

Call-Up Will Fill Most of Holes in STRAF

WASHINGTON (S&S) — The National Guard and reserve call-up announced Thursday will go a long way toward filling the holes in the Strategic Army Force (STRAF) left by recurring demands for more men in Vietnam.

SINCE THE 1965 Vietnam troop buildup, the Army has been forced to draw on the divisions and brigades that were assigned to strategic missions in the United States. STRAF was stretched very thin.

Now with the call-up of 24,550 Army, Air and Naval reserves, 20,034 of whom are from the Army National Guard and Reserves, STRAF will be in a much stronger position.

Half of the Army's citizen-

soldiers about to go on duty can expect to go to Vietnam in the near future, while the two major units, the 29th and the 69th Brigades, will augment STRAF with other smaller units.

The 69th Inf Brigade, with its aviation, cavalry, engineer, artillery, support and infantry units of the Kansas National Guard, is going to Ft. Campbell, Ky., former home of the 101st Airborne Div, which is now in Vietnam. An infantry battalion of the 69th is also coming from the Iowa National Guard.

The smaller 29th Inf Brigade is made up of National Guardsmen from Hawaii, plus an aviation company from the California National Guard. The 29th is being assigned to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

The 69th is built around three infantry battalions and has an authorized strength of 4,580, while the 29th has only two battalions of infantry now and a strength of 3,710. These units, as well as others being called up, are not necessarily at peak strength at present, Army officials explained, but once they go on duty they will be brought up to their full complement.

ALTHOUGH the brigades will be located at the same installations as the new 6th Inf Div, another element of the STRAF, Army officials said they will not become a part of the 6th. The new division has only one brigade now, but it is being filled out at Ft. Campbell and Schofield Barracks by officers and men from the regular

forces and those being drafted.

Besides the under-strength 6th Div and the two brigades, the Strategic Reserves include the 1st and 2nd Armd Div at Ft. Hood, Tex., two brigades of the 82nd Airborne Div at Ft. Bragg, N.C. (the third brigade is in Vietnam) and the 5th Mechanized Inf Div at Ft. Carson, Colo. A unit of undetermined size from the 5th is going to Vietnam during the summer to replace a Marine regimental landing team.

The 6th Armd Cav Regt at Ft. Meade, Md., completes today's STRAF.

In time, the Army will have two brigades of the 24th Inf Div at Ft. Riley, Kan., when their movement from Germany is completed, as well as the

3rd Armd Cav Regt at Ft. Lewis, Wash., but these units have a specific NATO commitment.

THE LARGEST Army unit listed in Thursday's call-up is the 1st Sq, 18th Armd Cav Regt of the California National Guard. The squadron has an authorized strength of 1,002 officers and enlisted men, and is equipped with armored personnel carriers and the M48 series of tanks. It is going to Ft. Lewis.

The call-up involves men in 88 units from 34 states as follows:

- Army National Guard 13,600
- Army Reserve 6,401
- Naval Reserve 1,028
- Air National Guard 2,201
- Air Reserve 1,287



NEWS TO HIM — An elder of a village near Hue, South Vietnam, shows astonishment as he listens to an interpreter tell of the heavy fighting in Hue during the Tet offensive by the Communists. The villagers could not travel freely and had received little news. Behind the elder is a paratrooper of the 82nd Airborne Div. —AP

Lose Smugness on Violence

'It Can Happen Here' Shocks W. Germany

By OTTO DOELLING

FRANKFURT (AP) — The shooting of leftist student leader Rudi Dutschke in West Berlin Thursday was the first direct assassination attempt on a prominent West German political figure since the end of World War II.

The shooting appeared to shock many West Germans out of the smug belief that such acts could happen in the United States, but not in what they considered the more mature political climate of West Germany.

ONLY A FEW days ago, West German newspapers were editorially expressing dismay about violence in the United States, using as their main example the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The 4.5-million circulation Bild Zeitung, which now is the target of demonstrations sparked by the Dutschke shooting, commented that the slaying of King demonstrated that although the United States was technically far advanced, it "lives in the past socially."

"Americans, who so very much like to go to the psychiatrist would now like to send the entire country to the doctor, if there was one for this.

But he does not exist. Neither does a patent prescription," Bild said in a front-page editorial on April 6.

The stunned realization that it could also happen in West Germany was reflected in the first editorial comments on the Dutschke shooting.

The left-of-center Frankfurter Rundschau said:

"HARDLY HAD the shots in Memphis faded, when the news reached us of a political assassination attempt in Berlin: Ru-

of whether violence now would follow violence in West Germany.

"The first echo bodes no good," it commented on the front page of an edition that devoted much of the first seven pages to the Dutschke shooting.

"Even a political murder attempt is no longer a distant threat, but rather the alarming reality of this Good Friday. A sickness has broken out. It is called radicalism. It is high time for a turnabout back to the path of intensive, but rational and liberal discussion, away from all violence and for a return to the rules of democracy. . . ."

But the first reactions by SDS chapters and other students completely ignored all appeals for restraint. In almost every city where papers published by the Axel Springer publishing house are printed, mobs of students set up barricades to block trucks from distributing editions.

Students—among them a good number of coeds—used torches on Springer trucks, and rocks against Springer buildings in Berlin, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Munich.

Left-radical students have threatened more attempts to harass Springer's publishing empire and will probably combine their efforts with supporters of the annual "Easter Ban the Bomb" marches, which will reach their high point on Easter Sunday and Monday, which is a German holiday.

Germans are beginning to realize that the phrase "a long, hot summer" is not strictly "Made in U.S.A."



di Dutschke, the most prominent member of the German Socialistic Student Federation (SDS), was shot in front of SDS headquarters on the Kurfuerstendamm. . . . All that we know at this point is that now amongst us political disputes also are carried out with weapons. This horrifies us, because there is nothing worse than the use of force."

The influential Frankfurter Allgemeine raised the question

U.S. Changes Rules for Opening Talks With Hanoi

By STEWART HENSLEY

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Johnson has changed his ground rules for opening talks with Hanoi.

Six months ago he said he would send a representative "to any spot on this earth" to meet with a representative of North Vietnam. Thursday the White House declared that initial contacts should take place at "an appropriate site in neutral territory with adequate communications facilities."

The President's top aides seek to justify this change, in part at least, by asserting that the Communists are trying to make propaganda out of the exchanges about selection of a place to hold the preliminary talks.

What effect all this will have on the outcome of negotiations, if and when they take place, is not predictable.

But administration officials recognize that the qualifications tacked onto Johnson's original offer certainly will be seized upon by critics here and abroad who cast doubt on the sincerity of his peace efforts.

The President said in San Antonio last Sept. 29, "I am ready to send a trusted representative of America to any spot on this earth to talk in public or private with a spokesman for Hanoi."

THIS CAME as the climax to a number of statements Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk had made in recent years about being willing to meet at any time, anywhere to seek peace in Vietnam.

Then Thursday, with preliminary talks getting closer, the White House said that it found Hanoi's suggestion to meet in

Warsaw unsuitable because it was not truly neutral territory.

The President previously had told Hanoi that its initial choice, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, was unacceptable because the United States lacked diplomatic relations with that country and could not be assured of secure communications.

The objection to Warsaw appeared to stem primarily from its failure to provide a "neutral atmosphere fair to both sides."

This is the first time that the U.S. government has mentioned the necessity of finding a place for secret talks where "the public atmosphere" would be an important consideration.

Although it certainly was not the decisive factor in causing the United States to look with disfavor of Warsaw, administration officials were noticeably

irritated because Hanoi's latest proposal was disclosed to the world by the official Soviet news agency before it came through diplomatic channels.



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