

Summary for SUBIC MUC

① BLT 2/4 (-) eligible for 6-13 May 1975
see card for attached units

② "Special Marine Security Guard Detachment" Subic,
eligible for 14 May 1975 - 24 June 1975 ³⁰ was
card B and C 907100 was the

③ BLT 1/4 eligible for _____
only attached units _____

| | |
|--|---|
| SUBJECT SEA Refused at Subic Bay | DATE(S) COVERED (A) |
| SOURCE CITATION/SHORT TITLE BLT 2/4 Command Chrono 6-13 May 1975 | REMARKS/CROSS REFERENCES USMC rule 201 Refused |
| C-13 May 1975 BLT 2/4 (-) was assigned security and command processing duties at Subic Bay under OPCON of COMNAV PHIL, Subic Bay. (The memo is Platoon and individual) | -p. 3 |
| Attached limits this period - all units for entire period. | H/3/12 |
| 2/A/3d Recon Bn | 2/A/1st Amb Bn |
| 2/A/3d Tan Bn | (cancel) |

SEA Refugee at Subic Bay

(B)

SUBJECT

DATE(S) COVERED

SOURCE CITATION/SHORT TITLE

REMARKS/CROSS REFERENCES

3d Marine Command Chrono Pen #1975
USMC Kalia in Philippines

29-30 Mar 75 "1/4 Deployed to Subic Bay from Okinawa for chophard security aboard refugee ship" [refers to 4th Marine Land C]

p. I-III-4

14 May 75 "Special Marine Security Guard Detachment, Subic Bay departed for Subic RP. [Ref: Adman 3d Mar Div May 130825Z May 75]

p. I-III-6

14 May 75 "Special Marine Shipboard Detachment to be returned to units. [Ref: C6 III MAF msg 090733Z May 75]

p. I-III-6

27 Jun 75 "Special Marine Security Guard Detachment, Subic Bay deactivated. [Ref: CTF 79 msg 230552Z Jun 75]

p. I-III-7

(under)

DECLASSIFIED

SUBJECT *SEA Refugees at Subic Bay*

DATE(S) COVERED

SOURCE CITATION/SHORT TITLE

3d Mar Bn Command Chron

REMARKS/CROSS REFERENCES

USMC role in Refugees

b. In response to the developing crisis in the Republic of Vietnam, 3d Marine Division organizations were readied for immediate deployment. On 29 and 30 March 1st Battalion (-), 4th Marines was deployed from Okinawa to Subic Bay aboard the USS BLUE RIDGE and USS DUBUQUE and assumed the unique mission of shipboard security aboard refugee shipping. The battalion was thus employed aboard USN and MSC shipping until relieved by a special Amphibious Evacuation Security Force on 17 April. This force was comprised of an austere staff and 13 security detachments of 72 Marines and a hospital corpsman to each detachment. It was formed entirely from 3d Marine Division assets with detachments provided by the 12th Marine Regiment, 3d Engineer Battalion, 7th Communications Battalion, Headquarters Battalion, 3d Tank Battalion, the 4th Marine and 9th Marine Regiments. These detachments continued in their shipboard security and refugee assistance role off-the coast of Vietnam, in Subic Bay and to Guam until the last detachment was returned to Okinawa on 27 May. As a continuation of the security effort predicated by massive refugee evacuation, a Marine Security Guard Detachment consisting of 90 Marines was provided from 3d Marine Division assets as a security force for refugee shipping anchored in Subic Bay and as an assistance force for refugee stragglers. This detachment deployed to Subic Bay on 14 May. It was disestablished on 23 June. *-II-C-I* *Under*

DECLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED

SUBJECT

SEA Refugees at Subic Bay

DATE(S) COVERED

SOURCE CITATION/SHORT TITLE

3d Marine Command Chron ¹⁹⁷⁵ ~~for June~~

REMARKS/CROSS REFERENCES

USMC role in Refugees

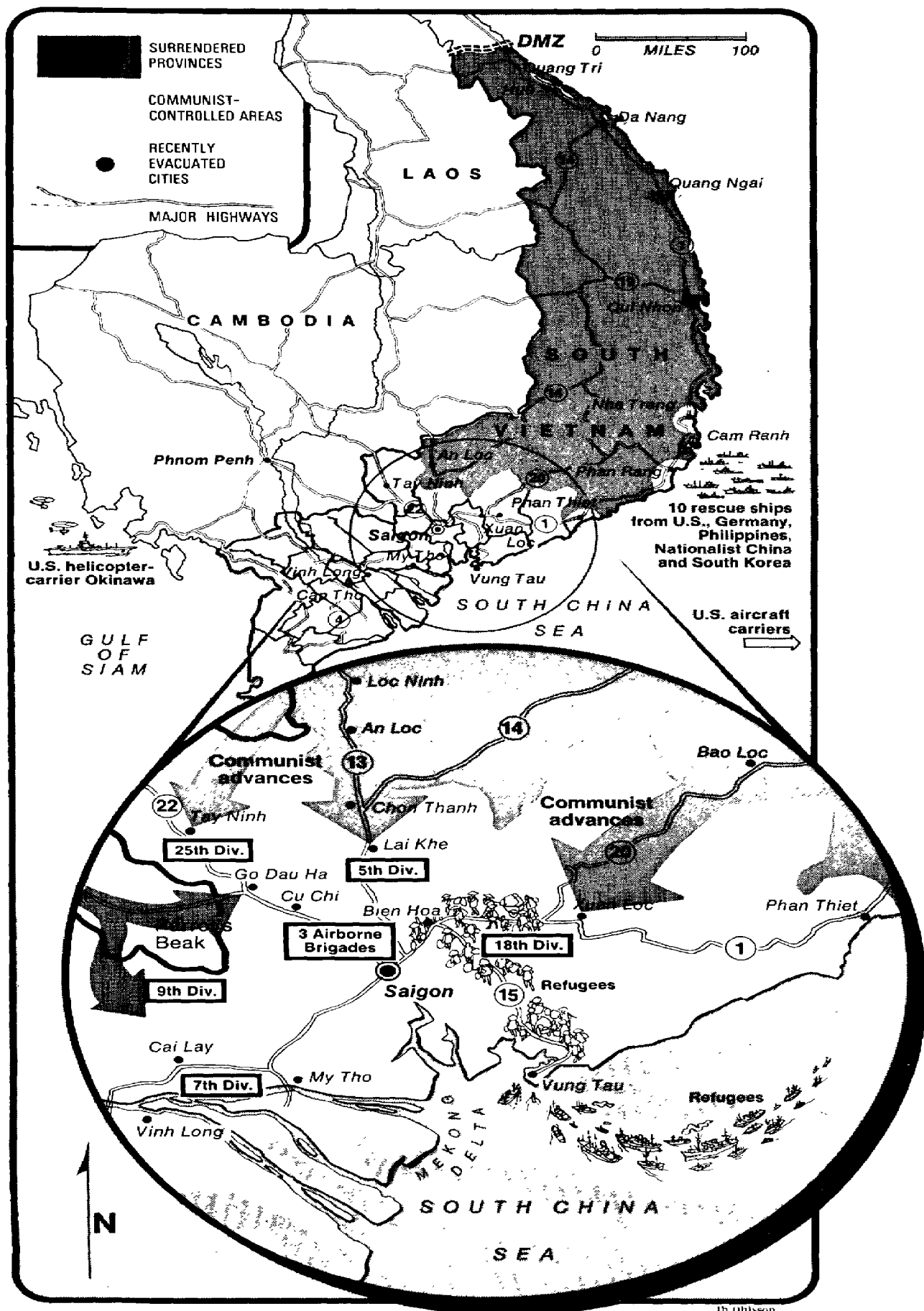
h. Following the rapid succession of emergency situations which occurred in April and the first half of May, the 3d Marine Division returned to a normal readiness posture with BLT 1/4 deployed as the ARG Alpha ground element, BLT 3/9 remaining as BLT Bravo and BLT 1/9 assuming the Airlift Contingency BLT responsibility on 7 May.

II-C-2

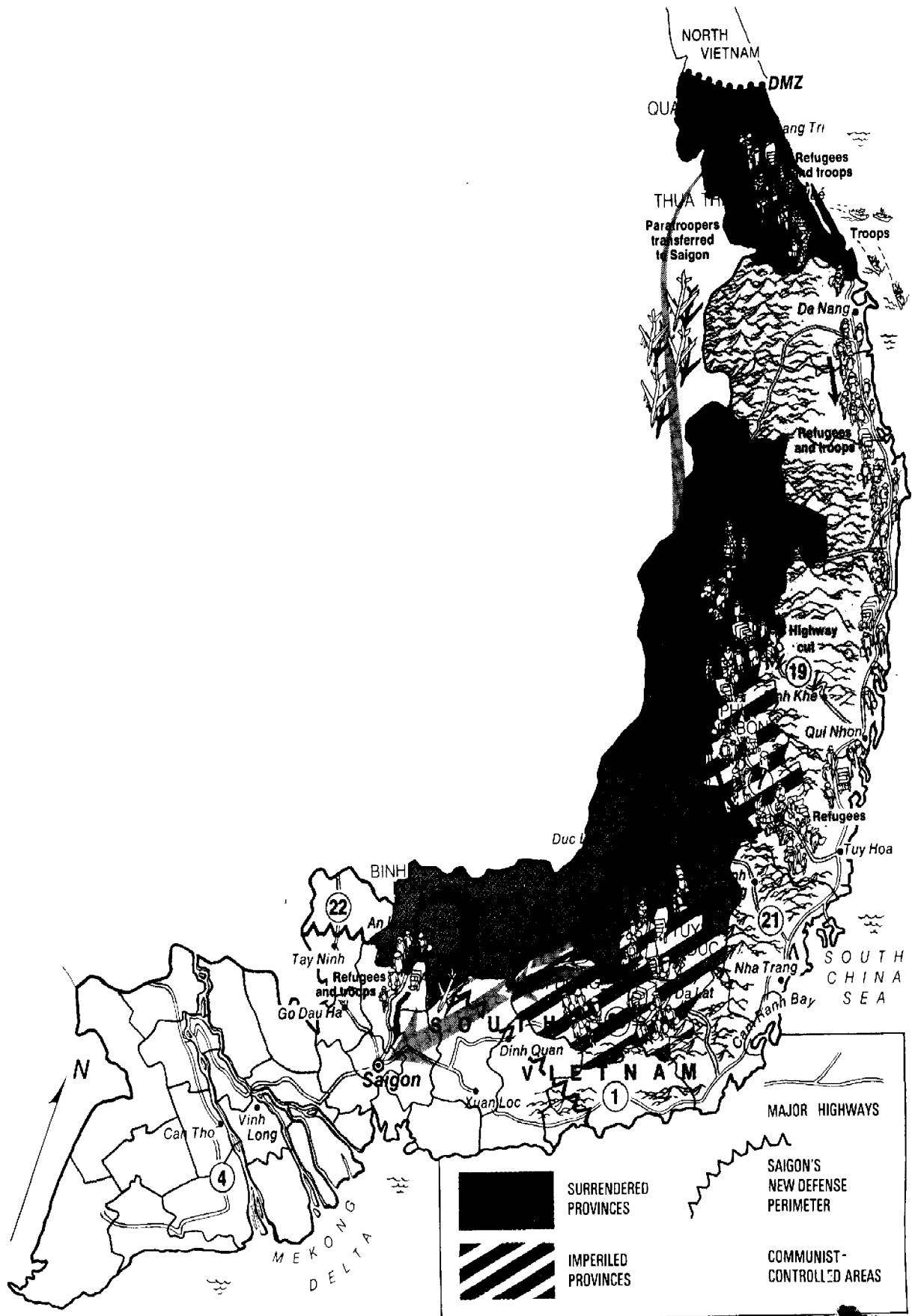
ENCLOSURE (1)
UNCLASSIFIED

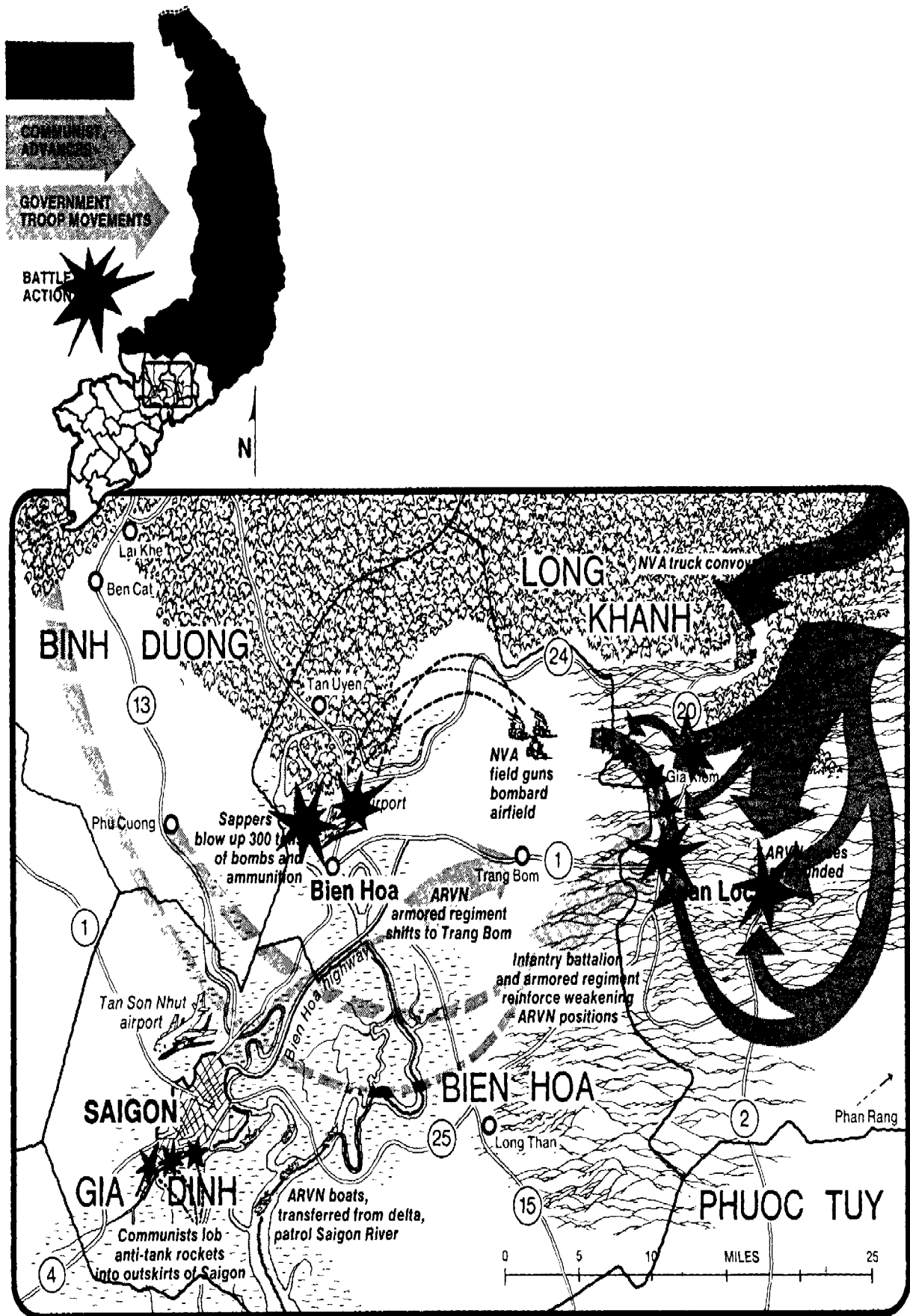
DECLASSIFIED

| SUBJECT | DATE(S) COVERED | REMARKS/CROSS REFERENCES |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|
| SEA Refugees at Subic Bay | | |
| BLT 2/4 Command Chrons 19 April-30 April 1975 | | |
| 29-30 April 1975 Location: Bayan, R.P. | | unnumbered page |



1b 011500





History and Museums Division
Reference Unit

Cross Reference Sheet

Name or Subject:

File Designation:

*Judge & Madon - the two Marines killed
at Tan Son Nhut 1975
during evacuation*

SEE:

Name or Subject:

File Designation:

*Their file is in Reference Section,
Geographic Files*

Daily Press Clips 13 May 75

LAST DAY AT EMBASSY IN SAIGON

Marine Tells Of Evacuation

Editor's note: Maj. Jim Kean of Monterey, Calif., was the last United States Marine out of South Vietnam in the American evacuation that has just ended. In the following dispatch, Kean describes the last day at the American Embassy in Saigon.

By MAJ. JIM KEAN

As told to United Press International

Aboard the Blue Ridge — I had the curious distinction of being the last United States Marine to leave Vietnam.

But the thing I am most proud of is that we evacuated 2,500 or more persons from the American Embassy compound without firing a shot at anybody.

The only shots were fired by me and that was as we

were leaving the roof of the embassy on Wednesday morning. I emptied my M5 (automatic) into the mechanism of a large dish radio antenna on the roof so that it could not be used by anybody.

We knew the end was near on Monday evening when planes bombed Tan Son Nhut Airport and firing broke out downtown. I had 42 Marines on duty at the embassy compound. The others were at the DAO (Defense Attache Office) compound at the airport, which was to be the main staging area for the final evacuation, according to our original plan.

SECURE COMPOUND

We did everything we could that night to secure the embassy compound. Even then, long before the final evacuation was ordered, we

had nearly 2,000 people already in the compound.

After we secured the compound Monday night, we had a lull until about 8:30 Tuesday morning. Then Tan Nhut and the DAO came under attack. I got a report that two of my Marines were killed at DAO.

The situation was getting worse after daylight and by around 10 a.m. we knew that the critical time had arrived. The ambassador had committed us to the evacuation of around 2,500 persons from the embassy compound.

We cut down a huge tree in the compound and shrubbery to make a landing zone for the CH-53 choppers,

(Continued on A-2, Col. 5)

which normally carry about 50 passengers.

MISSION ESTABLISHED

The embassy roof could handle choppers up to the size of CH-53s (which carry about 20 passengers). My mission was to hold the compound during the evacuation, to protect the ambassador and to keep people in the embassy if we had to give up the compound.

At first, after the evacuation order came (around 10 a.m.) we were admitting people through the embassy gates who had American passports, who were third country nationals or Vietnamese with evacuation authorization documents. But the pressures became so great from the mob trying to get inside that we had to lock the gates and issued our orders to take only Americans and third country nationals.

Around 5 p.m., I saw the first choppers going into the DAO compound and I realized that the evacuation had really begun. I then called DAO and asked for diversion of some of the choppers to the embassy evacuation.

I also asked for additional Marines to help secure the embassy area. We were drawing considerable fire from outside the embassy and the crowd was growing larger and more dangerous.

CHOPPER SCHEDULE

Within minutes, Marine birds (helicopters) came in and, by dark, my force had grown to 155 men.

We worked the landing zones in the compound and on the roof from around 7 until 10 p.m., with choppers coming in at about 10-minute intervals. Then the pace picked up.

The next word we got was that the 7th Fleet was under obligation to cease the operation at 11 p.m. I sent word to the ambassador to make contact with higher authorities and get authorization for more sorties. I am not sure, but I think he went all the way to the President.

Word came back that the sorties would continue. By then, we had sent out around 1,000 but the crowd awaiting evacuation was as large as ever.

OVER THE WALLS

They just kept coming in over the walls. We were helping Americans outside over the walls. My Marines were standing on each other's shoulders to reach over the wall and pull up any American or anybody who looked like an American.

Sometime around 4 p.m. Wednesday I noticed a lot in the arrival of heavy choppers. I was told the ambassador had left.

I spoke to the general (Marine Brig. Gen. Richard O. Carey, commanding general 1st Marine Amphibious Brigade) on the radio. He said the only lifts from then would be to pull out the Marines and any U.S. personnel remaining.

I got all the Marines onto the roof. We locked and secured the entrances to the roof.

When the next chopper came to take out 20 more Marines, those from the fleet went first. The embassy security guard Marines had asked that they be the last to leave. That was sometime between 6 and 7 p.m.

The last chopper came at 7:58 p.m. I checked my watch, emptied my .45 into the antenna mechanism and boarded the chopper last.

Navy Times 11 June 1975 P-4

The Last Marine Out Describes Evacuation



MARINE MSgt Juan J. Valdez was the last man to step aboard a helicopter on the roof of the American embassy in Saigon on April 30 — and when that chopper lifted off, decades of U.S. involvement in South Vietnam came to an end.

For the previous eight months, Valdez had led the 47-man Marine security detachment at the embassy. It was the second tour in Vietnam for the 37-year-old Marine. For 18 months beginning in August 1965, he was an Amtrac platoon sergeant, near Da Nang. He's now waiting for orders, possibly to inspector-instructor duty in Tampa, Fla.

MSgt Valdez was interviewed by Navy Times Associate Editor Mel Jones.

Q: When did you begin preparing for the evacuation?

A: During the last two weeks it was obvious the exodus was under way. My men burned and shredded tons of documents day and night and others on the embassy staff packed some of the embassy's equipment.

Q: Were Americans trying to get out of the country by then?

A: Yes. More Americans than we anticipated showed up. Many had in-laws with them. It seemed impossible to figure how many there'd be in the long run.

But there were more Vietnamese applying for visas than Americans. There were four gates and crowds gathered outside them daily. There was a mood of fear of being left behind, especially in the last week.

The Vietnamese police tried to control the crowds but, finally, I had to put my guards on the gates.

Q: How was the paperwork handled?

A: At first, there was insistence that everyone comply with Vietnamese law and that caused problems with Americans who had married Vietnamese.

But, as the crush got worse, there was no time for official administrative procedures. A theater at DAO (the Defense Attache Office compound, about six miles from the embassy and across the street from Tan Son Nhut airbase) was turned into a processing center and a simple affidavit that previously had taken weeks to obtain was fixed on the spot.

The DAO gym, incidentally, was the staging area for the first evacuation flights out of Tan Son Nhut.

Q: What was happening at the embassy?

A: During the last week, Vietnamese employees disappeared to get their families together to get out. We had only a few Americans to handle all the paperwork.

I assigned my Marines to 10-man reaction teams and spotted them throughout the embassy and CRA compound. That was the Combined Recreation Association, attached to the embassy, and it had a restaurant, swimming pool — stuff like that.

As I said, my men finally controlled all four gates and we had to secure them when it looked like the crowd would get out of hand. The people didn't seem dangerous, though just desperate to get themselves or their children out.

We had orders to let in those who had American passports, foreign allied passports, third country passports, Vietnamese with embassy admission cards and those with evacuation authorization documents. We had trouble figuring out which were legal.

Finally, the entrances became so congested that we had to lock the gates and Americans who showed up were pulled over the walls.

Q: Were all your men at the embassy?

A: On April 19, the deputy chief of mission committed 16 of them to the DAO compound to provide security there and help at the landing zones. On April 22, two more were sent to DAO. McMahon (Cpl Charles McMahon) was one of them. He'd arrived from the States that day. He was at DAO one week when he was killed. Judge (LCpl Darwin Judge) had been with us about a month and also was assigned to DAO.

Q: Can you give us a sequence for that last week in Saigon?

A: Let's see. On April 23d, rockets hit Bien Hoa, about 15 miles away, and continued for four days. We watched the glow in the sky from the embassy roof. There were bunkers up there and towers at each corner, with firing slots in between. It looked like the parapet of a castle.

On April 25, a 40-man Marine force from the 7th Fleet was flown in to help my men at DAO.

I guess by the 28th we knew that Saigon was totally cut off. We heard that enough artillery had been brought to the outskirts to level the city if the communists wanted to. There was a lot of looting as Americans left various facilities.

At about 3:45 on the morning of the 29th, there was a big rocket assault on Tan Son Nhut that halted the evacuation there.

The first rocket hit on the main road at DAO, about five to

ten feet from Judge and McMahon. They were killed instantly.

My senior NCO there was Gunny Martin (GySgt Vasco D. Martin). He was supposed to have taken over the detachment in Da Nang but he got in-country just after Da Nang fell, so I made him my guard chief in Saigon. Anyway, he telephoned the news to me.

Q: Were there any other casualties?

A: Holmes (LCpl Otis L. Holmes), caught some shrapnel in the thigh, but he wasn't badly wounded. But we couldn't get him treated until we'd been lifted out to the ships later.

Q: What happened after the rocket attack?

A: At 10 a.m. on the 29th, word was passed to start the helicopter evacuation — what we called Option Four. We already planned that the CH-46s would use the embassy roof and the heavier CH-53s would use the parking lot as an LZ.

Our Seabees (evidently, from State Department records, Chief Utilitiesman James E. Martin Jr. and Builder First Thomas Hoge) and some firemen began cutting down a large tree in the middle of the parking lot.

We'd wanted to cut it down earlier but that was refused because it would be a sign that the final evacuation was about to begin. In the end, an ax and a chain saw cut it down, but it had been whittled away at for over a week. It became a sort of symbol to the embassy staff, so some would take little chunks out of it whenever they passed it with something sharp in their hands.

After the tree came down, a firetruck sprayed 5000 gallons of water on the parking lot to keep down dust and debris while the birds landed. When they did at night, we lined up cars to provide illumination.

By that noon, hundreds of Vietnamese were pressing

against the gates. Some of my men were still on the gates and others were getting the hundreds inside the compound broken down into 50-person helicopter sticks.

We saw the first choppers about 3 p.m. on the 29th. We popped smoke grenades but they kept on going. They were evacuating DAO.

A few hours later, the first ones landed in our parking lot. They carried in FMF Marines and left with evacuees. The FMF Marines then took over the perimeter security.

During this time, Ambassador Martin strolled through the compound a number of times, trying to bolster everybody's confidence and maintain calm. And the Seabees were burning all the American cash on hand.

Q: How much money?

A: I don't know. It was a big fire. Millions.

Q: The evacuation continued through the night?

A: We kept evacuating until about 5 in the morning. Then we noticed that the flow of choppers was getting thinner. Maj. Kean (James Kean, CO of the headquarters for all Southeast Asia embassy detachments, who flew in from Hong Kong to advise the Saigon detachment in the final week) yelled up to the roof, asking if the ambassador had left. He was told yes, so he went to the roof and talked to a helicopter pilot.

Word was passed to load nothing but Americans from that point on.

I started withdrawing my men from the compound and, with the FMF-ers from the perimeter, we formed three lines of defense in the lobby of the embassy. We hopecrotched through the lines towards the roof.

The Vietnamese left outside became panicky and rushed into the lobby and those outside the gates began climbing over.

We had to push our way back

until finally we were able to button up the big teakwood doors leading off the lobby. We started up the ladders to the roof from there. We blocked every exit behind us but some Vietnamese managed to find a way up.

Q: They were with you on the roof?

A: No. We were on the helipad which was higher. They didn't get to the helipad because we used wall-lockers and everything else to jam against the door leading to it.

Q: What happened then?

A: Everything came to a standstill. There were about 150 Marines up there and no birds in sight.

Q: What went through your mind then? Were you afraid of being left behind?

A: No, that never occurred to me. My fear was that the enemy would redirect his fire to the roof. We could see rockets landing again at Tan Son Nhut and there were firefights on the roads.

Q: How long were you isolated there?

A: About an hour. Then the waves started again and about nine choppers took us off. No body was stranded.

Q: Did any of your men have families with them?

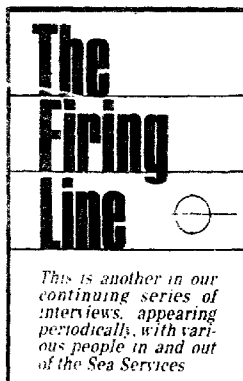
A: No, we weren't allowed to have families there.

Q: Were you able to get out your personal gear?

A: About three weeks before the evacuation, we packed our possessions and they were picked up from Marine House. I had about \$3500 worth. I haven't seen it since.

Q: When you got aboard the helicopter, you had nothing but the clothes on your back?

A: That's right — and I'd worn the same field uniform for about (See VALDEZ, Page 27)



NEWPORT, R.I. Two hundred-twenty-three Naval Academy Prep School students were graduated May 21 at the first ceremony for the school since it moved to the Naval Education and Training Center from Bainbridge, Md., last summer.

Rear Adm. Max K. Morris, former Commandant of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and now special representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for law of the sea matters, was guest speaker.

Special scholastic and athletic awards were presented at the

pass-in-review parade.

Ovidio J. Hidalgo won the military excellence award. Richard C. West, the outstanding scholar award. Craig L. Majkowski, the Naval Reserve Association award. Daniel F. Lyons, the Naval Academy Class of 1936 award, and Sandy A. Jones, the outstanding athlete award.

West also received a plaque for the highest average in math while Dennis L. Vargo won plaques for highest average in English and science.

Small plaques also were awarded to several students who excelled in extra-curricular activities. The students are: Ovidio J. Hidalgo, the Semper Fidelis Society award and the baseball club award; David R. Olson, the Ship 961 (Sea Explorers) award. Vahan Chertavian, the photography club award; Guy W. Turnquist, the cruise award; Mark L. Archambault, the Iron Mike club (physical fitness) award, and Edward G. Popp, the battalion activities committee award.

Here are the NAPS graduates

Aagaard Peter J.
Adams George R.
Albert Stephen P.
Albiso John R.

Abricht Kevin C.
Anderson Robert S.
Archambault Mark L.
Armitage Christopher J.

At Brian E.
Aul David W.
A young Douglas
Baldwin Charles
Barry James J.
Basley Keith
Bentley Edward
Bolger John W.
Bousa Vincent
Bradley Michael
Brewer Allen K.
Brocato Barry J.
Brown Gerald L.
Bryant Rodney F.
Burge Robert C.
Butler Michael P.
Byzewski John M.
Calkwell Christopher
Carr Kevin P. Jr.
Carr William K. Jr.
Casteln Ernesto F.
Cathory John E.
Cepozo Gary F.
Chertavian Vahan
Chesne Rickery E.
Church Kenneth E.
Collins Larry
Conrad Karl E.
Cortillo Joseph C.
Cuthbert Joseph F.
Crawford Gerald
Curren John A.
Cung Sherman T.
Dammann Dennis
Dargan William S.
Davis Robert W.
Dennis Carl R.
Dennis David M.
Deppagh Nathan G.
Deyoung Dirk W.
Druffel Terry M.
Dryden Dennis D.
Dugan Mark A.
Depuis Robert G.
Duran Carlos A.
Edwards Edward J.
Estrella Juan C.
Evans Paul A.
Fleet Michael J.
Fessler Stephen J.
Finner Lynn R.
Fitzwater Richard

VALDEZ: Saigon Evacuation Detailed

(Continued From Page 1)

a week. We'll be reimbursed, I understand.

Q: Did you and your men get any sleep in that time?

A: We catnapped.

Q: How did your troops hold up?

A: They were great. They re-

sponded immediately whenever I gave an order.

Q: There were news accounts here of Marines bashing fingers of Vietnamese trying to get over the walls and of Vietnamese hanging from barbed wire. Were they true?

A: My men didn't bash any hands. I don't know about the PMF troops who took the perimeter later. I know they had to keep the crowds out, if they could.

It's true there were Vietnamese who fell into concertina wire after scaling the walls. We had wire at only one of the four gates. There was no wire around most of the perimeter.

Q: There also were reports that your men gassed the Vietnamese left in the embassy to keep them from following.

A: Not true. One gas grenade was popped on the roof before the last chopper left but it was thrown over the side. We wouldn't use gas because we didn't want to upset the crowds any more than they were. Besides, not all of us had gasmasks either.

Q: What happened to the remains of McMahon and Judge?

A: After they were killed, Gunny Martin saw Vietnamese officials loading the bodies into a vehicle. He found that the remains were taken to a 7th Day Adventist hospital about a half-mile from DAO.

The gunny repeatedly called the hospital, trying to get the bodies. After the Americans left the hospital, he was trying to get the South Vietnamese to understand. They weren't very cooperative. Finally, a female who seemed to understand English a little better told him the two American Marine bodies had left.

Martin assumed that either some other Americans or some Vietnamese officials had retrieved the remains. It wasn't until we got to the Okinawa (assault ship) that we realized the bodies were not with us. Messages went out to every ship and all the replies were negative.

Q: Then there's a possibility the remains weren't in the hospital when the communists took over?

A: I don't know.

Q: Do you now personally feel the bodies were in the hospital when you left Saigon?

A: No. I don't think they were

CGd Sends 16 To Flight School

WASHINGTON - Sixteen Coast Guard ensigns and lieutenants (jg) have been selected to attend flight school before the end of fiscal 1976 by a board that convened April 16.

Each will be notified by letter of his selection for 15 months of training, which starts at NAS Pensacola and is completed at NAS Corpus Christi, Tex.

ComdtNote 1520 of April 11, 1975, contains details of how to apply for consideration by future boards.

Selected by the April 16 board were:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Aiken Scott W. Ens. | Huvel Richard A. Ens. |
| Beatty Michael L. Lt(jg) | King Thomas C. Ens. |
| Blaylock Arthur S. Ens. | Murray John T. Ens. |
| Connolly Daniel J. Ens. | Renoud Robert W. Ens. |
| Crawford James B. Ens. | Stoutenberger Darryl M. Ens. |
| Crostick Arthur E. Lt(jg) | Taylor Richard J. Ens. |
| Hurdie Michael E. Ens. | Vance James C. Ens. |
| Hester Bradford C. Ens. | Zoschak Victor J. Ens. |

\$41 Million Paid To Vietnam Vets

LANSING, Mich. - More than 82,000 eligible Michigan veterans have shared a total of \$41 million since Vietnam Veteran Era Bonus payments began February 26.

Capt. Michael J. Rice, director of the Bonus Section here, reported that 323,000 applications have been received to date. He added that they are arriving at a rate of about 400 a day, down significantly from the earlier deluge in February.

The section started paying in the 90,000 number sequence May 12, with an average of 9000 applications being paid per week. So far, 52 percent of the awarded claims are for \$600 to eligible "combat veterans" with the remaining "non-combat" veterans being awarded a bonus up to a maximum of \$450, the average being \$380.

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John Hancock
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Please have a

Name _____
Military Address _____
Home Address _____
City _____



NEWS RELEASE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MSG TELLS OF SAIGON'S LAST DAYS
Release No. BAM-179-75
Tel: OX-4-4309

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 13, 1975 (USMC) -- The last U.S. Marine to leave Saigon as it toppled to virtually unchecked communist forces spun a tale of human suffering, chaos, danger; and the semblance of order his 45 Marine Security Guards managed to maintain through it all at the U.S. Embassy before successfully directing the final evacuation of thousands of Americans and Vietnamese.

MSgt. Juan J. Valdez, NCOIC of the Marine Security Guard Detachment with the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, said his Marines performed magnificently through the trying last hours of the Saigon government's death throes. He told his story during an interview at Headquarters Marine Corps where he is awaiting reassignment.

The 37-year-old Marine said that during the last two weeks of the Vietnam exodus his men burned and shredded tons of documents-- including personnel files of Vietnamese employed by the U.S. Embassy-- day and night while others on the embassy staff packed some of the embassy's equipment.

- more -

3-3-3-3-3

Other MSGs, including some from the U.S. Consulates in the cities of DaNang and Nha Trang--which had already fallen to the communist push along the coast--were on duty at the U.S. Defense Attache Officers Compound located on Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport. The 16 MSGs were there to protect American officials.

The embassy was comparatively safe, but the DAO compound was under sporadic rocket attack from communist forces and was even bombed and strafed by "unknown" aircraft which Valdez witnessed. He said that in the evenings, a glow could be seen from his embassy vantage point as rockets smashed into the airfield.

Valdez continued to maintain radio contact with his guard chief, GySgt. Vasco D. Martin, (originally the DaNang consulate detachment NCOIC) who was supervising the Marines in the DAO compound and at the same time organized his men in the embassy into four 10-man reaction teams. (On April 25, 40 riflemen from a 3d Marine Division battalion landing team landed to assist the MSGs in protecting the DAO area.)

Equipped with combat gear, the MSGs at the DAO compound controlled pedestrian and vehicular traffic into the area, manning a small, unprotected roadblock.

A massive rocket attack rocked Tan Son Nhut on the morning of April 29. One of the first rounds from the initial salvo fell near the DAO compound, killing two MSGs.

- more -

4-4-4-4-4

"Cpl. (Charles) McMahon and LCpl. (Darwin) Judge were killed immediately when a rocket landed only a few feet from their DAO posts," Valdez related grimly. "Another MSG, LCpl. (Otis L.) Holmes caught some shrapnel in the thigh, but he wasn't badly wounded. However, we couldn't get him treated until we'd been lifted out to the ships later."

It was later in the afternoon of the day on which McMahon and Judge died that the first evacuation choppers were sighted, making their way in from U.S. 7th Fleet ships sailing the South China Sea.

The MSGs were ready to conduct an orderly evacuation of American civilians and Vietnamese citizens, as the first waves of Marine CH-53 Sea Stallion and CH-46 Sea Knight helicopters flew overhead, straight to the DAO compound.

"When it became obvious on the 28th that we were going to evacuate, we organized the civilians into helo teams," Valdez pointed out. "They had very little luggage with them as they well knew how limited space on the choppers would be."

Though the modern embassy had been constructed with a helipad rising above the roof, the MSGs and other embassy personnel had felled a lofty tree in an adjacent Combined Recreation Association compound to clear landing space for giant CH-53 helicopters.

By this time, Valdez had ordered his Marines to provide security on all four gates in the embassy compound.

- more -



CURRENT NEWS

PART I - EARLY BIRD EDITION - 0730

PART II - MAIN EDITION - PUBLISHED AT 1130



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MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1975

JULY 1975 (9) Pg. 1

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

FROM THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

JUNE 9, 1975

World-Wide

PORTUGUESE TROOPS refused to go to Angola; a Socialist newspaper will reopen.

About 60 troops mutinied when they were ordered to board a plane bound for Angola, where three rival liberation groups have been engaged in bloody fighting that has killed three Portuguese soldiers. A report from the West African territory said several hundred men, women and children had been killed in Angola the past week, although a cease fire has been agreed upon.

In Portugal's Azores islands, in the Atlantic, thousands of left-wing workers who joined the campaign of a leftist civil government over the island took over a radio station and a landing strip.

The Socialist newspaper Republica, which was forced to close May 20 by Communist pinchers, will resume publication this week under conditions set by the ruling Armed Forces Movement. The military permitted the paper to reopen after Socialists threatened to drop out of the government over its issue. The Socialists termed the result a victory but said their fight for press freedom isn't over.

North Vietnam's National Assembly voted for the first time that Hanoi be made the capital of all of Vietnam. The South's Provisional Revolutionary Government has expressed less interest in reunification than the North.

Cambodia has banned all use of foreign languages and is promoting Khmer folk crafts and traditional skills such as weaving. The Ban on Penn radio reported. Before the Khmer Rouge take-over, most educated Cambodians knew French, and English was widely taught.

U.S. relations with Thailand could become cooler if the "major obstacle" of the American military presence were eliminated, the Thai ambassador to Washington, Anand Panyarachun, told the Associated Press. He noted that the Thai military government that permitted U.S. bases has been replaced by civilian rule.

Processing of Indochina refugees "came to a standstill" in May, and some will remain in camps as long as a year if procedures don't improve, investigators for Sen. Edward Kennedy's subcommittee on refugees said. As of the first week of June, 142,000 refugees remained in camps.

Northern Corp. secretly paid politicians, generals and others including some high level agents whose identities it never knew to help the company penetrate foreign markets, documents released by the Senate

(See NEWS SUMMARY, Pg. 2)

Senate extends arms aid to Israel, passes \$30.3 billion weapons bill

By CHARLES W. CORDROY
Washington Bureau of The Sun

Washington The Senate, after voting an amendment extending military credits to Israel for another two years yesterday approved the \$30.3 billion defense authorization bill to finance weapons research, development and production for the 15 months starting July 1.

The final vote, following three days of fruitless efforts by liberals to cut the authorization, was 77 to 1. Both Maryland Republicans, Senator Charles McC Mathias, Jr. and Senator Glenn Beall, Jr. voted for the bill though Mr. Mathias had sided with most at attempts to open the cuts.

The measure now goes to a conference committee for resolution of differences with the House version which provides \$32 billion.

Liberals won one victory yesterday - which may be wiped out in conference - when an amendment by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.) to ban testing of maneuverable nuclear warheads was approved 43 to 41. Mr. Mathias supported the amendment, while Mr. Beall voted no.

Senator Humphrey's measure allows the Pentagon to continue to search and development on but not to flight-test, so-called MARVs—maneuverable re-entry vehicles. He and some of his supporters believe MARVs intended to give missiles pinpoint accuracy could stimulate the arms race and cause Soviet concern that America is developing means to knock out Russian deterrent forces.

Under the amendment, the President would have to certify that the Soviet Union was testing MARVs before the United States could do it. The Senate discussion indicated testing is

(See ARMS, Pg. 3)

WASHINGTON POST, 8 JUNE 1975 (9) Pg. 1

U.S. Bombing In Viet Exit Is Reported

By George McArthur
Los Angeles Times

HONG KONG, June 7—American warplanes conducted heavy bombing raids in South Vietnam on the day of the American evacuation from Saigon, according to authoritative sources. The raids were mounted at least partly from bases in Thailand.

The raids were of such magnitude and sensitivity that

they were almost certainly cleared personally by President Ford.

Despite congressional strictures against direct American military involvement in South Vietnam, the raids were ordered April 29, when the evacuation of Saigon was clearly in peril. They were evidently intended to demonstrate conclusively to Hanoi that the United States lacked neither the will nor the strength to protect the evacuation.

It was a very heavy commitment," said one source with access to official inter-agency reports.

White House press secretary Ron Nessen denied today that U.S. planes had conducted any bombing raids in South Vietnam on the last day of the American evacuation from Saigon.

The National Security Council says it is absolutely certain Nessen said in re-

(See BOMBING, Pg. 2)

NEW YORK TIMES 8 JUNE 1975 (9) Pg. 1 U.S. HAS REMOVED COMBAT AIRCRAFT BASED ON TAIWAN

By BERNARD GWENTZMAJ
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 7—The United States has quietly withdrawn its last combat aircraft based in Taiwan and plans cut the size of the remaining American military force there by 30 per cent to 2,800 men by the end of this month, ranking State Department of official said today.

The official said that in last month the last squadron of 18 F-4 Phantom jet-bombers

(See AIRCRAFT, Pg. 3)

JAMES KILLINGBECK, CHIEF, CURRENT NEWS ORANGE, FL 32067

FOR SPECIAL RESEARCH SERVICES OR DISTRIBUTION CALL HARRY ZUBROFF, CHIEF, EXECUTIVE AGENCY SERVICE, ON 52884

HELEN YOUNG, ASSISTANT CHIEF

MONDAY MORNING, 9 JUNE 1975

**BOMBING
(CONTINUED)**

close to an inquiry

At the Pentagon, Asst. Sec. of Defense Joseph L. ... the report ... he had phoned ... Secretary of ... Schick ...

Both officials said U.S. planes had provided tactical cover during the evacuation from Saigon. According to ... There was a little ... by the U.S. planes ...

Both officials said reports received from the Pentagon indicate that U.S. planes had dropped two ... the evacuation ... on an anti-air ... near Saigon and the ... at a similar installation, ... miles away.

It is not known whether Thailand's agreement was obtained for use of the bases for ... two weeks ... the bases were ... to support ... response.

The raids, conducted by ... have not become publicly known until now because they were directed at military installations in remote areas and because the reasons of their own, the North Vietnamese authorities have not publicized the strikes.

These were the only known bombing strikes by American planes within South Vietnam since the Paris agreements were signed in January 1973.

They were conducted directly against missile sites protecting Communist supply bases deep in jungle areas. These roughly paralleled Communist supply routes along the Laotian and Cambodian borders. Hanoi's seeming reluctance to publicize the raids may stem from the fact that the installation of sophisticated radar-directed missiles in these areas was in direct violation of the Paris agreements.

Another possible target was the petroleum pipeline system in North Vietnam had extended well south of the Gien Highlands during the period following the Paris agreement. At any rate, the North Vietnamese are known to be having difficulties with the pipeline system—difficulties that went before the bombing.

It is not known whether any American planes or pilots were lost or hit during the one-day bombing operation.

On that final day, American authorities announced that jets from the American naval task force off the Vietnamese coast were "covering" the

evacuation. These planes were seen in the Saigon area and over the helicopter corridor from Saigon to the South China Sea. On at least one occasion they buzzed a helicopter evacuation site near Saigon that appeared to be threatened. They may also have made few strafing runs on occasions when some American evacuation helicopters did receive ground fire.

However, the widespread bombing raids appear to have been made by Air Force planes from Thailand. These were from the base at Udon and the main headquarters field at Nakhon Phanom.

At last time, American air strength in Thailand totaled about 350 planes, about half of them jet fighter-bombers available for combat.

The raiding aircraft may also have included swing wing F-4H aircraft based at Korat, but sources available were unable to confirm this.

It is unclear exactly when the raids were ordered on April 28.

The first covering planes that came over the coast from the fleet had virtual "no shoot" orders.

At that time, American Ambassador Graham Martin still held hopes that negotiations might halt the North Vietnamese tanks already on the outskirts of Saigon.

By noon Saigon time, however, the tension at the American embassy compound in Saigon had notably increased. It was clear that the final evacuation—which had not started in earnest at that time—would be a fiasco if the North Vietnamese decided to use their full military force immediately.

Some sources claim that the Americans and the North Vietnamese, in those last hectic hours, had reached an "understanding" that the evacuation would go off virtually unimpeded as far as proved the case.

By early afternoon, however, military intelligence in Hanoi intercepted an encoded North Vietnamese communication for ordering a bombardment of the Saigon presidential palace by 130mm guns already in place around the capital. The bombardment was to begin at 6 p.m. and would include at least 200 shells.

Some authorities thought the message was a bluff. Others warned that other coded messages in art order even heavier bombardments in other parts of the city, and even a barrage against the palace, hardly four blocks from the embassy, would scatter shells over a wide area, since the gunners could not have established accurate ranges at that time.

LOS ANGELES TIMES
6 JUNE 1975 (9) Pg. 28
**Air Force Official
Starts Europe Tour**

WASHINGTON—Air Force Secretary John McLucas left Thursday for a 13-day visit to seven European countries.

The Air Force said the secretary would hold discussions with American and foreign officials in France, West Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Norway and the Netherlands.

WASH. POST 7 JUNE (9) 8-
Proposal for Guard 10

CONGRESS MAY CONSIDER a proposal to double the National Guard and reserve strength to 1 million men.

Thompson, a Republican, said Thursday he would propose that the National Guard Conference, which begins Sunday in New Orleans, petition Congress to double the strength of the National Guard.

He also told the Associated Press, "If we could double the size and give the Guard the most sophisticated instruments of war, including missiles and nuclear weapons, we would have a tremendous protective power there."

Lawrence J. Radvay, a Danbury, Conn., writer, who is a former staff member of the National War College, and judge aide to the Secretary of the Army, said, "Everyone we have talked to in the past has been in favor of a new and improved nuclear weapons program for the spread of nuclear weapons."

A representative of the American embassy was sent immediately to the nearby home of Saigon's one day president Gen. Duong Van Minh, the long-time opposition figure who had direct radio contact with the North Vietnamese. When that message reached the Communist authorities is unknown, but at any rate the barrage did not take place.

Meanwhile, however, the American bombing raids had already been ordered.

But reluctance to publicize or protest the bombing raids may be connected with secret exchanges that took place on April 29 and earlier.

In the past, notably in Cambodia, the Communist forces refrained from publicizing American bombing raids although it would have seemed in their interest to do so.

**NEWS SUMMAR
(CONTINUED)**

Subcommittee on Multinationals show. The panel will hold today on Northrop's foreign sales.

British Premier Harold Wilson make a statement to Parliament today, voters, two-to-one referendum endorsed of staying in the Common Market, a new that bolstered Wilson politically. He was reported working on a cabinet shuffle, but leftists warned against purging such anti-market members as Industry Minister Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

Swiss voters approved increases in sales and income tax rates but rejected higher customs duties on heating oil.

Ford will hold a news conference at 7:30 p.m. EDT today at which he is expected to discuss the Rockefeller Commission's report on the Central Intelligence Agency and perhaps announce that he is making most of it public. The President got the report Friday.

An unnamed Venus space probe was launched by the Soviet Union, which said the unspecified "new type" of craft would reach the planet in October. Russia landed space probes on Venus in 1970 and 1971 that broadcast data for a few minutes before apparently succumbing to the high atmospheric pressure and heat. The Soviet also have two components circling the earth in a space laboratory.

Arthur Burns' role in conveying to the Internal Revenue Service ex-President Nixon's concern over left wing groups in 1969 when Burns was a White House counselor, is expected to be scrutinized by a House Ways and Means oversight subcommittee. It plans hearings on a secret investigating unit the IRS subsequently established.

House and Senate arms conference will meet shortly to reconcile procurement and research bills authorizing increases from fiscal 1975 spending. The Senate bill passed Friday provides \$1.7 billion less than the House measure, but both include money for major weapons systems such as the B-1 bomber and the AWACS radar plane.

The strip mine bill, which the House will bring up for a veto-override vote tomorrow, would cut annual coal output about 40 million tons. An Environmental Protection Agency study estimated. The Ford administration, in rejecting the bill last month, cited an Interior Department estimate of 40 million to 160 million tons of lost product.

Turkish Cypriots voted in a referendum on a proposed constitution for the northern 40% of Cyprus, declared autonomous in February. The charter, which is expected to be approved, allows for eventual incorporation of northern Cyprus into a federated island state if the Greek Cypriots agree. Talks between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots broke off Saturday but are to resume next month.

Israel received a warning to soften its terms for a settlement with Egypt but following a lengthy cabinet meeting continued to reject a change of stance if it was made any time before Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin leaves Washington Wednesday. In central Israel, Israeli soldiers killed an Arab guerrilla who threw a grenade at them.

Eastern and Midwestern governors urged Ford to preserve thousands of miles of railroad track in their states through increased federal subsidies. Transportation Secretary William Coleman expressed reservations about the idea.

Pilots hear Tang isle SOS

Boston (AP)—Four United States Air Force pilots reported receiving distress signals from the vicinity of Tang Island, sparking hope that one or more of the three marines still missing from the Mayaguez operation may have survived, the Boston Globe said yesterday.

The signals reportedly were picked up two weeks ago, a week after the assault on the island about 10 miles off the coast of Cambodia.

Defense and State Department sources were quoted as saying the signals came from a military survival radio similar to those carried by U.S. helicopter crews.

But officials said the weight of circumstantial evidence suggested the three died during the fighting May 14 and 15.

"At this moment the presumption is that the three were shot and killed as they tried to get to a helicopter to be lifted out," a Pentagon source was quoted as saying.

Diplomatic efforts have been made to try to learn the facts about the three.

Long range Navy P-3 patrol

planes were sent to the area to listen for more signals but did not receive any, the newspaper said.

The island, covered with thick jungle, is about three miles long and two miles wide. When last seen, the marines were part of a machinegun team on the perimeter of the evacuation landing zone and were ordered to move toward the zone.

The three have been identified as Lance Cpl Joseph B. Hargrove, Pvt Gary L. Hall and Pvt Danny G. Marshall, whose home towns have not been disclosed in the government.

Unidentified sources were quoted as saying some preliminary consideration was given to the possibility of mounting a covert submarine-based effort to recover bodies from the beach at Tang Island. But the idea was quickly overruled in Washington.

"It doesn't make sense to risk additional lives in an effort to recover bodies," said one of them. "Besides, it would be seen as a provocative act."

AIR-APT - CONTINUED

left Taiwan, along with 450 support personnel. They had been stationed at the Chung Chuan Kang air base in central Taiwan. This brought the American military contingent to about 4,000. Another 1,200 will be evacuated by July 1, the official said.

The phase-out is taking place in conformity with the pledge made by the United States to Peking during former President Richard M. Nixon's visit in February, 1972, the official said.

Targeted Logistical Operation

of the Shanghai communist stand of the idea of that the United States said a "ultimate objective" was the withdrawal of all American forces and the closing of all military installations on the island.

In the meantime, it is being asked to be a "targeted logistical operation" to be completed by the end of the year.

At the same time, there were 19,000 American military personnel on Taiwan. A high of 16,000 has been reached in 1968 at the peak of American involvement in Vietnam.

The Americans on Taiwan were primarily involved in logistical support for Vietnam, such as flying and maintaining five squadrons of C-130 cargo planes that went from Taiwan to bases in South Vietnam and Thailand.

There were no American combat aircraft on Taiwan at the time of the Shanghai com-

munist, but in November 1972, two squadrons—a total of 20 planes—of F-4 Phantom fighters were flown in for temporary assignment.

They were stationed on Taoyuan in relation to an F-4A-2 squadron fighter unit Taiwan had been asked to send to South Vietnam prior to the signing of the Vietnam cease-fire accord in January, 1973. Iran and South Korea also contributed to the emergency request for F-4As.

In late 1973, the last squadrons of C-130s were removed.

Last July, one of the F-4 squadrons left Taiwan and returned to its home base on Okinawa. Taiwan requested three F-4As back from South Vietnam and last summer a squadron of F-4As was to be sent to Taiwan.

The number of American personnel in Taiwan has remained at 4,500 to 5,000 in recent years, and the United States has some indication that because of the need to fly a few air transport missions, the number of F-4As will be increased to 20.

The United States has the force of 2,800 personnel in Taiwan, the official said. He added that the United States still planned, over the long run, to withdraw its entire military contingent.

The decision to continue the phase out of American military forces was obviously meant as a further signal to the Peking Government that President Ford intends to keep Mr. Nixon's commitments.

Secretary of State Kissinger, who has dealt extensively with the Chinese, believes it is vital in dealing with them for a nation to keep its word.

in the case years away.

The credits for Israel extend back to adoption of an amendment by Senator Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) that he would authorize credits "in such amounts as may be necessary" to buy American aircraft and related equipment.

It thus underscores the cornerstone of American policy, he said, of the measure. It passed 68 to 22, with both Maryland senators supporting it.

Senator James Abourezk (D., S.D.), one of the few Senate critics of U.S. support for Israel, opposed the Jackson amendment on the grounds it would harm Middle East negotiations.

Senator Humphrey, on the other hand, contended that American diplomacy would be harmed if the amendment were killed.

Senator John C. Stennis (D., Miss.) chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, led opposition to Mr. Jackson's measure because he thought it should be contained in foreign aid legislation rather than in a U.S. defense authorization bill. At least half the Senators who voted with Mr. Stennis apparently based their opposition on Senate jurisdictional grounds as the Mississippi did.

As approved, the amendment extends from next December 31 to December 31, 1977, Israel's eligibility for

credits. In the past it has come to the Senate floor already incorporated in the authorization bill and efforts to eliminate it have failed. This time Senator Jackson called attention to it by getting it put into the bill on the Senate floor.

The Senate approved 82 to 8, another Jackson amendment which would apply criminal penalties to Americans in multinational corporations if there is a failure to meet contract conditions for supplying oil to the armed forces. This is aimed at frustrating the efforts of a boycott like that in 1973-1974.

Maryland's senators supported the amendment.

The annual authorization bill—running 15 months this time because the start of the fiscal year is shifting to October 1 instead of July 1 in 1978—fixes ceilings on sums for development and purchase of weapons and manpower.

Actual funds, along with those for operating and maintaining the forces, must be appropriated later in a much larger bill.

All the Pentagon's major arms projects sailed through intact and only minor cuts were made in manpower.

Senator William Proxmire (D., Wis.) made another advance in his annual effort to cut back on the number of enlisted aides or servants, provided for generals and admirals. An amendment was approved cutting the number from 500 down to 200.

of Taiwan and not military equipment.

Taiwan's security comes from its own forces and the naval and air power of the American Seventh Fleet.

The American military on Taiwan are primarily involved in high level communications work, such as a "linkup" at two military air bases and assignment of headquarters of the Taiwan defense command.

Mr. Ford is expected to visit Peking late this year, probably November, or December—and one of the chief issues will arise is the continuation of American diplomatic recognition of Taiwan as the "people's republic of China."

Chinese officials have told visitors lately of their displeasure over the move made in the establishment of Peking, Washington relations, but there have been no signs that the Peking Administration is ready to give up its claim to be the sole government of China.

Moreover, because of conservative support in the country for Taiwan, many State Department officials doubt that Mr. Ford would risk alienating conservative Republicans on the approach of the presidential race by dropping support for Taiwan.

There probably will be 2,800 Americans in on Taiwan—the scheduled July 1 level—when Mr. Ford visits Peking, the state department official said.

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3 June 75

Part II -- Main Edition -- 2 June 1975

WASHINGTON POST - 1 JUNE 1975 Pg.

WASHINGTON STAR (2J)
30 MAY 1975 Pg. 10D

2 Marine Dead Still In Saigon

By Vernon A. Guidry Jr.
Washington Star Staff Writer

State Department efforts to secure return of the remains of two Marines killed by artillery fire in Saigon last month have been unsuccessful and are apparently stymied, according to government sources.

Efforts to win release of the bodies have been made through third party contacts. Those efforts, according to one source, "are kind of at a dead end."

The Marines, Cpl. Charles McMahon Jr. and Lance Cpl. Darwin L. Judge, were killed April 28 in an artillery and rocket attack on Tan Son Nhut Airport. Both were members of the U.S. Embassy Marine guard detachment.

ACCORDING to the accounts given by defense officials at the time, the remains were taken to a nearby hospital operated by the Seventh Day Adventists. An embassy official later called the hospital and was told that the bodies had been claimed, according to these accounts. That proved erroneous.

The mass evacuation of Americans and others from Saigon was conducted April 29-30 in anticipation of the fall of Saigon to North Vietnamese forces.

A Seventh Day Adventist spokesman said in Washington at the time that Americans with the hospital were evacuated from Saigon and had no knowledge of the incident.

THE ISSUE is a sensitive one within the Marine Corps which has a tradition of bringing out its dead. That tradition was further damaged earlier this month in the Mayaguez operation.

In that operation, 10 Marine lives were lost when a helicopter crashed into the sea. One Marine was killed and three are listed as missing in action against Cambodian forces on Tang Island in the Gulf of Thailand. No bodies were recovered.

The listing of missing is a technical one since the

Greek, Turkish Premier Agree to Defuse Tension

BRUSSELS, May 31 (AP)—Greek and Turkish prime ministers agreed today to defuse the tension created between them by the Cyprus problem, and to pursue negotiations through negotiations.

A joint communique issued after the meeting between Greek Prime Minister Konstantinos Karamanlis and Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel involved strong phrases more than substance and that the two Mediterranean neighbors are still a long way from composing their differences.

But the meeting—the first private encounter between a Greek and a Turkish premier since 1967—was regarded as a potentially important first step toward putting the two countries on the road to reconciliation.

The Karamanlis-Demirel talks grew out of the summit meeting of 15 NATO heads of government that ended here last night. As the result of intensive behind-the-scenes persuasion by other NATO leaders, most notably President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, the two agreed to remain behind for a day to free discussion on how to defuse the Cyprus situation.

Tensions between the two countries have been close to flash point ever since last summer, when Turkey landed troops on Cyprus to defend the Turkish Cypriot minority from the Greek Cypriot ma-

jority. Turkey's 40,000 troops in Cyprus have been regarded as a potential security threat to the Greek Cypriot community by roughly 40,000 Greek Cypriots.

The talks were regarded as potentially serious enough to cause the crumbling of NATO's southern flank. NATO's southern flank was NATO's failure to halt Turkish "aggression" in Greece. To protest what it charges was NATO's failure to halt Turkish "aggression" in Greece, it ceased its participation in alliance defense planning councils and withdrew some of its military forces from the integrated NATO defense structure.

Turkey also was angered by Congress' action in decreasing an embargo on American arms sales and aid to the Turkish forces. Since then, there has been growing pressure in Turkey for the Demirel government to retaliate by denying the United States further use of its key bases in Turkey.

Following their meeting today, Karamanlis and Demirel emerged smiling broadly and paused for a few moments to shake hands in front of photographers. They answered no questions from the press, and the only hint of what they talked about was contained in the joint communique.

Regarding Cyprus, the communique said that the two had agreed to bring their support to the international negotiations in Vienna. This was a reference to the talks between the leaders of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities, Rauf Denktash and Glafkos Clerides, that are going on

in the pursuit of a basis for peaceful relations between the two communities of the Cyprus island.

The talks, aimed at a basis for peaceful relations between the two communities of the Cyprus island, had been scheduled to resume in Vienna Thursday. It was announced today they are being postponed indefinitely to give the Turkish side more time for preparation.

The communique also touched on some of the other Greek-Turkish frictions that have cropped up in the wake of the Cyprus dispute. It said that the disagreement over apportioning control of the continental shelf of the Aegean Sea between the two countries should be submitted to the International Court in The Hague.

This was actually agreed upon at a meeting of the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers in Rome two weeks ago. However, it was an agreement in principle that left unanswered the question of mutually agreed ground rules for submitting the dispute to the court, and today's communique said the premiers had agreed to "accelerate the meetings of the experts" working on the continental shelf problem.

The communique said there would be accelerated expert consultation on the question of air space over Greece. Since limiting its NATO participation, Greece has restricted use of its air space by military flights. NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns said yesterday that a plane in which he was flying recently was forced to detour around Greece and travel over Bulgaria instead.

One potentially serious problem not mentioned in the communique involves the Greek-controlled Dodecanese Islands just off the Turkish coast. Greece reportedly has fortified approximately 12 of these islands, contravening international conventions, and American government sources have expressed fears that this could lead to armed clashes between the two nations.

However, the thrust of today's communique was unquestionably optimistic in its language and contained the statement that the two premiers "agreed that on both sides efforts should be made toward creation and maintenance of a good climate in the relations between Greece and Turkey so that existing problems can be resolved and so that the two countries can proceed to reestablishment of cooperation for their mutual benefit."

Pentagon has said that eyewitness reports indicate no American fighting men were left alive on the island when Marines were fired from the beach under fire.

Meanwhile, the State Department made a public appeal to the new South Vietnamese government to release nine Americans.

AMONG the group are six missionaries captured March 10 at Ban Me Thuot, South Vietnam, with a Ford Foundation scholar and an U.S. Agency for International Development official, department spokesman Robert Funseth said yesterday.

"There is wide concern about these persons, who continue to be held long after the departure of official Americans from Vietnam," he said. "We consider their release and safe return a matter of urgent priority and concern."

WASHINGTON STAR (2J) 31 MAY 1975 Pg. 8 Plane Sale Proposed

The Pentagon plans to sell Australia eight P3C naval patrol planes for \$187.5 million, it notified Congress yesterday. The proposed sale also involves support equipment, spare parts, flight and technical training.

NEW YORK NEWS 2 JUNE 1975 Pg. 2 Warn Ships Of Red Tests

Moscow, June 1 (UPI)—The Soviet Union announced today that it would hold extensive missile tests in the Pacific this month before resuming strategic arms limitations talks on June 23 with the United States.

Tass said the tests would begin Tuesday in a 150-mile-wide area in the north Pacific about 2,500 miles from Hawaii.



NEWS RELEASE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MSG DETACHMENT THANKED FOR WAR ZONE ROLE
Release No. BAM-120-75
Tel: OX-4-4309

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1975 (USMC) -- The Marine Security Guard Detachment formerly attached to the U.S. Consulate in Da Nang, RVN, has been praised by a concerned father for assisting his daughter in safely leaving that city before it fell to North Vietnamese forces.

Retired British Royal Marine Col. A. T. Gardner-Brown, in a recent letter of thanks to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, commended the Da Nang Marine detachment for "the great kindness, consideration and care shown my daughter by Marines recently in Vietnam."

The colonel's daughter, Frances, was in Vietnam working with a "Save the Children" team at Quang Tri in northernmost I Corps. She withdrew to Da Nang, via Hue, as communist forces pushed down the coastal regions. She was evacuated from Da Nang aboard the USS Pioneer Contender on one of its last voyages to Cam Rahn Bay.

"That she came out in one piece was largely due to the judgment, presence and unselfish care shown to her and her team by the Da Nang (U.S. Marine) detachment. Without them, they (the team) would not have gotten out," Gardner-Brown wrote.

- more -

2-2-2-2-2

Mentioned by name in the brief letter is Sgt. Venoy L. Rogers, 24, of Oklahoma City, "who appeared to adopt the team and who made their personal security his responsibility."

The colonel ended his letter by recognizing that what the Marines did "are not glorious and heroic actions, but they require the same discipline and dedication..."

- USMC -

Martin
6

NEWS RELEASE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

VIETNAM EVACUATION LAUDED
Release No. DLS-152-75
Tel: OX-4-4309

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1975 (USMC) -- While the evacuation of Saigon and South Vietnam is history, Marines and other servicemen associated with the mammoth effort continue to receive praise from federal and military levels.

Marines participated in Operation Frequent Wind (the Saigon evacuation), and served as security detachments aboard American merchant ships. The ship security forces were the prime target of Seventh Fleet Commander Vice Adm. George P. Steele's laudatory comments.

"The use of Marines in this role," Steele noted, "while not new in our nation's history, is one that we seldom associate with the normal activities of the Corps.

"The presence of the detachment...assured that there would be no riots or mutinies on the ships they were assigned. Besides offering a stabilizing influence, the Marines performed humanitarian acts too numerous to count," the admiral wrote.

* more -

2-2-2-2-2

The majority of Marines assigned to the evacuation, however, participated in the Saigon rescue operations. William E. Colby, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, highlighted the actions of the servicemen assigned to that mission in a letter to Gen. George S. Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"All our personnel were evacuated as well as substantial numbers of Vietnamese who worked with this agency over the past years and whose very lives would have been forfeit had they been left behind," Colby proclaimed.

Colby also singled out the courage, precision and flexibility of the Saigon operation.

"While we may have become accustomed to this quality," he said, "it will not pass without a deep vote of appreciation from your colleagues in this agency."

- USMC -

Daily Press Clippings 13 May 75

148 S. Koreans Left Behind in Evacuation Rush

The following dispatch was written by UPI's Saigon bureau manager on May 9. It was delayed in transmission and arrived in Hong Kong yesterday.

By Alan Dawson

United Press International

SAIGON — U.S. officials abandoned 148 South Koreans, including 10 diplomats, in Saigon during the U.S. evacuation even though the Koreans were in the American Embassy compound, the Koreans say.

"We were told to line up in the embassy compound and we did," said one of those left behind.

"But when the last helicopter came into the compound it just settled down and then lifted off and it did not carry out anyone."

Prior to the hasty and disorganized evacuation April 28 and 29 all foreigners — and especially diplomatic staffs — were assured by the U.S. Embassy they would be able to get aboard the evacuation helicopters.

EMBASSY officials told newsmen in a briefing two weeks before the actual evacuation that up to 10,000 persons could be taken out in the final departure.

In fact, hundreds of persons, including several Americans, were left behind and virtually all Vietnamese working for U.S. government agencies still are here in Saigon.

Those abandoned by the evacuating Americans, including an official of the U.S. Agency for International Development, have been highly critical of the organization of the evacuation.

The Korean officials said they were told by U.S. officials to line up outside the embassy compound early in the afternoon of April 28.

The Korean Embassy charge d'affaires accused the American evacuation operation of being "disorganized" and "chaotic" in a brief meeting with a U.S. official who reportedly as-

sured the diplomat all Koreans would be taken out.

LATE IN THE afternoon, with a growing crowd of Vietnamese trying to get out and panic threatening, the Koreans were allowed into the rear of the embassy compound and told to form an orderly line.

"So we did that," one Korean said. "And we waited and waited."

Helicopters came and went, carrying groups of 50 persons each and the Koreans were never called.

The last helicopter to land on the embassy grounds quickly took off again, presumably by that time — April 29 — the Koreans abandoned the compound and barricaded themselves inside the embassy compound.

Later reports stated they were afraid of the crowds of Vietnamese trying to get out of the country, including large numbers of U.S. embassy employees.

So, the Koreans left the embassy and sought shelter and safety elsewhere.

NOW THEY ARE bitter, especially the diplomats, who said they fought for their lives in a Communist takeover because of the large Korean commitment to Vietnam during the American war here.

In fact they have been well treated by Viet Cong officials, as have all foreigners who were forced or chose to remain in Vietnam.

They now are free to walk the streets of Saigon, although few do. The Koreans mostly remain out of sight at the home of the former Korean ambassador, a Korean club and another embassy residence.

Like the other foreigners trapped here they wait day by day for word of a Red Cross flight to take them out.

The latest word from International Red Cross officials is that the flight is at least 10 days away.



NEWS RELEASE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

VIETNAM ERA ENDS
Release No. DG-155-75
Tel: OX-4-4309

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1975 (USMC) -- With President Ford's recent proclamation designating May 7, 1975 as the end of the Vietnam Era, some wartime benefits were cut.

But, Marines who entered the service before May 7, or had prior service, are not affected.

Burial allowances, death pensions, and nonservice connected disability pay are some of the benefits cut. The President has also sent to Congress a proposal to end G.I. Bill education payments for individuals entering the service after June 30, 1975. If the legislation is enacted, it would not affect Marines who entered the Corps before June 30. However, all Marines would have to take advantage of their education bennies by July 1, 1985 when the program would expire.

Several alternatives to the program are under study which may offer post-educational assistance to future recruits who volunteer for "nonglamour" assignments.

- USMC -



NEWS RELEASE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MSG DETACHMENT THANKED FOR WAR ZONE ROLE
Release No. BAM-120-75
Tel: OX-4-4309

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1975 (USMC) -- The Marine Security Guard Detachment formerly attached to the U.S. Consulate in Da Nang, RVN, has been praised by a concerned father for assisting his daughter in safely leaving that city before it fell to North Vietnamese forces.

Retired British Royal Marine Col. A. T. Gardner-Brown, in a recent letter of thanks to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, commended the Da Nang Marine detachment for "the great kindness, consideration and care shown my daughter by Marines recently in Vietnam."

The colonel's daughter, Frances, was in Vietnam working with a "Save the Children" team at Quang Tri in northernmost I Corps. She withdrew to Da Nang, via Hue, as communist forces pushed down the coastal regions. She was evacuated from Da Nang aboard the USS Pioneer Contender on one of its last voyages to Cam Rahn Bay.

"That she came out in one piece was largely due to the judgment, presence and unselfish care shown to her and her team by the Da Nang (U.S. Marine) detachment. Without them, they (the team) would not have gotten out," Gardner-Brown wrote.

- more -

2-2-2-2-2

Mentioned by name in the brief letter is Sgt. Venoy L. Rogers, 24, of Oklahoma City, "who appeared to adopt the team and who made their personal security his responsibility."

The colonel ended his letter by recognizing that what the Marines did "are not glorious and heroic actions, but they require the same discipline and dedication..."

- USMC -

MARINE CORPS PUBLIC AFFAIRS, OKINAWA

news release



CHANGE OF COMMAND
RELEASE NO. 357-75

For Further Information
Call 622-7376 or 622-7397

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CAMP COURTNEY, Okinawa, Japan, May 13 -- Major General Carl W. Hoffman, commanding general, III Marine Amphibious Force will relinquish the reins of his command to Major General Kenneth J. Houghton, commanding general, 3d Marine Division, on June 1.

MajGen. Hoffman will be relieving Brigadier General Paul G. Graham as commanding general of Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, June 26.

General Houghton will be double-hatting as commander of both III MAF and 3d Marine Division.

-30-

Okinawa Marine

Marines end Nam evacuation

By MSgt. Chuck McCormick

Marines of the 3d Marine Division who took part in Vietnam evacuation operations began arriving back on Okinawa Wednesday, May 6, as the 1st Battalion, Ninth Marines arrived at White Beach aboard ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, with others following.

As part of the 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade, the men had taken part in Operation Frequent Wind, 20 hours in which the Brigade made world history in completing the largest helicopter evacuation ever attempted.

On the surface, Operation Frequent Wind appeared simple, fly to the Defense Attache Office (DAO) compound, pick up Americans, third country nationals and key South Vietnamese and fly them to ships of the Seventh Fleet waiting off the coast of South Vietnam. The final phase of the airlift would be to remove the U.S. Ambassador a few members of his staff and Embassy security Marines, 100 people, from the Embassy in Saigon.

The plan appeared simple...it was very complex. Over 6,000 Marines and 32,000 Navy men were involved in the operation. The Marines formed the 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Richard E. Carey. The Navy men crewed more than 40 ships in a 7th Fleet task force. The Brigade was task organized and composed of Regimental Landing Team-4 (RLT-4), commanded by Colonel A.M. Gray Jr.; Provisional Marine Aircraft Group-39, commanded by Col. F.G. McLenon; the Brigade Logistic Support Group, commanded by Col. Hans G. Edebohl; and the Amphibious Evacuation Security Group, commanded by Maj. D.A. Quinlan.

Squadrons from MCAS Futema's Marine Aircraft Group-36 flew their CH-53's, CH-46's, UH-1E's and, for protection, their deadly Cobra Gunships in excess of 600 sorties and a total of 527 flight hours during the 20-hour operation.

Two pilots, Captain William C. Nystul and Lt. Michael J. Shea, were lost in the South China Sea when their search and rescue helicopter failed and crashed.

Landing zones were protected by RLT-4, which consisted of BLT's 1/9, 3/9 and 2/4. They worked throughout the day and night directing helicopters in and out of landing zones.

At 1:15 p.m., April 29, General Carey climbed into a helicopter with part of his command staff and flew from the Blue Ridge to the DAO compound. He was followed a few minutes later by Col. Gray and the rest of the command staff. They directed Frequent Wind from the old Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, command center.

An advance party and liaison group under Col. Wiley Taylor had laid the groundwork to install and test communications, insure control of evacuation routes.

Gen. Carey, who had been in Vietnam since 1965, had been in the evacuation point route.

Gen. Carey, who had been in Vietnam since 1965, had been in the evacuation point route.

The airlift continued with ease at the DAO compound; however, the situation at the Embassy caused Gen. Carey to alter his plans. Helicopters were diverted to the Embassy to lift over a thousand people when original plans had called for about 200. Only two helicopters could get in at a time—one on the roof and one in the parking lot. The parking lot was a dangerous landing zone with an almost vertical descent to get in. The roof landing zone would not hold a CH-53 and was taking only smaller CH-46's.

At the DAO compound, waves of 12 helicopters continued to pour in and out of the landing zones, taking as many as 80 people in each helicopter. This airlift lasted into the early morning of the 30th.

Col. Gray, controlling the last hours of the DAO compound airlift, watched a heavy firefight between South Vietnamese soldiers and communist forces about 1000 meters from the landing zones.

"They were using artillery and tank fire," the Colonel said. "They also had AAA's, Quad-50's, and some of the shooting was directed at the helicopters. It was a dangerous flight in and out of the zones."

Col. Gray started sending the remainder of the ground security force out. He had one final order to give to finish the DAO compound. Captain Mac Manus, an explosive ordnance disposal Marine, stood by waiting for that order.

"Blow it!" said Col. Gray, and the command center and other buildings in the compound exploded.

At the Embassy, Ambassador Graham Martin and the last of his staff climbed the roof for a flight at 4:45 a.m. Major James H. Kean, officer in charge of the security detachment, and 170 Marines sealed off the Embassy and moved to the second floor of the six-story building. The Vietnamese outside had broken through the gate and were running through the Embassy grounds. The Marines began a floor-by-floor withdrawal to the roof with the Vietnamese following.

Maj. Kean and the last 10 Marines reached the top of the building two and a half hours after they withdrew into the Embassy and sealed the front doors. The eleven Marines were to hold for a short time before they too were lifted from the Embassy roof at 7:56 a.m., April 30—the last Marines in Vietnam.

The 68 Marine and 10 Air Force helicopters had airlifted 6,968 people from Vietnam. More than 800 Marines were used as the ground security force protecting the landing zones and controlling the evacuees. Two Marines were killed in an earlier artillery barrage and two were lost at sea when their helicopter crashed. The Marines never fired a shot.



NEWS RELEASE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

REASONER COMMENTARY ON MARINES
ROLE IN EVACUATION OF VIET REFUGEES
Release No. BAM-140-75
Tel: OX-4-4309

(EDITORS: ABC News has granted permission to reprint the following commentary in internal Marine Corps publications.)

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 7, 1975 (USMC)--A steady stream of laudatory letters from private citizens has been trickling into the Headquarters Marine Corps mail room here, praising the Marines' traditional professionalism in executing the vital evacuation of Vietnamese refugees from their country as it fell to Communist forces.

"Well done" messages from top ranking U.S. military and key government officials add impressively to the count, giving the U.S. Navy backed 3d Marine Division and 1st Marine Aircraft Wing units which carried off the difficult task a shot in their already high morale.

Yet, one of the most poignant and incisive forms of praise for the Marines' action came from ABC Television's Harry Reasoner in a commentary aired over that network's evening news May 7. The commentary, printed here with permission of ABC News, not only commends the Marines for their recent Vietnam role, but smoothly explains the need in any free society for such a responsible and disciplined armed forces designed to enforce order and protect the citizens.

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commentary-2-2

"The sight of United States Marines in combat situations in Phnom Penh and Saigon recently was to some people strangely comforting, particularly so since no real fighting developed.

"But it made me think of a concern I felt about the U.S. military in the '60's, concern less the diviciveness and frustrations of the Vietnam involvement should leave us with a crippled and fragmented fighting force.

"I remember trying to explain what I felt to a young man who, at the time, was violently anti-military.

"It was at the time when there was a disastrous strike of police and firemen in Montreal, leaving the city naked. What happened of course was that the Canadian Army moved in.

"Can you imagine, I asked, a situation like that without a responsible and disciplined army available.

"The point, I said, is that a society must have the means to enforce order and protect its citizens. In a good society, the soldiers are the agents and the servants of the citizenry, they are the good guys, the white hats.

"The greatest danger of the Vietnam era was that this perception of them by the country and by themselves would change. In a democracy, an army that feels itself apart from and antagonistic to the population cannot be effective. And while a world without armies is a lovely dream, it's not here yet.

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commentary-3-3

"We badly need a military that we can be proud of and that is proud of itself. It seems to me the services have made substantial progress since 1972 toward gaining that pride. We can hope that just as the memory of our failure in Indochina reached a new maturity in the nation, rather than to a continuing bitterness, the record of frustration that the services have to live with will make them wiser and stronger.

"In the meantime, on this mission of rescue and help, didn't those Marines look good?"

--USMC--

Washington Star 9 June 1975 *Early Bird for 10 June page 4*

U.S. Denies Heavy Raids Aided Saigon Evacuation

Army from producing the gas that kills people in 10 or 15 minutes by penetrating their skin came yesterday from the Ford administration's arms control executive and three House members.

It would be "premature" for the United States to go into production on nerve gas from a military standpoint and possibly damaging from a diplomatic standpoint, said Director Fred C. Ikle of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

He further warned a House Defense Appropriations subcommittee that such a step might well "stimulate third countries" to produce this chemical weapon on their own since it is a "relatively easy" process.

I see no urgency in moving toward production," Ikle told the subcommittee weighing the Army's request for \$8.8 million to buy equipment to produce nerve gas known as GB at its Pine Bluff, Ark., plant. The Navy is seeking \$16 million for bombs to carry the gas.

With this year's Senate ratification of the Geneva protocol on lethal chemical weapons, the United States committed itself to a policy of not using nerve gas first in a war, but diplomatic efforts to take the next step—a ban on production—have broken down because Washington is not satisfied with ways to inspect what other nations are doing in this field.

Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.), a member of the House Armed Services Committee, told the appropriations unit yesterday that "I'm afraid we're going to slide into production without really thinking it out."

This slide, she said, could end up costing American taxpayers \$2 billion as the Army replaced the 50 million pounds of stockpiled chemical weapons with a new generation of nerve gas weapons known as binaries.

The binary technique puts two non-lethal chemicals in separate compartments in an artillery shell. Once the shell is fired, the thin partition between the compartments breaks down and the materials mix and become deadly.

Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D-N.Y.) said Congress should not be asked to approve money for production of this gas since the National Security Council "has not even completed its deliberations on this topic."

Rep. Floyd V. Hicks (D-Wash.) said the Army should train and equip its troops for defending themselves against

Pentagon sources, contradicting a report that "heavy bombing raids" were carried out during the evacuation of Saigon, said today that only four bombs were dropped and one missile fired, along with some machinegun fire from helicopters.

One source said the bombs were dropped on 57mm antiaircraft sites around Saigon. The missile, a Shrike, which is designed to go after radar installations guiding surface-to-air missiles and antiaircraft fire, reportedly was fired about 16 nautical miles from Saigon.

There were instances of machinegun fire from U.S. helicopters and the dropping of flares to confuse the guidance systems of SA-2 shoulder-fired antiaircraft missiles, according to the source, who asserted that other ordinance was expended from the air during the evacuation.

While the evacuation was in progress, Pentagon spokesman Joseph Laitin told reporters that two antiaircraft sites had been attacked by U.S. warplanes.

MEANWHILE, the New York Times quoted administration officials as saying a U.S. fighter-bomber made "one tactical air strike" against a Communist missile site near Saigon on April 29.

But the officials, including Maj. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, chief of the National Security Council staff, rejected a Los Angeles Times correspondent's report from Hong Kong that there had been "heavy bombing raids" by American planes involved in the evacuation. The report was published yesterday.

Scowcroft said that the air strike, by a single plane, was made along the route used by American Marine helicopters during the evacuation of U.S. Embas-

such chemical warfare agents before asking to tool up for production.

Ikle and the three lawmakers agreed that nerve gas research should continue, however, in case future production should be necessary.

sy personnel and a number of South Vietnamese.

A high-ranking State Department official said yesterday that the plane attacked a surface-to-air missile site after Communist forces fired missiles at American aircraft.

In my recollection the plane fired a rocket at the SAM site," the official said.

IN HANOI, meanwhile, officials and representatives of various political parties vowed even the possibility of a North Vietnamese capital in a normal economic and cultural center of both Vietnam.

The official said the Vietnam News Agency had distributed in Hanoi, monitored in Hanoi, is giving out information gathered at Hanoi's Municipal Theater on Saturday to celebrate the "great success" of the first session of the National Assembly of North Vietnam last week.

The participants unanimously adopted a resolution to President Ton Duc Thang, the National Assembly, and the government of the DRVN (North Vietnam) declaring their determination to make Hanoi the political, economic and cultural center of the whole of Vietnam," the VNA said.

The agency said among the participants were Truong Chinh, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Vietnam Workers party, Nguyen Lam, member of the party Central Committee, Tran Duy Hung, mayor of Hanoi, and Pham Khac Quang, vice president of the Hanoi Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front.

FROM SAIGON, UPI correspondent Alan Dawson reported that North Vietnam has shaken up its important Standing Committee of the National Assembly, reducing membership from 17 to 11 and adding a senior government official. Elections were held Thursday during the National Assembly meeting.

NEW YORK TIMES
10 JUNE 1975
Pg 11

Soviet Sub Makes Nearest Approach To American Coast

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP) — A Soviet missile-firing submarine has been detected operating closer to the East Coast than such vessels have ever come.

Pentagon officials are puzzled why the Russian command sent a nuclear-powered submarine of the Y class to cruise within 350 miles of Cape Cod, Mass., and later about the same distance off Norfolk, Va., last week.

"That is about 1,000 miles closer to the United States than Soviet submarines of that class normally come in their Atlantic patrols."

Although no sign of any hostile intent has been reported, the recent track of the Soviet submarine would bring much more of this country within the 1,300-mile to 1,600-mile range of the missiles that Y-class boats carry.

Intelligence analysts speculate that the Russians could be trying for a reaction from the United States Navy to learn more about the effectiveness of American methods and equipment in detecting the presence of submarines when they are submerged.

Soviet Y-class submarines are similar to American Polaris submarines. Each carries 16 missiles and is intended to destroy cities. The Polaris missile now in use has a range nearly twice that of the longest-reaching weapon in the Soviet Y-class boats.

Dawson said results made available in Saigon showed senior members of the Standing Committee remained the same, with Truong Chinh retaining his post as chairman and all vice chairmen re-elected. Xuan Thuy, politburo member and former permanent negotiator at the Paris Peace Talks, was added to the body as a vice chairman, bringing the number of men holding that title to six.