

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1968

Established 1887

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, etc.

PARIS WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 43-57 (6-3). Tomorrow...

Johnson Steps Up War on Inflation; Creates Price Unit

By Frank C. Porter WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP)—President Johnson announced the creation of a Cabinet Committee on Price Stability today in an economic message that counseled restraint and sacrifice at home and retrenchment overseas.

The war against inflation was Mr. Johnson's dominant theme. His message abounded in warnings against "an intensified wage-price spiral... a feverish boom... a possible financial crisis... irreversible urban deterioration and social explosion... economic isolationism... a spiraling slowdown in world economic expansion."

U.S. Travelers May Have to Prepay Tax

By Hobart Rowen WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP)—The Johnson administration has decided not only to ask for a tax on travel expenditures in excess of \$10 a day, but also to urge "withholding" of the tax by means of a regulation before a traveler takes his trip.

Suspends UN Efforts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The State Department said today that the United States is willing to try once again to achieve the release of the USS Pueblo and her 83-man crew through direct talks with the North Koreans at Panmunjom.

U.S. Is Willing to Discuss Pueblo Again at Panmunjom

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McNamara Calls Red Casualties 10 Times U.S.'s

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But U.S. Has 4-to-1 A-Superiority

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REPRISAL—Brig. Gen. Nguyen Ngoc Loan, chief of South Vietnam's national police, executes a captured Viet Cong officer. "They killed many Americans and many of my people," said Gen. Loan after he had slain the guerrilla with a pistol bullet.

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Allies Bomb Capital Again

Reds Hit More Towns; Saigon Fight Continues

SAIGON, Feb. 1 (AP)—For the second straight day allied planes bombed guerrilla elements in Saigon itself and sniper fire still sounded in the streets tonight.

Fighting continued to rage in the countryside after three days of a major Communist offensive.

Elements of the U.S. Fourth Infantry Division were lifted by helicopter into the mountain resort town of Dalat just before nightfall, and the U.S. command said action there "was continuing."

Earlier, in a communiqué, the American command announced that the Viet Cong had overrun a U.S. military police billet in Dalat and held the center of the city.

An American Embassy spokesman denied, however, that this meant the enemy controlled the town.

The U.S. command said elements of the First Air Cavalry Division had secured Quang Tri city, provincial capital in the northernmost part of the country.

In fresh action reported tonight, the command said the airfield at Vinh Long, in the Mekong Delta about 60 miles southwest of Saigon, had come under mortar attack.

The town of Vinh Long was reported being hit by a small arms attack.

Cholon Bombed

[In Saigon, South Vietnamese Marines battled their way into the Buddhist An Quang Pagoda in the Chinese district of Cholon and killed or captured the Viet Cong snipers who had taken cover inside with 200 refugees.

During the seven-hour battle, dive bombers hit the deserted slums around the pagoda to flush out other snipers, United Press International reported.

[Roof-top snipers occasionally still peppered at the U.S. Embassy, which the Viet Cong besieged for seven hours yesterday.

[South Vietnamese Marines and paratroopers today wrested two key positions from the Viet Cong at Tan Son Nhut airbase in heavy fighting from building to building, then mopped up remnants of the guerrilla assault team.

A battalion of Marines with machine guns blazing recaptured the Vietnamese armored command headquarters about a mile northeast of the base, where a handful of Viet Cong were holed up.

[Police Chief Nguyen Ngoc Loan personally led a police attack on a Saigon hotel to dislodge Viet Cong who had held its top floor for 36 hours and had fired on President Nguyen Van Thieu's helicopter when he tried to land on the roof of his palace nearby, Reuters reported.

[The guerrilla squad was wiped out after six of the Viet Cong, including a 17-year-old girl, had surrendered.

A mother and her six children were machine-gunned to death in Saigon as they took cover behind sandbags when the Viet Cong overran the Army compound in which they lived. Beside the children's crumpled bodies lay a broken toy dog and a shattered doll, their gifts for Tet, the lunar new year.

Their father, Lt. Col. Nguyen Van (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

This whole campaign is a go-for-broke proposition... There is some evidence... he is about to run out of steam. But he has some reserves yet to be committed.

Gen. Westmoreland Predicts Main Attack Is Yet to Come

By Peter Braestrup SAIGON, Feb. 1 (WP)—Gen. William C. Westmoreland warned tonight that Hanoi's "main effort" was yet to come around the isolated Marine outpost at Khe Sanh, just south of the Demilitarized Zone.

"This whole campaign is a go-for-broke proposition," the general told a press conference here. "He has put forth a maximum effort."

The 53-year-old commander of the 480,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam spoke as the ground fighting in the hinterland continued with no signs of abating.

Reports of the fighting remained tardy and fragmentary. The U.S. mission tonight released these figures for all casualties in the unprecedented three-day-old enemy "anti-city" offensive.

Enemy losses: 4,989 killed and 1,852 detained. Allied losses: 555 killed and 1,698 wounded—including 232 Americans killed and 929 wounded and 300 South Vietnamese troops killed and 727 wounded. Civilian casualties were said to be heavy.

Phase Two' for Reds

On Jan. 17, Gen. Westmoreland was quoted as saying that the Communists "seem to have temporarily run out of steam" but that heavy fighting could be expected soon in the northern First Corps sector, including the 5,000-man Marine outpost at Khe Sanh.

He did not then mention the possibility of prior generalized attacks against Saigon and other heavily populated areas.

Today Gen. Westmoreland described the current wave of raids and attacks as "phase two" of a three-phase plan "drafted in Hanoi last year."

The first phase, the general said, began in late October and continued until mid-January.

He said Hanoi coupled military tactics with a psychological war campaign, including "peace feelers" and a rumor campaign in Saigon suggesting that a coalition government including the Viet Cong, was in the offing.

The North Vietnamese, he contended, also fostered a renewed worldwide propaganda campaign in favor of a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam. Had such a halt occurred, Gen. Westmoreland said, enemy forces would have been better supplied and equipped than they are.

Also as part of the first phase, he said, the enemy launched attacks in the Dak To area in Kontum province, scene of bitter fighting last fall, as well as in heavily populated areas of central Vietnam, along vital Route Four in the Mekong delta, and in Cambodian border areas north of Saigon.

High Cost Cited These thrusts, he said, were variously aimed at recovering control over areas recently pacified by allied troops, at forcing U.S. troops to shift away from populated areas, and to inflict politically unpalatable casualties on U.S. forces.

"Phase Two," the general said, has unfolded since 6 p.m. Monday when the Tet New Year's holiday began and South Vietnamese security "would be at a low ebb."

The current enemy drive, the general said, was aimed primarily at infiltrating populated areas, destroying government installations, and hitting allied military headquarters. At the same time, he said, the enemy shelled and attacked key airfields to "curtail our ability to react" to Communist ground thrusts.

Gen. Westmoreland stressed the high cost of current thrusts to the enemy. "There is evidence to suggest he is about to run out of steam," the general said. "But he has some reserves yet to be committed."

To some extent, the general indicated, he had pulled back troops from the Cambodian border, especially in the Third Corps area around Saigon, to meet the threat. But he did not claim to have redeployed his forces to meet a nationwide Tet offensive.

"I tell there would be fireworks during the Tet period but I thought it would happen either before or after Tet," the general said. He called the enemy effort a "bold one, characterized by treachery and deceit."



WARRIOR'S WELCOME HOME—A South Vietnamese officer carries the body of his child, executed with the rest of his family by the Viet Cong who overran his home in a military compound while he was leading his troops against guerrillas in Saigon street fighting.

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No. 26,509

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 6-7, 1968

Established 1887



IN SPITE of the darkness of this hour, we must not despair. We must not lose faith in our white brothers.

—Dr. Martin Luther King, after four Negro girls were killed in an Alabama church bombing.

Martin Luther King

Slaying Sets Off a Wave of Violence; Johnson Cancels His Talks in Hawaii

Civil Rights Leader Shot By a Sniper

By Earl Caldwell

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 5 (NYT)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who preached non-violence and racial brotherhood, was fatally shot here last night by a distant gunman who then raced away and escaped.

Four thousand National Guard troops were ordered into Memphis by Gov. Buford Ellington after the 39-year-old Nobel Prize-winning civil rights leader died.

A curfew was imposed on this shocked city of 550,000 inhabitants, 40 percent of whom are Negro.

Police director Frank Holloman said the assassin might have been a white man who was "50 to 100 yards away in a flophouse."

Dr. King was shot while he leaned over a second-floor railing outside his room at the Lorraine Motel, chatting with two friends just before starting for dinner.

One was a musician, and Dr. King had just asked him to play a Negro spiritual, "Precious Lord, Take My Hand," at a rally in support of striking Memphis sanitationmen.

Hit in Neck Paul Hess, assistant administrator at St. Joseph's Hospital, where Dr. King died despite emergency surgery, said the minister "received a gunshot wound on the right side of the neck, at the root of the neck, a gaping wound."

"He was pronounced dead at 7:05 p.m., Central Standard Time by staff doctors," Mr. Hess said. "They did everything humanly possible."

Police issued an alarm seeking a young white man reported to have rushed out of a building across the street after the shooting, who might have dropped a Browning automatic rifle with a telescopic sight before leaping into a car.

Arkansas state police, across the Mississippi River from Memphis, received an alert to watch out for a white car driven by a white man, dark-haired and dressed in a dark suit.

Dr. King had come back to Memphis Wednesday morning to organize support once again for 1,300 sanitation workers who have been striking since Lincoln's Birthday. A week ago he led a march in the strikers' cause that ended in violence, with a 16-year-old Negro killed, 62 persons injured and 200 arrested.

In Room All Day Yesterday he had been in his second-floor room—No. 306—throughout the day. Just about 6 p.m. he emerged, wearing a silkish-looking blue suit, and a white shirt.

Solomon Jones Jr., his driver, had been waiting to take him by car to the home of the Rev. Samuel Kyles, of Memphis, for dinner. Mr. Jones said later he had observed "it's so outside, put your topcoat on" and Dr. King had replied, "O.K., I will."

Dr. King, an open-faced, genial man, leaned over a green iron railing to chat with an associate, Jesse Jackson, standing just below him in a courtyard parking lot.

"Do you know Ben?" Mr. Jackson asked, introducing Ben Branch, (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Negroes Loot, Fight Police in 20 Cities

NEW YORK, April 5 (Special)—Racial violence broke out in at least 20 American cities last night following the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

It showed signs of continuing throughout the weekend, today schools in several states had to be closed because of student rioting and more violence in the streets was reported.

As the shock wave rolled through the country's ghettos last night, raging Negroes poured into the streets, burning, looting and battling police with guns and rocks. Some of them just stood crying.

Three persons died and scores were injured. The National Guard was called out in the District of Columbia, Tennessee

and North Carolina. In Washington, Black Power leader Stokely Carmichael urged Negroes to "take to the streets to revenge" the assassination of Dr. King.

The worst violence appeared to be in New York, Washington, Nashville and Tallahassee. In Memphis, the scene of the murder, despite official statements that the city was "under attack" there were no serious injuries reported. A state of shock seemed to daze much of the murder city.

In Washington, police said, George Fletcher, a 28-year-old white man, was stabbed to death and his three white companions wounded when attacked by a group of Negro youths.

Several hundred persons gathered around Dr. King's Washington headquarters as news of the slaying spread. They soon broke away into the night, stoning police cars and looting shops over a 15-block area. Police rushed Washington's entire 2,800 man force into action and brought the disturbance temporarily under control by dawn today. Some 60 persons were reported injured and 88 arrested.

Mayor Walter Washington, a Negro, reported "considerable damage to one large neighborhood," but praised "those hundreds of thousands of our citizens who responded to calls for calm and cooperation."

The Washington violence subsided during the early morning. Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

The President To Seek New Rights Action

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, April 5 (WP)—President Johnson today said that he has asked Congress to hear him in joint session Monday evening to outline new civil rights recommendations.

Later in the day the White House announced that Mr. Johnson had canceled his scheduled trip to Honolulu for a Vietnam strategy meeting.

The President, flanked by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, spoke to the nation in a brief televised address from the White House after a meeting with civil rights leaders and with leaders from all branches of the government.

He said he wished to go before Congress "at the earliest possible moment" to present recommendations for action—"constructive action instead of destructive action in this hour of national need."

Mr. Johnson said he did not overstate the case last Sunday night when he spoke of divisiveness tearing the nation.

Stand Against Violence The President said: "If we are to have the America we mean to have, all men, of all races, all regions, all religions must stand their ground to deny violence its victory in this sorrowful time and all times to come."

The President said he "deeply believe that the dream of Martin Luther King has not died with him."

"Men who are white—men who are black—must and will join together now as never in the past to let all the forces of division know that America shall not be ruled by the bullet but only by the ballot of free and just men."

The President said that in recent years he has moved toward opening the way of hope and opportunity for justice and that together "we shall overcome."

In announcing the cancellation of the Honolulu trip, the White House said Mr. Johnson would decide later when and where he would meet Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the U.S. commander in Vietnam, and South Korean President Chung Hee Park, with whom he was also due to confer.

Heavy Hearts The death of the Rev. Martin Luther King leaves "the hearts of America heavy," the President told the leaders at a meeting in the cabinet room.

Vice-President Humphrey joined the high-level talks. Others attending the session included Mayors Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind., and Walter Washington of Washington, D.C., both Negroes; the Rev. Walter (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



SAD JOURNEY—Mrs. Martin Luther King heads toward her Atlanta home in the rain shortly after hearing that her husband had been murdered, accompanied by Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen, holding an umbrella, and an unidentified woman.

Hoover Heads Search

'Substantial Leads' in Manhunt for Killer

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 5 (Special)—Attorney General Ramsey Clark said today that "we've got some substantial leads" toward finding the assassin of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

The Attorney General made the statement at an impromptu press conference held on the ramp of the Memphis airport as Dr. King's coffin was being flown to Atlanta.

In answer to a question he said, "There is no indication of a conspiracy. All the evidence we have is that it is the work of one man."

Mr. Clark told newsmen that Federal Bureau of Investigation director J. Edgar Hoover is personally supervising federal participation in the search for Dr. King's assassin.

The Attorney General said he would remain in Memphis to confer with Mayor Henry Loeb, with Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee and with police authorities.

Mr. Clark said the investigation was extending beyond "the immediate area" but refused to elaborate or discuss details of accumulated evidence.

Shortly before Mr. Clark made his comments, a short, balding white man was arrested while emerging from the building in which the sniper hid. But the man did not fit the description of the assassin, and authorities did not disclose the reason for his arrest.

The man was carrying a suitcase and cardboard box. Memphis police chief Frank Holloman confirmed that "certain evidence has been found which we believe will be helpful in apprehending the suspect."

The killer blew a gaping hole in Dr. King's neck with a single round from a 30-06 Remington pump-action rifle while the 39-year-old Nobel Peace Prize winner stood alone on the balcony of his hotel in the Negro district.

FBI agents were told today that the sniper wore a "silly smile" and registered under the name of "John Willard."

Mrs. Brewer told newsmen she checked a new tenant in to apartment 3 of the rundown dwelling about 3:30 p.m. yesterday. His description fits the one of Dr. King's assailant given out earlier by police.

"He paid his \$850 week's rent in cash, with a \$20 bill and two quarters and registered under the name of John Willard," Mrs. Brewer said.

"He had a silly smile. I'll never forget that smile," Mrs. Brewer said.

Mrs. Brewer said her tenant had no luggage. Both she and her husband, Frank, 48, confirmed that they heard the shot, believed fired from a communal bathroom, that killed Dr. King.

Mrs. Brewer said the last she saw of her tenant was when she showed him his room. The next time she looked, after the shooting, he was gone.

Three other persons told newsmen that they saw the man believed to be the sniper.

Memphis police director Frank Holloman said a single white man, following an apparently well planned procedure, was the assassin.

He said the investigation showed the assassin checked into the Main Street flophouse at mid-afternoon. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

King's Death Linked With Kennedy's

A Shocked Europe Fears for U.S. Stability

LONDON, April 5 (NYT)—The murder of the Rev. Martin Luther King evoked in Western Europe today a reaction of intense horror at the deed and fear for the stability of American society.

In governments, in the press and among the public there were expressions of sympathy that went altogether beyond formalities. Dr. King was deeply admired in Europe, and held up as a symbol of hope for America.

All the concerns about the United States and its leadership that have grown here in recent years—concerns especially about the Vietnam war and the internal violence of America—were fed by the killing.

Everywhere in Europe, people connected Dr. King's death with the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963. That two men so admired here could so similarly be killed intensified doubts about the character of America today.

"From John Fitzgerald Kennedy to Martin Luther King," "Le Monde," the leading independent newspaper of France, said, "a common tragic link indeed unites men devoted to a common struggle."

The story of Dr. King's murder dominated newspapers, radio and television across Europe. The following were some of the principal developments in individual countries: ITALY—Pope Paul was described,

as personally and deeply grieved. He sent a cable to the apostolic delegate in the United States saying he was "profoundly saddened" at Dr. King's death "in such tragic and deplorable circumstances."

The Pope's cable, speaking of himself in the third person, continued: "He prays that the virtues of justice and fraternal love, for which Dr. King stood, can come to be respected everywhere. His Holiness implores the omnipotent God to give the consolation of divine grace to his family and friends desolated by his death."

President Giuseppe Saragat cabled President Johnson: "Speaking for all the Italian people, I join in the mourning of free America for the death of its great son, Martin Luther King, victim of racist barbarities."

BRITAIN—Members of all parties in the House of Commons introduced a motion expressing "horror at the brutal and senseless murder" and pledging to "eliminate racial discrimination in this country."

Edward Heath, leader of the Conservative party, called Dr. King's death "a great tragedy." He said "it cannot do anything but make racial problems more difficult."

SWITZERLAND—UN Secretary-General U. Thant, who was visiting Geneva, sent Mrs. King a cable praising her husband for having "worked so unceasingly and by non-violent methods for the cause of peace, international understanding and human rights."

The Rev. Eugene Carson Blake, General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, cabled Mrs. King that her husband "was in my judgment the outstanding Christian minister in our country."

WEST GERMANY—Both houses of Parliament in Bonn stood in silence to pay tribute to Dr. King. Foreign Minister Willy Brandt spoke for the government and called the murder "a real tragedy."

BEIGIUM—Premier Paul Van den Boeynants called the assassination a "monstrous crime with incalculable consequences." He said it was "an escalation of racial violence of which the American nation will be the victim."

'Izvestia' Sees 'Warning' MOSCOW, April 5 (NYT)—The United States is a nation of violence and racism, "Izvestia" headlined its report on Dr. King's murder.

An editorial in the Soviet government newspaper charged that U.S. authorities feared Dr. King, talked him 15 times, and were unwilling to defend him from death threats.

"The shot was well aimed," the editorial said. "It was intended by the murderer as a warning to the Negro movement before the coming long hot summer."

U.S. Begins Diplomatic Moves For Talks With Hanoi Envoys

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, April 5 (WP)—The United States has begun diplomatic inquiries to arrange a site and time to meet a North Vietnamese envoy, informed sources said yesterday.

Administration officials expressed the hope and belief that Hanoi's charge that U.S. planes have penetrated deep into North Vietnam will not endanger the expected meeting.

The Pentagon's swift announcement of an "immediate investigation" of the alleged bombing, far beyond the limits set by President Johnson, was designed to neutralize any threat to the delicate diplomatic situation, U.S. diplomatic officials initially were stunned by the report and expressed certainty that if a bombing took place it was a miscalculation on someone's part.

Administration sources said that the United States has begun to inquire through diplomatic channels how to initiate the "contact" that Hanoi and Washington each offered publicly on Wednesday.

Geneva, publicly mentioned on Sunday by President Johnson for a meeting site, is a strong contender.

Officials refused to say what channel the United States is using to establish a meeting place. On Sunday, before President Johnson's speech that announced a partial halt in the bombing of North Vietnam, an advance text

of the President's speech was passed by Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin. It is believed that Moscow first sent that news to Hanoi.

As of late yesterday, informed sources said, the United States has seen nothing directly from Hanoi beyond its dramatic public statement of Wednesday morning.

In it, North Vietnam expressly limited its present readiness for diplomatic contacts to "determining... the unconditional cessation of the U.S. bombing raids and all other acts of war... so that talks may start." The United States, on the contrary, seeks full-fledged talks about "bringing this war to an end," as the President put it in his reply Wednesday.

Speculation circled the globe about possible meeting sites and again about whether there was a covert Washington-Hanoi deal preceding the public announcements.

Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield said he believed the President "went in cold... took his chances, and now it looks like he's getting some results." However, he added to the speculation by saying: "I wouldn't be surprised if there were some contacts" between Hanoi and Washington since the President's speech Sunday night.

Administration sources said that there were none, despite all the speculation in world capitals. These sources said that, as one put it, "This is chasing phantoms. We were like two ships in the night."

Wilson Shuffles Cabinet; 16 Changes Are Announced

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, April 5 (NYT)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson shuffled his cabinet tonight in a move to improve the Labor government's image and strengthen his personal position.

The most significant step was a big promotion for Mrs. Barbara Castle, a left-wing leader who has been Minister of Transport. She got the title of first secretary and a new job as Minister of Employment and Productivity.

Mr. Wilson seemed to be building Mrs. Castle up as a counterweight to Roy Jenkins, whose influence as Chancellor of the Exchequer has been mushrooming. Mr. Jenkins is on the Labor party's right and is seen as an eventual challenger to Mr. Wilson himself.

But the change also put the red-haired Mrs. Castle in a somewhat ironic policy position. She will have the critical duty of driving the government's wage restraint policy past left-wing opposition in the party.

Altogether, Mr. Wilson announced 16 changes in the government tonight. But most of these were switches from one job to another, and no new faces were brought in at the cabinet level.

Loyalty to Wilson To informed observers it appeared that Mr. Wilson was carefully avoiding the introduction of any new top-level ministers who might be less than loyal to him.

There has been speculation that, with the government so unpopular, any serious slip by Mr. Wilson in the future could lead to a cabinet revolt against him. The only conceivable alternative at the moment is Mr. Jenkins.

Any new men Mr. Wilson could bring into the cabinet would almost inevitably have to be from the right or center of the party. He may have feared that their instinct, in a crisis, would not be to support him.

It was considered especially significant that Mr. Wilson left on the job the most widely criticized cabinet member—Peter Shore, Minister of Economic Affairs. He has run into increasing laughter and joking in the House of Commons.

Mr. Shore's chief qualification, as his critics see it, is loyalty to the Prime Minister. As a result of today's shuffle his department loses the responsibility for the key incomes policy, but he stays in the cabinet.

Only one cabinet member was forced out altogether—Patrick Gordon Walker, who was Minister of Education. An old Wilson supporter, he started in the Labor government as Foreign Secretary but failed to win his seat in Parliament. When he did come back, he went to Education.

RAF Jet Buzzes Parliament, Flies Under Tower Bridge

LONDON, April 5 (UPI)—A Royal Air Force jet fighter trainer buzzed the Houses of Parliament and an office building today, then swooped under London's famous Tower Bridge.

Hundreds of startled onlookers watched the faster-than-sound, two-seater aircraft buzz Parliament and the Shell-Mex skyscraper, a few blocks apart on the north bank of the Thames.

Then the swept-wing plane banked, headed downriver and swooped under the bridge's permanently closed footway, which stands about 140 feet above the river, between the span's two massive Gothic towers.

The central span of the bridge, about 110 feet below the footbridge, was teeming with traffic as the jet screamed overhead.

The RAF said it was investigating the incident. The pilot faces stern disciplinary measures. Flying below 1,000 feet over the city is banned.

An RAF spokesman said the aircraft was a Hunter, a British-made warplane which served as a first-line fighter with the RAF in the mid-fifties and is now used mainly for pilot training.

At least four other pilots, including a Texan, have flown under the footway and between the towers of Tower Bridge.

The Texan, Gene Thompson, made the flight in 1954 with a small single-engine propeller-driven Auster to impress a girl friend. A British druggist was fined £100 (\$290 before devaluation) for the feat in 1951.

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1968

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER - PARIS: Variable clouds...

London ... 10 L.A. ... 10 L.A. ... 10 L.A.



MONEY—Many Paris banks temporarily ran out of cash, cut customers transactions.



TRASH REMOVAL—No Paris trash collections since Saturday. This stack near Opera.

Unions Say 6 Million Strike

France Approaches Paralysis; De Gaulle Weighing Reshuffle

Consults Ministers On Crisis

By Ronald Koven PARIS, May 20.—President Charles de Gaulle called in his ministers one by one today to get their views on how to handle the current crisis.

Reliable sources say he is seriously considering a sweeping cabinet shakeup to present a new, more liberal face of his regime to the strike-paralyzed country.

The purpose of the interviews was said to be to gauge the temper of each man, to "give each one confidence."

There is no question of changing Prime Minister Georges Pompidou, but a number of other posts are reportedly slated to be given to younger figures known for their competence and liberal views.

The consultations are also understood to have included a series of interviews conducted by Bernard Tricot, the Secretary-General of the Presidency, with high civil servants for major subcabinet posts.



TRANSPORT—With rail service halted, army trucks brought commuters into Paris.

Gold Up to \$42.30; Franc Supported

By John M. Lee LONDON, May 20 (NYT)—French strikes brought confusion to European financial markets today and helped push the price of gold to another new high of \$42.30 an ounce.

The gold market was active particularly in Zurich, where there was a heavy French demand for gold coins.

The foreign exchange dealer of a big American bank in London said: "For a time, we were refusing to buy francs because of the strikes and rumors."

Some French banks ran short of cash to meet mass withdrawals, Frenchmen turned to their traditional haven from currency unrest—gold.

The Paris Bourse quoted gold at \$42.17 an ounce, second only to the \$44.35 quoted on March 15 at the height of the international gold crisis.

Buying from French and other sources produced a brisk turnover of 15 to 20 tons at the three big Swiss banks which make up the Zurich gold market.

Gold analysts also saw the French strikes as a consequence of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's policy of foregoing economic expansion and instead accumulating gold for his economic and political maneuvers against the United States.

As some French banks ran short of cash to meet mass withdrawals, Frenchmen turned to their traditional haven from currency unrest—gold.

The London price was set at \$42 this morning and was raised to \$42.30 this afternoon. Some dealers were quoting a wide range of \$42.25 to \$42.75 at the close.

The important question in the gold market is whether the gap between the free market price and the official price of \$35 an ounce widens to the point where belief in the official price (and in the value of the U.S. dollar) is impaired.

Money, Gas, Some Foods Are Scarce

By James Goldborough PARIS, May 20.—France approached paralysis today as the strike movement generalized to embrace several million workers.

The situation was deteriorating rapidly, provoking a run on stores and banks, and by the day's end there were shortages of money, gas and some foods.

On the eve of parliamentary debate on government censure, the generalization of the protest strike reached what the unions said was six million workers.

The Paris region, with 16 percent of France's population, was hardest hit. Its intricate machinery of supply, transportation and communication was badly crippled.

Motor traffic, the only major form of transportation left, barely moved. It took hours to cross town. During rush hours, motorists took to the sidewalks and created jams there.

Viet Cong Says It 'Wiped Out' 253,500 Allies

TOKYO, May 20 (UPI)—The Viet Cong said today it had "wiped out" 253,500 Allied troops since the start of its Tet offensive in January.

In a communique broadcast by Hanoi Radio, the Viet Cong listed these claims for the past 100 days: 253,500 troops "wiped out," 3,000 aircraft "shattered or destroyed on the ground," more than 6,000 military vehicles destroyed.

Marines Kill 109 in Clashes Southeast of Khe Sanh Base

By Joseph B. Treaster SAIGON, May 20 (NYT)—U.S. Marines killed 109 North Vietnamese yesterday as new fighting broke out near the Khe Sanh outpost in the northwestern corner of South Vietnam.

In two battles southeast of the outpost, the Marines lost eight dead and 42 wounded, a U.S. military spokesman said. Both actions were initiated by the North Vietnamese, he said, and showed a renewed aggressiveness on the part of forces that have been quiet in the area for more than a month.

The 304th Division had been withdrawn in April when a large allied force relieved pressure on the Marine garrison and U.S. forces bombed the North Vietnamese heavily.

The government is approaching Wednesday's censure vote in the National Assembly with what appeared to be a temporary reprieve.

2 U.S. Envoys Visit London, Brief Stewart on Parley

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Two American envoys flew in from Paris today and gave Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart an appraisal of the conversations between Ambassador Averell Harriman and the United States and Xuan Thuy of North Vietnam.

The hour-long exchange of views at the Foreign Office was arranged to bring Mr. Stewart up to date with the Paris parley in advance of his visit to Moscow Wednesday.

But the impression among high British authorities, who have been receiving accounts of the proceedings via Washington, seems to be that the conference remains very much in a maneuvering phase with Mr. Thuy, predictably, sticking closely to Hanoi's public position.

This is that there can be no negotiation of major political issues until the Americans quit attacking North Vietnamese territory.

Mr. Harriman told newsmen as he left the South Vietnamese consulate that he and Bui Diem, who is South Vietnam's Ambassador to the United States, had agreed that "the affirmative position taken by the United States delegation in the talks is the correct one, rather than getting involved in the propaganda exercise which has characterized the Hanoi approach."

Mr. Harriman said he wanted "to get down to the substance of the talks" as soon as possible, but added: "That is up to Hanoi."

High Court Agrees to Weigh Drafting of War Protesters

WASHINGTON, May 20 (Special)—The Supreme Court today agreed to take up the issue of the punitive induction into the armed forces of Vietnam war protesters.

The issue has been the cause of a running feud between the Justice Department and Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service System.

Supreme Court Backs Right To Jury in All Criminal Cases

WASHINGTON, May 20 (Special)—The Supreme Court today extended the constitutional right to a jury trial in criminal cases to the states.

In a landmark 7-2 decision the high court set aside a 69-year-old precedent and ruled that all criminal cases should be tried by a jury.



Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Justice Byron R. White, speaking for the court, said: "Because we believe that trial by jury in criminal cases is fundamental to the American system of justice, we hold that the 14th Amendment guarantees a right of jury trial in all criminal cases which were tried by a jury in a federal court, would come within the Sixth Amendment's guarantee."

12 Trampled in Cairo Trying To See Virgin's Apparition

CAIRO, May 20 (UPI)—Egyptian spiritual leaders took action tonight to defuse a tense atmosphere of religious hysteria over reports of new apparitions by the Virgin Mary.

Twelve persons were trampled to death yesterday when thousands tried to force their way into the Archangel Michael's Church where the apparitions were said to have taken place.

Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service System, is seen in a photograph.

Police have now cordoned off the area around the church and a special municipal committee is charging 24 cents for an entrance fee.

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Canada, etc.

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 64-71 (16-21). Tomorrow (little change)...

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

De Gaulle Vows He'll Stay, Dissolves Assembly, Will Hold Elections If the 'Red-Led' Crisis Ends



BACK TO WORK—President and Mrs. Charles de Gaulle arriving at the Elysee Palace yesterday on their return from a day at their home in Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises.

By Ronald Koven PARIS, May 30.—Saying that France is threatened with a Communist take-over, President Charles de Gaulle announced today that he would stay in office and dissolve the National Assembly.

Pompidou Remains in Office; Mitterrand Sees 'Call to War'

Socialist leader Guy Mollet admitted that elections could not be held if the country continues to be paralyzed. But he said he was scandalized by "the officialization of the parallel police" and suggested that it might have been motivated by doubts about the loyalty of the army and the police in a showdown with the workers.

Text of De Gaulle's Declaration

FRENCHMEN, Frenchwomen, being the custodian of the national and republican legitimacy, I have considered in the last 24 hours all the possibilities without exception, which would enable me to maintain it.



BIG PARADE—Majority deputies of the French National Assembly lead the mammoth pro-Gaullist rally leaving Place de la Concorde.

To Get 'Urgent' Tax Rise

President Yields, Agrees To \$6 Billion Spending Cut

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, May 30 (Special)—President Johnson said today the "urgent" need for a tax rise would make him reluctantly accept Congress's price of a \$6-billion spending cut.

Russian View Of Cohn-Bendit Is 'Werewolf'

MOSCOW, May 30 (Reuters)—The Soviet Communist party newspaper "Pravda" today labeled Daniel Cohn-Bendit and his allies "werewolves" splitting the progressive movement against capitalism.

Hundreds of Thousands of Gaullists Claim the Streets

PARIS, May 30.—Hundreds of thousands of Gaullists, quiet these many days as the streets of Paris were occupied by their opponents, demonstrated today on the Champs-Elysees.

Czech Central Committee Expels Ex-President Novotny

PRAGUE, May 30 (AP)—The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist party early today expelled former President Antonin Novotny from membership in the 110-member body.

Trading in French Francs Is Halted All Over Europe

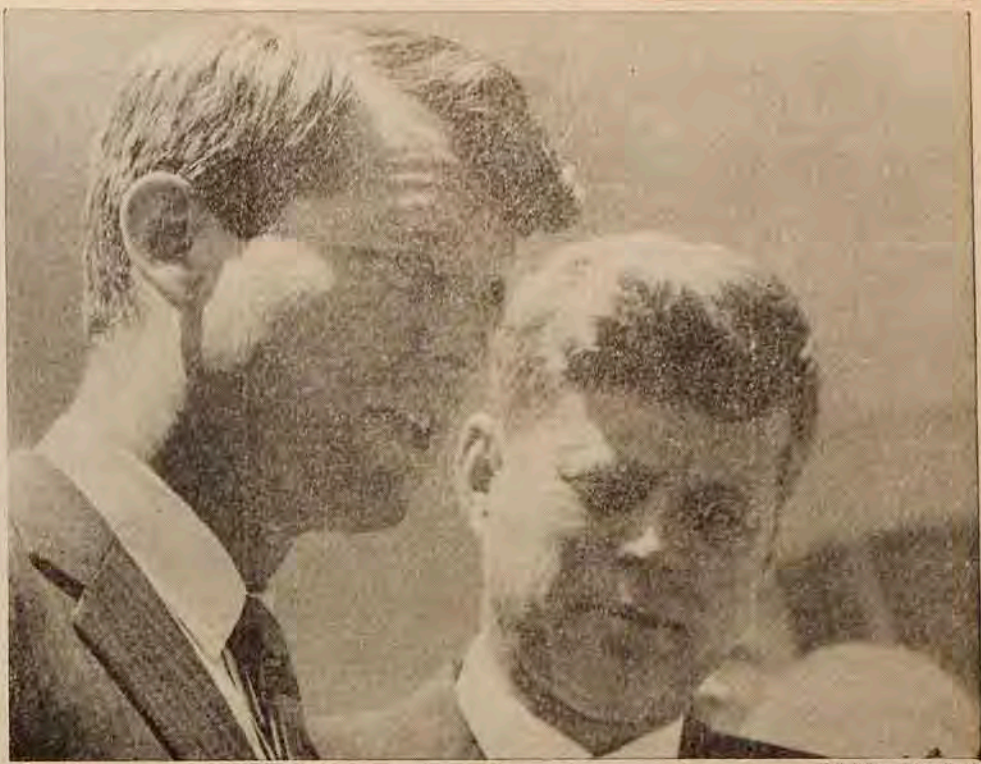
GENEVA, May 30 (Special)—Trading in French francs ground to a halt throughout Europe today following an announcement by the Bank for International Settlements that it would not support the steadily weakening currency.

Johnson Is Hopeful France Will Find Return to Stability

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, May 30 (AP)—President Johnson voiced regret today over France and hopes that the people of France "will find a way to return to stability."



Associated Press.



United Press International.

THE CAMPAIGNER—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, seeking votes in Los Angeles, is thronged by an eager crowd.

THE BROTHERS—President John F. Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy, then Attorney General, at the White House.

Robert Kennedy's Career—The Man and His Magical Name

IN his brief but extraordinary political career, the 42-year-old, Massachusetts-born Robert Francis Kennedy was attorney general of the United States under two presidents and senator from New York. In these high offices he exerted an enormous influence on the nation's domestic and foreign affairs, first as the closest confidant of his brother, President John F. Kennedy, and then, after President Kennedy's assassination in 1963, as the immediate heir to his New Frontier policies.

The Kennedy name, which John had made magical, devolved on Robert, enabling him, against great odds, to win a Senate seat from a state in which he had little or no previous association. The Kennedy aura also permitted him to complete this year for the Democratic presidential nomination and to gain important victories in the preference primaries. Wherever he went he drew crowds by evoking, through the sound of his Boston-accented voice and his physical appearance, a remarkable and nostalgic likeness to his elder brother.

At the same time, Sen. Kennedy called forth sharply opposed evaluations of himself. For those who found him charming, and sincerely brilliant, devoted to the welfare of his country, there were others who vehemently asserted that he was calculating, overly ambitious and ruthless.

Proof of Selflessness

Those who praised him regarded his candidacy for his party's presidential nomination this year as proof of his selflessness. They quoted with approval his announcement on March 16, in which he said: "I do not run for the presidency but to propose new policies. I run because I am convinced that this country is on a perilous course and because I have such strong feelings about what must be done, and I feel that I'm obliged to do all I can."

Those who questioned his motives pointed out that his candidacy was posed only four days after the New Hampshire primary, in which Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy had demonstrated the political vulnerability of President Johnson.

Sen. Kennedy's partisans tended to ignore his inconsistencies or to belittle them. And even many voters who expressed reservations about him were certain that, in public office, he would do "the right thing."

To criticize Sen. Kennedy

could respond with asperity or angry chilliness. To the fervor and adulation of his supporters he seemed curiously aloof, exhibiting neither pleasure nor fright. Those close to Sen. Kennedy noticed that his eyes rarely sparkled, but instead, were sad and withdrawn and that his manner was unemotional.

Sen. Kennedy's campaign speeches—as well as those he delivered in the Senate—were, for the most part, devoid of oratorical fire and flourish. He spoke in an even baritone; there were no crescendos and little outward expansiveness. His only gestures were to chop the air with his right hand for emphasis or to brush back his shaggy forelock when it slipped down over his forehead.

His campaign humor was self-deprecating, an effort to divert criticism to his account. He asked a rally in Fort Wayne, Ind., whether the city would vote for him. Otherwise, he went on, he and Ethel and their ten children would have to go on welfare. "It'll be less expensive," he continued in a deadpan voice, "just to send us to the White House. We'll arrange it so all ten kids won't be there at once, and we won't need to expand the place. I'll send some of them away to school—and I'll make one of them attorney general."

Tireless Campaigner

Sen. Kennedy was an indefatigable campaigner, able to put in a 16-hour day of stress and tension and then to sleep briefly before going through another equally strenuous day. Indeed, he seldom seemed to relax, whether he was campaigning or not, for he played as concentratedly as he worked. He was, for instance, a vigorous touch football participant, a hardy skier, a pace-setting mountain climber and a swimmer who didn't mind plunging into the cold Pacific surf on an Oregon beach, an exploit few in that state ever attempted.

Commenting on Sen. Kennedy's public and private extroversion, William V. Shannon wrote in his book "The Heir Apparent":

"In his compulsive athleticism, his reckless risk-taking, his aggressiveness, he seems to be driven by something not accounted for by the realism which engage him and not compatible with the high seriousness of his public ambitions."

Sen. Kennedy was, of course, aware of what was said about him, for he not only read omnivorously but he also employed a large staff of experts and advisers to brief and counsel him.

He often conceded that he was aggressive, explaining semihumorously: "I was the seventh of nine children. And when you come from that far down, you have to struggle to survive."

The Mayor's Grandson

Robert was born Nov. 20, 1925, in Brookline, Mass., a fashionable suburb of Boston, the son of Joseph R. and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy. His father, the son of poor South Boston parents, was then already amassing a fortune in the stock market and associated enterprises. Home (the family moved in 1928 to the Riverdale section of New York and then to Bronxville, N.Y.) only at intervals, he left the day-to-day running of the family to his wife, who was the daughter of John F. (Honey Fitz) Fitzgerald, who had served three terms in the House of Representatives and was mayor of Boston.

When Robert was born, his brother Joseph Jr. was 10 and John was 8. (Edward was born in 1932.) Thus Robert passed his early years as the little brother, with two older brothers and five young sisters—Rosemary, Kathleen, Patricia, Jean, and Eunice. "He was the smallest and thinnest, and we feared he might grow up puny and girlish," his mother recalled, adding: "We soon realized there was no fear of that."

Not only were Robert's sisters tomboyish, but he was also prodded to competitiveness by his father and by Joseph Jr., who served as a surrogate father to his siblings.

Grim Determination

Although Robert, as a youth, was overshadowed by his older brothers, he displayed grim determination to succeed.

He was a Harvard sophomore when Joseph Jr., on whom the family had pinned its political hopes, was killed in a Navy plane over the English Channel in 1944. Deeply affected, Robert traveled to Washington on his own several months later and persuaded Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal to assign him as a seaman to a destroyer recently named for his brother.

Robert spent the remainder of the war in the Caribbean, returning to Harvard in 1948. There his tenacity gained him a place as end on the football team, although he weighed only 160 pounds and stood 5 feet 9 inches tall. After graduation in 1948, he went to law school at the University of Virginia, where he took his degree in 1951.

That same year, after admission to the Massachusetts bar, he joined the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice in

Washington and spent two years prosecuting a somewhat dreary succession of graft and income tax evasion cases without notable splash.

Mr. Kennedy's first—and ultimately controversial—venture into the public limelight occurred in 1953, when he was named one of 15 assistant counsels to the Senate subcommittee on investigations.

The McCarthy Era

His immediate superior was Roy M. Cohn, the group's chief counsel. Above them all was the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R., Wis., whose name was soon attached to the committee. It rapidly acquired a bad reputation among liberals and intellectuals for its harassing of witnesses in its investigations of alleged Communist conspiracies and plots in the government. Robert had obtained his job through his father, who had contributed money to Sen. McCarthy's anti-Communist campaign. He got along well with the senator although not so well with Mr. Cohn, a circumstance that plagued Sen. Kennedy when he became, years later, a professional liberal.

After a dispute with Mr. Cohn over the committee staff, Mr. Kennedy resigned in mid-1953, but rejoined it in February, 1954, as counsel to the Democratic minority. The following year—after the Army-McCarthy hearings—he succeeded Mr. Cohn as chief counsel and staff director when Sen. John J. McClellan, D., Ark., became committee chairman.

In that post he pursued investigations into alleged Communist influence and helped to develop some of the conflict-of-interest cases involving personalities in the Eisenhower administration. Sen. McClellan liked him, for he was a persistent questioner of witnesses and a pertinacious investigator.

One result was that Sen. McClellan chose Mr. Kennedy as chief counsel of the Senate's select committee on improper activities in the labor or management field when it was organized in January, 1957. Mr. Kennedy immediately began a headline-making inquiry into the affairs of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters under the presidency of Dave Beck. Beck was later imprisoned for filing false income tax returns.

Hoffa Investigation

Mr. Kennedy's sharp questioning of Beck before the Senate Rackets Committee, as the McClellan group was generally known, drew down on him the accusation that he was anti-labor at worst and unsympathetic to the working man at best. This charge was compounded when he investigated James R. Hoffa, Beck's successor, in 1958.

Hoffa, who was eventually convicted and jailed for jury tampering and misuse of union funds, called Mr. Kennedy "a young, dim-witted, curly-headed smart-aleck" and "a ruthless monster."

Mr. Kennedy left the Racke's Committee in 1959 to manage his brother's campaign for the presidency.

As his brother's visitor, Robert Kennedy never bothered to hide his political muscle in 1960. Answering one politician's complaint, he said:

"I'm not running a popularity contest. It doesn't matter if they (the politicians) like me or not. Jack can be nice to them. I don't try to antagonize people but somebody has to be able to say no. If people are not getting off their behinds and working enough, how do you say that nicely? Every time you make a decision in this

business you make somebody mad."

After John Kennedy defeated Richard M. Nixon, he appointed Robert as attorney general. He was reluctant at first, saying: "Everything I do will rub off on the President." He was also sensitive to the likely charge that the appointment was nepotistic.

John Kennedy, however, wanted his brother in the cabinet as an absolutely loyal and dependable confidant. "I told him," the President said later, "that I had made up my mind and didn't want to talk about it any more."

As attorney general, Mr. Kennedy was notably active in the civil rights field, which brought him into bitter conflict with Southern segregationists and white supremacists. He was responsible for the federal display of force that permitted James H. Meredith to register as the first acknowledged Negro student at the University of Mississippi in 1962. Mr. Kennedy intervened with federal marshals in Alabama when whites there threatened Negro freedom marchers. He filed numerous voter-discrimination suits and pressed for enactment of additional civil rights legislation.

Although Mr. Kennedy's exertions in behalf of the black community earned him the wrath of Southern white leaders, he was criticized by some Negroes, including the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, on the grounds that he proceeded too slowly in advancing racial equality.

'Call Bobby'

Because of his special relationship with the President, Mr. Kennedy had a hand in virtually every phase of the administration. A White House aide said that a familiar order from the President was: "Call Bobby, get together with him and come back with an idea on this."

The President turned to him not only on a host of domestic matters but also in foreign affairs. After the Cuban Bay of Pigs fiasco in 1961, Mr. Kennedy was appointed to lead an investigation into the Central Intelligence Agency, whose miscalculations were believed responsible for the failure of the attempt to invade Cuba.

Again, when Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Melina, the Dominican dictator, was assassinated in May, 1961, Mr. Kennedy participated in policy talks as his brother's representative.

In the Cuban missile crisis with the Soviet Union in 1962, Robert Kennedy was one of those who opposed suggestions for an air attack on Cuba without warning. "It will be another Pearl Harbor in reverse," he added.

He urged, instead, the policy of a restrained ultimatum to the Soviet Union to remove the missiles. His position was adopted, and it proved to be a diplomatic device that ultimately allowed the Soviet Union to retreat gracefully from its belligerency.

First Assassination

Mr. Kennedy was lunching at his home in McLean, Va., on Nov. 22, 1963, when he was informed of his brother's assassination in Dallas. Stunned, his shoulders drooping, his face solemn, he was at the airport when the presidential plane landed in Washington with the President's body, his widow, Jacqueline, and the new President, Lyndon B. Johnson. During the public rites that preceded and followed the funeral, he never left his slate-in-law's side.

The assassination plunged Mr. Kennedy into deep grief that amounted virtually to melancholy.

For some time after President Kennedy's funeral Robert Kennedy was uncertain about his future. Asked when he might return to his office, he replied: "I don't know. I don't have the heart now."

When his lassitude lifted, he resumed his cabinet post work and began to shoulder his responsibilities as head of the Kennedy family and to replan his political life. Reportedly, his dealings with Mr. Johnson, never very intimate or polite, became more strained.

Although Mr. Johnson sent him on a trip to the Far East in January, 1964, to confer with the leaders of Indonesia and Malaysia over a crisis between those countries, Mr. Kennedy had apparently decided that he preferred domestic to foreign politics.

In the spring, there was speculation that he might be Mr. Johnson's vice-presidential running mate in the fall. About the same time, Democratic leaders in New York suggested that he might run for the Senate from that state, although he was then a resident of Virginia and a voter in Massachusetts.

His Hopes Fade

Whatever hopes he had for a place on the national ticket were faded shortly before the convention when Mr. Johnson eliminated all cabinet members from consideration for the vice-presidency. Mr. Kennedy was

not pleased, and resigned almost immediately to run for the Senate from New York.

He leased a home at Glen Cove, on Long Island, and, putting into operation the political power structure that he had erected for his brother in 1960, won the nomination against only token opposition.

He defeated Kenneth B. Keating, the incumbent Republican, handily in a campaign that demonstrated the visceral appeal he and the Kennedy name had for voters. In the Senate, he was at once a national figure. He received more than 1,000 letters a day, including a premature request for a copy of his inaugural address. In the 3 1/2 years since he took his seat in 1965, his popularity as measured by nationwide polls, either equaled or exceeded that of Mr. Johnson. He was constantly making speeches or public appearances. Although he also worked at his Senate job, he was not an insider and some of his colleagues thought him brusque and brusque.

His reputation with the public, however, was enhanced by speeches expressing concern for the poor, for Latin America and for housing and welfare projects. He also gained adherents for his questioning of the United States role in the war in Vietnam. On this issue he differed sharply with Mr. Johnson, but his position was less dovish and more conciliatory to Mr. Johnson's views than that

of either Sen. McCarthy, his principal rival in the primaries, or Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Manchester Affair

Sen. Kennedy could be acrimonious in a dispute, especially where the Kennedy family was involved. Last year, for example, he went to great lengths to have changed "The Death of a President," William Manchester's book on President Kennedy's assassination.

As published, the book skirted episodes that could possibly reflect on Kennedy political relationships.

Despite the urging of friends, Sen. Kennedy refrained from contesting Mr. Johnson's renomination until after the New Hampshire primary on March 12.

Thereafter, however, he fought keenly for the nomination, winning key primaries in Indiana, Nebraska and California.

Quarreling with him was his wife, the former Miss Ethel Skakel, of Greenwich, Conn., to whom he was married in 1950. Mrs. Kennedy is expecting their 11th child in January.

Their other children are Kathleen Harrington, 16; Joseph Patrick, 15; Robert Francis, 15; David Anthony, 12; Mary Courtney, 11; Michael Lemoyne, 10; Mary Kerry, 6; Christopher George, 4; Matthew Maxwell, 3; and Douglas Harriman, 14 months.

—ALDEN WHITMAN (NYT)



Delmas.

FAMILY—Sen. and Mrs. Kennedy with their ten children, from left: Matthew, 3; Christopher, 4; Mary Kerry, 6; Mary Courtney, 11; Kathleen, 16; Douglas (held by Mrs. Kennedy), 14 months; Joseph, 15; Robert, 15; David, 12, and Michael, 10



United Press International.

AT THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL—Sen. Kennedy assisting his brother's widow, Jacqueline, after the coffin was lowered into grave at Arlington National Cemetery.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, etc.

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cool and foggy... LONDON: Fair... NEW YORK: Partly cloudy...

No. 26,674 PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1968 Established 1887

Mrs. Kennedy to Wed Onassis Next Week

By Maxine Cheshire WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP)—Mrs. John F. Kennedy will marry Greek shipping tycoon Aristotle Onassis sometime next week.



Mrs. John F. Kennedy



Aristotle Onassis

mind late last spring. One source close to her said she disclosed her plans to her late husband's family in May, before the assassination of her brother-in-law, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

he was 16 and is still an Argentine citizen. With \$60, he went into the tobacco import business and became a millionaire before he was 25. He is now one of the world's richest men, with a fortune that is estimated upward from \$300 million.

Rumors Continue in Washington

Hanoi Party Paper Rejects Any Deal on Bombing Halt

By Charles Mohr HONG KONG, Oct. 17 (NYT)—An authoritative Hanoi newspaper said today North Vietnam continues to "categorically reject" American demands for reciprocity in exchange for a possible complete cessation of U.S. bombing.

line taken by Nhan Dan today. The Hanoi article criticized Mr. Johnson for saying in a speech on Oct. 10 that North Vietnam "maintains an intransigent policy that does not meet the minimal requirements of fairness."

Gorton: One Point to Decide Before U.S. Makes Statement

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Prime Minister John G. Gorton said today there is only one point to be ironed out before the United States can make a statement on reports of a complete cessation of American bombing of North Vietnam.

No 'Politics With Peace'

Nixon Will Back Johnson If He Moves to Halt Bombs

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 17 (WP)—Richard M. Nixon gave President Johnson full support today to move to a complete bombing halt of North Vietnam.

Saigon Opposition Mounts To Unconditional Bomb Halt

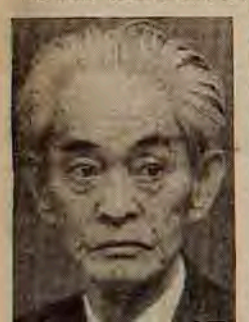
SAIGON, Oct. 17 (NYT)—A fresh wave of opposition to an unconditional bombing halt was developing among South Vietnamese politicians today as high-level talks continued between the American mission and President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Death Tolls Fall on Both Sides As War Continues at Slow Pace

SAIGON, Oct. 17 (NYT)—The ground war in South Vietnam continued at a slow pace today as military authorities reported still another decline in the number of Americans killed.

Japanese Author Kawabata Wins Nobel Literature Prize

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17 (NYT)—The Nobel Prize in Literature was awarded today to a Japanese for the first time since the prizes began in 1901.



Yasunari Kawabata

He is Yasunari Kawabata, a 69-year-old traditionalist, who was cited "for his narrative mastery, which with great sensibility expresses the essence of the Japanese mind."

Psychological Novels The Japanese author is respected for such subtle psychological novels as "Snow Country" (1935), "Thousand Cranes" (1949) and "Kyoto" (1962).

The award was announced at noon by the academy's secretary, Karl-Ragnar Gierow, in the Swedish Academy's offices in the 18th-century stock exchange building in the oldest part of Stockholm.

The spare statement bore only the author's name, birth date, three works and the citation. This contrasts with the custom of providing full biographical and critical background and lent weight to reports that the academy had been undecided until the last minute between Mr. Kawabata and some other undisclosed writer.

There are 15 functioning members in the prestigious 18-seat Swedish Academy, which comprises established authors. The academy had been criticized in recent years as unduly conservative with a

U.S., Spain Hold 'Positive' Talks On Bases Pact

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Maria Castiella met with Secretary of State Dean Rusk for 70 minutes today in what Spanish Embassy officials described as "very significant" talks about the U.S.-Spanish military base treaty.



U.S. medal winners Tommie Smith, center, and John Carlos saluting at ceremony.

Black Power Protest at the Olympics

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17 (Special)—In a challenge and a protest, two American Negro athletes raised black-gloved fists and bowed their heads as they received their Olympic medals and the U.S. national anthem was played.

NPD Dissolves in W. Berlin To Avoid Possible Allied Ban

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (NYT)—West Germany's right-wing National Democrat party has announced the dissolution of its organization in Berlin to avoid possible allied action and evade repercussions from Eastern Europe.

Harriman, S. Vietnam Envoy Hold a 70-Minute Meeting

PARIS, Oct. 17 (UPI)—U.S. Ambassador Averell Harriman conferred in private today with South Vietnam's chief observer at the peace talks amid reports that Saigon was blocking a Hanoi-Washington agreement.

Kosygin Departs From Prague

PRAGUE, Oct. 17 (NYT)—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin today flew to Moscow after signing a Kremlin-dictated treaty legalizing the Soviet military presence in Czechoslovakia.

Declining Totals

The number of South Vietnamese and North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers reported killed has also been declining for about a month.

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mild, overcast, occasional showers. Temp. 46-49 (8-6). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 46-48 (6-7). LONDON: Cloudy with rain and sleet. Temp. 45-56 (5-2). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 45-57 (6-3). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 53-59 (13-4). NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. 46-51 (10-3). Yesterday's temp. 45-52 (7-0). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

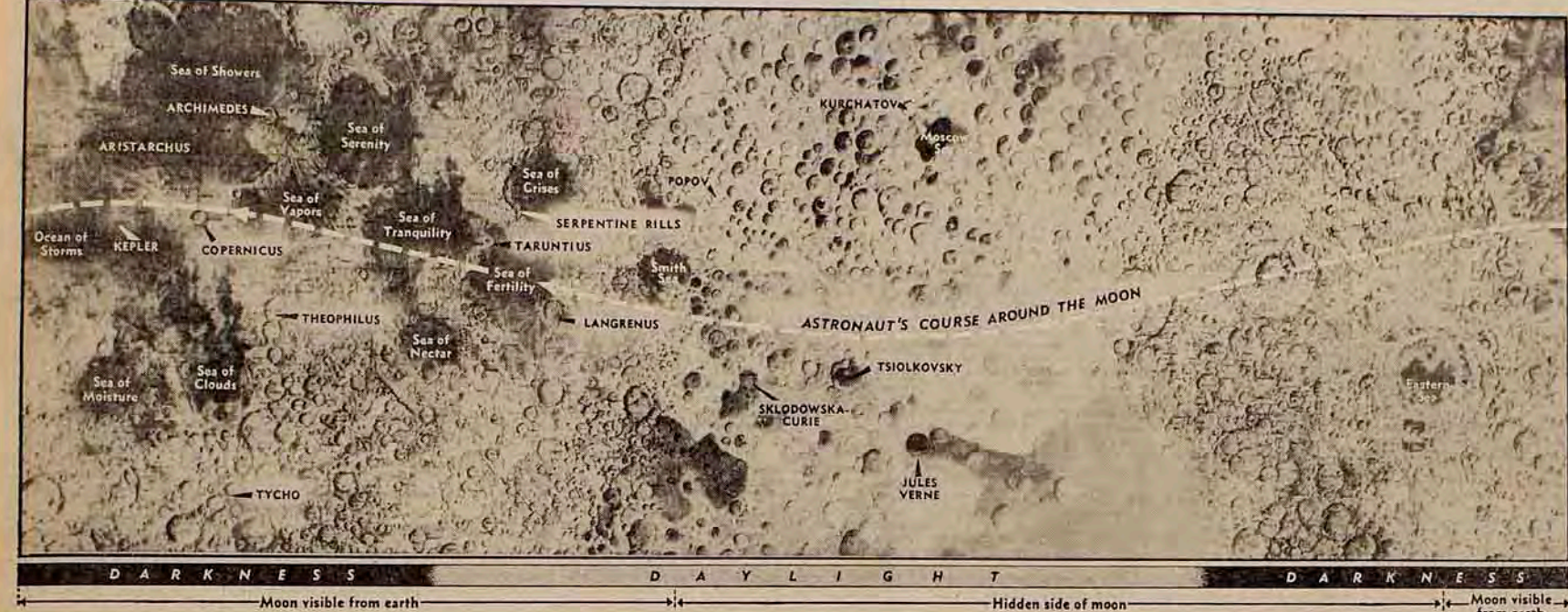
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1968

Austria 8	Belgium 10	Denmark 12	France 15	Germany 18	Greece 20	Ireland 22	Italy 25	Japan 30	Lebanon 35	Luxembourg 40	Netherlands 45	Norway 50	Portugal 55	Spain 60	Sweden 65	Switzerland 70	Turkey 75	U.S. Military 80	U.S. Postal 85	Yugoslavia 90
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No. 26,732

Established 1887

Apollo Orbiting Moon, Heads Back Today



Surface Looks Like 'Dirty Beach Sand'

Refiring of Engine Critical for Return

By Al Rossiter Jr.

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 24 (UPI)—America's Apollo-8 space pioneers blasted into a Christmas Eve orbit around the moon today and flashed back a live television picture showing its gray surface looking "like dirty beach sand with a lot of footprints."

Apollo-8 looped around the back of the moon at the end of its 230,000-mile adventure from earth and then, at 1025 GMT, ground controllers triumphantly shouted after an anxious 36-minute wait:

"We've got it! We've got it! Apollo-8 is in lunar orbit."

Col. Frank Borman, Capt. James Lovell and Maj. William Anders thus became the first humans to orbit the earth's natural satellite. They were the first humans to be able to gaze—without instruments—at the moon's mysterious hidden side.

Two hours later, they turned on their small television camera, aimed it out a window and showed television viewers on earth what the moon looks like from 132 miles high.

Cernik Seeks To Reassure Czech People

Calls Smrkovsky Not 'Ready to Retire' Yet

By Alvin Shuster

PRAGUE, Dec. 24 (NYT)—Premier Oldrich Cernik sought tonight to calm a continuing uneasiness here, telling Czechoslovaks not to "lose heart" in the present "difficult and complicated" situation.

In a wide-ranging Christmas Eve speech to the people, he said Josef Smrkovsky, one of the most popular progressives in the present leadership, now out of favor with the Soviet Union, is "not so old yet as to be ready for retirement."

And he said that at the secret Czechoslovak-Soviet conference two weeks ago at Kiev no agreements had been signed and no discussions held "concerning either the leadership of the party or the leadership of the state."

Both issues—Mr. Smrkovsky's fate and the Kiev conference—have stirred workers, students, writers and others here who express open fears that Mr. Smrkovsky, chairman of the National Assembly, would soon be ousted to satisfy the Russians and that this was all settled at the Kiev session.

The chairman's supporters, who have threatened demonstrations and strikes if he goes, were particularly disheartened because of a speech earlier this week by Gustav Husak, who for the first time publicly suggested that Mr. Smrkovsky, a Czech, be replaced by a Slovak when the new Czech-Slovak federal state is created Jan. 1. Mr. Husak, a powerful voice in the leadership, is a deputy premier and also head of the Slovak party.

'It's So Great to Be Home'

Pueblo Crew Greeted in U.S. By Kin Amid Smiles, Tears

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 24 (UPI)—The men of the captured intelligence ship Pueblo, some smiling and waving, others with tears welling in their eyes, reached home today.

The 82 crewmen who were held captive in North Korea for 11 months filed in single file from the two giant Air Force C-141 transports along a red carpet while a navy brass band played "California Here I Come."

Comdr. Lloyd M. Bucher, limping and appearing gaunt and gray, walked first off the plane, waved and headed straight into the arms of his wife, Rose, who grabbed him and held him for a full minute before letting him go.

The other men followed quickly behind him and within a few moments they were bouncing children, some they had never seen, and reassuring mothers that they were all right.

"During the wait for the crew's arrival, Mrs. Bucher stood beside Mr. and Mrs. Duane Hodges, parents of the Pueblo crewman,

Johnson Sees Peace Hopes At Christmas

Prayerful Message To Troops in Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (Reuters)—President Johnson said today the world is "brightened with the hope of peace."

In a traditional Christmas message to the U.S. armed forces abroad, President Johnson said: "My respect, my admiration, and my appreciation—these I send you in fullest measure from my heart."

"This Christmas, the world is brightened with the hope of peace. When it comes—when hope turns to substance and the guns are quiet once again—it will come because you have pursued it with courage and skill."

The statement, which was broadcast to all U.S. forces abroad, made no mention of specific areas of conflict or specific peace negotiations.

"Your Destiny"

President Johnson added: "The signal on which my voice travels to you unites us all—from the White House to bunker—all along that line which stretches around the globe, where you stand your vigil on the freedoms we cherish."

"It was your destiny to serve your nation in an hour of crisis. To you fell the hard duty of preserving freedom in the agony of war—during a restless time of doubt and division. But you have stood as the rock of our resolve that freedom shall endure on the earth."

Mr. Johnson noted that this was his last Christmas message as commander in chief of the U.S. forces, and said "... I will remember you all the days of my life, as the patriots who manned the watch towers in a time of peril, so that we might live as free men."

PIONEERING A NEW FRONTIER—The Apollo astronauts spent Christmas Eve following their course around the moon (white dashes), 70 miles above the surface. This map, drawn from photographs taken by Soviet spacecraft, shows some of the larger features. Below, the moon as photographed and televised by Apollo yesterday.



Probe Asked By Johnson On Beatings

By Warren Unna

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (WP)—President Johnson today ordered an "urgent investigation" into Comdr. Lloyd M. Bucher's assertion that the North Koreans had beaten and bruised his Pueblo crew.

Tom Johnson, acting White House press secretary, announced the president and the government were "seriously concerned" with reports of the crew's treatment that they wanted the matter pursued.

As a practical matter, however, U.S. officials saw little chance of anything coming of it. An "investigation" implies a demarche to North Korea if there is evidence for charges.

Since the administration sees little hope of even getting the North Koreans to meet again to discuss the return of the Pueblo itself, North Korea is not expected to make any apologies for its 11-month-long treatment of the Pueblo's captive crew.

"No Evidence"

In another aspect of the Pueblo case yesterday, it was learned that a secret presidential fact-finding committee told Mr. Johnson earlier this year that there was "no evidence" that the Pueblo had been within North Korea's 12-mile territorial water limit when North Korea captured the ship last Jan. 23.

The committee in its oral report to the president also found the chances "99 to 1" against the Pueblo ever having intruded within that 12-mile limit during the two weeks it was probing off the North Korean coast prior to its capture.

The committee was headed by George W. Ball, former under secretary of state and U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Italian Steel City Jammed For Pope's Midnight Mass

Taranto, Italy, Dec. 24 (AP)

—Pope Paul VI came to this steel city in deep southern Italy this Christmas Eve and said midnight mass as a gesture toward workers.

The papal plane—a chartered Alitalia jetliner—touched down at Taranto's Grottaglie military airport.

Pope Paul stepped from the jet to be greeted by civil authorities and 21 bishops of the Puglia region.

Then the 71-year-old pontiff got into a chauffeured car for the drive to the Taranto steel mill. The drive went under wooden arches with lights, specially erected for the papal visit. Some 30,000 persons with small, flickering torches turned out to welcome him.

A half-million people jammed this city of nearly 200,000 residents on the instep of the Italian boot for the dramatic Christmas Eve visit.

"Viva Il Papa!"

"Viva il papa!" shouted many of the watchers as the pope's open automobile rolled past. The throng had poured into Taranto all day Monday and today—in cars and specially scheduled trains, on motorcycles and on foot.

They came from all over southern Italy—peasants, laborers, clerks, farmers, nuns and priests—to participate in a historic event in the 2,000-year history of their church.

Pope Paul's visit here to say mass among the workers of the giant Taranto steel plant was the first ever by a pope for a mass in a factory.

The giant influx of faithful

Italian Steel City Jammed For Pope's Midnight Mass

exceeded all expectations, straining regional security forces to the limit. Fearing possible outbreaks of anti-papal demonstrations by supporters of a rebel parish in Florence, police set up strong security precautions.

No Roman pontiff has ever come to this city, situated in one of the most desperately poor sections of poor southern Italy.

The Christmas Eve mass was set in a rolling plate mill on an altar built with two pipeline sections and a huge four-ton steel slab under floodlights that bathed the mill in an eerie glow.

More than 12,000 workers massed, many of them from booming refineries and shipyards on the Gulf of Taranto.

The \$560 million semi-automated steel mill is one of Europe's largest. In 1968 it produced about one fifth of Italy's steel.

Pope to Redeem Goods of Poor From Pawnshops

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Vatican announced this Christmas Eve that Pope Paul VI has paid for the pawnshop debts of poor Romans who had pawned clothes, shoes and blankets and didn't have the money to buy them back for Christmas.

The Vatican said the pontiff had given an undisclosed sum to the Rome Savings Bank, which runs all pawnshops in the city, to cover all such outstanding debts so that items could be returned to their owners.

Bank sources said hundreds of poor families would benefit.

The pope's money was given as a Christmas gift for the needy.

Italian Steel City Jammed For Pope's Midnight Mass

They were being joined by their two married daughters, Lynda Robb and Luci Nugent, and their grandchildren, two-month-old Lucinda Robb and 18-month-old Lyn Nugent.

In keeping with family tradition, the White House said, the Johnsons planned their opening of gifts around a gaily decorated Christmas tree this evening.

Perilous Yule Trip

MUNICH, Dec. 24 (AP)—A 16-year-old East German boy crossed the border into Bavaria last week hidden in a crate of the type commonly used for Christmas packages, border police said today. He nearly froze to death in a four-day transit from Leipzig.

Borman Radios on Christmas Eve

at the Episcopal Church near the Space Center. "It was supposed to lay read tonight," he said, "and I couldn't quite make it."

His Prayer

"Give us O God, the vision which can see Thy love in the world, in spite of human failure," prayed Col. Borman in his rapid, steady voice cutting through the static of inter-

Lunar Gravity

As Apollo-8 had passed behind the moon on its flight from earth, the main engine was fired for four minutes to slow the spacecraft's speed by about 2,900 miles an hour to allow lunar gravity to pull the astronauts into an initial elliptical orbit. Four hours and 23 minutes later, at 1422 GMT, a nine-second burst lowered Apollo-8 into a near-circular path 69 to 71 miles high.

The astronauts planned to stage a special telecast on their ninth swing around the moon and then head home after completing their tenth pass tomorrow morning.

Just before Apollo-8 passed behind the moon, a ground controller radioed: "The custards in the oven! Safe journey, guys."

"Thanks a lot, troops," came back Capt. Lovell's cheery voice. "See you on the other side."

A spokesman at mission control counted down the seconds while the controller told them: "You're go all the way."

Then, from the spokesman: "We've had loss of signal with Apollo-8."

Apollo-8 shot into the radio silence of the moon's back side at 0949 GMT.

Anxious Wait

While behind the moon, Col. Borman fired the moonship's main rocket engine for four minutes. But ground control had to wait until the spacecraft emerged on the other side of the moon before learning that the engine had acted on command and the mission had not ended prematurely.

Too long an engine blast would have sent Apollo crashing on the lunar surface. No engine response would have made the spacecraft return to earth after one loop behind the moon.

There was a delay of two minutes between the time the astronauts were scheduled to have established radio contact with earth and when the first voice communications were made.

"We've placed a call," a ground controller said.

"Where standing by..."

"Where looking at the entire data. It looks good." But there was no voice contact with the capsule.

Then: "We've got it! We've got it!"

The official public spokesman announced: "Apollo-8 is now in lunar orbit. There's a cheer in this room now."

Once contact was established, the astronauts sounded as if they were orbiting earth instead of the moon a quarter of a million miles away.

"Reading you loud and clear," reported the astronauts as they answered the radio call from earth.

Four hours later, after two lunar orbits, Col. Borman triggered Apollo-8's big engine to lower the

Prayer From the Moon Asks Peace on Earth

planetary space from 230,000 miles away.

"Give us the faith to trust Thy goodness in spite of our ignorance and weakness. Give us the knowledge that we may continue to pray with understanding hearts, and show us what each one of us can do to set forward the coming of the day of universal peace. Amen."

"Amen," repeated ground communicator Mike Collins.