

It Takes a Guerrilla to Kill a Guerrilla

U.S. Advisers Learning From 'Pupils'

By CONRAD FINK
Of the Associated Press

SAIGON, Viet Nam (U)—American officers here to advise the South Vietnamese how to win a war often find themselves learning more than they teach.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that it takes a guerrilla to kill a guerrilla.

The individual Vietnamese soldier often shows signs of being a better jungle fighter than his American advisers.

Huge government offensives planned along classic lines and involving thousands of men and millions of dollars in U.S. military hardware gain extremely limited results.

One four-day operation sent 2,300 troops into Communist-held country supported by scores of airplanes and ships. On the planning board it looked like a sure success, but only 43 guerrillas were killed.

Some government units move into the jungle and stay there, fighting with typical guerrilla tricks and, therefore, killing more guerrillas.

There is reason to believe that even with their ranger and special forces training, American advisers still cannot move

into the jungle for long periods and use it to their advantage. There still is a tendency to fight from the roads and rivers as the French did before losing the Indochina War.

Americans used to three meals a day carry large quantities of food into the jungle and can drink only specially treated water. Vietnamese troops carry a little rice and drink out of the nearest rice paddy.

Some American advisers who try to live like the Vietnamese troops find they can last just three or four days before a return to civilization is necessary.

Lessons are being learned also about American weapons. The 105mm and 155mm howitzers American forces used by the hundreds in the Korean War and World War II are of limited use here due to lack of roads.

Tactical air support is used extensively but it often is difficult to ascertain whether the people killed by napalm or fragmentation bombs were indeed guerrillas or merely farmers.

One of the biggest shocks to Americans here is the failure of the M113 armored personnel carrier to quickly give government troops the upper hand. The amphibious M113S on two occasions failed to navigate rivers.

The vaunted M1 rifle has come under close scrutiny. When range is needed, the advisers say, there is nothing like an M1. In the jungle, with visibility often limited to a few yards, a rapid fire, shorter weapon is needed.

The most sought-after rifle is the relatively new AR 15, or Armalite, which many regular Army men disdain because of its small caliber, 223. They call it a "varmint rifle," and say regular units should be equipped with nothing less than a .30 caliber rifle.

But the Vietnamese find the Armalite's muzzle velocity, extremely rapid rate of fire and light weight a distinct advantage.

American helicopters have on occasion proven to be worth their weight in gold. The lesson learned about them is that many more can be used to great advantage.

Some Vietnamese company commanders who were fighting guerrillas when their advisers were still in high school are being sent to the American counter-insurgency training camp on Okinawa for 12 weeks of learning how to fight guerrillas.

The big fear among the advisers is that the Vietnamese officers will be too shy to teach the teachers on Okinawa.



(AP Wirephoto)
Three South Vietnamese jungle fighters walk in water above their knees in a swamp in the Mekong Delta area in search of Viet Cong guerrillas. American officers advising such jungle fighters how to fight often find themselves learning more than they teach.

Jungle Troops

Spotlight

Little Island of Jamaica Gets Independence Aug. 6

By ROBERT BERRELLEZ
Of the Associated Press

KINGSTON, Jamaica (U)—The winds of freedom, lately concentrated on Africa, are heading back toward the Caribbean. Jamaica, ruled by Spain for 161 years and then by Britain for 307, becomes independent Aug. 6.

That will be a big day for 6-foot-2 Sir William Alexander Bustamante. As premier he hopes to put his island country into the Organization of American States, the British Commonwealth—and the United Nations.

A month or so ago Bustamante forbade Russian sailors to come ashore when two Russian ships put in at Kingston. The premier says Moscow may be mad at him over that. Maybe they will even veto Jamaica's entry into the U.N.

"I don't care what they do," he says. "I've done it and I'd do it again."

"We are pro-American. If by being pro-American, we

are vetoed, that's our decision. We will accept it.

"We are anti-Communist because we are. If the United States were pro-Communist, we would still be anti-Communist."

Bustamante, who has a ruddy tan complexion, was born in Jamaica 78 years ago to an Irish father and a mother who was mostly Arawak Indian. He is premier of the colony, and will be premier of the nation, as a result of his party's victory in last April's elections.

His domain has 1.6 million people, mostly black, in an area smaller than Connecticut. About 18 per cent of the workers are unemployed, but economic growth is keeping ahead of population.

The main exports are aluminum ore and sugar. Jamaica rum is drunk around the world, and its cigars are becoming better known as the Cuban supply dwindles.

Tiny Papal State Preparing For Huge Ecumenical Council

VATICAN CITY (U)—The tiny papal state is undergoing a scouring and cleansing as never before.

The sampietrini—the Vatican's nimble, wall-scaling workmen—are visible everywhere cleaning and polishing.

Weeks of toil have given a gleaming new face of bronze to the massive 30-foot central doors of St. Peter's Basilica.

All the renovating is in anticipation of the ecumenical council of the Roman Catholic Church, the first in 82 years.

Renewal also is the theme of the council itself, a worldwide gathering of the Roman Catholic hierarchy before the throne of Pope John XXIII.

There is much hope that Christian unity lies beyond the doors where 3,000 prelates and theologians gather Oct. 11 for possibly six months of discussions and decisions in the largest Roman Catholic meeting of all time.

Ecumenism—the movement in Christian churches toward rapport and eventual union—is bound to the aims of the council but is not the council's chief reason for existence.

The gathering—to be known as the Second Vatican Council—will be a council of discipline for the internal church. The first Vatican Ecumenical Council (1869-70) was essentially a council of dogma at which a long-held belief in papal infallibility on matters of faith and morals was proclaimed a tenet.

Pope John has set as an immediate goal an internal renewal of Catholicism and a spiritual revitalization of its approximately 500 million members.

Three years ago, in his first encyclical letter, *Ad Petri Cathedram* (Near the Chair of Peter), the Pope said:

"The principal aims of the council are to promote the development of the Catholic faith, to renew the Christian life of the faithful and to adapt ecclesiastical discipline to the needs of our times."

The pontiff linked the council with aspirations for unity in this way:

"For those who are separated from the Apostolic See, it (the council) is a sweet invitation to seek and to find unity."

The Pope emphasized in later statements that the unity he has in mind is not a confederation of Roman Catholic, Protestant and

Orthodox churches but a return of Protestants and the Orthodox to Rome.

Pope John has signified that he expects the renewed Catholic Church emerging from the council to serve in itself as the invitation attracting Protestantism and Orthodoxy to "return not to the home of a stranger but to your own, to the Father's house which belongs to us all."

More energy and thoroughness have gone into preparations for the Second Vatican Council than for any of the 20 previous councils.

During 22 months of preliminary activity, January 1959-November 1960, questions on what the council agenda should include were put to every Catholic bishop in the world and to heads of religious orders, university scholars, theologians and experts.

Vatican officials said the variety of responses was great but most were on practical problems of pastoral reform.

Included in the range of suggested topics:

- Whether redemption covers possible creatures on other planets.
- Whether priestly garb in Latin countries should be changed.
- How the layman can cooperate more closely in the church's missionary work.
- Whether the worker-priest movement in Europe should be extended throughout the world.

• Whether greater use of local languages should be allowed in Roman Catholic religious services (conducted in Latin).

The job of special commissions in a 19-month second preparatory phase, November 1960-June 1962, was to sift through the mass of proposals.

The 10 commissions and two secretariats appointed by the Pope aligned the accepted topics into "schemes" or texts.

It is these that the council fathers will discuss, debate and finally accept or reject in amended or original versions.

Vatican news releases on the schemes indicate they deal primarily with the routine day-to-day life of the church. There has been no public mention of sensational subjects.

Whatever the decrees issued by the council, which sits with the Pope as president, they will be binding on all Roman Catholics.

S. Africa's Mulattoes Ask Change

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (U)—South Africa is dotted with facilities for "whites only," or "non-European only." Now the nation's mulattoes are plugging for a third classification—"coloreds only."

Spokesmen for the nation's 1½ million people of mixed blood say they should not be lumped with the non-Europeans, who make up a majority of the nation. These include the African blacks and the numerous Asian Indians.

The coloreds are mainly a product of the mixture of white settlers with the native black people. They are usually better educated than the blacks, and look down on them. Many of the blacks, in turn, envy or hate the colored people.

A resolution sent to the government by representatives of the colored people suggests that Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd recognize them as "a distinct and separate racial group." They would have the government fix it so the colored would no longer share with non-whites such things as telephone booths, waiting rooms, toilets, benches and entrances.

Weatherman for Hell

WASHINGTON (U)—Hell now has an official weatherman.

The Commerce Department gave its approval Friday.

The weather bureau told Sen. Philip A. Hart, D-Mich., it will henceforth get official readings from a volunteer observer of official weather bureau equipment in the little community of Hell, Mich.

The town purchased the equipment.

In Castro's Cuba

Soviet Influence Starting to Show

By GEORGE ARFELD
Of the Associated Press

HAVANA (U)—Olive-green Russian trucks move down the broad, sun-soaked streets of Havana, along with 1960 American cars.

The Coca-Cola dispensed at the Yuri Gagarin Cafeteria is an imitation product.

Russian movies share double with aging Hollywood productions.

The Russian influence is evident in Havana, but the casual visitor might believe he was in some Western city where the clock stopped months ago.

Baseball is still Cuba's favorite sport, but chess is winning converts.

Sandalwood visitors from behind the iron curtain are commonplace. Bootblacks have learned that Czechs are more generous than Muscovites.

The Red flag, with gold hammer and sickle, shares the breeze with the Cuban ensign. From a pier in the bay the legend "peace and friendship," the Russian letters, greets sailors. Above it, in Spanish, appears "Fidel—Khrushchev."

It is 2½ years since Russia and Cuba made a 12-year credit agreement, promising the Castro regime \$100 million in machinery and equipment. A 5-year trade and payments pact was signed at the same time in Havana by Fidel Castro and Anastas I. Mikoyan, Soviet Deputy premier.

Mikoyan promised Russia would take a million tons of Cuba sugar a year for five years—at world market prices. Until then the United States was buying around five million tons a year and paying a premium.

Russian-Cuban trade this year is set at 750 million pesos (the peso officially is equivalent to \$1, but its actual worth in free exchanges is much less). The government says the Russians will take 2.8 million tons of sugar this year, at an undisclosed price.

In 1958 when Castro was bringing to a close his campaign against dictator Fulgencio Batista, only 2.6 per cent of Cuba's exports went behind the iron curtain. This figure has risen to more than 80 per cent. Approximately the same proportion of the island's total imports also hails from Communist nations.

More than 900 peasant youths returned from Russia this spring, after a one-year stay at different agricultural technological centers.

Another 1,500 young Cubans are studying in universities in the Soviet Union. Still others are in Poland, East Germany and other Communist countries.

Soviet technicians are here as agriculture advisers, but their knowledge of tropical farming is so limited that their usefulness is doubtful.

Military advisers are known to be on the island. Their role appears to be the revolution's best secret.

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