

Say Warren to Quit High Court



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WASHINGTON (AP)—Chief Justice Earl Warren is resigning after 15 controversial years during which the Supreme Court repeatedly buttressed the rights of Negroes, persons accused of crime, and city-dwelling voters, it was learned Friday.

An authoritative source reported that Warren submitted an undated resignation to President Johnson June 13, but the White House declined comment. Warren himself remained out of reach of reporters, as he has done throughout most of his court tenure.

Presidential press secretary George Christian refused also to discuss a report that Associate Justice Hugo Black, at 82 the dean of the court, also may be leaving the bench soon.

The 77-year-old Warren's leading role in historic decisions promises to give him rank among the court's leading champions of minorities and individuals in their collisions with old rules and practices.

By reason of those rulings Negro children previously

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EARL WARREN

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Senate OKs It 64-16

TAX BILL SENT TO LBJ

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Eighteen months after President Johnson asked for it, Congress Friday sent him a 10 per cent tax increase which will show up on most Americans' paychecks early next month.

The end of the longest and certainly one of the bitterest disputes of the 90th Congress came with routine and undramatic Senate approval of the bill which passed the House Thursday night.

The Senate vote was 64-16, with 33 Democrats and 31 Republicans for the bill, 14 Democrats and two Republicans against it and 19 senators absent. The House passed it 268-150, with 154 Democrats and 114 Republicans voting yes and 77 Democrats and 73 Republicans voting no.

Fifteen days after Johnson signs the measure — which orders \$6 billion in spending cuts which he once bitterly opposed as "blackmail"—it will go into effect and paychecks from which taxes are withheld will shrink.

Retroactive to April 1 and thus covering three-quarters of 1968, the individual tax increase will amount to 7.5 per cent for 1968. It will expire July 1, 1969 unless extended by Congress—a definite possibility.

In all, the bill is expected to raise \$15.6 billion before its expiration date. This includes a 10 per cent increase in corporate income taxes retroactive to Jan. 1 and extension of

(Continued on Back Page, Col. 1)

Harriman Calls Reds 'Stubborn'

WASHINGTON (UPI) — U.S. negotiator W. Averell Harriman declared Friday there has been "absolutely no progress" in the Paris Vietnam talks because of the stubbornness of the Communists.

Harriman said the North Vietnamese have "failed to give on anything" during the discussions.

In a brief news conference after his arrival from Paris, Harriman said he agreed with Defense Secretary Clark Clifford that some "bits and straws" toward peace were in the air. But the negotiator insisted they were not significant.

Harriman noted that informal coffee-break chats during the negotiations have been stretching out and suggested these may lead to "private talks"

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Rio Riots Hit U.S. Embassy

RIO DE JANEIRO (UPI)—Embattled Brazilian students ran wild in the streets of Rio de Janeiro Friday, attacked and stoned the American Embassy and fought police in pitched battles.

At least three persons including a policeman were killed and dozens injured. Scores were arrested.

A mob of some 2,000 students turned away from a demonstration in front of the Education Ministry marched on the American Embassy and showered it with rocks and stones.

Marine guards and security men in the Embassy slammed doors shut and drew their guns for defense but did not have to use them.

Outside in the street, however, state police opened fire on the rioters and at least one girl student was wounded. Twenty-five students involved in the Embassy attack were arrested.

At least a dozen large plate glass windows in the Embassy were shattered. The Embassy auditorium, where free educational movies are shown, was hardest hit.

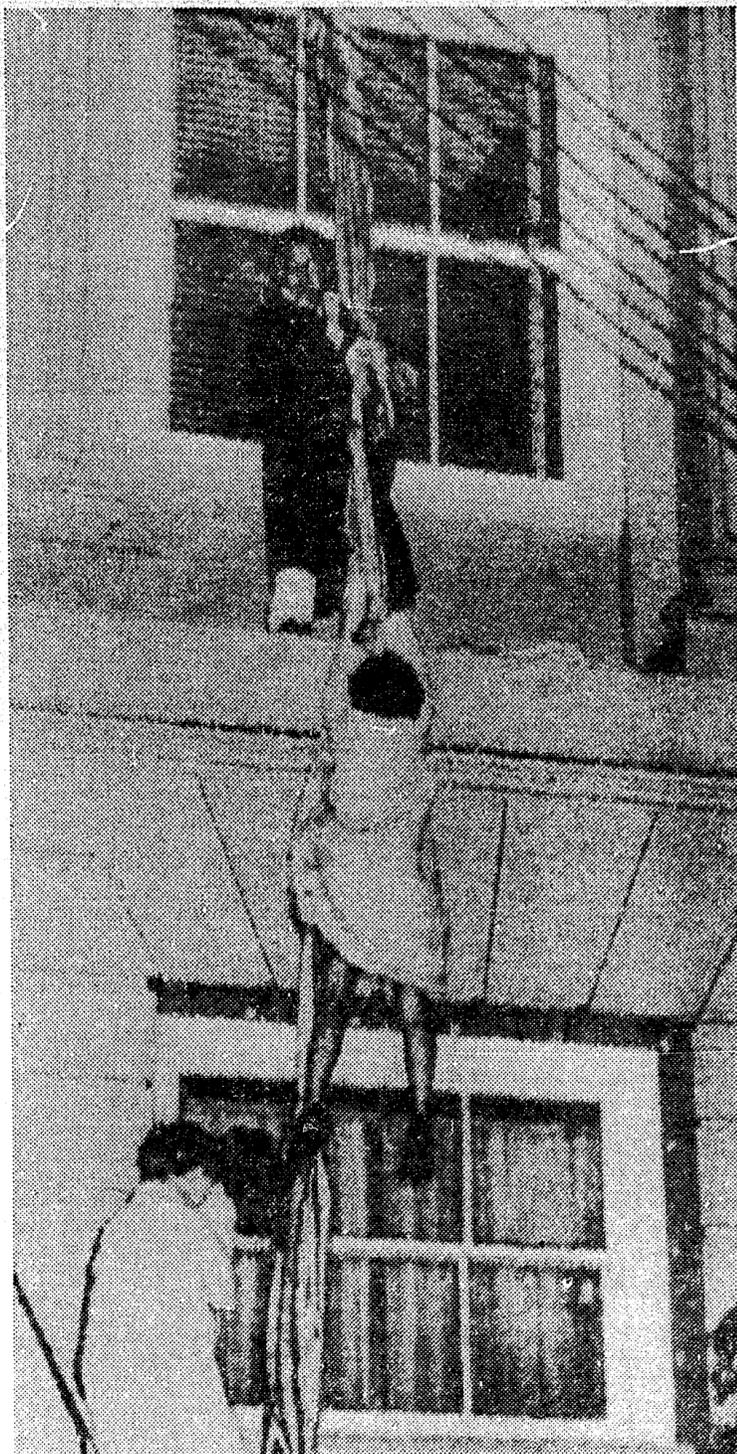
The students shouted anti-U.S. slogans, as well as "Cuba,"

(Continued on Back Page, Col. 2)

Throw Potatoes At Weddings?

GRAND FORKS, N.D. (AP)—Potato growers in the Red River Valley are striking back at the rice industry, which last year aimed part of its advertising at the alleged weight-causing characteristics of potatoes.

The Potato Growers Association Thursday suggested throwing potato flakes instead of rice at weddings.



Escape From Fatal Blaze

Residents of a five-story apartment building in a Sydney, Australia, suburb use knotted sheets to escape flames which killed two young married couples and injured 10 persons. (AP Radiophoto)

Rusk Asks N. Viets To Scale Down War

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State Dean Rusk called on North Vietnam Friday to give some indication—directly or indirectly—of readiness to scale down the war, including a halt to rocket attacks on civilians in Saigon.

At his first news conference in almost six months, Rusk went along with Secretary of Defense

Clark M. Clifford and peace negotiator W. Averell Harriman that there have been "some bits and straws in the wind in the last day or two" to show signs of progress in the Paris talks. But Rusk cautioned "it would be a mistake to go beyond straws in the wind."

Displaying a noticeably less

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Ground War in Lull

Hint More VC Rocketing Coming

SAIGON (AP)—A general lull was reported late Friday in ground action across South Vietnam, but new rumors circulated in Saigon that more rocketing might follow on the heels of the volleys at midnight Thursday that killed six Vietnamese civilians and wounded 23 others.

There was no way to determine whether the rumors were more than part of a Viet Cong propaganda campaign designed to keep Saigon's three million residents on edge.

The Viet Cong have not so far sought to carry out their threat of hitting Saigon with 100 rounds for 100 days, and their capability for launching attacks on that scale has been discounted by authorities. But no one was discounting their ability to continue shellings of lesser intensity.

Ten rocket rounds were fired into the city and adjacent Tan Son Nhut AB in the latest attack. The U.S. Command branded it another "indiscriminate" shelling of the type that have hit the capital since May 5.

Shortly before midnight Friday, the U.S. Command said it had no reports of renewed enemy activity, but most of the barrages directed against Saigon have come after midnight. Shortly after 9 p.m. buildings in the center of the city shuddered to the rumble of U.S. Air Force B52 strikes.

No official word was immediately available, but it was believed two raids were carried out by the Stratofortresses in Hau Nghia Province just to the west of the capital.

Military spokesmen also reported four Communist shellings in other parts of the country Friday, including the Nha Trang Airfield complex 180 miles northeast of Saigon. Three American servicemen were wounded and three planes damaged.

The U.S. Marine amphibious tractor battalion base just below the eastern flank of the DMZ came under 50 rounds of artillery fire, some of which slammed into the camp's ammunition dump. U.S. spokesmen said ammunition losses were minor, and there were no casualties.

Three artillery rounds hit the town of Dong Ha, 11 miles south of the DMZ, killing two civilians and wounding three others. Five mortar rounds hit the provincial capital of Quang Tri City, 19 miles below the zone. Five government soldiers and four civilians were wounded.

Russ Launches Sputnik

MOSCOW (AP) — Another unmanned Soviet sputnik of the type designed for putting men into orbit was launched Friday, the second in three days.



Civilians and Vietnamese police search through the rubble of a house in northwestern Saigon, digging out dead and wounded from a Communist rocket attack. (AP Radiophoto)

Conspirator Surrenders

SAIGON (AP)—A former Vietnamese general under death sentence for twice trying to overthrow the military regime has surrendered to the authorities, the official Vietnam press agency announced Friday.

Lt. Gen. Lam Van Phat appeared at the Interior Ministry at noon Thursday, accompanied by Tran Van Don, a prominent Vietnamese senator. He was freed without bail pending a review of his case.

Phat was sentenced to death in absentia for leading two unsuccessful coups against the military regime on Sept. 15, 1964 and Feb. 19, 1965. He has been in hiding ever since.

He was a close collaborator of the late dictator, Ngo Dinh Diem. Several of Diem's associates have recently returned to positions of prominence in the Saigon regime. Phat was expected to be acquitted of the charges against him in a new trial. Several other plotters accused with him have been freed under a general amnesty.

ROK Troops Kill 23

SAIGON (S&S) — Korean troops killed 23 Communists in Vietnam Thursday, while suffering light casualties. They captured two of the enemy, six individual weapons and one crew-served weapon. Korean bases at Quang Nam and Hoi An were shelled Friday morning, but there were no casualties.

ARVN's Rout Reds At Vital Bridge

SAIGON (Special) — South Vietnamese Troops turned back a surprise Communist attack on a vital bridge Thursday, killing 26 enemy.

In the early morning hours, an estimated two mixed Viet Cong and North Vietnamese companies attacked a 5th South Vietnamese Army Div. outpost near Ba Bet Bridge 25 miles north of Saigon.

North, South Sites Bombed

S&S Vietnam Bureau
SAIGON — U.S. bombers struck military installations, artillery sites and supply areas in North Vietnam, while continuing to pound Red positions north of Saigon.

Air Force B52s hit ammunition storage areas Thursday 35 miles north of Saigon. Friday morning they hit Communist base camps, rocket positions and ammunition supply points in the same area.

U.S. pilots flew 129 missions through moderate ground fire in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam, concentrating on road and river traffic.

They reported destroying 35 trucks, 12 supply boats, five weapons sites and five bridges, while setting 17 fires and causing 20 secondary explosions.

The attack began at 2 a.m. against the 4th Bn., 37th Regt., with B40 rockets and 60 and 82mm mortar fire, quickly followed by a ground attack.

The surprised ARVN defenders put up strong resistance with their newly-issued American M16 rifles.

The Communist force managed to enter the perimeter on the northern edge and plant satchel charges, which did heavy damage to a civilian house the ARVN's were defending, before being driven back.

Artillery from the 1st Inf. Div.'s 8th Bn., 6th Arty., was called in from Phu Loi two miles north. First Lt. Stephen A. Rominski said the artillery was very accurate. "It landed right where it should, which was quite tricky as the enemy was right on our perimeter and a mistake could really hurt," he said.

The enemy attack was apparently aimed at destroying the Ba Bet Bridge, a vital link on Highway 8A connecting all river traffic with Chu Chi.

A total of 26 enemy soldiers were killed in the attack. ARVN losses were eight killed and 10 wounded. One prisoner was captured by the ARVN defenders.

A sweep of the area the next morning disclosed a VC platoon dug in to foxholes. Once more artillery was called in from the 8th Bn., 6th Arty., resulting in three more Viet Cong killed.

U.S. Base Given to Thais

LAADYA, Thailand (AP)—The United States Friday handed over to Thailand a new military complex including a school built to train Thai volunteer troops to South Vietnam.

U.S. Maj. Gen. Hal D. McCown, chief of the U.S. Military Assistance Command Thailand, handed over the base to Thailand's deputy premier, Gen. Praphas Charusathien, who is also commander in chief of the Royal Thai Army.

In a ceremony at the airfield at Laadya, Kanchanburi, 100 miles west of Bangkok, McCown stressed the theme of U.S.-Thailand cooperation. He said Thailand and the United States were joined in fighting for freedom.

Laadya, 30 miles north of the famous Bridge of River Kwai, is a historic spot where the brother of the first king of the present Chakri Dynasty won a smashing victory over Burmese troops nearly two centuries ago.

Half of the Thai division, nicknamed the Black Panthers is scheduled to leave for South Vietnam by the end of next month.

Thais Protest GIs

BANGKOK (UPI) — Several thousand students mounted a demonstration at a downtown parade grounds and marched on the National Assembly Friday, engaging in minor battles with police along the way.

The demonstration was the first to occur in this country in more than 10 years, and followed by one day the signing of a new democratic constitution by King Bhumibol Adulyadej.

Police director General Prasert Ruchirawongse finally talked the demonstrators into going home after promising to release one law student who had been arrested earlier in the afternoon, and discipline a policeman who kicked another demonstrator.

(The demonstrators carried banners demanding a decrease in bus fares and an end to rest and recreation visits to Bangkok by American servicemen, AP reported.)

Tourist Burns Card in Saigon

SAIGON (AP) — A young American tourist who publicly burned what he said was his draft card in downtown Saigon Friday to protest the Vietnamese war, was arrested by South Vietnamese police but released a few hours later.

Mark W. Rankin of Annapolis, Md. said he was protesting "the American involvement in Vietnam." Police released him after he was interviewed at Saigon's 1st Precinct police station by U.S. Vice Consul Francis S. Hall. Official sources said Rankin's tourist visa expires in a few days and "will not be renewed."

Captured Paper Outlines VC Strategy

S&S Vietnam Bureau
SAIGON — A VC document captured near Saigon outlines methods employed by the enemy to infiltrate and terrorize the capital city.

The VC circular gives procedures for constructing fortifications, setting up obstacles, establishing secret movement routes and maintaining an adequate water supply.

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The VC advised the use of civilian houses to construct gun emplacements for firing at aircraft, infantry and armored vehicles. It also recommends that buildings be reinforced as shelters from allied fire.

Setting up obstacles to allied movement is recommended in the circular, which says, "We must destroy bridges, culverts and docks in the city. We may even use explosives charges to collapse some houses to block

the movement route of the enemy."

Special VC squads armed with mines, explosives and gasoline will be sent into the cities to carry out the directions, the circular says.

The ability to move without being observed can be achieved by "making holes through the walls and using ladders to climb up on the roofs of houses." Underground sewer systems and rivers are recommended as es-

cape routes for the Viet Cong.

The final section of the circular stresses the need for an adequate supply of drinking water because, "we might be in the city a long time." Water is necessary "not only for daily use but for putting out fires," the circular says.

The circular, captured in Tay Ninh Province by the 25th Inf. Div. May 15, was translated and distributed to South Vietnamese and American units for study.

Terrifying Night for 3 in Battle's Aftermath

BIEN CHANH, Vietnam (Special)—Isolated from their company amid a Viet Cong battalion, three 9th Inf. Div. soldiers survived a night of terror in which they were shot at, bombed and strafed by mini-guns and rockets.

The men are Pfc. Edwin S. Carpenter, 22, of Sag Harbor, N.Y., Pfc. Mauricio Guerra, 22, of Lubbock, Tex., and Pfc. Clifford Byers, 25, of Texarkana, Ark.

They were with the 5th Mech-

anized Bn., 60th Inf., when it got into a vicious fight with a VC battalion about five miles south of Saigon.

As the fighting waned during the early afternoon, Carpenter said he and five others volunteered to search a woodline for a dead buddy.

"We found the man and a machine gunner set up security for us nearby," Carpenter recalled. "We were just starting to bring him back when bullets began thudding all around us.

One of our men was wounded in the thigh and we jumped into a ditch for cover."

Other company elements began returning fire and enemy fire increased as they brought in more men. The 5th/60th regrouped as the battle raged.

"We tried to stop the man's bleeding while the fighting was going on but it was almost impossible," Carpenter said. "We didn't know what happened to the machine gunner. All we had were four M16 rifles, an M79

grenade launcher and a smoke grenade.

"We popped the smoke to let our forces know where we were but it didn't work. One man volunteered to go to the company and tell them what our situation was. He went over the top of the dike and that was the last we ever saw of him."

Carpenter said the firing became even heavier and the .50 caliber machineguns on the armored personnel carriers were brought in. It was then the three

remaining men and one wounded companion decided to make a run for it.

"The wounded guy had been bleeding for about 45 minutes and we tried everything to stop it," Carpenter said. "We had to get him out of there so Byers put him on his back, Guerra took point and I covered the rear. We just got out of the ditch when the ground exploded with bullets and rockets all around us. We had to fall back. There was no chance."

After darkness fell, they heard an APC start, and then another.

"When we heard the rest of the company start up, we were hit with a dreaded thought — they were pulling out," Carpenter said.

"So we just lay there in the ditch, listening to the tracks rumble away and preparing to make a last stand."

From then on, Carpenter said every decision was voted on.

"The three of us realized that we had to work together as a team," he said.

"I guess they were looking for their own dead and wounded," Carpenter recalled. "I was about ready to shoot them when they turned and walked away."

He said the men took off all equipment and emptied their pockets of everything that rattled. Then, carrying only their slingless rifles and a few magazines, they crawled up the dike and started out. As they reached the woodline, flares began popping.

"Then the Air Force began bombing and strafing the area," Carpenter recalled.

After 15 minutes of air strikes, the jets left but the men stayed in the 15-foot deep hole.

"We decided everything was quiet and had just started climbing out when two helicopter gunships dove in and started ripping the area," Carpenter said. "We changed our position."

"After it had been quiet for an hour, we pulled out," Carpenter said.

Carpenter said they had been walking about 15 minutes when they found tracks left in the mud by the APCs. They followed the trail.

"We had walked about 400 meters when we saw the silhouettes of APC antennas outlined against the sky," Carpenter said. "But we didn't know whether we should walk toward them in the dark. We could be mistaken for VC and shot. So we made ourselves as conspicuous as possible, walking right down the middle of that rice paddy standing tall and as proud as we could be."

It worked. The three were immediately spotted but recognized as American soldiers.

"We felt like we were on the winning team in the world series," Carpenter smiles. "We jumped up and down and hugged each other. It was but of this world. The first sergeant came down, the company commander came down. It was like a miracle and no one could believe we had made it."

Taipei Sending Dredges

S&S Vietnam Bureau

SAIGON — Four dredges recently arrived from Nationalist China will be used to open waterways and improve irrigation in the Mekong Delta.

Chinese volunteers will teach 128 Vietnamese to operate the huge machines, which will be used to reclaim land, clear channels, maintain irrigation networks and increase fresh water flow.

One dredge is already at work in the Delta. Three others are aboard ships en route from Taiwan.

The first year of the projected three-year project was financed by \$3 million from USAID, \$1 million from the South Vietnamese government and \$250,000 from Nationalist China.

At the end of the first year, one dredge, costing \$150,000, will be turned over to South Vietnamese ownership, helping to replace dredges diverted from civilian use for the war effort.

The Vietnamese government is currently operating nine dredges in the country. Another 13 are operated by U.S. armed forces.

Thai General Reassigned

S&S Thailand Bureau

BANGKOK, Thailand — Maj. Gen. Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office since July, 1966, will complete his two-year assignment with SEATO at the end of June.

His new assignment will be with the Supreme Command Headquarters, Ministry of Defense, Thailand.

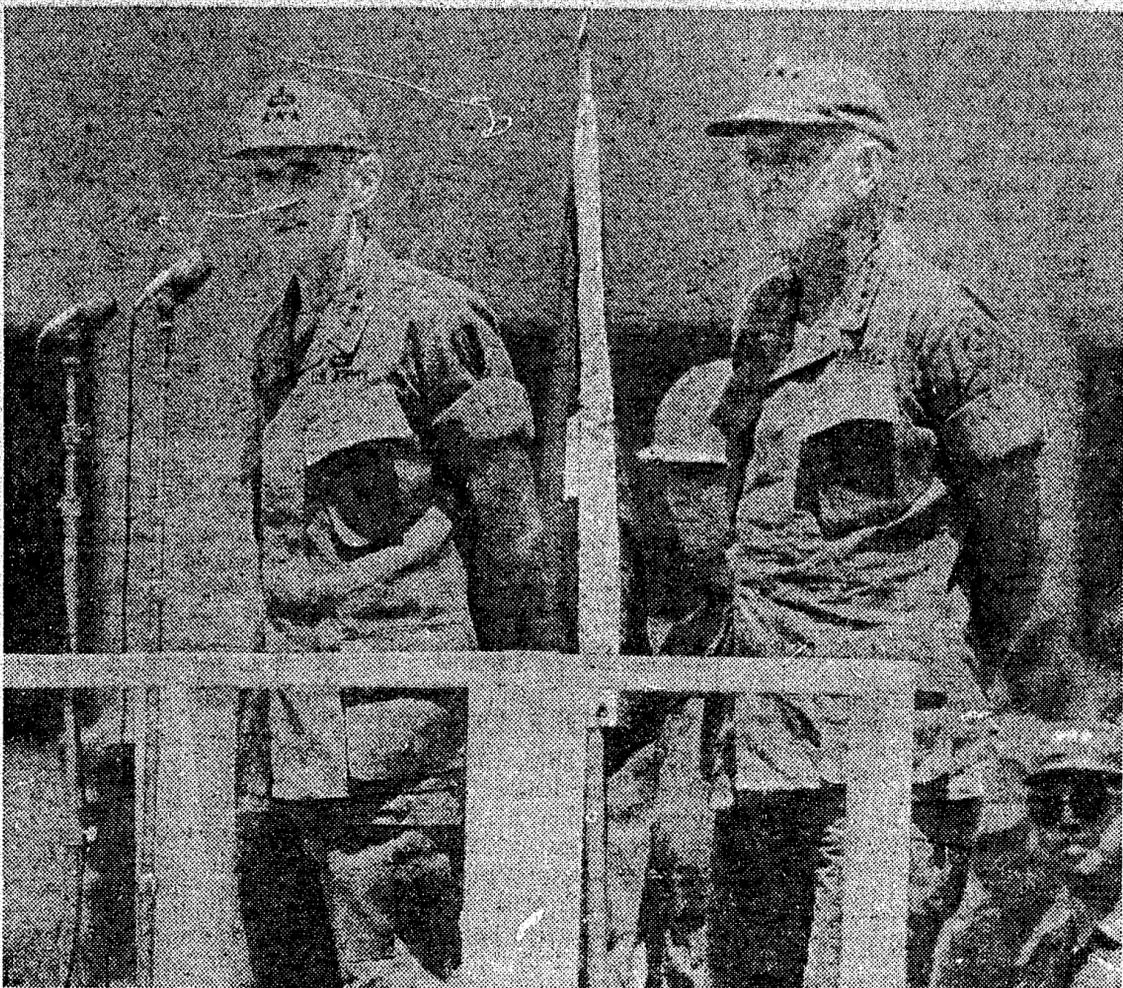
He will be succeeded by Maj. Gen. Autrey J. Maroun of the U.S. Army, a veteran of World War II and the Korean War. Maroun has held a number of appointments, including Chief of Staff, Berlin Command, U.S. Army Europe 1956-57, and Commanding General, 5th Inf. Div. (Mechanized) from 1964-66.

His present assignment is deputy assistant secretary of defense for manpower and reserve affairs in Washington, D.C.

Maroun will take over the post of chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office in ceremonies July 1.

Ritchey in Command

BIEN HOA, Vietnam (Special)—Col. Andrew J. Ritchey, 44, of Houston, Tex., has assumed duties as deputy commander of the 504th Tactical Air Support Group, Bien Hoa AB. The 504th is the parent unit for Air Force forward air controllers in Southeast Asia.



General Palmer Bids Farewell in Viet

Lt. Gen. Bruce Palmer Jr. (left), makes a farewell speech to the staff at Headquarters, U.S. Army Vietnam at Long Binh. Palmer, after more than a year as deputy commanding general,

USARV, has left for the United States to assume the post of Army vice chief of staff. On the podium with him is Gen. Creighton Abrams, new commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam. (USA)

Village Goes to the Movies

DONG TAM, Vietnam (Special)—The psychological operations jeepster, bristling with speakers and carrying a movie projector, movie screen and generator, splashed out of the muddy gate leading from the 9th Div's 1st Brigade's forward command post, the Pink Palace.

The sun had gone down several minutes before and as the jeep approached the nearby village of Ap Dong, candles had begun to glow in the houses. Children started running from the houses, following the vehicle as it slowly drove along. All the way to the point where it stopped, they ran after it, yelling "Cine, Cine."

Lt. Richard Halder and Spec. 4 Ralph Lovell, got out of the truck and the Vietnamese children were there, ready to help carry film, empty film reels and unroll power lines for the American soldiers.

The theater was makeshift, with the screen and speaker set up on the truck which was parked on the road and the projector set up between two small drainage ditches. Power and sound lines were run from the van to the projector which was set on a table happily provided by the villagers.

As children jumped and chattered around projectionist Lovell, the older people moved

discreetly out of their houses to positions affording them a good view of the screen. For an adult to show too much enthusiasm would be bad form, but youngsters and elders alike swarm to see those regular showings of the "Ap Dong Cinema."

"We use Ap Dong as a sort of testing ground," Halder said. "If the people like a movie here, we take it to other villages. If they don't like it, we send it back and try again."

The movie was now ready to go. It was a film on the United States and the children oohed and aahed at skiers, herds of cattle and the Empire State Building. Halder continued, "This has been very successful. Not only do they get

the message, but if Charlie is around, they tell us about it."

The second feature was about a former Viet Cong who had returned to the South Vietnamese government. As the first VC appeared on the screen, a small boy looked up and said, "He VC, he Number 10."

As the movie ended, the children scrambled to help the soldiers carry their equipment back to the truck. An old man moved to catch the Americans and shake their hands saying, "OK, OK."

The villagers moved away as the last of the equipment was packed in the van. Last to leave were the children who stayed to shake hands with everyone. A young boy waved and said, "VC Number 10. You Number 1."

3 VC Snipers Killed in Delta Clash

FIRE BASE MOORE, Vietnam (Special) — Three Viet Cong snipers were killed, one by his own men, during a recent recon in force by 9th Inf. Div. troops.

B Co., 2nd Bn., 39th Inf., was sweeping through a woodline about 17 miles northwest of My Tho in the Mekong Delta when snipers opened up.

Platoon S.Sgt. Joseph Salas, 25, of Guam, took four men and

crawled along a dike to locate the snipers. As Salas looked over the dike a sniper round grazed his helmet.

Spec. 4 Otis Garganus, 23, of Newbury, Ala., spotted the sniper's head protruding above the dike and fired a light anti-tank weapon at the enemy, killing him.

A Tiger Scout took out a loud-speaker and urged the enemy

to surrender. A VC climbed out of concealment, put his rifle over his head and began walking toward the soldiers. But another sniper hidden nearby shot him in the head.

Garganus spotted the last sniper and Salas killed him with his M16.

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Say Chief Justice Warren to Quit Court

(Continued From Page 1) restricted to racially segregated schools now sit with whites; police have had to revise their dealings with those suspected of crime; lower courts are under tighter rules especially in the field of confessions; and the urban population has gained a stronger voice in statehouses and in Congress.

Along the way, Warren found time to head the commission set up by President Johnson to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. And there was more controversy, still continuing, over that commission's finding that Lee

Harvey Oswald, acting alone, committed the murder.

Still further dispute was generated by rulings of the Warren-headed court that backed up the rights of accused Communists. The principal ruling on that subject threw out the requirement that party members must register with the government.

Warren's impending retirement from the \$40,000-a-year lifetime post immediately generated speculation about his successor—along with some suggestions that the chief justice hastened his departure so the job can be filled by Johnson

before he leaves office in January.

Perhaps most prominent among the guessers is the name of Associate Justice Abe Fortas, a Johnson appointee and, as a Washington lawyer, a long-time adviser to the President.

Another name in the speculation is that of Arthur J. Goldberg who left the Supreme Court under White House urging to become ambassador to the United Nations, a post he is leaving soon.

Discussion of Goldberg's chances is tempered, however, by reports that his decision to leave the United Nations

cooled his relationship with the White House.

Also figuring in the talk is the name of Associate Justice William J. Brennan who almost always has been found on Warren's side in major court rulings.

If a sitting justice were elevated to the chief justice's chair, there is speculation that the vacancy on the nine-man court would go to U.S. Circuit Judge Homer Thornberry of Austin, an old Texas friend of Johnson's.

Warren was nominated for chief justice by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1953

after 19 years as prosecuting attorney in California's Alameda County, four years as the state's attorney general, an unprecedented three terms as governor, and an unsuccessful race as Thomas E. Dewey's running mate against Harry Truman.

Warren never had sat as a judge until he donned the Supreme Court robe.

Eisenhower picked him as "a good Republican" for the office and there was general surprise when he quickly turned out to be a leading liberal in his rulings.

Warren quickly established himself in that area with the decision that outlawed segregated schools. That was in 1954 during his first year on the bench, and Warren was the author of the unanimous opinion.

Building on the philosophy of that decision, the court in many rulings since has reinforced, extended and defined the rights of Negroes in political, social and economic fields.

Another landmark Warren-written decision was the one-man, one-vote ruling requiring that congressional and legislative election districts be as nearly equal as possible in population.

The decisions backing up the rights of suspected Communists led the Georgia legislature to go on record in 1957 advocating impeachment of six members of the high court on the ground that they were trying "by judicial decree to carry out Communist policies."

For years some parts of the country were dotted with billboards proclaiming "Impeach Earl Warren"—a legal process which never got under way.

In the criminal-law field the standout rulings are the 1966 Miranda decision on the rights of suspects under police questioning, and the 1957 decision establishing the right to be taken before a magistrate without delay.

Warren has been the principal target of criticism by opponents of all such court findings but he has consistently declined to answer critics.

"I just don't discuss it," has been his standard reply to questions.

Sources said Warren's reasons for wanting to leave the bench included a belief a man's powers begin to fade after he reaches 75. He gave a signal that he might be thinking along those lines in a 1966 birthday interview.

"I believe that the strength of our system in this country depends on the infusion of new blood into all our institutions," he said then.

And he stated that he "was not at all averse to a compulsory retirement date for all public officials."

Tax Hike

(Continued From Page 1) the 10 per cent telephone and 7 per cent automobile excise taxes which would have expired this past April.

For a married man with two children who earns \$150 a week, the increase will mean the amount withheld from his check will rise from \$14.70 to \$16.10. But the poor will be exempt. Taxes will not go up for a married man with two children who earns less than \$5,000 a year.

What Tax Hike Will Cost You

WASHINGTON (AP) — Here are tables showing the amount of additional income taxes a person will pay under the 10 per cent surcharge approved by Congress.

They are based on use of the standard deduction or minimum standard deduction for personal expenses, whichever produces the lower tax; a retroactive effective date of April 1, 1968, and an expiration date of June 30, 1969.

Figures are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Annual 1967 Income Taxes	1968 Inc.	1969 Inc.
Single persons		
1,000	16	0
1,900	147	11
2,000	163	12
3,000	333	25
5,000	671	50
7,500	1,168	88
10,000	1,742	131
12,500	2,398	180
15,000	3,154	237
20,000	4,918	369
25,000	6,982	524
35,000	11,627	872
Married couple with no children		
2,000	58	0
3,000	204	0
3,600	294	22
5,000	501	38
7,500	914	69
10,000	1,342	101
12,500	1,831	137
15,000	2,335	175
20,000	3,484	261
25,000	4,796	360
35,000	7,997	600
Married couple, two children		
3,000	4	0
5,000	290	0
7,500	686	51
10,000	1,114	84
12,500	1,567	118
15,000	2,062	155
20,000	3,160	237
25,000	4,412	331
35,000	7,529	565

Single persons whose regular tax is \$145 or less and married couples whose regular tax is \$290 or less will pay nothing additional under the surcharge.



A policeman in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, forces students to lie on the ground after they were ejected from a Federal University building which they had seized. (UPI Radiophoto)

Students Riot in Rio

(Continued From Page 1) Cuba" and "Down with Dictatorship."

Police did not immediately seem able to cope with the student rioters. Business downtown was paralyzed. Students attempted to barricade Rio's main street, Rio Branco Avenue, but police firing revolvers into the air charged into their midst and tore down barricades.

Downtown Rio was choked with tear gas.

Gov. Francisco Negro de Lima of Cuanabara State (made up of the City of Rio) said Communist agitators made up the backbone of the Rio

movement. It was evident that Brazilians who were not students were participating in the rioting.

State police cars and trucks carrying police reinforcements were stoned in the streets as office workers tossed glass bottles, tiles and other missiles at them. Police fired up at their assailants 20 stories above the street.

It was the third consecutive day of student disorders in downtown Rio. Like its predecessors it paralyzed the commercial life of the city.

Reds Called 'Stubborn'

(Continued From Page 1) away from the glare of formal diplomacy.

Harriman also stressed that Communist activity on the battle ground was not helping the negotiations. He accused North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces of "taking advantage" of restraints placed on U.S. bombing by President Johnson.

Harriman said there has been increased infiltration from the north and "callous shelling" of Saigon. "There is no excuse for it," he said of the attacks on

Rusk Plea

(Continued From Page 1) optimistic tone than did Clifford at a news conference Thursday, Rusk cautioned that it is still too early to say whether the Paris talks will succeed or fail.

Rusk said President Johnson's order of March 31, limiting the bombing of North Vietnam had not brought restraint from the other side. On the contrary, he said, infiltration in April and May was at record levels and "we have seen the indiscriminate bombing of the civilian population of Saigon."

Refusing to speculate on how long the United States would continue to observe its bombing restraint, Rusk called for a de-escalation on the ground.

Rusk was asked if he would regard an end of the Viet Cong rocket attacks an act of de-escalation by the enemy.

"Yes," he responded. "Obviously a cessation of these attacks on Saigon would be to that extent some reduction in the present rate of military activity."

State Department officials said later that this did not mean Rusk would recommend a total halt of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam in exchange for a halt to rocket attacks on Saigon.

Rusk opened his conference by announcing that the nuclear nonproliferation treaty will be signed on July 1 in Washington, Moscow, and London.

While taking a conciliatory tone, Rusk denounced East Germany's "unjustified, provocative measures that run counter to longstanding international agreement," restricting motor traffic entering and leaving Berlin.

On the efforts to get the 82 surviving crewmen of the U.S. intelligence ship Pueblo returned to the United States by North Korea, Rusk said it is unlikely that military action could get them back alive.

He said the United States offered to have an impartial fact-finding body investigate the Pueblo affair, with the United States acting in accordance with the facts it determined.

This was rejected by North Korea, he said, adding that the United States will continue its efforts to free the men.

the South Vietnamese capital. Harriman expressed belief, however, that the bombardment of Saigon had caused world opinion to turn against the Communists.

Asked how long the peace talks will continue while the fighting rages, Harriman replied: "I haven't the least idea."

The veteran diplomat arrived in Washington to attend the wedding of a granddaughter, Kitty Fisk. He said he would return to Paris July 1.

World Weather

June 21, 1968					
	H	L			
Bangkok	93	79	Naha	75	72
Chitose	57	52	Seoul	81	77
Guam	84	77	Taipei	75	72
Hazumi	75	59	Tokyo	73	61
Manila	91	75			
H L					
Albu'que	101	82	Memphis	91	71
Amarillo	92	65	Miami	89	74
Atlanta	89	69	Milwaukee	63	52
B'ingham	89	65	Moscow	90	73
Bismarck	89	63	N. Orleans	85	63
Boise	83	58	NYC	74	59
Boston	68	60	N. Platte	100	62
Chicago	67	60	Okla. City	86	67
Cincinnati	61	61	Omaha	95	71
Cleveland	64	47	Paris	68	50
Denver	97	67	Phila.	74	62
Des Moines	92	67	Phoenix	115	74
Detroit	72	49	Pittsburgh	70	48
Duluth	53	44	Port., O.	73	41
Fargo	81	60	Rapid City	86	63
Fort Worth	86	69	Reno	88	47
Hong Kong	86	78	St. Louis	90	65
Honolulu	84	78	St. Paul	72	60
Ind'polis	79	61	Salt Lake	90	68
Jack'ville	89	75	San Antonio	84	70
Jakarta	91	75	San Diego	76	61
Kansas City	93	74	San Fran.	62	55
Las Vegas	109	77	Seattle	68	51
London	64	54	Shreveport	88	71
L.A.	86	61	Sydney	62	47
Louisville	83	64	Tucson	109	76
Melbourne	52	49	Wash.	79	63