



WATER THEY GET BY HELICOPTER: Men of the U.S. First Cavalry Division (Airmobile) work (water to a truck at a combat base in South Vietnam. The base lacks supply of potable water.

Ky Says That Saigon Would Lead to a Coup

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his remarks in a 90-minute interview at this sprawling air base 18 miles north of Saigon. He flew here to address an audience of 300 young South Vietnamese air force officers of the 23rd Tactical Air Wing.

Both in the interview and in his speech, Mr. Ky spoke of the need for a sweeping social revolution in South Vietnam. He said drastic steps were necessary to correct the social and economic inequities that still prevail in the country.

"People are still making vast amounts of money in the war, while other people—common people who give everything and get nothing in return—continue to suffer," he said. "All these people must be given a chance to break through in our society if our struggle is to mean anything."

Mr. Ky said he had told President Thieu "if we don't make a social revolution, someone else will."

The President agreed with everything he had said, Mr. Ky said.

"I am waiting to see if he

will take it

be taken," said. "If he I will speak to people what

In his speech, Mr. Ky said the importance of military in S

"The future in our hands," he said. "We leave our de of dirty pol we will repl replace the country to v achievement lution."

Softening Mr. Ky con want to say should over ment. I only you hold the try.

"I would pay too muc press report United State in Vietnam. I ng the Unit termine our

Associated Press

Said to Plan Pullout of 35,000

Col. 7 Nations next Thursday have churned speculation about the future of the Administration's policy. There was no indication about whether the report on the draft and troops withdrawal had come from the White House meeting.

The report from the source outside the Administration pointed out that the withdrawal of 35,000 men, in addition to the 25,000 previously brought home, would bring the total to 60,000, the same number that former President Johnson had said could be taken out of action without damaging the war effort.

Planning for withdrawal has been reported to have focused on the remaining brigade of the Ninth Infantry Division and on the two remaining regiments of the Third Marine Division. That would account for about 25,000 men; the remaining 10,000 would presumably be logistics and administrative troops.

The combined troop and draft moves, the source contended, would put pressure on the Congress to enact draft legislation already proposed by the President. It would eliminate the present system and set up a lottery to conscript only 19-year-old men.

If the President were to suspend the draft, he would merely

have to instruct the Selective Service System not to issue induction notices for the months involved. Selective Service presumably would continue to register 18-year-olds and order men to appear for pre-draft physical examinations.

The Pentagon usually instructs Selective Service 60 days in advance of its draft needs for a given month. This schedule is often not met. The October draft call did not reach Selective Service until Aug. 29.

The Pentagon has not yet ordered a draft call for November.

Under the Selective Service Law the President may change the prime-age group of draftees by Executive order and without Congressional approval. Congress, however, must first pass on any decision to institute a lottery. Many experts on the draft believe it unlikely that the Nixon Administration would beign drafting 19-year-olds without being able to select them at random.

Both the Johnson and Nixon Administrations have felt that a system of inducting 19-year-olds without a lottery would be unfair to persons born at the end of a month or the end of a year, because under the law, the oddest within the prime-age group must be called first.

Nixon Back in White House After Visit to Camp David

with the fact that not a single major appropriation bill has cleared Congress.

VILLAGE ATTACKED BY FQE IN VIETNAM

260 Houses Are Destroyed— Enemy Losses Put at 113

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Sunday, Sept. 14 (AP) — United States and South Vietnamese forces reported that they killed 113 of the enemy yesterday in repulsing a heavy attack that destroyed 260 houses of a Vietnamese village complex, United States military spokesmen said.

About two companies of North Vietnamese regulars were reported to have attacked the village, 13 miles northwest of Quangnai in the north.

The enemy force penetrated the perimeter of United States marines and militiamen and attacked three hamlets in the village complex, spokesmen said, destroying the houses and killing at least eight civilians.

United States and South Vietnamese reinforcements and air and artillery support were called in. Initial reports put United States casualties at two killed and three wounded, and South Vietnamese losses at three killed and seven wounded.

In a series of sharp clashes in the Mekong Delta southwest of Saigon, 69 of the enemy were said to have been killed by South Vietnamese troops, who reported only light casualties.

On the coast 325 miles north

Delegates at Paris Tall Cease-Fire and the De

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withdrawal, then carry it out effectively. This was softer language than the ritual demand for total and unconditional withdrawal as the way to peace and some observers interpreted it as a signal to Washington.

Stephen Ledogar, the American spokesman, and Nguyen Trieu Dan, the spokesman for the Saigon delegation, both commented that if the Communists had thought the remark to be important they had had the opportunity to expand upon it during today's meeting.

The Communists made a direct reference to the sudden change in bombing tactics by Washington only in answer to questions from reporters. The spokesman for the revolutionary government, Duong Dinh Thao, declared that the resumption of bombing showed that the United States was pursuing the war.

"We denounce the obstinate nature of the American Government," he said, adding that the change in 36 hours illustrated the difficulties of Mr. Nixon who is obliged "to confront public opinion in the United States and in the world which demands an end to the war."

He said that whatever the methods or maneuvers of Wash-

added that not come thru the United withdrawal negotiation which we ca The allied swered with peace depend Vietnam and The fruitless five hours. longest me months.

Mr. Ledogar Mr. Lodge's prisoners have main point (he said he s appropriate" means a sid

Accord

TOKYO, North Vietna today that taken prisone the protection agreement or prisoners of had been cap mitting, "criminality," the agency report

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