jungle to treat wounded and save lives.

Ask any patient about the treatment which combines efficiency and compassion and he'll likely reply in the same manner as Pfc. Robert J. Magruder, 22, Kentfield, Calif.

"They are dedicated, friendly and seem extremely concerned about each and every patient."



Maj. Esther J. Segler, head nurse of the surgical and isolation wards of Camp Zama hospital,

supervises the transfer of a newly arrived Vietnam casualty from a medevac chopper to a waiting ambulance at the Zama heliport. (S&S)

Hope Is Where the Chaplain Is

By SPEC. 5 MIKE BOYD

S&S Staff Correspondent

BANGKOK, Thailand — Hope is literally where it (he) should be—in the chaplain's office.

U.S. Air Force M. Sgt. George A. Hope, 37, was recently assigned to the office of the chaplain, (Lt. Col.) Ernest W. Armstrong, U.S. Army, in Headquarters, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Thailand (USMACT), and Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group, Thailand (JUSMAGT).

Hope and his wife, the former Verna M. Garrison, of Hampton, Iowa, arrived in Bangkok recently with their children — Theresa, 11; Thomas, 10; and Michael, 8.

Hope has been attached to chaplains' offices since 1953. He attended the Chaplain's School at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

Hope's only adjustment problem has been the "the Army way." USMACT/JUSMAGT is a joint service command.

No problems have come up in working with an Army chaplain, though. Regardless of the service, chaplains' offices around the world have the same goals and responsibilities — the spiritual and moral growth of the men and their families.



M. Sgt. George A. Hope stands beside a spirit house in the USMACT/JUSMAGT compound in Bangkok, Thailand. Spirit houses are erected by Buddhists to care for the spirits of the dead. (S&S)

No Holiday For Illness Or Injury

By S&S Staff Writer

Illness doesn't take a holiday, so it was duty as usual Friday for Army nurses throughout the world who were celebrating their 67th anniversary.

When Congress created the Army Nurse Corps on Feb. 2, 1901, 176 volunteer nurses answered the roll call.

World War I found 400 nurses caring for the sick and wounded in Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Siberia. It was during that war that the first Army nurse received a Distinguished Service Cross. The nurse carried on her duties of attending to the injured even though wounded herself by a bullet that had put her eye out.

In World War II, 57,000 Army nurses served in both theaters. Many were imprisoned after the fall of Corregidor, and many died with the soldiers at bloody Anzio.

During the Korean conflict the Army nurses worked side by side with nurses from other United Nations countries.

In 1955 by the first male nurses joined the Corps, increasing traditional flexibility and ability to accomplish assigned missions.

Vietnam has found the Army Nurse Corps carrying on in the traditional manner.

Pacific Stars & Stripes 7
Monday, Feb. 5, 1968

Heavy Fighting Continues Near Saigon

(Continued From Page 1)

reported U.S. and South Vietnamese troops killed 40 Reds about 15 miles northwest of Saigon Saturday.

(The American troops, from the 1st Inf. Div., were helilifted from Tan Son Nhut to reinforce the Vietnamese.)

(The Red force attacked with mortars and rockets and then made a ground assault but were held off by the Americans and South Vietnamese. The Communists finally withdrew.)

The Communists pressed their biggest offensive of the war in the old imperial capital of Hue Saturday and opened new heavy artillery and ground assaults along the critical northern frontier, where allied commanders anticipate an even larger offensive.

"The most intensive fighting going on right now is still in the Hue area," said Brig. Gen. John Chaisson, director of the U.S. Command's combat operations center. "The big item on the battle map is still the posture of the enemy along the demilitarized zone."

VC Take Nurse as Prisoner

NEW YORK (UPI)—Viet Cong guerrillas who massacred six American missionaries at a Vietnamese leper colony took a young missionary nurse prisoner in the attack, it was learned Saturday.

A spokesman for the Christian and Missionary Alliance, which operated the leprosarium, said in his first report from the chairman of its Vietnamese department confirmed the deaths of the six earlier this week.

But the report said that Miss Betty Olsen, 32, first believed to have fled safely into the jungle, was taken prisoner by the Viet Cong. Her fate was unknown.

The spokesman said Miss Olsen was the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Walter Olsen of Seattle, both missionaries. The father is chairman of the alliance's work in Ivory Coast.

Killed in the attack on the Dan Me Thuot Mission Hospital were Robert Ziemer of Toledo, Ohio; Leon C. Griswold of Orlando, Fla.; and White Plains, N.Y.; his daughter Carolyn; the Rev. C. Edward Thompson of New Kensington, Pa.; his wife Ruth; and Miss Ruth Wilting of Cleveland, Ohio. Ziemer's wife Marie was badly wounded.

Military reports said the leprosarium, which had 200 beds and facilities to treat 2,000 outpatients, was "totally obliterated."

Chaisson also reported significant fighting in the provincial capitals of Kontum in the Central Highlands and Xuan Loc, 28 miles northeast of Saigon.

In Saigon, a 16-year-old girl firing a machine gun at U.S. military jeeps was captured in a fire-fight near the big American post exchange in the Chinese section of Saigon.

Chaisson also disclosed that ransoming Viet Cong forces had freed 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners from the Hue jail. He also said U.S. Marines had killed 111 Communist troops in heavy fighting near Cam Lo, the center anchor line of allied strongpoints along the demilitarized zone line.

Chaisson said the Communists have the largest concentration of troops ever put together in one area of the country in and south of the demilitarized zone.

He said these troops, estimated to be as many as 50,000 North Vietnamese Army regulars, were not committed to the week-long Communist offensive against South Vietnam's cities, including Hue.

"In the two northern provinces, the big item on the battle map is still the posture of the enemy along the DMZ," Chaisson said.

"Cam Lo is the center anchor along the DMZ line," Chaisson continued. He said the most recent indication of the possible beginning of even a bigger Communist offensive than the one of the past week was heavy fighting Friday near Cam Lo.

In the fighting there, Communist forces attacked with mortars and machine guns a U.S. Marine combined action platoon headquarters at Cam Lo. These platoons work in so-called liberated villages. Another company of U.S. Marines moved in to take up the battle. After six hours of fighting, seven Marines and 111 Communist troops were killed, the U.S. command reported. Another 20 Marines were wounded. The Marines also reported seizing 67 weapons and taking into custody 43 suspected Communists.

In the heaviest shelling of the week along the northern frontier in the last 24 hours, Communist gunners pounded Marine strongpoints along the DMZ with more than 600 rounds of mortar, rockets and artillery.

Another 36 rounds of mortars and rockets slammed into the Marine combat base at Khe Sanh in the northwest quadrant of South Vietnam.

Farther to the south Communist gunners hit the big American fighter base at Da Nang with another barrage of 40 rockets.

Chaisson indicated that allied forces were gaining the upper hand in most of the city fighting that has cost almost 13,000 enemy dead during the past five days, by U.S. and South Vietnamese count.

U.S. casualties for the same

period were put at 318 killed and 1,639 wounded.

Based on the U.S. figures, the allied forces are killing about 13 enemy troops for every allied man killed.

In Hue, the provincial capital of Thua Thien province 400 miles northeast of Saigon, Chaisson said there are still at least two Communist companies—perhaps 300 troops—in the walled citadel.

He predicted that within the next day or so the city would be under complete government control.

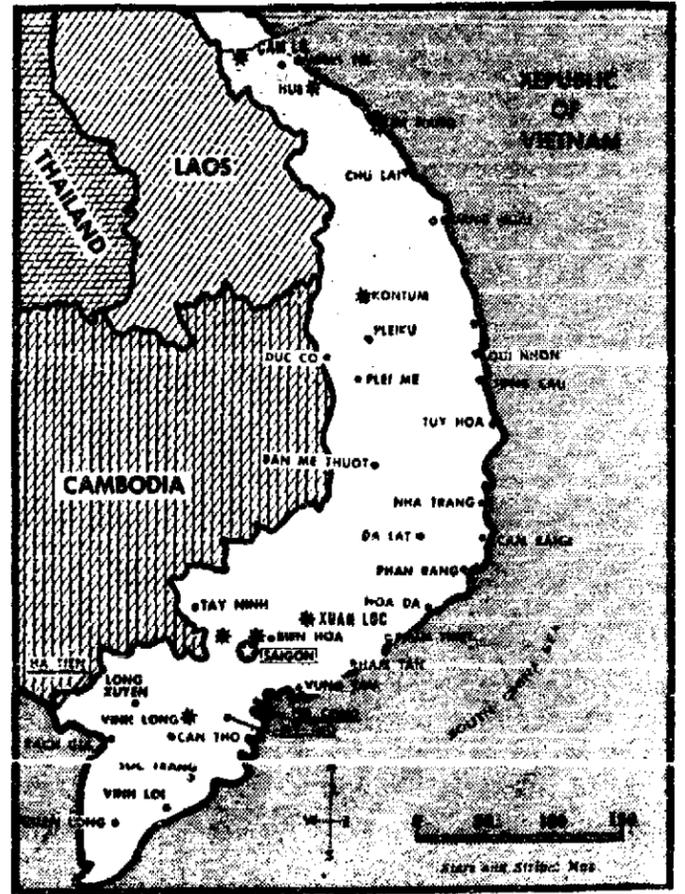
In the provincial capital of Xuan Loc, Communist troops attacked every government installation in the city from two sides early Saturday with mortar and bazooka type rockets. Armored troops from the U.S. 9th Inf. Div. also were reported fighting inside the city.

There was no later report on the situation.

Meanwhile, the U.S. command said allied troops have recaptured the U.S. Navy patrol boat base at Vinh Long in the Mekong Delta. Viet Cong guerrillas had seized the base two days ago.

The Navy base, fronting on the Chien River, was abandoned when guerrillas mounted heavy assaults against the H-shaped compound of single-story, cement buildings.

Details of the fighting were not available.



ASTERISKS INDICATE SCENES OF MAJOR FIGHTING.

ROK Asks More U.S. Troops As Invasion Scare Hits Nation

By The Associated Press

South Korea has asked the United States to send more troops into that country to guard against a possible invasion from North Korea like the one that triggered the Korean War in 1950, government sources said in Seoul Saturday.

In Washington, the State Department denied that a formal request had been made. It said there are no plans to bolster American strength in the Republic of Korea.

The move followed reports from Washington that President Johnson is considering calling up more Reserve units to help stabilize the shaky Asian situation brought on by (1) the seizure by North Korea of the U.S. Navy ship Pueblo on Jan. 23, (2) the commando raid of Communist assassins on Seoul on Jan. 21, and (3) the intensified war situation in Vietnam.

Anti-Communist rallies continued in South Korea Saturday and more gun battles flared along the Demilitarized Zone.

One of the commandos involved in a plot to kill South

Park President Chung Hee Park was shot to death by police as he fled northward through woods 15 miles north of Seoul. Twenty-seven of the 31-man team have been killed, and one captured.

The United Nations Command said four small gunfights on the DMZ's western sector ended Friday night with no American casualties and unknown enemy losses.

More than 100,000 South Korean workers, fishermen, intellectuals and businessmen demonstrated against the North Korean incident Saturday. The largest was a rally of 90,000 workers from 16 labor unions in the heart of Seoul.

The Korean government source said more troops also are being requested from 15 United Nations allies, and Foreign Minister Kyu-Hah Choi has already approached France, Australia and Turkey for more men and aid.

In a Saturday news conference, Choon Kyu Park, chairman of the Assembly Foreign

Affairs Committee, said South Korea should consider pulling its 40,000 soldiers out of Vietnam if the United States maintains a "lukewarm" policy against the Korean Communist threat.

Pentagon officials, meanwhile, said the South Korean Army could stand off any such invasion without an addition to the American forces in Korea, set by President Johnson in a Friday news conference at "some 50,000 men".

The officials said they felt the Republic's force, which could be fielded at about 700,000 men after Reserve call-up, could stand against a total possible North Korean commitment of about 900,000, provided American air power and supplies were thrown into the balance.

World Weather

USAF Weather Central
TOKYO AREA

Sunday: Fair; Low 20s
Monday: Mostly fair; High mid 40s

TEMPERATURES
Saturday, Feb. 3

	H	L		H	L
Bangkok	93	72	Naha	59	50
Chilote	78	5	Saigon	93	73
Guam	82	74	Seoul	28	9
Honolulu	39	30	Taipei	57	52
Manila	88	73	Tokyo	45	19
	H	L		H	L
Albany	46	35	Melbourne	75	57
Albuquerque	49	24	Memphis	55	38
Amarillo	60	27	Minneapolis	32	24
Atlanta	58	46	Moscow	34	32
Birmingham	58	46	N. Orleans	63	56
Bismarck	31	-8	NYC	47	35
Boise	50	35	N. Platte	53	39
Boston	48	35	Okla. City	58	28
Chicago	35	25	Omaha	45	23
Cincinnati	55	36	Paris	41	39
Cleveland	55	30	Phila.	48	38
Denver	49	26	Phoenix	73	42
Des Moines	40	26	Pittsburgh	51	33
Detroit	41	23	Portland, O.	56	42
Duluth	26	11	Reno	52	19
Fairbanks	-33	-47	Richmond	57	36
Faroo	20	01	Singapore	87	74
Fort Worth	63	37	St. Louis	45	17
Hong Kong	53	48	St. Paul	27	16
Honolulu	39	30	Soil Lake	47	26
Indianapolis	34	30	Son Diego	64	39
Jackville	79	54	San Fran.	57	49
Jakarta	90	75	Seattle	55	42
Kansas City	50	28	Sydney	76	66
K. Lumpur	91	72	Tucson	74	37
Las Vegas	62	38	Wash.	50	40
London	49	28			
L.A.	73	56			
Louisville	44	22			

2 of Columbus' Ships Believed Found

(Continued From Page 1) off Cuba, but found no provisions and decided to head for Santo Domingo. But the ships began foundering in the Caribbean and in desperation he ran them aground on a sand bar in St. Ann Bay.

Columbus and his men lived aboard the grounded ships for nine months before abandoning them when a rescue ship arrived from Santo Domingo. In his diary, Columbus described the Jamaican refuge this way: "We ran aground in the

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mouth of a small bay near an Indian Village, a crossbow shot from land and near a small fresh water creek."

"This limited the place where the ships could be to an area about the size of two football fields," Marx said. "I found the first wreck in about three hours of diving."

Last weekend, Marx and Dr. Harold Edgerton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) returned to St. Ann to probe the area with a sediment-penetrating sonar device Edgerton developed which helped locate the Navy subma-

rine Thresher and the hydrogen bomb lost off Spain.

"We got readings on the two wrecks just where they should be," Marx said. "Everything jibes historically. The ships are side-by-side about 25 feet apart and 100 yards from shore by a small fresh water creek."

"The boats are under 15 feet of water and were covered by about eight feet of sediment. They'll be easy to excavate with the equipment I'm using at Port Royal."

In his preliminary dives, Marx recovered cannon balls, ceramic shard, iron spikes, pot-

tery and small bits of wood from the wrecks, as well as obsidian, a black volcanic rock sometimes used as ballast.

The artifacts have been sent to scientific institutions for period and carbon dating to confirm they are from the Columbus era.

The ships, if confirmed to be Columbus', will be the oldest wrecks found to date in the western hemisphere. Dozens of divers and marine archeologists have searched for an earlier Columbus ship that sunk off Haiti, but no one has yet found any substantiated evidence of this ship.