reported Apr. 5: 10 civilians were killed and 10 wounded in one incident when a 500-pound bomb and a napalm bomb were dropped during a raid near Xuanchoc, 39 miles east-northeast of Saigon. In the other incident, 2 U.S. Army helicopters attacked sampans on a canal 4 miles south of the capital; 6 civilians were killed and 7 wounded.)

BJI Lauds Khesanh Outcome. Pres. Johnson Apr. 7 sent a congratulatory message to U.S. troops in Vietnam on the occasion of the lifting of the siege of Khesanh. The statement, published by the White House Apr. 8, "expressed the pride and confidence I feel in those who are carrying forward the nation's struggle against aggression in Southeast Asia."

Mr. Johnson praised the troops for having "taken the full initial weight of the enemy's winter/spring offensive" and for preventing the capture of the Khesanh base. Despite these successes, the President warned, "the fighting in South Vietnam is not yet at an end. The enemy may throw new forces in the battle." But "the time of peace" had been brought nearer, the President said, "by your gallant and skillful support for the brave people of the armed forces of South Vietnam." The President added: "As we seek now to find through negotiations an honorable peace in Vietnam, I wish you to know that we are grateful for what you have already accomplished and will be counting on you more than ever, until the blessed day when the guns fall silent."

Middle East

Israeli-Jordanian Clash. Israeli and Jordanian forces engaged in a 6-hour artillery duel along 85 miles of the Jordan River Mar. 29. The fighting, the 2nd major clash over the ceasefire lines in 3 days, was marked by Israeli air strikes. The UN Security Council Mar. 30 convened in emergency session for a 2nd time in 10 days to consider the latest outbreak. [See pp. 113A-1-114A3]

The fighting followed the killing early Mar. 29 of 4 Israeli farm workers and the injuring of several others when their tractor ran over a mine near Massada, a communal settlement south of the Sea of Galilee in the Beisan Valley. The incident first led to an exchange of light arms fire near the ancient city and Israeli soldiers across the Jordan River. The fighting intensified as both sides employed artillery and tank guns. Israel claimed that Jordanian shells struck the 5 nearby settlements of Shaar Hugolin, Ashdot Yaakov, Kfar Ruppin, Tel Katzir and Gesher. No casualties were reported. Israeli forces retaliated by carrying out air strikes 7 miles inside Jordan. 4 Jordanian long-range artillery pieces were reported destroyed. The artillery exchanges extended as far south as the Dead Sea. Israeli shells struck Karemeh, the Arab commando base raided by Israeli troops Mar. 21. Israeli losses were listed at 1 soldier killed and 8 wounded. One plane was downed by Jordanian anti-aircraft fire, but the pilot bailed out safely, and the plane crashed in Israeli territory.

Amman claimed the Israelis had started the fighting with machinegun and tank fire directed at Jordanian positions near the Sea of Galilee. Other Jordanian targets came under Israeli fire from the occupied Golan heights on the Syrian border. Amman communiqués claimed that Jordanian forces had shot down 7 Israeli planes and inflicted heavy damage on Israeli tanks, half-tracks and other vehicles.

In other incidents: An Israeli patrol was fired on Mar. 31 in the west-bank town of Hebron. One soldier was killed and another wounded. An Arab civilian was killed and a boy was wounded in the exchange of fire. Another Israeli soldier was killed the same day in a clash with Arab militiamen in the Golan heights south of El Quneitra. 2 Israeli soldiers were wounded and a member of the Arab band was killed.

(12 Jordanian soldiers captured during the Israelis' Mar. 21 raid into Jordan were returned by Israel Mar. 28 in exchange for the bodies of 3 Israeli soldiers.)

UN Council Urges Observers. The stationing of UN observers on the Israeli-Jordanian ceasefire line to prevent further violence was suggested at UN Security Council meetings held Mar. 30-Apr. 4 in the wake of the latest fighting. [See p. 114B1]

The proposed placement of the observers was supported by UN Secy. Gen. U Thant, the U.S., Britain and France. But Jordan opposed UN patrols on its territory. A resolution adopted by consensus at the conclusion of the meeting Apr. 4 stated that the Council members "are deeply concerned at the deteriorating situation in the area. They, therefore, consider that the Council should remain seized of the situation and keep it under close review."

Prior to the adoption of the resolution, Jordanian Amb. Muhammed H. el-Farra asserted that the observer plan was "a clear attempt to widen the scope of observers and a move that could permanently solidify Israel's hold on Jordan's west bank, captured during the June 1967 war."

In Council debate Mar. 30, Thant had complained that it was "practically impossible for me to report on developments" on the Israeli-Jordanian ceasefire line because there were "no United Nations observers in the area." Thant, commenting on the Middle East peace mission of his envoy, Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, said "so far these efforts have not resulted in agreement" on implementation of the Council's Nov. 22, 1967 resolution establishing the Jarring mission and coupling an Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories with an Arab-Israeli border accord.

U.S. Amb. Arthur J. Goldberg said Mar. 30 that fighting the previous day "might well have been brought to an earlier end and prevented from reaching the proportions it did if there had been some on the spot, available for immediate action, United Nations observers." Goldberg expressed fear that recurrent violence jeopardized Jarring's mission.

In Council debate Apr. 1, Pakistani Amb. Agha Shabaz Khan urged Jordan's opposition to UN observers. He said Jordan was being blamed unjustly for Arab terrorist attacks on Jordan. French Amb. Armand Berard supported the observer plan, but he said he was not convinced the UN's surveillance teams on the Israeli side of the ceasefire line "should not appear to condone" Israel's occupation of Jordanian territory or make it seem as if that frontier constituted a "fixed line."

South Yemen Army Purged. The South Yemen government Mar. 20 suppressed an attempt by dissident army elements to overthrow the government of Pres. Qahtan al-Shaabi.

Shaabi announced Mar. 26 that as a result of the attempted coup 150 army officers had been purged and the ousters would continue "until all counter-revolutionary elements are eliminated."

Shaabi said that prior to his forces, the rebels had seized control of Aden, imposed a curfew and shut borders, ports and airports.

Shaabi also disclosed that the government had confiscated without restitution all lands, cattle and machinery of "former sultans, sheikhs and sheikhs and stooges" under terms of the ruling National Liberation Front's agrarian reform program.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Martin Luther King Slain

Sniper Shoots Rights Leader. The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., 39, Nobel Peace Prize winner and acknowledged leader of the nonviolent civil rights movement, was shot to death by a sniper in Memphis, Tenn. Apr. 4.

The news of the assassination evoked expressions of dismay and shock across the U.S. and throughout the world. The killing precipitated rioting and violence in Washington, Chicago and other U.S. cities. 34 persons were killed and thousands injured and arrested in the disorders by Apr. 10. More than 20,000 regular federal troops and 34,000 National Guardsmen were sent to the troubled cities during the week after King's death as local authorities called for help to end the disorders.

Pres. Johnson, reflecting the nation's grief, delivered a nationwide TV address in which he lauded the slain Negro leader and appealed to "every citizen to reject the blind violence that has struck Dr. King, who lived by nonviolence."

The bullet that killed King hit him on the right side of the neck at 6:01 p.m. CST as he leaned over the 2nd floor railing outside his room at the Lorraine Motel in the predominantly Negro section in Memphis. He was pronounced dead at St. Joseph's Hospital at 7:05.
p.m. after emergency surgery. King, who had returned to Memphis to lead a 2d march in support of the city's striking sanitation workers, had been discussing plans for the proposed march with 2 of his aides, the Rev. Jesse Jackson and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, before going out to dinner [see pp. 131G1–132C1]. It was presumed that the assassin had fired the single shot from a rooming house only 50–100 yards away and then had fled. Police identified the suspect as a white man run from the house immediately after the shooting.

The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, 42, was named Apr. 5 to succeed King as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The SCLC chairman under leadership, Abernathy said, would be to carry out the march in Memphis that King had planned to lead. This massive demonstration was held Apr. 8 with King's widow, Mrs. Coretta Scott King, taking her husband's place in the front rank ahead of an estimated 42,000 silent marchers, including thousands (estimated at 30% of the total) of whites. The march ended with a rally in front of City Hall, where Mrs. King urged the crowd to "carry on because this is the way he would have wanted it." But, she cried, "how many men must die in order to have a free and true and peaceful society? How long will it take?"

King's body was put on public view at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta Apr. 6. Mrs. King, in a statement made at the church, asked all who "loved and admired him to join us in fulfilling his dream" of finding a "creative rather than a destructive way" of solving the racial crisis of the nation. "He knew that this was a sick society, totally infected with racism and hatred," she said. "But he questioned his integrity, mishandled his motives, and distorted his views," she said, "and he struggled with every ounce of his energy to save that society from itself." Mrs. King had declined to give the statement at the local TV station for national television. The body was flown Apr. 7 from Atlanta to Memphis and had returned with her husband's body on a plane chartered by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D., N.Y.). Abernathy and SCLC staff members made the trip with her.

King was buried at South View Cemetery in Memphis after funeral services at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, of which he had been pastor, and after a general memorial service at Morehouse College. King's coffin was carried through the streets to the college on a faded green farm wagon pulled by 2 Georgia mules. It was draped over the casket in a hearse. Dozens of national leaders were among the 50,000–100,000 marchers who followed the wagon on its 3½-mile course. Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey attended as the President's representative.

In accordance with Mrs. King's request, the funeral service included a tape recording of King's last sermon, preached at the church Feb. 4: "... If any of you are around when I have to meet my day, I don't want a long funeral. And if you get somebody to deliver the eulogy, tell him to keep it short. He told me not to mention that I have a Nobel Peace Prize — that isn't important. I'd like somebody to mention that day that Martin Luther King Jr. tried to give his life serving others. I'd like for somebody to say that day that Martin Luther King Jr. tried to love somebody. I want you to be able to say that day that I did try to feed the hungry — that I did try in my life to clothe the naked — that I did try in my life to visit those who were in prison — that I tried to love and serve humanity. Yes, if you want to, say that I was a drum major. Say that I was a drum major for peace ... for righteousness ...."

President Urges Unity. Pres. Johnson, in his televised address Apr. 4, conveyed a "sense of shock and profound sorrow" of King but hope "that all Americans tonight will search their hearts as they ponder this most tragic incident." The President spoke from the White House. Mrs. Johnson and he had conveyed their sympathy to Mrs. King, he said, and he knew that "every American of goodwill joins me in mourning the death of this outstanding leader and in praying for peace and understanding throughout this land."

"We can achieve nothing by lawlessness and divisiveness among the American people," Mr. Johnson said. "It's only by joining together, and only by working together, can we continue to move toward equality and fulfillment for all of our people."

The President, in his address, announced the postponement of his scheduled Hawaii conference on Vietnam. The Hawaii conference was canceled Apr. 5 so that Mr. Johnson could deal with the repercussions of King's slaying—violence, arson and lootings in Washington, Chicago and other American cities.

The President spent most of Apr. 5 meeting with moderate Negro leaders, Congress members and officials of the District of Columbia. Federal troops were brought to Washington later that evening to restore order there. Mr. Johnson also led his guests in a 12-car motorcade to the National Cathedral to attend a memorial service.

Back at the White House Apr. 5, the President again went before the nation on TV to proclaim Sunday, Apr. 6, a national day of mourning for King and to announce he had asked Congress, in adjournment over the weekend, to convene in joint session "at the earliest possible moment" to hear his proposals for action—constructive action instead of destructive action—in this hour of national need. "The spirit of America weeps for a tragedy that denies the very meaning of our land," the President said. "It is the fiber and the fabric of the Republic that's being tested. If we are to have the America that we mean to have, all men of all races, all regions, all religions, must stand their ground to deny violence its victory in this sorrowful time and all times to come."

He believed "deeply," Mr. Johnson asserted, that "the dream of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has not died with him. Men who are white, who are black, must and will now join together as never in the past to let all the forces of divisiveness know that America shall not be ruled by the bullet but only by the ballot of free and of just men."

The work to remove "some of the stains of inaction and of indifference and of injustice" had begun, he said, "and we must move with urgency and with new energy in the Congress and in the courts and in the White House and in the statehouses and in the city halls of the nation, wherever there is leadership—political leadership, leadership in the churches, in the homes, in the schools, in the institutions toward higher learning—until we do overcome."

Mr. Johnson said he had not "understate[d] the case" when he spoke Mar. 5 of "the divisiveness that was tearing this nation apart" [see p. 12A-B2]. "But together," he declared, "we can save our nation and a nation caring and a nation

Thursday, Apr. 4 — Wednesday, Apr. 10, 1968
United Black Front Chairm. Lincoln O. Lynch called on black people Apr. 4 "to abandon the unconditional nonviolent concept expounded by Dr. King and adopt a position that for every Martin Luther King who falls, 10 white racists will go up in a different way. White America understands no other language."

But Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R., Mass.), a Negro, said Apr. 4 that "the sorrow which all Americans of good will feel at this terrible loss will bind us together, not rend us apart."

James Farmer, ex-national director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), said Apr. 4 that "the only fitting memorial to this martyred leader is a monumental commitment—now—not a day later—to eliminate racism." CORE itself Apr. 6 called on "all black people to stop their normal activities... [Apr. 9] in honor and memory of Dr. King, his principles, his contribution to all mankind, the supreme sacrifice that he made and made for all mankind.

CORE National Director Floyd McKissick, however, asserted Apr. 4 that King's philosophy of nonviolence had died with him. "White people are going to suffer as much as black people," McKissick said.

NAACP Executive Director Roy Wilkins warned Apr. 8 against retaliation. Despite the "talk about 'get whitey,' 'kill 10 whites for every Negro killed,'" he said, the "people who lose their lives are Negroes." He announced that "the NAACP will pursue a non-violent drive against racial violence and stressing jobs for the unemployed and better community relations."

Wilkins Apr. 8 criticized black-power leader Stokely Carmichael. It was reported, he said, that Carmichael had responded in a reasonable manner on first hearing of King's death, but, "the next day, miraculously, as if somebody had come to him and talked to him and comes that talk about 'get your guns.'"

"I am sorry, I don't know Mr. Carmichael and his connections well enough to guess whether he is his own man. If he is, of course, I am concerned."

Wilkins Apr. 8 expressed concern about "a racial coalition." He warned that "too many officials in key states and local positions are interpreting 'riot control' and 'law and order' to mean a crackdown racially on Negro Americans."

NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR. SAID IN A TV TALK APR. 7 THAT "THE ONLY THING MORE TRAGIC" THAN KING'S DEATH "WILL BE THAT THE ONLY RESPONSE WILL BE BLACK ANGER AND WHITE SYMPATHY. "WHAT WE NEED TODAY IS BLACK DETERMINATION AND WHITE UNDERSTANDING. "WE MUST HAVE CONCRETE, TANGIBLE ACTIONS THAT WILL REMOVE THE INJURIES IN OUR SOCIETY."


SOUTHERN LEADERS APR. 6 PRaised KING AND HIS CAUSE OF NONVIOLENCE. ATLANTA Mayor Ivan Allen said King's death 'broke a heart from Atlanta one of its greatest citizens of all time.' The Fulton County (Atlanta) commissioners, in a joint statement, called King "the incomparable leader of a large segment of American citizenry" who was "capable of great vision." LOUISIANA Gov. John J. McKeithen called for "a rededication to the cause which he espoused during the lifetime—nonviolence with peace and good will to all men."

FOREIGN REACTION. The news of King's assassination and the widespread civil disorder that followed were received with shock in many countries around the world. The newsmen under banner headlines and forced the cancellation of many radio and TV programs. Government and religious leaders sent their condolences to Mrs. King and praised her husband as a man of peace who had sought to achieve racial harmony in the U.S. through nonviolent means; they described his death as a loss to all mankind. Memorial services were held in a number of foreign capitals, and moments of silence were observed by various parliamentary bodies.

THE N.Y. TIMES reported APR. 6 that the assassination "evoked in Europe...a reaction of intense horror at the deed and of fear for the stability of American society." Reporting on world reaction Apr. 7, the Washington Post said there was "universal praise for the man and the philosophy he had expounded but that certain countries, among them the USSR, Communist China, India and West Germany, viewed the murder and subsequent rioting as a 'sign of deep sickness' in American society, if not outright disintegration."

BELGIAN Premier Paul Vanden Boeynants warned Apr. 5 that the assassination represented "an escalation of racial violence which of the American nation will be the victim."

MEMBERS of all parties in the British House of Commons Apr. 5 introduced a resolution expressing "horror at the brutal and senseless murder" of King and pledging to wipe out racial discrimination in Britain. Opposition leader Edward Heath referred to King's death as "a great tragedy." There was no official comment from Prime Min. Harold Wilson or members of his government.

Most Europeans linked the assassination with that of Pres. Kennedy in 1963. The Spanish newspaper Madrid said the assassination was "a loss to all mankind." The New York Post said it was "a second Kennedy." The Washington Post said that "Mr. King, who were friends and who worked together, were victims of bullets fired by the same assassin: hatred, non-understanding, fanaticism."

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The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia headed its account of the assassination Apr. 6 with the words: "United States is a Nation of Violence and Racism." A lead editorial said that racists had feared that King's plans for the March on Washington later in April. It asserted that the shot had been "well aimed" and was "intended by the murderer as a warning to the Negro movement before the coming long hot summer." Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, declared Apr. 6 that freedom in the U.S. "means to kill." The paper asserted: "Terrorist murders have become as ordinary an aspect of the American way of life as road accidents. . . . Violence and terror roam American streets."

Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist news agency, declared Apr. 6 that King's assassination had prompted a "large-scale African-American struggle against racial oppression." The agency cited the outbreak of violence in Washington and asserted that Pres. Johnson was preparing to appeal to white America to "turn the tide over to the storm of the black American struggle."

The assassination had a particularly heavy impact on African nations. Many African statesmen, among them Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, head of the Nigerian military, had been solidly confirmed in their belief that the philosophy of nonviolence would prevail in achieving eventual racial harmony. But many Africans expressed the fear that King's murder had strengthened the hand of black extremists in America.

Pope Paul Apr. 7 devoted a portion of his Palm Sunday sermon in St. Peter's Basilica to King. The pope said: "And now, brothers and sons, we cannot omit to mention here also the sad remembrance which weighs upon the conscience of the world, that of the cowardly and atrocious killing of Martin Luther King. We shall associate this memory with that of the tragic story of the Passion of Christ. . . . May this execrable crime take on the value of a sacrifice. May it not be hatred, or vendetta, or a new abyss between the white and the black, but rather a new common purpose of pardon, of peace, of reconciliation, in equality of free and just right, overcoming the unjust discriminations and present struggles."

Strike Settlement Efforts. Pres. Johnson sent Labor Undersecretary James Reynolds to Memphis Apr. 5 to meet with representatives of the city and the sanitation workers of the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME), in hopes of breaking the deadlock of the 3-week-old strike that had culminated in King's death. [See pp. 1301-1321]

A District Court in Memphis Apr. 3 had enjoined King from leading his 2d protest march in Memphis Apr. 8, but after King's death, Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the Rev. James Bevel and the Rev. James Lawson, chairman of the Congress on the March for Equality (COME), announced plans Apr. 5 to hold the march as a memorial tribute as well as a demonstration of support for the strike.

During the night of Apr. 4-5 more than 30 persons were injured in rioting in Memphis. At least 5 major fires were reported and dozens of stores looted. There were several reports of sniper fire. The first death resulting from violence was reported Apr. 6. Gov. Buford Ellington (D-Tenn.) immediately ordered 4,000 National Guardsmen into the city, and Mayor Henry Loeb reinstated a 7 p.m.-5 a.m. curfew.

Loeb said Apr. 5 that "in view of the tragic circumstances" the city would withdraw its objection to the march. He said that in response to the demands of Gov. Ellington, he would meet with the strike mediator to "get this thing behind us and find a solution to our differences." He made little headway that day, however, in 2 meetings, one with 144 Negro and white clergymen and the other with Negro clergy only. The clergymen led a memorial march Apr. 5 down 7 city blocks past the National Guardsmen. At a memorial service later they adopted a resolution asking the mayor to end "racial prejudice and arrogance and arrogance in Memphis." The march King had planned took place Apr. 8 with some 42,000 silent marchers participating.

Other U.S. Events

Senate Approves 10% Surtax. The Senate passed by 57-31 vote Apr. 2 a bill combining the Administration-requested 10% tax surcharge with a mandatory $6 billion reduction in federal spending. Both provisions were added by the Senate to the House-passed bill (HR15414) to continue the automobile and phone-service excise taxes at 7% and 10%, respectively. These rates had been scheduled to be lowered to 2% and 1% Apr. 1, but Treasury Secy. Henry H. Fowler told the Senate Mar. 27 that the taxes would be collected at the higher rates in anticipation of the enactment of the provision.

Both the Senate and the House versions of the legislation provided for an acceleration of corporate tax collections. The Senate bill, however, contained several controversial amendments in addition to the surtax and spending curb.

The Senate combination, proposed by Sens. George A. Smathers (D-Fla.) and John J. Williams (R-Del.), was approved Apr. 2 by 53-35 vote (31 R. & 22 D. vs. 32 D. & 3 R.).

The surtax was designed to raise $9.8 billion of revenue in fiscal 1969 and $1.9 billion in fiscal 1968. It would be retroactive to Apr. 1 (in effect, a 7½% rate) from Apr. 2 to June 30, 1969 (in effect, a 5% surtax for 1969). The surcharge would be retroactive to Jan. 1 for corporations.

The federal spending reduction would be effected by setting a ceiling of $160.1 billion on federal expenditures for fiscal 1969 ($6 billion less than proposed in the January budget). Exemptions were proposed for Vietnamese war spending beyond the proposed $25 billion ceiling ($25.5 billion was proposed in the budget). Other exemptions would cover interest payments, veterans' benefits and Social Security payments.

The Senate bill would require the Budget Bureau to propose ways to reduce new spending authorizations by at least $10 billion to hold down spending beyond fiscal 1970. The Senate bill would restrict the hiring of new government employees to the filling of only one of every 2 vacancies until the federal employee payroll was reduced to the level of Sept. 20, 1966, a reduction by about 150,000 jobs. Exemptions were provided for the Defense Department, Post Office Department and FBI.

Before the Smathers-Williams combination of a surtax and spending ceiling was accepted, the Senate Mar. 26 rejected separate proposals to adopt one without the other. Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) offered to delete the spending restrictions from the Williams-Smathers proposal, but it was defeated by 56-33 vote (36 R. & 20 D. vs. 33 D.). An amendment by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) to delete the tax surcharge from Williams-Smathers proposal was rejected 52-35 (28 R. & 24 D. vs. 28 D. & 7 R.).

The bill also was amended to:

(a) Set an import quota on textiles. The amendment proposed by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.), was accepted by 54-35 vote Mar. 27. The amendment would limit textile imports to the average daily rate of such imports for the 6-month period plus a proportionate share of any rise in U.S. consumption. (A proposal to impose import quotas on dairy products was rejected by 31-37 vote Mar. 29.)
(b) Continue the tax-exempt status of profits from advertising in magazines published by tax-exempt organizations. Sponsored by Sens. George Murphy (R-Calif.) and Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) and approved Mar. 35, 27, the amendment would reverse a Treasury Department ruling subjecting such revenue to taxation.
(c) Prohibit the sale to any nation more than 90 days in arrears on any debt to the U.S.; if such a nation presented dollars to the U.S. for gold, the dollars would be applied to the balance due. Proposed by Sen. Peter Dominick (R-Colo.), the amendment was accepted 48-25 Mar. 28. (See p. 1112C)
(d) End the tax-exempt status of interest earned on industrial revenue bonds sold after Jan. 1, 1969. Sponsored by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), the amendment was approved 50-32 Mar. 28. (See p. 111F3)

Wisconsin Primary. Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) won the Wisconsin Democratic Presidential primary Apr. 2. He received 57.6% of the vote, 35.4% for Pres. Johnson, and won 52 of the 60 Presidential delegates at stake. The importance of the McCarthy vs. Johnson element, however, was diluted by the President's Mar. 31 withdrawal from the campaign and move to de-escalate the war in Vietnam, a prime McCarthy issue.

The Republican primary, ex-Vice Pres. Richard N. Nixon, without major opposition, polled 81.3% of the vote and won all 30 of the state's GOP delegates to the party's nominating convention.

With a record turnout participating, McCarthy polled 406,086 votes, Pres.