

Shots Fired Over Line In Korea

Tension Heightens Over Pueblo Talks

SEOUL (UPI)—Four new gunbattles were reported Saturday between U.S. and North Korean soldiers along the Korean truce line as tension heightened over efforts by the United States to obtain the release of the intelligence ship USS Pueblo and its 83-man crew.

U.N. Command spokesmen said that in one incident a small band of North Korean infiltrators hurled a number of hand grenades at a United Nations Command guardpost along the western sector of the truce front.

The other three incidents were gunfire exchanges between American troops and Communist soldiers across the border. No casualties were reported on the American side.

The sporadic firefights were reported as intensified sources in Seoul said another meeting between U.S. and North Korean Communist delegates would be held within the next few days in the Panmunjom truce-village on the edge of the buckled Pueblo.

It was announced earlier that a secret session of the Panmunjom Military Armistice Committee had been held Friday in an attempt to free the ship and its crew, seized by the North Koreans last week off their coast.

U.S. Rear Adm. John V. Smith met with North Korean Army Maj. Gen. Pak Chung-hee but what transpired at the meeting was not disclosed. No newsmen were present.

Observers believed the secret Pueblo negotiations, shifted to Panmunjom after the North Koreans made clear they would refuse to come to the United Nations, would be long and drawn out.

Powerful voices of discontent rose meanwhile in South Korea against U.S. handling of the Pueblo case and the Jan. 21 truce agreement, by a band of 31 North Koreans bent upon an assassination of President Park Chung-hee.



AP Photo

VIETNAMESE Ranger escorts captured 16-year-old guerrilla girl from Saigon's Cholon area where she was apprehended after firing a machinegun in the area of the American PX.

Enemy Toll Climbs To Over 15,000 Americans Push To Free Red Hold On Saigon, Hue

By EUGENE V. RISHIER SAIGON (UPI) — American bombers and tank columns relentlessly pounded Communist-held areas of Saigon today, and U.S. Marines mounted a door-to-door push to recapture the city of Hue.

The U.S. military officials said the Communists had lost more than 15,000 men killed during their nation-wide offensive which began last Monday evening. Despite the heavy losses, the U.S. commanders warned the Communists could still regroup and mount new attacks.

The officials said heavy fighting raged in Hue, the ancient imperial capital, where the Viet Cong flag, red and yellow with blue over the Citadel since Wednesday.

At last reports the flag was still flying over the Citadel, the high-walled palace in the center of the city where Vietnam's kings and queens lived when the country was a monarchy known as Anam.

CITADEL ENTERED

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"An estimated two enemy companies were fleeing over the Southwest wall of the Citadel at noon yesterday (Saturday)," the military communique reported today.

U.S. Marines advanced house

to-house and door-to-door through the war-ravaged city, engaging Viet Cong and North Vietnamese snipers in fighting reminiscent of World War II.

In Saigon, American commanders reported held up in the Chinatown section of Cholon, and Communist sniper fire rang through the streets. American commanders estimated that elements from 10 Communist divisions still were in the Saigon area Sunday.

At least eight significant battles erupted in the Mekong Delta south of Saigon where Viet Cong troops were said to be using boys 13 and 14 years of age.

(See C1; A-4, Col. 4)



AP Photo

U.S. Marines Keep Automatic Weapon Ready While Watching Street In Hue

Vietnam Since 1954—What Has Changed?

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
The Associated Press
The Communist effort in Vietnam never hit its peak. A general Communist offensive seemed in the making. In the background were indications of a Communist willingness to talk about peace.

The Communist thrusts were judged as much political and psychological as military. One aim, apparently, was to raise an outcry in the adversary's homeland against appalling bloodletting; another, to impress the world with Communist strength and persistence, to show that a modern Western army could not win military victory in this sort of warfare.

Less than 15 years ago, Indochina was of little concern to most Americans. They knew vaguely that French rule of the area was being challenged by a group called the Viet Minh led by Ho Chi Minh. Then came Dien Bien Phu, the splitting of Indochina and eventually the commitment of 500,000 Americans. Today the situation is different—and yet how different? Some of the parallels and distinctions are explored in this article by a reporter who was there in 1954.

which the French lacked, and at least the facade of an elected government exists in the South.

Nevertheless, the echoes of 14 years ago have a melancholy sound. Projected against what is going on now, here are excerpts from this writer's 1954 Indochina notebook, jotted down in the North and South in advance of the battle of Dien Bien Phu at which the French finally were beaten.

THEN AND NOW

1954—"The Viet Minh offensive now appears to be reaching its peak, but the war is also political. The attacks seem a prelude to political action in the

form of appeal to public sentiment in France, an effort to provoke a world outcry to stop the cruel losses."

Today—Many interpret the Communist effort as aimed at settlement in the United States and the world. As last week's attacks started, the Communist newspaper Nhan Dan in Hanoi was appealing for "ever-stronger world protest."

1954—Dien Bien Phu is unimportant strategically. The French say Ho Chi Minh is weakening himself for a paper prize. But Ho is not after a strategic advantage but a political one. This is a political war more

than ever, now at the peak of military action. Ho, after a victory which would be a propaganda success, would have the world prepared to hear his voice at Geneva and the Vietnamese people prepared to hear it, too."

Today—If a conference ultimately takes place, the heavy expenditure of Communist strength in the week's battles could be read as a quest for propaganda victory to strengthen the Communist position in the world's eyes.

A DYING NATION

1954—"In Northern Indochina you are watching a nation slowly die. It could be saved, but not the way things are going. A year from the Communists, there is no political force here, no ideal, no bandwagon, no leader, no adequate answer to Ho Chi Minh's promises. Saigon's grafts and politicians are plugging money and actually helping supply the Viet Minh."

One of his wisest thinkers among the French, the Americans said the non-Communist

(See Vietnam; A-4, Col. 1)

On The Inside

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The poor and the underprivileged—white and black—will get help from the N.C. Diocese of the Episcopal Church. The accent is on jobs, education and housing, A-3.

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ROBERT McNAMARA

has been secretary of defense for seven explosive years. The story of the man on the hot seat and what happened to him is on A-17.

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REASON FOR ATTACKS

"And what is going on now?" The Communists in the week past mounted attacks with a look of a general offensive. They struck at the heart of Saigon. They massed troop concentrations in the north, and seized large portions of some cities, including the old-city citadel in the heart of Hue, the ancient imperial capital. Possibly, perhaps for psychological reasons, they planned to set up in Hue a government to seek recognition abroad, and thus be in a strong position to approach a bargaining table.

Negotiation was in the offing early in 1954, though much further advanced than it is today. The Communists had called their peace feelers in the latter part of 1953. While the war raged in Indochina, diplomatic efforts centered on convening a conference at Geneva. The Communists seemed determined to be in the strongest possible position before such a conference took place.

The Communists today also may see a conference as inevitable—with the need to be stick-

ing for as much advantage as possible. Today's situation, however, is greatly dissimilar in

many respects: enormous Allied military power can be brought to bear, including the air power

which the French lacked, and at least the facade of an elected government exists in the South.

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McCarthy Peace Move Is Waning

Gallup Poll

have set no limit to the price which it's willing to pay for a military victory, (in Vietnam.)

THE PRESIDENT'S gains over McCarthy have coincided with a steady rise in the proportion of people who approve of the way Johnson is handling his job, from a low point of 38 per cent in October to 48 per cent in the latest survey.

CHICAGO (AP)—A baby girl whose parents had been turned away from a hospital shortly after she was born died in another hospital Saturday.

One policeman helped the parents but they said another would not. The couple, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Johnston of suburban Northlake, started for Columbus Hospital on Chicago's North Side Friday.

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(See C1; A-4, Col. 4)

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More Negroes Planning To Seek Office This Year

BY JAMES ROSS
Daily News Staff Writer
Negro politicians have been predicting there will be more members of their race running for office in North Carolina this year than at any time since 1900. Events are beginning to bear this out.

Dr. Rudolph Hawkins of Char. Lotte, a Democrat, led the way Jan. 13 when he announced he was a candidate for governor. He is the first Negro to run for governor of North Carolina in this century.

Since then, Negro candidates for Congress have emerged in the 1st and 4th districts and a

Negro woman has the endorsement of a 2nd District political organization if she wants to run.

ALL THREE are Democrats. It is reported that Negroes may offer for Congress also in the 9th, 8th and 9th districts.

The last time North Carolina sent a Negro to Congress was in 1898. George H. White of Edgecombe County, a Republican, was re-elected to a second term that year from the 2nd District. White was the last Negro congressman from the South.

Before he announced his candidacy, Dr. Hawkins said that if he did run he would set up a statewide organization "to further my

own campaign and to encourage other black candidates to run."

David Stith of Durham, the Negro candidate for Congress from the 4th District, took Hawkins at his word. Stith told the Daily News he was counting on Hawkins, candidacy to bring out other Negroes.

"I WILL undoubtedly help any situation in the 4th District because we will have some of the same statewide organizations working for both of us," Stith said.

Stith would not elaborate on the nature of the organizations. Presumably, he referred to civil

rights organizations as well as political groups.

Stith, 38, is president of Southeastern Business College in Durham. His only previous venture

into politics was in 1965 when he ran for the Durham City Council and lost. He will oppose Congressman Nick Galifianakis of Durham in the Democratic primary.

THE OTHER announced Negro candidate for Congress is L. C. Nixon, president of the New Negro chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Nixon will run against 1st District Congressman Walter Jones of Farmville in the Democratic primary.

In the 2nd District, Mrs. E. M. Clayton of Warrington is reported to be considering running

against Democratic Congressman L. H. Fountain of Tarboro. A Negro political group, "The Second Congressional District Political Organization," met last week in Warrington and endorsed Mrs. Clayton for the Democratic nomination.

Mrs. Clayton is the wife of a lawyer. She is a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University and is now a second-year law student at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

NORTH CAROLINA has sent only four Negroes to Congress. All four were Republicans and none served more than two terms. They were J. A. Hyman

of Warren County, who served one term, 1875-77; J. E. O'Hara of Halifax County, 1883-87; Henry P. Cheatham of Vance County, 1889-93, and White, 1897-1901.

Hyman was the only one of the four who had not attended college and O'Hara was the only carpenter in the lot. According to Leffer and Newsome's history book, "North Carolina," at least, one Negro congressman, Cheatham, "won the respect of both races."

North Carolina never had more than one Negro representative in Congress in any one session.

(See More Negroes; A-5, Col. 1)

to Sheridan General Hospital.

"It was the closest hospital," Carlson said. "I rushed into the lobby and said, 'A woman has just had a baby in the car outside.'"

Carlson said a nurse and doctor came out, and the Johnstons were directed to Edgewater Hospital, more than a mile away.

A spokesman for Sheridan General Hospital said the decision was based on Sheridan's lack of facilities for care of newborn infants.

So the couple and the policeman went to Edgewater Hospital. The baby died there.

The coroner's office said the cause of death was not determined immediately.

Earlier, in the couple's drive to a hospital, Johnston said, he had stopped outside the Edgewater police station. A policeman was coming out of the building, he said, and Johnston asked for help.

"He said, 'Johnston related, 'He was going off duty and couldn't help me.'"

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