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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY  
CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE  
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

FOIA Case: 79540A  
3 November 2016

JOHN GREENEWALD  
THE BLACK VAULT



Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of 25 October 2014, which was received by this office on 27 October 2014, for records related to the "January 21, 1968, a US Air Force B-52 bomber carrying four hydrogen bombs crashed into the frozen ocean on North Star Bay, Greenland near Thule Air Base. An escalating cabin fire had forced the crew to eject from the aircraft. The nuclear payload ruptured and was dispersed during the subsequent explosion and fire atop the ice, resulting in widespread radioactive contamination. Copy of all releasable documents, electronic or otherwise, pertaining to this event, which includes, but is not limited to, letters, reports, photographs, memos, etc." As stated in our original letter to you, dated 29 October 2014, your request has been assigned Case Number 79540. There are no assessable fees for this request.

Your request has been processed under the provisions of the FOIA and some of the documents you requested are enclosed. These documents are press clippings and portions of press clippings from our holdings that are responsive to your request. Additionally, two documents responsive to your request have been referred to another agency for their action and direct response to you.

One document responsive to your request has been reviewed by this Agency as required by the FOIA and has been found to be currently and properly classified in accordance with Executive Order 13526. This information meets the criteria for classification as set forth in Subparagraph(s) (c) of Section 1.4 and remain classified TOP SECRET as provided in Section 1.2 of Executive Order 13526. The information is classified because their disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security. The information is exempt from automatic declassification in accordance with Section 3.3(b) of E.O. 13526. Because the documents are currently and properly classified, they are exempt from disclosure pursuant to the first exemption of the FOIA (5 U.S.C. Section 552(b)(1)).

In addition, this Agency is authorized by various statutes to protect certain information concerning its activities. We have determined that such information exists in these documents. Accordingly, those portions are exempt from disclosure pursuant to the third exemption of the FOIA, which provides for the withholding of information specifically protected from disclosure by statute. The specific statutes applicable in this case are Title 18 U.S. Code 798; Title 50 U.S. Code 3024(i); and Section 6, Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S. Code 3605). No portion of the information is reasonably segregable.

Since a document was withheld in its entirety, you may construe this as a partial denial of your request. You are hereby advised of this Agency's appeal procedures.

You may appeal this decision. If you decide to appeal, you should do so in the manner outlined below.

- The appeal must be in writing and addressed to the:

NSA/CSS FOIA/PA Appeal Authority (P132),  
National Security Agency  
9800 Savage Road STE 6932  
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6932

- It must be postmarked no later than 90 calendar days of the date of this letter.
- Please include the case number provided above.
- Please describe with sufficient detail why you believe the denial of requested information was unwarranted.
- NSA will endeavor to respond within 20 working days of receiving your appeal, absent any unusual circumstances.

Sincerely,

*CS Blacker for*

JOHN R. CHAPMAN  
Chief  
FOIA/PA Office |

JAN 25, 1968

# N. Korea Cites 'Conf

## Fabrication Is Charged By Pentagon

From News Dispatches

North Korea claimed yesterday the captain of the USS Pueblo had confessed that he was engaged in "criminal espionage activities" inside North Korean territorial waters when he was captured Tuesday. The United States termed this "a travesty on the facts."

The alleged confession was attributed to Cmdr. Lloyd Mark Bucher. The 38-year-old officer, his 83-man crew and their intelligence ship were taken into custody by North Korean patrol boats and brought to the port of Wonsan.

The (North) Korean Central News Agency quoted Bucher as saying that he was carrying out an espionage mission against the Soviet Union and North Korea for which he and his crew had been offered "a lot of dollars" from the Central Intelligence Agency.

### Alleged Remarks

"Having been captured now, I say frankly that our act was a criminal act which flagrantly violated the armistice agreement and it was a sheer act of aggression," Bucher said, according to the news agency.

"I have no excuse whatsoever for my criminal act as my ship intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and was captured by the naval patrol crafts of the Korean People's Army in their self-defense action while conducting criminal espionage activities," the Commander allegedly said.

### Called 'Fabrication'

In Washington, the Pentagon promptly asserted that the account attributed to Bucher was a "fabrication." It added that "no credence should be given to this contrived statement."

Assistant Secretary of Defense Phil G. Goulding, the Pentagon's chief spokesman, said the "style and wording" of the document published by the North Koreans "provide unmistakable evidence in themselves that this was not

See KOREA, A13, Col. 1



President Johnson and Defense Secretary McNamara discuss Pueblo incident at National Security Council.

Associated Press  
Sea of Japan.

## Age Base

The U.S. demands of artillery ing a ferocious

## e Unit's Action onkin

t C. Albright  
Post Staff Writer  
e Foreign Relations Committee yesterday a decision on investigate developing up to the f Tonkin resolution 3-hour hush-hush

J. William Fulbright described the jury as a "very bitter" in the light incident involving capture on the f Korea of the fence ship Pueblo. said another ng will be called rmine whether to full-dress investi- Tonkin Gulf include wake of a staff IN, A21, Col. 6

## Bomb Parts Found at Site Of Air Crash

By Thomas O'Toole  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Arctic search teams have identified debris at the site where a B-52 bomber crashed off Thule, Greenland, as bits and pieces of at least one of the four hydrogen bombs carried by the plane.

In confirming yesterday that "negligible" amounts of atomic radiation had been detected at the crash site, the Pentagon said that "parts of a bomb assembly were identified among the debris" on the ice of North Star Bay, about seven miles southwest of Thule Air Force Base.

Informed sources said the bomb fragments were either parts of the weapon's fissionable plutonium core or the metal "tamper" that helps hold the core in place inside the bomb canister.

Whether the pieces picked up at the site came from more than one bomb was not known.

For the second time in as many days, search teams

## LBJ Asks Congress to Veto Five-Point Rights Program

By Carroll Kilpatrick  
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Johnson appealed yesterday to a Congress already bogged down in civil rights debate to approve this year the five-point rights program it refused to accept last year.

In his second special message of the new session, Mr. Johnson rejected the advice both of those who argue that enough already has been done and those who declare that violence and force are the only way to effective change.

"These extremes represent, I believe, forms of escapism by a small minority of our people," the President told Congress. "The vast majority of Americans — Negro and white — have not lent their hearts or efforts to either form of extremism."

Declaring that there is an "urgent need" for new legislation, the President recommended:

• A strengthening of Federal criminal laws prohibiting

fare Committee after approval against discrimination by a subcommittee. There has been no House action.

A measure guaranteeing "a fairly chosen and representative jury" in every Federal court, without discrimination in the selection of jurymen. Passed by the Senate last year, the jury selection measure was approved by a House Judiciary Subcommittee yesterday.

• A Federal prohibition

## Ailing Va. Railroad Allowed to Quit

By Richard Corrigan  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The rickety old Washington, Va. & Old Dominion Railroad was dispatched to the graveyard yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Now only a Federal court

selection of courts. No action taken in either Congress so far. • A measure in three stages. practices in the of all housing States. No action has been chamber, and Committee Chairmen. See RIGHT

## Retire at Folger,



People In The News

# I Handling Pueblo Known For His Tact



ADM. JOHN V. SMITH

heartedness than his outer fierceness, according to his friends, and the academy year-book duly noted his good looks and "popularity with the femmes," explaining that "there has always been a beautiful girl waiting for him."

ning varsity letters all four years.

Upon graduation, he was commissioned an ensign and assigned to the destroyer Perry for a three-year tour. He served on several destroyers and cruisers until 1943, when he assumed command of the destroyer Shurrick.

During World War II, he was an aide to Adm. W. D. Leary, chief of staff to President Roosevelt.

After the war, he commanded another destroyer, the Brush, before returning to land duty as head of the armament department of the Navy Proving Ground in Damlgren, Va.

After a year of study at the Armed Forces Staff College in 1949 and 1950, he served on the staff of the commander of the 1st Fleet in the Pacific, and in a similar post with the 7th Fleet. In July, 1952, he assumed command of a destroyer division off the coast of Korea and served until July, 1953.

**Two Children**

Shortly after graduation from the academy, he married Marion D. Zalesky, the daughter of

# Multiple Tax Filer Given New Term

San Francisco (AP)—Leroy J. Deskin, termed "the largest multiple filer in the history of the Internal Revenue Service" by an assistant United States attorney, Wednesday received a maximum prison sentence of three years.

Deskin, 61, the IRS said, would have obtained \$800,000 in refunds if he had succeeded with his 240 fictitious filings. An IRS computer was his undoing.

In addition to the jail sentence, it was recommended he also serve three years and ten months of a previous prison term for the same kind of offense, from which he had been on parole for six months.

**Prisoner Claims  
Pay Violates Law**

Memphis (AP)—A Shelby county penal farm prisoner is seeking freedom on grounds that he is being compelled to work out a fine at \$2 a day in violation of the Federal minimum wage law.

Billy Earl Johnson, 23, based his petition for a writ of habeas corpus on the fact that he is being paid under the required \$1.40 an hour minimum while working out \$491 in fines and court cases.

Johnson was sentenced to six months on the farm after pleading guilty to illegal use of a credit card and passing bad checks. His term ended December 21, but he remains in custody because he could not pay the fine.

**Centenarian Wed  
For Half Century**

Twin Falls, Idaho (AP)—Henry Gettert waited until he was 50 to get married because "I told myself I wouldn't get married until I could support a wife."

Sunday, Gettert will celebrate his 100th birthday—and his 50th wedding anniversary.

The anniversary actually falls a few days earlier, but the Getterts are combining the milestones in a single celebration.

**Singer Aids Malawi Fund**

Blantyre, Malawi (AP)—Doc Watson, the blind North Carolina folk singer, now touring Malawi, has donated \$240 to President Hastings Banda's fund for rehabilitation of the handicapped. Banda launched the fund in August for an orthopedic workshop.



PRINCE ANDREW

# Prince Studies Compass

London (AP)—Prince Andrew, 8-year-old second son of Queen Elizabeth II, learned how to use a compass at his first meeting Wednesday with the Cub Scout pack he hopes to join.

The meeting, held in the movie theater of Buckingham Palace, was attended by about 24 boys, aged 8 to 11.

The prince hopes to be enrolled in the pack soon after his birthday February 29.

**Envoy Operated On**

Bonn (AP)—United States Air Force doctors successfully removed Ambassador George C. McGhee's gall bladder today, the embassy announced.

EST. 1940

Robert

Robert  
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ME

25 JAN  
WASH POST  
**Friend Says  
He Doubts  
'Confession'**

From News Dispatches

A man who says he knows Cmdr. Lloyd Bucher "as well as any man alive" scoffed yesterday at North Korea's claim that Bucher had confessed to being on a spy mission.

Charles F. Mitchell, 44, said he has known Bucher since they were boys together at Boys Town, the famed home for homeless boys outside Omaha. In an interview there, he said:

"If they say he confessed, that's a bunch of bull. He loved this old country a lot. And he loved the Navy a lot. He would never admit anything that would hurt this country."

Mitchell, now head of the print shop at Boys Town, said if Bucher told the North Koreans anything, it would have been the result of a great deal of pressure.

The Pueblo, captured off the North Korean coast Tuesday, was Bucher's first command, his wife, Rose, said in San Diego.

Bucher put the ship into commission last May at Bremerton, Wash., and wrote her recently that he expected to be assigned to the San Diego area this spring, she said. So she and their two sons, Mark, 15, and Mike, 13, came to San Diego from their home in Jefferson, Mo., to await his return.

Mrs. Bucher said her husband, 38, enlisted in the Navy before attending the University of Nebraska.

He received his commission in 1953 and was graduated from submarine school in 1955, she said.

Mrs. Bucher said she last heard from her husband about a week ago. His letter, dated Jan. 16, said that the ship was about to go to sea.

5300-25 Jan 68  
**Concern Over Pueblo  
Voiced in Soviet Press**

By EDMUND STEVENS  
Special to The Star

MOSCOW — Although Soviet diplomacy has so far declined the American request to act as a go-between in seeking the release of the USS Pueblo from North Korea, the Soviet press reflects mounting concern here lest the incident kindle another conflagration.

Moscow naturally accepts unquestioningly the assertion of its North Korean ally that the Pueblo was captured in North Korean territorial waters.

Pravda's Washington correspondent, Boris Strelinkov, cabled his paper by way of confirmation that no less an authority than Sen. J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., admitted that this time the United States was caught red handed and that the Pueblo was indeed engaged in espionage.

Adds Strelinkov: "Sensible Americans do not believe the Pentagon version that the Pueblo was seized in international waters."

**U2 Incident Recalled**

To the Russians the Pueblo readily invites comparison with the U2 incident when the U.S. spy plane piloted by Gary Powers was shot down over Sverdlovsk thousands of miles inside the U.S.S.R.

The Russians still recall "cover stories" floated by U.S. spokesmen before ex-Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev revealed the truth.

Almost as if anticipating the Pueblo incident, the Soviet press recently reprinted an article from the Italian weekly "Epoca" describing the sophisticated electronic worldwide espionage masterminded by the National Security Agency and the part played by intelligence gathering ships.

The seizure of the Pueblo coincided somewhat with the arrival in Moscow yesterday of a North Korean delegation headed by the deputy chief of state.

Conceivably the Pueblo incident and the attempt by North Korean infiltrators to kill South Korean President Chung Hee Park could be designed to warn the United States that continued escalation in Vietnam could lead to retaliatory action elsewhere in Asia.

But most observers here agree Moscow neither programs nor anticipates a major crisis in Korea. Otherwise, it's unlikely Premier Alexei N. Kosygin would have departed for New Delhi.

**Propaganda Field Day**

Soviet propaganda has had a field day playing up the U.S. incursion into Cambodia and the B52 crash in Greenland with its nuclear bomb load as examples of aggressive brinkmanship by the U.S. military and proof of the Soviet contention that American policy is the main threat to world peace.

Meanwhile, the rumblings from Korea virtually drowned out the peace-loving beeps generated by British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Moscow talks.

The British press spokesman sought to encourage optimism while the talks were going on by liberal use of such adjectives as "frank, friendly and constructive" while disclosing nothing of substance.

The joint communique, however, said little. The main indication that on Vietnam the gap had been narrowed, as Wilson claimed, was the affirmation that both sides supported the principles of the Geneva agreements and would work jointly and separately for a just political solution.

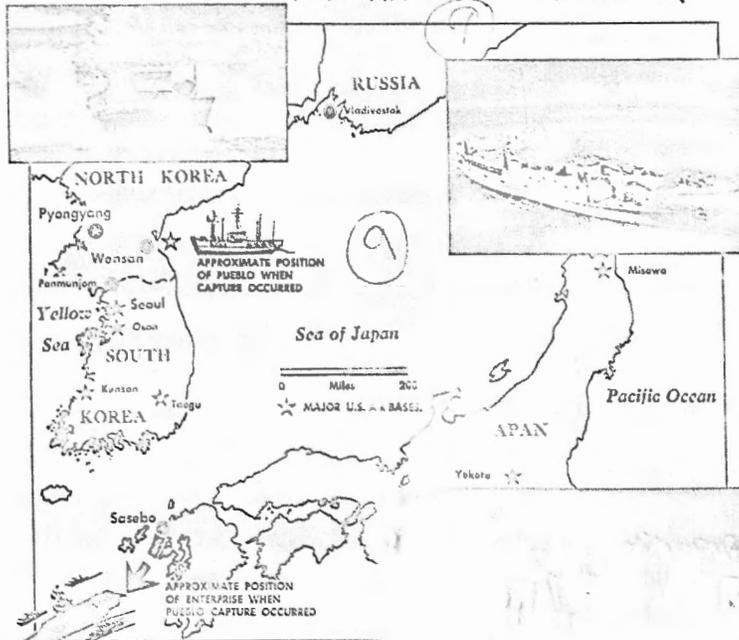
Unlike the communique after Wilson's visit last year, it included no expression of regret at failure to reach agreement on Vietnam.

Besides calling for implemen-

tation of the U.N. Security Council resolution on the Middle East and voicing satisfaction at progress on the nonproliferation treaty, the communique endorsed the calling of an oft proposed conference on European security.

But it added the familiar escape clause, "provided necessary preparations are carried out." Now as in the past, this would seem to indicate no serious moves in this direction are contemplated.

The main result of Wilson's trip would seem to be that Wilson is now fully briefed to convey to President Johnson on his forthcoming Washington visit the Kremlin's views on Vietnam and other major problems."



Russian-built patrol boats (upper left) captured the U.S.S. Pueblo (top right) off Wonsan. Crew was taken ashore under guard, hands up.

—Photographs from U.S. Navy, Sovietia, and AP

The Pueblo Incident

Over a Little Ship, a Mighty Drama

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Words here in Washington, like people, have their ups and downs. "Gracca," meaning an international crisis, was an up word not long ago. Then it was "escalation," meaning a raising of the military ante. Last week it was "sensation."

And what a bizarre, sensational and irrational scenario—of script—was. A strange little warship of the United States Navy, the world's mightiest, was captured on the high seas without a shot fired in anger by patrol boats of the mundanely small North Korean navy. The ship and all 83 members of its highly trained crew were taken into Wonsan, a North Korean port. And there the ship—the U.S.S. Pueblo—and all its men—open, despite friendship and sometimes confused efforts by the Johnson Administration, to write a happy ending.

In Washington, Japan, the world's biggest news story—the Pueblo—became a word of confusion and added up to a situation of an already over-heated world.

It was a story of a young man when the drama began to unfold with an ordinary sailor, a young man, especially the women, were all talking about Eartha Kitt's celebrated club, at a White House luncheon. Others, especially the men, were considering the implications of the night's biggest news story—the crash in Greenland of a B-52 bomber carrying four H-bombs.

Digging in for Battle

In Vietnam, it was already Tuesday, and Marines at Khe Sanh were digging in for what may become the biggest and bloodiest battle in a war that ordinarily monopolizes Washington's conversation and decision-making. (For that story, see Page 3.)

At 10 o'clock Monday evening in Washington, it was noon Tuesday off the coast of North Korea. The weather there was cloudy; the temperature was about 32 degrees, almost unseasonably warm for this time of year in that part of the world, and the wind was gentle at five knots.

The Pueblo was, according to U.S. reports, more than 12 miles off the North Korean coastline, rocking gently and



North Korea says this photo shows Cmdr. Bucher signing 'confession.'

Assisting in the preparation of this report were Lt. James M. Perry, Lt. Robert D. Smith, Lt. Lawrence Mosher and Jim Westphal.

barely moving, waiting for collecting water hanging over her side. Oceanographic research, reconnaissance, and the fact that she had two civilian hydrographers aboard seemed to authenticate that contention.

But the Pueblo was much more than an innocent electronic snooper. More importantly, she was a spy ship. A secret, a new kind of submarine ship. Among her crew were some 30 communications technicians. These naval ratings are often assigned to the Naval Security Group, and they often report directly to the top-secret National Security Agency, with headquarters at Fort Meade, Md.

Refitted at Bremerton

The Pueblo didn't begin life as anything special. She was built as a small cargo ship, one of hundreds of her kind that tramp from one small port to another, often hugging the coastline. In her early years, Pueblo was assigned to the Army, routinely performing mundane duties. It was in the summer of 1963 that Pueblo was ordered to the Bremerton, Wash. shipyard. There, she went through an overhaul and a refitting that took 14 months to complete. She was commissioned as a Navy warship on May 12, 1967, and she sailed into the Pacific for her specialized new duties on Sept. 11.

To the untrained eye, she still looked much the same. She was still 170 feet long and 33 feet wide, and she still had a shallow draft of 16 feet. Her tonnage was listed as 960. Her speed—a slow 12.2 knots—hadn't changed, but she did now carry three .50-caliber machine guns, a very light, almost symbolic armament.

But a trained eye could see the difference. Her two masts were clustered with radar. Just forward of the mainmast were two antenna experts called Yagis; they're used to pinpoint the direction of incoming signals. Once those signals are pinpointed, other sophisticated gear picks them up and transcribes them. Long poles at the bow and at the stern probably were used to carry cables that transmit the signals. The squared-off, box-like structures on the sides of the ship were used to receive and transmit messages and signals being intercepted by the other ship.

Intercepting and Reading

So at noon on Tuesday, Pueblo, this unusual ship, was stationed, heavily armed and unescorted, on a hostile sea. Her electronic gear was carefully aimed at the North Korean coastline, those tape recorders probably were quickly turning, taking down the intercepted signals from North Korean radio. Perhaps other gear was tuned in to North Korean commercial and military radio, tapping all the radio it even possible that Pueblo was also in the conversations of airborne North Korean airplanes.

In command was Lt. Cmdr. Lloyd Bucher, 34, who served in the Navy in 1962, a graduate of the submarine school in Groton, Me. He had led the ship's Boys Town in Norfolk, where his former teachers and colleagues remember him now

with respect and affection. The Pueblo was his first command.

It was at 10 p.m., Washington time, on Monday (and a noon on Tuesday, Korean time) that a North Korean patrol boat first was spotted by the Pueblo. Just where was the Pueblo at that precise moment? It becomes a key question, because if the Pueblo were inside the 12-mile limit the North Koreans were probably within their rights to take some kind of action. But if the Pueblo were outside that limit, the North Koreans had to follow international law, to take any action whatsoever.

It is on record that the cumulative bits of information released by the Pentagon, and other American officials, somewhat at odds with the North Koreans, of course, were accurate with all of the American's conditions.

The Pentagon, in a statement about the Pueblo, stated that the boarding—the boarding, not the capture—occurred "23 miles from Wonsan, North Korea." Later, a Pentagon spokesman was asked if there were any differences between the localities reported at 10 p.m., Washington time, when the North Korean boat first was spotted, and at 11:45 p.m., Washington time, when North Korean sailors boarded the Pueblo. His answer was that the Pueblo was at virtually the same location at both times. In other words, according to the Pentagon, the Pueblo did not get under way after sighting the patrol boats and shift her position.

Yet, at another Pentagon briefing, a spokesman said that the sighting and the boarding occurred 23 miles from Wonsan. That's an important distinction, because the geography of the North Korean coastline in the Wonsan area. The city of Wonsan is a protected harbor on the inland side of a half-moon bay. So, if the Pueblo were 23 miles from Wonsan, she would probably have been only some 16 miles off the shoreline of the peninsula that forms the northern and outer edge of Wonsan Bay. That being so, she was only some 4 miles beyond the 12-mile limit. The 16-mile figure is, in fact, the one cited by Rear Adm. John V. Smith in his stormy confrontation with the North Koreans at Panmunjon.

The first North Korean statement about Pueblo's capture was couched in the usual belligerent Communist rhetoric, and it gave no precise location for the capture other than to say that the American ship—an armed spy ship of the "imperialist aggressor force," it called Pueblo—had "intruded way into the ter-

—Please Turn to Page 14, Column 1



**NAVAL CRISES RECALLED**

# Freedom of Seas Touchy Issue

The North Korean seizure of the Pueblo has raised a freedom of the seas issue which thru American history has meant crisis — sometimes to the point of war.

Violation of the right was a major factor in bringing on the War of 1812. A U.S. ship seizure almost brought England to the point of coming on the side of the Confederacy during the Civil War.

The sinking of the U.S. battleship Maine was a decisive event in bringing on the Spanish-American war. The submarine torpedoing of the British liner Lusitania helped sway American public opinion against the Germans prior to U.S. entry into World War I.

Historically, the War of 1812 demonstrated the sensitivity the American people have toward violations of freedom of the seas. The conflict was triggered by the Chesapeake affair. On June 22, the U.S. frigate Chesapeake en route from Norfolk, Va., to the Mediterranean was stopped by the British warship Leopard just outside American territorial waters with a demand that it submit to a search for Royal Navy deserters.

When the Chesapeake's master, James M. Barron, refused, Leopard opened fire, forcing the American frigate to submit. Four seamen — two of them American-born — were impressed into the British Navy.

The incident sparked warhawk fever both among the American people and Congress and the war broke out after a similar series of impressment episodes.

The only precedent for the Pueblo incident, however, occurred during the Civil War on Feb. 4, 1862 when a converted revenue cutter on the

Union side, the 600-ton Harriet Lane, was captured by Confederate forces in Galveston, Tex., after being damaged by Southern shore batteries off the coast of Florida. Even in this case, however, Harriet Lane was not captured at sea.

The first recorded instance of the capture of an American warship was in 1800, when Barbary pirates operating in the Mediterranean off Tripoli succeeded in overpowering the crew of the U.S. frigate Philadelphia.

Historians said further research probably would show a few more captures in the War of 1812 and the Civil War, but no similar incident in the past century. (UPD)

**'Sorry, Sir... but the North Koreans Captured One of Our Spy Ships; We Lost Four H-Bombs Over Greenland, We Invaded Cambodia, Bobby Might Run...'**



# Soviet Reaction Restrained

By Anatole Shub

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 — Soviet commentators today compared the Pueblo affair to the Tonkin Gulf incident of August, 1964, which brought on the first American bombing of North Vietnam. They also linked the adventures of the spy ship to both the B-52 crash in Greenland and events in Southeast Asia as evidence of Washington's "provocative" and "dangerous" course.

Soviet press comment was on the whole restrained, consisting mainly of relaying facts and opinions from The Washington Post, New York Times and other Western newspapers and press agencies.

The press appeared to be half a day behind events, which is not unusual here, and offered little evidence that the Soviet leaders have yet handed down a firm line on the crisis.

Thus, tonight's Izvestia left it to New York correspondent S. Kondrashov to compare the "highly strung, nervous atmosphere" in Washington to the time of the attack on the U.S. destroyer Maddox in the Tonkin Gulf.

Tass, in a long account by Moscow commentator Igor Orlov, concentrated on the "angry reaction of world opinion," recalled the U-2 case and similar spy incidents, and said the Pueblo affair "should be taken together" with "the invasion of neutral Cambodia by American troops" and the B-52 accident.

### Intense Interest

While Soviet media showed no signs of attempting to fan a crisis atmosphere, Moscow observers had little doubt of the Kremlin's intense interest in the outcome of the affair. The Soviet Union is linked to North Korea by a mutual security treaty, and North Korea has in recent months played a key role in Soviet maneuvers within the world Communist movement.

The Soviet-North Korean treaty, signed in 1961 and valid until 1971, declares that if one of the parties "is exposed to an armed attack" the other party "will immediately render military assistance with the help of all the means at its disposal."

Within the world Communist movement, the North Koreans had been considered pro-Chinese until Peking launched its Cultural Revolution in July, 1966. Patient wooing by the Soviet Union since that time, and particularly in recent months, has brought fair results.

### Friendship

North Korea was represented, although not at summit level, at Moscow's 50th anniversary celebrations last No-

vember. The Soviet leaders have also gone to considerable lengths in the hope of obtaining North Korean participation in next month's Budapest international communist "consultative meeting" and in the big world conference that the Russians hope will follow.

For example, the Soviet leaders deliberately renounced any hope of Yugoslav participation in those meetings largely because that would make North Korean attendance impossible. The North Koreans still resent Yugoslavia's support for the United Nations effort in the Korean war (which coincided with the Stalin-Tito conflict), and during their long pro-Chinese phase they firmly condemned Yugoslav "revisionism."

Still another price the Soviet Union appears to have paid for partly weaning North Korea away from China has been a muting of Russia's dialogue with Japan. There have been numerous indications since last summer that movement toward a big Soviet-Japanese deal — possibly including a peace treaty, return of some small islands to Japan, and major Japanese investments in Siberia — has been slowed down partly to appease North Korea, which is involved in several disputes with the Japanese.

### Moscow Follows

These and other signs of North Korea's special place in Soviet calculations appear to indicate that Moscow is inclined to follow, rather than lead, Pyongyang in the Pueblo incident. That was the case on Tuesday, when Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vassily Kuznetsov told American Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson that Moscow would not intercede with Pyongyang, and that the United States should address its inquiries directly to the North Koreans.

This state of affairs could be promising or dangerous, depending on the North Koreans and the United States.

Should the North Koreans devise a face-saving compromise, such as keeping the Pueblo while releasing its crew, the Soviet Union would certainly be among the first to applaud. But should honor and pride in Pyongyang and Washington bring on a second Korean war, the Soviet Union, a thermonuclear power bound by treaty and a common frontier to North Korea, would be placed in a much more diffi-

cult position than by the conflict in Vietnam.

### News agencies reported these foreign reactions to the Pueblo seizure and related events:

The Soviet news agency Tass termed the U.S. callup of 14,600 reserve airmen a "threatening act."

British Prime Minister Wilson, just back from an official visit to Moscow, said the United States did not ask him to discuss the incident while he was there. "It did not seem appropriate to raise it and I had not been asked to do so," Wilson said.

London's Foreign Office "explored" the ship's seizure and said it was convinced the Pueblo had been in international waters. The Times of London, while declaring that there was no legal justification for the capture, cautioned that "there should be no reason in principle why the seizure . . . should lead to a major international crisis."

There was still no official French comment on the incident. The consensus in the press was that North Korea's action was a deliberate provocation as part of an effort to dilute the American focus on Vietnam, Donald Louchheim of The Washington Post reported from Paris. There was muted press criticism of the United States for allowing

itself to be put in such a situation. Nowhere was there any support for an American military reaction.

The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano called for "prudence and sincerity," and warned that the Korean incident and the Vietnam fighting were further complicating the situation in Southeast Asia.

The official North Vietnamese newspaper Nhan Dan called the capture of the Pueblo a "fitting lesson" to U.S. "warmongers." Under the headline "U.S. provocateurs caught red-handed in Korea," the newspaper condemned the American "baili-hoo" over the incident and accused the United States of sending spy ships into Korean waters many times and of thousands of shellings and intrusions into North Korea.

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JAN 26 MORNING PHE

# Soviets Seem Oblivious

## U.S. Envoy Reacts, But Not Kremlin

By Anatole Shub

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, Jan. 26—Once again, as in many a historic crisis, Moscow seems the calmest city in the world.

Newspapers report on the Pueblo affair on inside pages, giving greater stress to Premier Kosygin's visit to India, the B-52 crash in Greenland, the 1967 Soviet economic statistics and the 50th birthday greetings sent to Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The papers, and medium-level Soviet officials encountered at various diplomatic receptions, are running half a day or more behind events—and offer little or no indication that the Soviet Union is in any way involved in the crisis. The press did not report that Kosygin had termed the Pueblo's activities "piracy" or that America is seeking Soviet intercession with Pyongyang.

### Same in 1941

To old Moscow hands, all this seems normal.

One veteran recalled that the city had only begun to stir at noon on June 22, 1941, eight hours after the Nazis had crossed the Soviet frontiers.

Western diplomats, too, contribute their share to the "eye of the hurricane" calm. Newsmen only learned that U.S. Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson was conferring with Soviet officials today by accident—en route to a reception, several reporters noticed the ambassadorial Lincoln, with Stars and Stripes flying, outside the Foreign Ministry.

The Ambassador later admitted it was his car but said nothing else about his mission. Still later an informed

source owned up to the fact that Thompson had been seeing "them" indeed, "virtually every day."

[In Washington it was learned that Thompson saw Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko today but got no further than during his earlier attempt in trying to persuade the Soviet Union to press Pyongyang to return the Pueblo and its crew.]

### Back at Work

The Soviet news agency Tass had disclosed on Monday that Thompson had seen Kosygin, and Secretary of State Dean Rusk had disclosed Tuesday that Thompson had met Soviet Deputy Minister Vassily Kuznetsov. But today's talks—plus anything the Ambassador may have been doing Wednesday and Thursday—remain top secret so far as Muscovites are concerned.

Nevertheless, it was apparent, from the light in his eye as well as his legendary discretion, that "Tommy is working again." For some months, the Ambassador's well-wishers here had been fretting that America's most skillful and experienced negotiator was being given nothing much to negotiate.

Vietnam probes were being conducted almost everywhere else, and discussions on the missile race, proposed by the United States almost a year ago, have yet to get off the ground. It is clear today, however, that at least one particular national resource is very much back in business.

Other Western diplomats seem agreed that the Pueblo incident is not a result of Soviet instigation, that it is

presenting the Soviet leaders with very ticklish decisions, and that American publicizing of the effort to obtain Soviet mediation will not make it easier for the Russians.

The publicity inevitably given to the Soviet stand at the U.N. Security Council is also considered likely to be unwelcome to the Kremlin. If the Soviet leaders are to exercise any sort of influence on the North Koreans, it is said here, they would doubtless prefer to do so in utmost secrecy—now virtually impossible. Now, the Chinese are poised and ready, pens in hand, to denounce anything that remotely resembles Soviet-American "collusion" to "betray" the North Koreans.

Such, at least, is the thinking among the relative handful of Western observers with privileged access to outside news sources—while Moscow sleeps.

2:1 Tom 68  
Post

## U.S. Eases Approach To Build Case for U.N.

By Chalmers M. Roberts

Washington Post Staff Writer

President Johnson's short and exceedingly softly worded statement yesterday on the Pueblo incident, plus Ambassador Arthur Goldberg's presentation at the United Nations, demonstrate a clear decision to go the full diplomatic route before considering military action.

Furthermore, the two statements strongly indicate that the President will want a United Nations umbrella over any military move he might consider.

These implicit decisions rest on a simple fact: as Defense Secretary-designate Clark M. Clifford told a Senate committee on Thursday, none of the various suggestions for military action will "get our 83 men

### News Analysis

back" and that is the chief aim.

It follows, logically, that retrieval of the ship, by now doubtless picked to pieces by intelligence experts anyway, is not worth the risk of war.

Consider, first, that the President's statement yesterday afternoon seemed anticlimactic because it added nothing to the public record about the incident or the President's intentions. In fact, however, there were several key points in Mr. Johnson's handling of the incident:

• He used five paragraphs to describe North Korea's "campaign of violence"

See VIEW, A10, Col. 5

across the border into the Republic of Korea, apparent acts in defiance of the United Nations Command. Envoys of the 16 nations involved in the 1950-53 Korean War were called in collectively yesterday by the State Department.

• Only after setting up that international and U.N. context did the President come to the Pueblo affair. When he did he referred to it as "yet another" wanton and aggressive act, even though the Pueblo was outside Korean waters according to the United States and thus not a U.N. command matter.

• In making his first public comment on the crisis, the President said simply that the seizure cannot be accepted." Here he

moved completely away from the verbal escalation of the past three days by Secretary of State Dean Rusk who had called the seizure an act of war" and declared that the only satisfactory result would be "the prompt, may I say immediate, release" of ship and crew.

The fact is Administration officials know in their bones there is going to be no "immediate" release of ship and crew, barring a total reversal in the lengthy record of North Korean hostility to the United States and the U.N.

The President thus was implicitly recognizing that as a fact and choosing to build the best possible record against the Pyongyang regime. Some Administra-

tion officials see the Goldberg statement as a rare opportunity for the United States to close the credibility gap with all but these who totally refuse to listen.

Mr. Johnson rattled no rockets; he spoke only of "precautionary measures" for any possible "contingency."

The combination of the President's approach allows private diplomacy an opportunity. Here the Soviet Union quite probably will have the key role, since Moscow is tied to Pyongyang by a mutual security treaty.

United Nations debate means the Soviets will back fully the North Koreans in public; what they do in private may be—Washington hopes — something else

again. But it may take a good deal of time. The last two Americans, helicopter pilots, captured by the North served a year before release. The President faces a similar prospect in the case of the Pueblo's crewmen.

Finally, there is the problem the President faces here at home in terms of public outrage at the Pueblo's seizure. It is noteworthy that Mr. Johnson said nothing to inflame public feeling; he called only for "determination and unity."

A favorite Johnson expression for how to act at a moment of adversity when none of the alternatives seems very promising is: "hunker down like a jack-rabbit in a hailstorm." That is what he was doing yesterday.

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# The WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

7 CENTS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1968

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<b>Weather</b>	<b>GREATER</b>
Light snow, one to two inches; high in 30s. Snow ending tonight, low in 20s tonight.	<b>Washington</b>
Today at	<b>Edition</b>
9 a. m. .... 30	
10 a. m. .... 26	
11 a. m. .... 29	
12 Noon .... 23	

# N. KOREA DEFIES U.S. Admiral Told: 'Ship Will Remain in Our Hands'



—UPI Photo  
Working at is Glenn L. Merrill testing hot cool. The suit uses its maze of erwear is being developed by the Minn., for the Navy's Aerospace

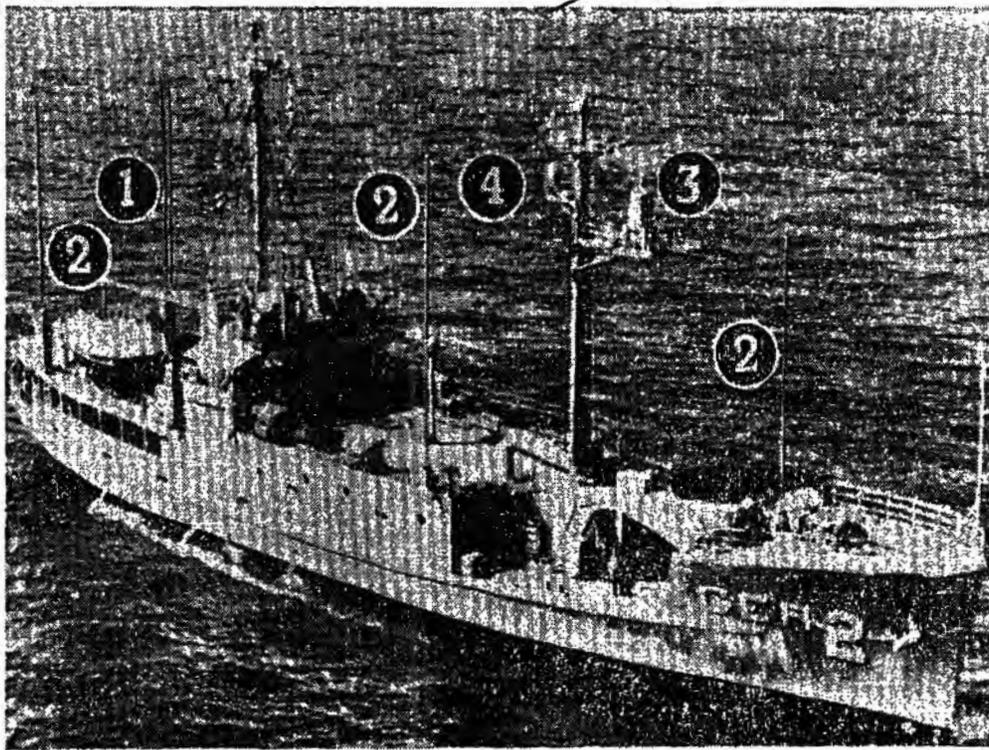
## Red Patrols' Seizure of 'Pueblo' Is Linked to War in Vietnam

(Stories on Pages 2 and 3)

### Inside The News

- The District's postmaster has backed down a little from his order blacklisting six Washington doctors in his crackdown on sick leave abuses, John Cramer reports. Page 2.
- Searchers found slight radioactivity at the place where a B-52 crashed with a load of H-bombs in Greenland, but no sign of the plane or the bombs. Page 7.
- A report from Cape Kennedy says some of our 16 scientist astronauts are unhappy with the space program and may quit. Page 7.
- The Viet Cong have released two captured American soldiers in northern South Vietnam. The communists have launched an artillery barrage against the bastion of Khe Sanh, near the DMZ. Four Red divisions are poised for their biggest drive yet. Stories on Page 7.
- Rep. Wilbur Mills, self-designated "attorney for the taxpayers," notified the Administration it must cut spending if it wants higher income taxes. Page 12.
- Our Fashion Editor, Nina Hyde, has her own list of Best Dressed Women and it's somewhat different from the usual because it's pretty Washington-oriented. Page 31.
- Maryland's Rep. Gilbert Gude is also a nurseryman (plants and things) and this sort of leads to Clare Crawford's story of how his office came to be infested with praying mantises. Page 34.
- The Redskins' Otto Graham admits "I'm talking trades," but other than that he has no comment about all the wheel-dealing in advance of next Tuesday's player draft. Tom York reports on Page 70.

THE EVENING SUN, BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1968



UPI Telephoto

**PUEBLO'S EQUIPMENT**—Here is a Navy photo of the U.S.S. Pueblo, seized by North Koreans. The numbers (explained

below) locate the vessel's special equipment, some of which was destroyed by crewmen before capture off North Korea.

## N. Koreans Studying Pueblo's Gear

Washington (AP)—North Korean capture of the Pueblo gives the Communists an opportunity to examine some of the most modern United States equipment used in electronic intelligence gathering.

Messages from the Pueblo before she was overwhelmed indicated the crew may have succeeded in destroying at least some of the secret gear and codes.

But it appeared likely that there still was much equipment which the Communists could study with profit to them.

Examination of official Navy pictures of the Pueblo shows some of the external equipment.

The numbers in above photo show:

1. Twin antennae indicate the direction of signals being monitored so other devices can home in on them.

2. The Pueblo is fitted with long poles appearing to support cables for sending messages to submerged submarines via low frequency radio waves.

3. Radar equipment apparently designed for coromring

signals off the troposphere—the lower atmosphere. This method is especially suitable for listening in on messages between aircraft and ground controllers.

4. A convex antenna, focused skyward, probably for listening in on aircraft radio conversations.

The mid-section of the 935-ton Pueblo is considered a probable site for equipment that records messages intercepted by other devices—information probably relayed back to the National Security Agent at Fort Meade, Md., for decoding and analysis.

Navy sources indicated the Pueblo probably had underwater hydrophones, with a line trailing behind the craft under the surface of the water.

The hydrophones pick up sounds of submarines and the underwater churning of ship propellers. Since ships make somewhat individualistic "signatures" can be used by intelligence experts after being recorded for later identification.

# THE PERISCOPE

## GROUNDING THE H-BOMBS

Last week's crash of the B-52 in Greenland probably signals the end of the era of the airborne nuclear alert. After the Palomares crash of 1966, and with underground and submarine-borne missiles becoming operational, Robert McNamara de-emphasized the airborne alert which had kept ten or a dozen nuclear-armed planes aloft around the clock. The alerts were cut back to two or three flights at a time and, in Air Force terminology, were simply called "training flights." Now, crashes of nuclear-armed planes, particularly the Palomares and Greenland incidents, have proven so expensive and embarrassing that McNamara plans to stop them entirely without any weakening of U.S. retaliatory power.

## WAS THE PUEBLO WARNED?

There is evidence that North Korea tipped its intentions about U.S. reconnaissance ships. On Jan. 9, the North Korean news agency warned that the U.S. was "infiltrating boats carrying espionage and subversive elements into the coastal waters of our side." It said that North Korea would "smash the imperialist aggressors at one blow." U.S. intelligence officers understandably might have considered this as just another salvo in a fourteen-year propaganda barrage. But there were other warnings. A Japanese freighter captain who returned to Japan from North Korea Jan. 19 reported an increase in North Korean patrol-boat activity.

## IN THE WAKE OF THE PUEBLO

The electronic intelligence ship Banner, sister ship of the Pueblo, has been alerted to replace the Pueblo off North Korea this week . . . Pentagon reports say North Korean divers were seen in the area of the capture, apparently attempting to recover secret gear dropped overboard.

## F-111B: ANOTHER ADMIRAL'S REVOLT

The "revolt of the admirals" against the F-111B supersonic fighter has backfired. The gold braid had lined up Senators Stennis and McClellan against the Navy version of the Air Force's swing-wing plane; some executives within the prime contractor company (Grumman) itself were also urging a separate Navy plane (*THE PERISCOPE*, Nov. 27, 1967). But the F-111B will undergo major tests next month, and Robert McNamara has passed the word to the Navy: either take the F-111B or nothing (carriers already are being phased out of the Vietnam fighting in favor

of the Air Force). Clark Clifford goes along with McNamara, and now it seems the admirals have created so many doubts about the plane on the Hill that the Navy may find itself without any swing-wing plane at all.

## NASA PROBE: A SOFT LETDOWN

The Senate space committee's report on the Apollo spacecraft fire of a year ago, due out this week, deals mildly with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's department during the investigation that followed. Committee chairman Clinton Anderson was said to be irked by NASA administrator James E. Webb's "lack of candor." Other senators wanted the report toughened up. But staff members of the committee waited until they were out of the country on business trips, then pushed the report through as is: a summary of last year's public testimony, with only passing reference to NASA's alleged suppression of reports concerning its difficulties with major contractors.

## BROWN VS. BROWN (JR.)?

Edmund C. (Gerry) Brown Jr., 29-year-old son of former California Gov. Pat Brown, may well oppose Republican incumbent Thomas Kuchel in November's Senate race. Attorney Brown may have inherited his political instincts from his father—but not his political philosophy: Brown Sr. goes all the way with LBJ, while Brown Jr. is a leader of the Gene McCarthy campaign and would himself run for the Senate as a peace candidate. Former State Controller Alan Cranston and Los Angeles maverick Mayor Sam Yorty have both been mentioned as Democratic candidates and could beat Brown, but neither is likely to run.

## BELEAGUERED BALAGUER

The reform government of Dominican Republican President Joaquín Balaguer faces attack from both the right and the left and, according to U.S. officials in the Caribbean nation, can expect turbulent days ahead. Rightist Gen. Elías Wessin y Wessin intends to oppose Balaguer in the 1970 election, and leftist disciples of former President Juan Bosch—now in self-exile in Spain—may add to the political instability by boycotting the upcoming municipal elections. Then, too, militant university students are planning a "confrontation" with the government in an effort to increase university subsidies. To add to Balaguer's troubles, Col. Francisco Caamaño Deñó, leader of the 1965 revolt which precipitated U.S. mil-

## INTERNATIONAL



The search continues: An Eskimo dog team at the B-52 crash site

## MISSING: FOUR H-BOMBS

It was just another routine flight. Taking off from the U.S. Air Force base at Plattsburgh, N.Y., one frosty morning last week, Capt. John M. Haug piloted his massive B-52 jet plane northeastward toward the Arctic Circle. At 3:30 p.m., with his plane cruising high above Baffin Bay, Haug reported trouble: "Drop Kick, this is Deck Two," he radioed to the Strategic Air Command headquarters outside Omaha. "We have a strong smell of smoke in the cockpit. We are investigating. Will advise."

From their concrete-and-steel control center 45 feet beneath the eastern Nebraska prairie, SAC officers radioed back advising Haug to head for Thule, the U.S. air base on the northwestern coast of Danish-governed Greenland. Minutes later, however, Haug replied that a fire was raging uncontrolled in the navigator's compartment, and that he and his crew were going to bail out. Then he signed off. Moments later, as seven parachutes billowed in the arctic sky, the eight-engine plane nosed over, plummeted straight down and crashed with a mighty roar into the ice-sealed surface of North Star Bay, some 7 miles southwest of Thule. (Within hours, six of the crewmen were rescued; the seventh man, co-pilot Leonard Svitlenko, was found dead, strapped into his parachute in the snow.)

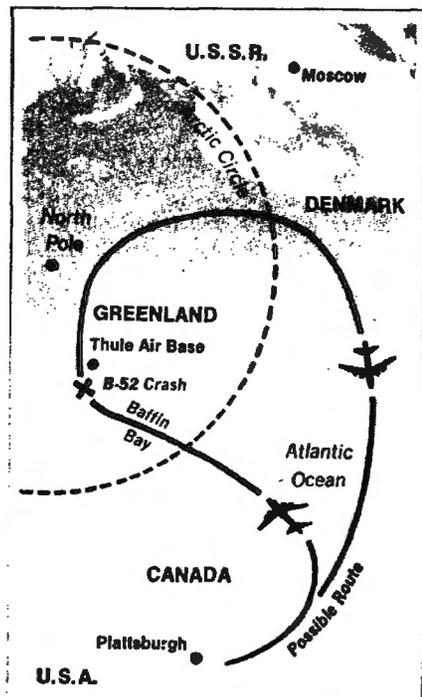
**Specter:** Despite the loss of life, it would have added up to a fairly commonplace air accident. Except for one thing: Haug's plane had been carrying four hydrogen bombs whose potential explosive force equaled more than 4 million tons of TNT. Inevitably, the crash set off a political chain reaction around the world, and once again raised the specter of an accidental nuclear disaster.

The Danes, who consider Greenland an integral part of their country, were quick to react. According to a 1951 agreement, the U.S. was granted the

right to use Thule as an air base, but in subsequent agreements flights by nuclear-armed aircraft over Danish territory were forbidden. Now, with the crash at North Star Bay, dormant suspicions among the Danes that the U.S. was, indeed, violating the agreements were revived. And though Washington insisted that these suspicions were groundless, Denmark's Premier-designate, Hilmar Baunsgaard (following story) evidently had his doubts. "We want a discussion with Washington on the Thule base," he told NEWSWEEK's Kenneth Huszar.

**Hazard:** Nor did the Danes, possibly for reasons of domestic politics, seem anxious to take Washington's word for the degree of hazard involved in the crash. With SAC's elaborate system of safety measures, few scientists believed there was any danger of such an accident's setting off a nuclear explosion (page 72). The most worrisome problem was toxic radiation from plutonium leaking out of shattered bomb casings. And indeed, a team of U.S. technicians, flown hurriedly to Thule last week, found traces of radiation in the 500-yard-long scar of oil and debris that marked the course of the ill-fated plane as it skittered across the ice and exploded. Yet even though U.S. scientists called the radiation "negligible," Copenhagen rushed its own investigating team to the scene to assess the danger. Taking no chances, the Danish Government also advised the local Eskimos not to kill and eat any seal or walrus because of the danger of contamination.

It may well turn out, just as the U.S. insists, that the dangers from radiation at North Star Bay are minimal. But like a similar incident two years ago at Palomares—the Spanish village that witnessed the crash of a B-52 and the subsequent 80-day search for one of its missing H-bombs—the damaging fears and anti-American rumors are bound to persist. And with all the attendant political, psy-



Newsweek—Van Dyke

chological and radiological fallout, there are some who doubt that the H-bomb patrols are really worth the risks.

One such doubter is departing Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara. Pointing out that the U.S. now has some 1,700 nuclear-tipped missiles on launching pads, in silos, or in submarines at sea, McNamara has told Congress on several occasions that he questions the wisdom or effectiveness of the constant airborne alerts. The Air Force and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, however, have argued—successfully—that the nuclear bombers are still a necessary part of the U.S. "multiple weapons system." Should the Soviet Union or any other potential nuclear enemy succeed in destroying most of the U.S.'s missiles in a surprise attack, they contend, the U.S. bombers would still be aloft, ready to respond with a massive retaliatory blow.

**Dog Sleds:** To the American and Danish investigators flying into Thule last week, however, all these questions were overshadowed by the main job at hand—to find the bombs, or what was left of them. And perhaps never had a search been conducted under more difficult circumstances. At this time of year, a deep blue twilight hangs over northern Greenland for only a few hours each day; the rest of the time the area is in total darkness. With swirling snows and raging arctic storms hampering the use of more modern means of transportation, search teams fanned out over the snow-covered ice on Eskimo dog sleds.

Early reports had it that the aircraft might have burned through the ice and carried the bombs with it down to the bottom of the bay. But late in the week, as the searchers padded through the snow picking up debris in the darkness, no solid evidence was found that the

## INTERNATIONAL

B-52 or its bombs had pierced the polar crust. Chunks of the B-52 and parts of all four bombs were found on or near the icy surface by an Air Force search team, indicating that the recovery of all four bombs was practicable. Said Maj. Gen. Richard O. Hunziker, the leader of the U.S. recovery team: "I've got to find that stuff. I don't know how or where. But I will find it and I will remain here until roses bloom in Omaha or even longer."

## DENMARK:

## Krag's Downfall

For fourteen years, Denmark's Social Democrats ruled the roost in Copenhagen. Though they never actually won a clear-cut majority in the Danish Parliament (the Folketing), the pragmatic Social Democrats managed to govern the country through a series of shifting coalitions and working agreements, first with the parties on the right and, more recently, with those on the left. The acknowledged master of all this parliamentary legerdemain—and Premier since 1962—was the Social Democrats' suavely handsome leader, Jens Otto Krag.

Last week, Krag and his party said good-bye to all that. In a record turnout, some 90 per cent of the Danish electorate flocked to the polls, and when the ballots were counted the Social Democrats and their leftist allies found that they had been roundly trounced. With the opposition "bourgeois parties" winning more than 55 per cent of the vote and in control of 98 of the Folketing's 179 seats, Krag promptly turned in his resignation to King Frederick IX.

The chief cause of Krag's downfall, everyone seemed to agree, was the runaway cost of Denmark's welfare state. Last fall, the Premier followed Britain's example and devalued the Danish kroner by 7.9 per cent, then followed that up by trying to enact a belt-tightening wage freeze. In the subsequent uproar against these unpopular measures, Krag lost a vote of confidence and was forced to call the election. "If the British had not devalued the pound," commented Krag unhappily, "things would have been quiet around here."

**Crash:** As the campaign reached its final hours, Krag received word from Washington that a B-52 had crashed off Greenland and lost all four of its hydrogen bombs in the snows of that Danish island (page 33). For eighteen hours, Krag kept the news from the Danish public, finally releasing the story to the press just hours before the polls opened. Thus, despite some last-minute anti-U.S. demonstrations, most Danes believe that the incident had little effect on the election's outcome.

But the political fallout from the crash will undoubtedly be felt in Denmark for a long time to come. For the man who appeared most likely to head a new government was Hilmar Baunsgaard, the leader of the Radical Liberals and a



Hilmar Baunsgaard: NATO nemesis?

staunch opponent of Denmark's membership in NATO. Remarked one Scandinavian diplomat: "The B-52 incident could become a symbol for those forces in Denmark who want to withdraw from all but bilateral military agreements."

## WEST GERMANY:

## Penmanship

As President of West Germany, Heinrich Lübke has earned a reputation as a bumbling, benign old man. Once, on a state visit to Tananarive, the capital of the Malagasy Republic, he greeted the President's wife as "Esteemed Mrs. Tananarive." When French author-artist Jean Cocteau, a self-avowed homosexual, died in 1963, Lübke sent off a telegram expressing sympathy to his nonexistent "widow." But last week, Lübke was accused of committing an act considerably more grave than a simple social gaffe.

Stern, West Germany's most influential illustrated magazine, published fresh evidence to support an old East German



*Lübke* *Lübke*

Lübke and his signature: Wartime version (left above) and later

charge that Lübke had been involved in the construction of several Nazi concentration camps during World War II. According to a sworn affidavit obtained by Stern from New York handwriting expert J. Howard Haring, a signature on construction plans for one of the camps is, in fact, that of Heinrich Lübke.

What made the charge difficult to believe was that Lübke boasts one of the cleanest anti-Nazi records in Germany. In 1933, the year Adolf Hitler came to power, Lübke was dismissed from his government post and locked up in prison for twenty months. After being released, he managed to get a job with a Leipzig construction firm, where he was employed as an engineer and architect throughout the war. Stern's documents, thoughtfully provided by Communist propagandists in East Germany, supposedly link the West German President to a building project undertaken by his firm in 1944—the concentration camp at Leau.

**Tests:** When the East Germans trumpeted these charges two years ago, Lübke denounced the documents as forgeries, and handwriting experts of the West German police supported his claim. But a West Berlin publisher, Rowohlt, and a Swiss criminologist-author named Frank Arnaud decided to pursue the investigation, and last month Arnaud brought the documents to New York to show Haring.

"Haring examined the substance of the material of the paper," Arnaud explained last week. "He used fluorescent and infra-red tests to see if the signature was from more or less the same time as the paper . . . Over the signatures on all the documents is a green-inked rubber stamp. It was no problem to find out whether the signature was made below or above the stamp. The stamp came after. And the green ink on the stamp was about 25 years old . . . There is absolutely no question that Lübke signed all these documents—it's 100 per cent sure."

Whether that is so, of course, depends on the testimony of one handwriting analyst, J. Howard Haring, and as Haring himself admitted last week, "There is always some margin for error in these things." Other handwriting experts point out that for years East Germany has churned out a steady stream of forgeries to embarrass its adversaries in the West. "These forgeries are done so well," says one expert, "that many document examiners not acquainted with the quality of the work done by the East Germans can easily be fooled."

## GREECE:

## An Uncertain Bargain

In the six weeks since young King Constantine fled to Rome after his vain attempt to overthrow Greece's military regime, diplomatic relations between Washington and Athens remained in a sort of limbo—neither officially sealed nor formally broken. Time after time, Constantine's return seemed to be only a

## SCIENCE AND SPACE

## Broken Arrow 14

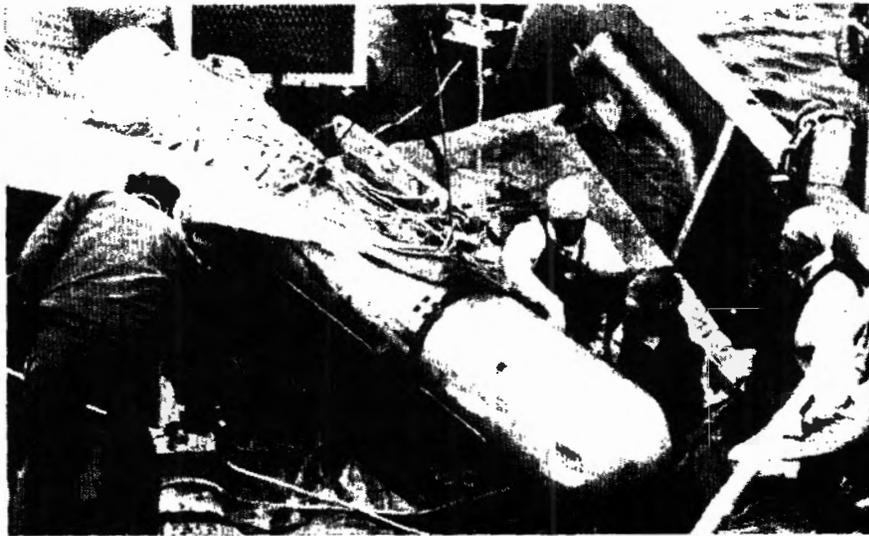
When a Strategic Air Command B-52 crashed on the ice of North Star Bay off Greenland last week, it was the fourteenth crash or fire involving U.S. bombers armed with nuclear weapons in less than ten years—and the most recent since another B-52 collided with a KC-135 tanker over Palomares, Spain, two years ago. The Air Force even has a code name for nuclear accidents—"Broken Arrow"—and a step-by-step operating procedure for dealing with them. While a rescue team from Thule Air Force Base rushed to the crash site to help the crew, ordnance-disposal and radiation-decontamination teams were flown from bases in California and New Mexico.

The Air Force teams reaching the desolate arctic ice floe where the B-52 went down encountered temperatures of 22

highly toxic when inhaled or swallowed.

Fortunately no Broken Arrow incident has yet produced a nuclear explosion. Part of the reason lies in the design of the bomb itself. Conventional TNT detonators are arranged into an imploding lens which focuses the energy of the blast on a hollow mass of plutonium. The plutonium in turn undergoes a fission reaction which produces the intense heat necessary to trigger the thermonuclear part of the bomb. In order to produce the fission reaction, all of the TNT segments of the "lens" must go off simultaneously. In a crash the chances of simultaneous detonation are, the Air Force estimates, a million to one.

The likelihood that the bomb will explode accidentally is further reduced by an array of arming switches and levers, which are also designed to thwart a demented crewman who might try to start World War III. Each switch is



Recovering H-bomb off Palomares, 1966: Will the world's luck hold?

degrees below zero and the almost perpetual darkness of the arctic winter. Scintillation counters and the pattern of fragments on the ice indicated that two of the 1.1 megaton H-bomb casings may have cracked open on impact or in the inferno of burning fuel, scattering radioactive plutonium.

**Toxic:** Since the barren area supplies game for scattered Eskimo families, Air Force crews may have to scour the floe, scraping off snow and ice to make sure that it is cleansed of the radioactive plutonium—the white, powdery and highly toxic material that forms the fission trigger of the hydrogen bomb. Similarly at Palomares two H-bombs split on impact—and scattered the plutonium over a populated area. Special Air Force teams eventually had to remove tons of topsoil from the tomato fields where the crash occurred and bury it in U.S. radioactive waste dumps in South Carolina. Plutonium gives off low-penetration alpha radioactivity and does not represent a serious radiation hazard. But it can be

protected from casual and accidental operation by a pin that fixes it in a "safe," "off," or "locked" position, or by a seal which covers it. As a further safeguard, some switches, which must be thrown simultaneously, are in separate compartments so that one man alone cannot arm the weapon. Delays or out-of-order actions wash out the firing sequence.

Aside from elaborate arming procedures, bombs and warheads are also protected by internal switches that can be manually reached only by literally taking apart the weapon. These switches can be activated only by physical forces. One switch, for instance, closes circuitry after a certain sustained speed has been reached by the plummeting bomb.

The best safeguard, of course, would be to prevent nuclear accidents entirely, or to curtail—in this missile age—nuclear airborne alerts. To date, the world has been indeed fortunate that the Broken Arrow incidents have occurred in tomato patches and on ice floes instead of over a large city.

## Flight of the Bug

One hundred miles above earth last week the Project Apollo lunar module whipped through a series of maneuvers essential to landing American astronauts on the moon and bringing them back. The LM, built by the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp. and known as "the bug" because of its bulbous shape and spidery antennas, executed most of its 50 objectives without a hitch and NASA officials felt a growing confidence that the Apollo program was back on trajectory again.

NASA had intended the unmanned test flight to be a simulation in orbit of a lunar landing. According to the plan the on-board computer would, on signal from the ground, fire the craft's descent and ascent engines to simulate a lunar landing, and then a lunar lift-off. Another burst of the bug's ascent engine would test its ability to send the 16-ton craft back up into the safety of lunar orbit before touchdown—a vital maneuver if astronauts decide that the landing is unsafe. Houston controllers, however, had to scrap the first part of that plan. The 3,500-pound-thrust descent engine, which will brake the craft to a gentle lunar touchdown, began to fire but thrust did not build up fast enough. Consequently, an on-board computer, programmed to detect malfunctions, shut the engine down after four seconds, ending what should have been a 39-second burn.

**Soaring:** To bypass the overzealous computer, NASA engineers activated the Program Reader Assembly, a device that "sits in" for the astronauts. On orders from Houston, the PRA varied the descent engine thrust from a low burn to a full 10,000-pound-thrust blast. After a second burn the descent engine cut off. Immediately Houston ordered the craft into the escape maneuver. The ascent engine started, and the two stages of the craft snapped apart, allowing the crew section of the LM to soar away from its landing section. "An excellent flight," pronounced NASA associate administrator George Mueller. Its mission done, the LM stages began to orbit back into the earth's atmosphere; both stages will have burned up by this weekend.

Both the Saturn 5 moon rocket and the command and service modules have been checked out in flight. LM was the last element in the Apollo package to be flight-tested. Now, after a second unmanned test of the Saturn 5, NASA will begin a series of manned flights to prepare astronauts for lunar landings. First Walter Schirra, Donn F. Eisele and Walter Cunningham will test a revamped command and service module to check out the changes made in the craft after last year's disastrous Apollo fire. The flight will probably slip from August into September or October. Then James A. McDivitt, David R. Scott and Russell Schweickart will test a complete Apollo moonship launched by the Saturn 5.

VIRGINIAN-PILOT 11 FEB 68 (18)

## About Ship's Logs

The USS *Pueblo* and the USS *Vance* cases are similar in one respect. Where the two vessels went has been placed in question.

The *Vance* is the picket destroyer from which Lieutenant Commander Marcus A. Arnheiter was removed as commanding officer. A complaint against him was that, in his zeal to get at the enemy, he steamed closer to the South Vietnamese coast than he was supposed to, and made false position reports to the flagship.

And the *Pueblo*, of course, is the spy ship that the North Koreans seized in the Sea of Japan on the charge that she was within the 12 miles that their Government claims as territorial waters. U.N. Ambassador Goldberg reiterated in his Richmond speech on Thursday that she was well outside the 12-mile limit. Yet a few days before Secretary of State Rusk and Secretary of Defense McNamara had said it was possible that Commander Lloyd Bucher, in violation of his orders, had strayed shoreward; no one could be sure, Mr. McNamara added, until the *Pueblo* log had been examined.

Even if Commander Bucher failed to destroy his log, which would seem unlikely, it would not necessarily describe the limits of the *Pueblo's* ventures. If a picket destroyer's log can be edited to obliterate imprudent movements, why should a spy ship's bear incriminating evidence?

"Edited" is used advisedly here; a ship's log is the Officer of the Deck's edited version of the navigational and other relevant records kept by his watch assistants, and it can meet the requirements of *Navy Regulations*, the *Manual of the Judge Advocate General*, and the *Bureau of Personnel's Instructions for Keeping Ship's Deck Log* without being all-inclusive.

Perhaps we belabor the point. Maybe we quibble. Nevertheless, we think it shameful that the American people have been led to believe that this Government's inability to rescue the *Pueblo* is based on its fears of what the ship's log might disclose.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER 18 FEBRUARY 1968

## Trying to Control the Nuclear Monster

Considering the present state of affairs in Vietnam and Korea, President Johnson's message to Congress on arms control and disarmament may seem untimely to some observers. Nevertheless, a persistent effort to curb the arms race, especially as related to nuclear weapons, should continue to be made, no matter how discouraging the outlook.

Recent U. S.-Soviet agreement on a draft treaty, to check the proliferation of atomic arms among nations not now possessing them, is one ray of hope on an otherwise dismal horizon. However, whatever becomes of the treaty, two nuclear Powers have indicated they will not abide by it. They are France and Red China. It takes only one country, and one irrational moment, to ignite a holocaust.

As Mr. Johnson has informed Russia in regard to a U. S. plane carrying hydrogen bombs which crashed near Greenland last month, such flights are necessary "in the interest of collective security against the threat posed by Soviet nuclear forces."

There is an element of Frankenstein horror in mankind's creation of nuclear weapons. The human intelligence that was capable of devising these instruments of super destruction apparently is unable to find adequate means of controlling them.

If humanity is to survive, a way must be found. Far from being ill-timed, the President's renewed plea for nuclear arms control has the ring of urgency in an era when nations and peoples seem to be trapped in endless whirlpools of war and threats of war.

NATIONAL OBSERVER  
19 FEBRUARY 1968 (18)

### Drug Investigations in Vietnam

The Defense Department said that U.S. troops in Vietnam were involved in marijuana investigations last year at the rate of 25 men per 10,000, up from less than 10 men per 10,000 in 1966. Officials are uncertain whether the figures reflect an actual increase in drug use or more thorough investigations by the Defense Department.

WASHINGTON NEWS 16 FEB 68 (18)

## Home From Seoul

SPECIAL envoy Cyrus Vance, home from Seoul, dubbed his mission to the South Korean capital "successful," thereby setting no precedent. (We're still waiting for the ambassador who returns to proclaim, "Wow! What a disaster!")

As with most such missions, and the communiqués that partly reveal, partly conceal what happened, we will have to wait months at least for a dependable judgment. Right now, however, Mr. Vance's mission is significant not so much for what he signed, as what he escaped signing.

The South Korean government plugged for a promise that the United States would join in "immediate retaliatory measures" against North Korea in case of further aggressive acts, and to undertake the wholesale modernization of the South Korean army and air force. Our former Deputy Defense Secretary evaded such commitments.

But he did pledge the U.S. to "immediate consultations" with Seoul whenever South Korea's security is fundamentally threatened. That, plus promise of an annual conference of defense ministers.

This is hardly the sort of thing likely to satisfy fully our allies in South Korea, or terrify our communist adversaries in North Korea. But it is all that seems possible at the moment, when we are so deeply engaged in Vietnam.

The hard reality is the South Koreans will basically have to make do on what they have now, which ought to be adequate in the cops-and-robbers game of tracking down northern infiltrators, anyway. But Seoul and Washington indeed should stay in close touch, and if northern harassment turns into a serious threat of aggression, it will be time not just for "immediate consultations" but action.

So, more or less, Mr. Vance appears to have smoothed over the current wrinkles in Seoul-Washington relations (tho we can expect some continued grumbling).

Now that leaves "only" our common problem with the belligerent, cocky North Koreans: How to get back the USS *Pueblo* and crew!

### AMBASSADOR GOLDBERG ON PUEBLO INCIDENT

(CONTINUED)

tions asked by the panel of reporters, he and Secretary Rusk went on to make clear that the *Pueblo* commander had strict instructions to stay in international waters throughout his mission; that during the first ten days of its voyage the ship had maintained radio silence; that we believed the commander had obeyed his instructions; that we had no information that the ship had at any time violated its instructions, but on this last point, because of the radio silence we could not be a thousand per cent sure, beyond the shadow of a doubt, until we get the officers and crew back. (I am sure you will agree that so-called con-

fessions subsequently attributed by North Korea to men being held prisoner—which "confessions" included incidentally, the Jan. 23 position which we know to be false—cannot be regarded as valid information.) Thus, in sum, the two Secretaries did not disagree with my statement and I do not disagree with theirs.

And all of us have been cooperating in allowing "room for diplomatic maneuver." It was primarily for this purpose that we took the matter to the Security Council.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG,  
U.S. Representative to the United Nations

WASHINGTON POST 19 FEBRUARY 68 (18)

### How to Rile South Koreans

SEOUL—The American Embassy in Seoul has not helped to soothe ruffled South Korean feelings by surreptitiously circulating an editorial critical of South Korea's position in the *Pueblo* crisis.

The editorial, which appeared in *The Washington Post*, criticized Seoul for its lack of trust in the United States. The Embassy circulated copies of it on plain paper but it did not take the South Korean officials who received the reprint long to trace the style of printing to the Embassy.

The officials were unhappy with the contents of the editorial but they were outraged by the Embassy's method of distributing copies.

NATIONAL OBSERVER 19 FEB (18)

Defense Secretary McNamara says he'll leave office Feb. 29 and will work right up to deadline.

**VIETCONG SHELL ALLIED CENTERS...Continued**

rocket, one of the largest in the enemy arsenal.

Three mortar rounds landed at the main gate. Two exploded, but the third was a dud.

**Shells Start Fire**

Several fires flared at the base, one of the world's busiest airfields, with 1,000 takeoffs and landings every day. The area had been hotly contested in some of the recent fighting around Saigon.

Planes were also reported damaged at the Binhhoa air base, 14 miles northeast of Saigon. Shells set a big fire at United States Army headquarters at Longbinh, in the same area.

According to preliminary reports, other enemy targets included Kontum, Quangdu, and Dalat in the Central Highlands; Longbinh, Lachhe and Phuei in the III Corps area around Saigon, and Mythe, Canho, Chauphu, Soctrang, Bachgia, Centre and Vinhlong, in the Mekong Delta.

The blasts at Tansonnhut Airport jarred buildings, rattled windows and popped open doors in downtown Saigon. Part of the city was blacked out, apparently by an electrical failure.

The defensive reaction was swift, however, and one officer at the base said that he had counted 18 rounds. Some small-arms fire was heard at the northwest corner of the field. Parachute flares lit the sky as helicopter gunships searched for the enemy positions.

**Ambassador Is Moved**

The United States Ambassador, Ellsworth Bunker, was moved from his residence in downtown Saigon to a secret, protected area shortly after the first shells were fired at Tansonnhut. The same precautions for the safety of the 74-year-old diplomat were taken when a Vietcong suicide squad made an abortive attack on the United States Embassy here Jan. 31.

Following the Lunar New Year offensive, it had been widely predicted that a second round of enemy attacks would be launched.

In other action, helicopter gunships and fighter-bombers destroyed 93 of about 100 enemy sampans Friday night in a canal 27 miles west of Saigon.

American troops, searching the area after dawn, salvaged a large stock of supplies, including four heavy machine guns, 200,000 rounds of ammunition and nearly 1,000 rocket and mortar rounds.

Military sources said that the sampans might have been moving the supplies to enemy units planning another attack on Saigon.

A Vietcong mortar shell made a direct hit Friday night on the operating room of an

**RUSSIAN FLY-BY'S REPORTED...Continued**

here delivered a protest to the State Department against nuclear-armed aircraft patrols like that of the B-52 bomber which crashed January 21 in Greenland.

The department rejected the protest. It said such flights were necessary parts of collective security against the threat "posed by Soviet nuclear forces."

The Russians declared such flights "senseless" in view of ballistic missile development.

Whether the Soviet Bears were on a bomber training mission or a reconnaissance flight to eavesdrop on North American defenses was not indicated here.

The Russian air fleet includes 115 bomber versions of the Bear and 30 fitted for reconnaissance work.

In the February 9 episode, the two Bears radar-sighted and intercepted near Iceland and understood to have made their closest approach to that island: 75 miles to the south. They pursued a southwesterly course toward Newfoundland.

According to the brief official account given by the Pentagon, the jet interception "was made solely for the purpose of identification," no hostile intent having been evidenced.

Army field hospital at Tayninh, killing an Army doctor and a G.I. patient and wounding two hospital attendants.

The shell was one fired in a rocket and mortar attack on the headquarters camp of the 25th Infantry Division's First Brigade at Tayninh. Several servicemen were wounded in the other explosions.

**Planes Seek Enemy Tanks**

Special to The New York Times  
SAIGON, Feb. 17—United States planes continued today to press their search for three enemy tanks sighted yesterday near Conthien, on the southern edge of the demilitarized zone.

The sightings marked the first time that enemy tanks had been reported in any area other than Khesanh, 30 miles west of Conthien.

Asked whether the tank sightings could presage a major battle at Conthien rather than at Khesanh, where allied commanders are expecting the largest battle of the war, one military spokesman replied:

"We have to say that the enemy has the capability of making a vigorous attack at several points, including Conthien. But we do not think he could bring as many troops to bear on Conthien as he could on Khesanh."

Still trying to dislodge the two or three North Vietnamese divisions around the Marine camp at Khesanh, Air Force, Navy and Marine pilots pounded the area with about 1.5 million pounds of bombs in 24 hours.

United States pilots flew 62 missions over North Vietnam yesterday, but overcast weather prevented an assessment of damage.

"The aircraft flew parallel to the coast of Newfoundland for approximately one hour," the Pentagon said, and "turned away of their own accord"—that is, they were not driven off by American jets.

It was then that they were joined by three other Bears. No information was available on the flight path that trio had followed.

It was learned here that, as a precaution, American F-106 interceptors at Loring Air Force Base, Maine, and Canadian CF-101 interceptors in New Brunswick were alerted but did not take off. Radar in Newfoundland tracked the planes while they were off that coast.

Washington appeared determined to treat the Bear and Bison operations calmly, perhaps to suggest publicly a contrast with the Communists' actions in the Pueblo episode: off

North Korea.

For example, Robert S. McNamara, Defense Secretary, told newsmen at the Capitol this afternoon: "I have heard from NATO interceptors that they observed aircraft believed to be Soviet bombers on a training flight apparently approaching within about 120 nautical miles (later placed by the Pentagon at no closer than 50 miles) off the coast of Newfoundland."

He said there have been "bomber training flights over those seas in the past" and "NATO interceptors" and radar observe them as they occur.

His choice of the term "NATO interceptors" was not explained. The interceptors are American and part of the North American defense system. Iceland, the country in which the ones in question are based, is a member of NATO.

**JOHNSON DOUBTS HANOI WANTS TO TALK—Cont'd**

prospects for peace talks.

But he spoke with vigor on a number of subjects and with considerable emotion when he denounced those who have criticized Westmoreland or suggested that he would be relieved.

No military man has ever had his confidence to a greater degree, the President insisted. If he were a soldier in Vietnam there is no one he would rather have lead him than Westmoreland, he said.

White House press secretary George Christian earlier had classified as "gossip and rumor" a prediction by Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R-Wis.) that Westmoreland would be relieved.

Mr. Johnson said that if and when the General is removed—and the only way he will go is "up," he said—the world will not hear of it from a Republican Congressman from Wisconsin.

Westmoreland is confronted "with one of the great tests of his career as we are in this country," the President said in reference to the expected Communist assault at Khesanh.

After the attacks on South Vietnamese cities and the first criticisms of Westmoreland were circulated, the President said he sent the commander a strongly worded cable express-

ing his complete confidence.

Mr. Johnson said that after the Communist attacks on South Vietnam's cities he read in intelligence reports that rumors were being circulated abroad that Westmoreland was on the way out. These reports surfaced in publications abroad and were picked up in this country, the President said.

In answer to a question whether more troops would be sent to Vietnam, Mr. Johnson said "whatever needs to be done" to see that the men now there can carry out their mission will be done.

He did not indicate that any immediate buildup beyond that already announced was planned, but it was clear from his comments that if he was convinced Westmoreland needed more men he would get them.

When asked about reports that the use of nuclear weapons might be used, the President declared that no such recommendation has ever been made to him.

"I think that ought to put an end to that discussion," Mr. Johnson said.

When a reporter asked for comment on Michigan Gov. George Romney's criticism of "the futile Johnson-Nixon policy of more and more military escalation" in Vietnam, the President replied that "we should not play politics with the war and associate it with name-calling."

**NEW YORK NEWS 17 February 1968 P6  
Reds Hint Raid on 7th Fleet**

London, Feb. 16 (UPI)—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces may begin attacking the U. S. 7th Fleet in the Gulf of Tonkin and the South China Sea, Communist diplomatic sources hinted today. The main targets would be aircraft carriers.

The Communist informants suggested the possibility of strikes with Soviet-made ground-to-ground missiles, kamikaze-type suicide flights by Russian-designed Mig jets or sabotage by teams of frogmen.

Whether this is part of the escalating Communist propaganda campaign, designed to add to the confusion triggered by the Viet Cong attacks against South Vietnamese cities or whether there is substance to the hints remains a matter for speculation.

The threat could come from Soviet-supplied missile ships on the pattern of the vessels supplied by the Russians to Egypt which sank the Israeli destroyer Elath last fall.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE 17 February 1968 P1

# Report U.S. Banned Rescue of Navy Pilot

BY FRED FARRAR

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, Feb. 16—Defense officials huddled today in an effort to decide on a reply to a printed charge that the Pentagon countermanded a navy order to attempt the rescue of a flyer shot down off the communist Chinese island of Hainan Tuesday.

The copyrighted story by the Copley News service said the government denied the 7th fleet permission to rescue Lt. [j. g.] Joseph P. Dunn. His unarmed propeller-driven A-1 Skyraider was shot down by Red Chinese MIGs.

American officials feared another incident in Asian waters, the Copley story said. Last Jan. 23 North Koreans seized the intelligence navy ship Pueblo.

## Charge Viewed Seriously

The seriousness with which the charge is viewed here was reflected in the fact that the matter went at least as high as the office of the secretary of the navy and probably higher.

In effect, the officials were trying to decide what they would say about the charge. By late afternoon they had not denied the story, although the meetings began this morning.

One of the main questions still to be answered, if the charge is true, is who countermanded the order to attempt the rescue—was it a naval officer in the Pentagon or was it a civilian official of the department of defense?

## Heads for Carrier

Dunn was headed for the aircraft carrier Coral Sea in the Gulf of Tonkin from Cubi Point in the Philippines.

The government issued a statement yesterday that "immediate search operations have been terminated."

It was learned that navy officials are upset because Dunn's wife has been informed of the published report.

## Report Rescue Ordered

Vice Adm. William F. Bringle, the article said, informed the Pentagon Tuesday he was sending an aircraft carrier and two destroyers north from their stations off Viet Nam to pick up the pilot.

The article said orders from the Pentagon blocked the 7th fleet commander's move and that Bringle was told American helicopters and other rescue aircraft were not to approach within 12 miles of Hainan. He was also ordered to keep all 7th

WASHINGTON STAR  
17 February 1968 P3

# Pentagon Tells Of Sea Hunt for Pilot Off China

By United Press International

The Defense Department says electronic "beeper" signals were heard from a U.S. pilot eight hours after his plane was shot down by a Red Chinese MIG Wednesday.

But by the time naval destroyers reached the search area, near the Chinese coastal island of Hainan, no further signals were heard from the pilot, Lt. (j.g.) Joseph P. Dunn, the Pentagon said yesterday. The search was called off Thursday.

The department issued a statement on the incident apparently in response to a Copley News Service story which said Washington officials refused to give the U.S. 7th Fleet permission to pick up Dunn because his plane went down too close to China.

The statement did not mention the Copley story but went into some detail about the attempts to reach Dunn. Dunn was piloting an unarmed A1 Skyraider when it strayed within 5 miles of Hainan Island, the Pentagon said.

A pilot flying on the same mission in another plane escaped and flew back to Da Nang in South Vietnam. The second pilot

flew back to Da Nang in South Vietnam. The second pilot

## Strays Inside Limit

Dunn, flying with another American Skyraider, apparently encountered navigational trouble and strayed inside the 12-mile territorial limit claimed by Red China. Dunn was reported shot down.

The other plane escaped and landed safely at Da Nang in South Viet Nam. The second pilot, unidentified, reported seeing Dunn's plane about 5 miles off the Chinese coast in a smoking dive toward the sea.

An automatic emergency UHF device located in an inflatable dinghy beeped signals for at least seven hours after Dunn's plane was downed, the Copley story said.

## Wife Tells Change

Randolph, Mass., Feb. 16 [Special] — Mrs. Joseph P.

## ARMY HAS 15,000 FOR RIOT DUTY...Cont'd

ver commands.

The reorganization "should improve the Army National Guard's ability to function" as state militia because it provides for manning units at higher levels—more units will be manned at levels closer to their authorized strength—"and should lead to improvements in training and availability of equipment," the general explained.

"Combined with other measures which have been undertaken," he said, "this should assure the states a suitable posture for coping with civil disorders of the sort experienced last summer."

Resor noted that Federal troops were used only in Detroit last summer, where Guard troops were also federalized, adding:

"The National Guard forces are more than adequate for the discharge of all but the most extraordinary state security missions when they are well led, used decisively on the basis of advance planning, and appropriately trained, equipped and organized."

Resor said riot training for Guard units was beefed up starting last summer and that Guard combat and combat support units have finished a 32-

hour unit training program and a 16-hour staff training program in civil disturbance control.

hour unit training program and a 16-hour staff training program in civil disturbance control.

A special course for senior officers is beginning this month at Fort Gordon, Ga., and state and local police officials have been invited to attend, Resor told the senators.

He said some of the other measures taken to make Guard units more ready for riot duty include stockpiling communications equipment at undisclosed locations on the East and West coasts, and other equipment is being kept in depots for issue if needed.

This equipment includes body armor, bullhorns, searchlights and portable tear-gas dispensers.

Resor also said the regular Army has been consulting with state adjutants general "to stress the need for coordinated plans for coping with civil disorders. Planning packets (including maps, transportation and troop housing data, assembly points and the like) are being prepared for cities in which civil disorders may occur ..."

And the regular Army has streamlined its contingency plans "against the possibility that its intervention may be needed," Resor added.

BALTIMORE SUN  
17 February 1968 P4

# NO THREAT FOUND IN H-BOMB CRASH

## Danish, U.S. Scientists End Study Of B-52 Wreck

Copenhagen, Feb. 16 (AP)—Danish and American scientists have concluded that the January 22 crash near Thule, Greenland, of a United States B-52 bomber carrying four hydrogen bombs, poses no radioactive threat now or in the future, a joint statement said today.

The two-day meeting of members of the Danish Atomic Energy Commission and United States officials considered the technical implications of the crash.

All radioactive wreckage from the plane and the disintegrated hydrogen bombs will be removed from Greenland, the statement said. Radioactivity levels in the area will be checked closely in the future, it added.

The statement was signed by Dr. Carl Walske, United States assistant to the Secretary of Defense for atomic energy, and H. H. Koch, chairman of the Danish Atomic Energy Commission.

Dunn said her husband was due home at the end of this month for a 30-day leave, but his orders had been changed by the defense department. He was told to report for ferrying missions between the Philippine Islands and the aircraft carrier Coral Sea, she said.

She said her husband had called her last Monday from the Philippines to inform her of the change. After the originally scheduled leave, Lt. Dunn expected reassignment, his wife said.

"I have a lot of hope for my husband," she continued. "He is a very determined person. If he has been captured, I know they will get nothing from him. He'll do the best for his country. He is very dedicated.

"If he has not been captured and he is on his own and there is a way out, he will make it," she added.



Art Buchwald

## Here's One Version of Why LBJ Got the Word So Late

THERE HAS BEEN a great deal of speculation as to why President Johnson had been informed so late on the capture of the Navy intelligence ship Pueblo.

Many versions have been given concerning what happened during those key moments before the President was informed as to the Pueblo's fate.

Here is one I heard, though I, of course, cannot verify every fact.

When the news hit Washington at 11 p.m. it was first passed through lower channels at the Pentagon and the State Department before it was brought to the attention of Secretary McNamara and Secretary Rusk.

McNamara called Rusk and said, "I think you'd better notify the President. This is a diplomatic problem."

"The heck it is," said the usually taciturn Dean Rusk. "That was a Navy ship and it's Defense's problem. You better notify the President."

"Wait a minute, Dean," said Secretary McNamara. "I just had to tell the President about us losing four hydrogen bombs over Greenland. He's going to start thinking of me as a purveyor of bad news."

"Besides," McNamara added, "that ship was

a Navy mission, it was on an intelligence mission."

"Then Dick Helms of the CIA ought to tell the President," Rusk concluded.

A CALL WAS PLACED to Helms and when Secretary Rusk informed him of the situation, Helms couldn't have been more surprised.

"You better tell the President," Rusk said.

"I'd rather not if it's all the same to you," Helms said. "Besides, I don't have the White House telephone number. Say, I have an idea. Let's get Walt Rostow to tell him. Walt works in the White House so he's probably adept at breaking bad news to the President."

"All right," Mr. Rusk said. "I guess Walt is as good at this sort of thing as anybody."

Secretary Rusk woke Walt Rostow up and told him the news. He suggested Rostow go over to the White House immediately and tell the President. Rostow agreed and started to get dressed.

After finishing his eggs, Rostow drove over to the darkened White House. He was quite frantic about how he would break the news to the President at such an ungodly hour.

As he got to the room an inspiration hit him. He opened up the door and got down on his hands and knees and started crawling towards the bed. When he got there he grasped the President's hand.

"THAT YOU, LYNDA BIRD?" the President sleepily inquired.

"No, it's Walt."

"Walt who?"

"Walt Rostow, your White House aide."

"Well, what in tarnation are you doing on your hands and knees at this hour? Eartha Kitt isn't coming to breakfast, is she?"

"No sir, I have something else to tell you."

"What is it?" the President said.

"Do you mind if I get in bed? It's very confidential."

"Blast it, Walt, what do you want to say?"

"Well, I know you're not going to believe this . . ."

At that moment Lady Bird woke up. "What's going on, Lyndon?" she demanded.

"Nothing, Lady Bird. Walt Rostow is just trying to tell me something important."

"Whew, I had a fright there for a moment," Lady Bird said. "I was afraid Lynda Bird and Chuck had had their first fight."

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## Protecting Future "Pueblos"

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is very appropriately inquiring into the policies that are to govern hereafter the deployment of ships like the Pueblo. It is only too apparent that ships of this kind can involve the foreign policy of the United States and by inadvertence commit the nation to a course upon which it would not wish to embark by deliberate choice.

Risks are inherent in all operations of this kind. The gains have to be weighed against these risks. If the risks really become those of large scale war, they are very great indeed and the gains, in order to justify such dreadful hazards, would have to be so great as almost to exceed the capacity of the imagination.

As the Pueblo has demonstrated, the risks are very great in waters where the historic conventions of international usage are not acknowledged by states which adhere to none of the conventions. The fact that the behavior of North Korea was unprecedented and contrary to all previous international usage is an explanation for the chances that were taken with the Pueblo. They cannot be cited as occasion for a subsequent episode. Now we know that we deal, in the case of North Korea, with an international outlaw that cannot be depended upon to respect any of the usages that have prevailed among civilized nations in the past.

The inherent threat of this particular outlaw is magnified by the extent to which the great Communist powers still are hostage to the provocative action of the least responsible "fellow people's socialist republics." It is not just a risk of war with North Korea, but a risk of war with the Soviet Union that is involved.

One way to avoid the risk would be to cancel all such missions in waters adjacent to North Korea—but that might involve the sacrifice of both direct interception data essential to our interests and the abandonment of principles on which we claim the right to operate on the high seas, beyond the territorial waters of any country.

If we propose, in future, to reassert our undoubted rights under international usage, without risking the capture of another ship and crew, it is clear that precautions we did not take with the Pueblo must be embraced.

To arm such a vessel for its own defense is one alternative, but that probably would mean the employment of a class of ship that would make operations of this kind unreasonably costly. To give it armed escort would be provocative on the one hand and disruptive of its functions—as Secretary McNamara has pointed out.

Since we deal with a local situation, so far encountered only in Korean waters, the most acceptable alternative would seem to be preparation for the swift defense of any vessel attacked while on the high seas in this region. Shore-based and carrier-based aircraft, held in reserve sufficiently remote as to be neither compromising nor provocative, looks like the best military answer.

There must be a suitable and effective safeguard against the repetition of the Pueblo disaster. The people of the United States are entitled to assurance that such measures are being taken and the government in North Korea is entitled to a warning that they have been taken.

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