GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

From New Delhi -- news today of perhaps a break at last -- in the Communists' iron-clad oppostion to peace at Viet Nam.

President Ho Chi Minh of North Viet Nam -- is said

to have addressed a letter to Indian President Dr. Sarvapali,

Radhakrishan; a letter attacking alleged U.S. agression in

Viet Nam -- but, also suggesting that India -- as neutral

chairman of the Vietnamese International Control Commission

-- could well initiate efforts to end the fighting.

No further details -- as yet. The next move -- apparently up to India.

Meanwhile, President Johnson today announced at Honolulu

-- that he would send Vice President Humphrey to Saigon this
week. The Vice President there "to promote and carry forward"

-- programs even now under discussion by U.S. and South
Vietnamese leaders in Hawaii.

White House Press Secretary Bill Moyers later adding that Hubert Humphrey would also visit six other countries
in the Far East; including India -- in all probability,
said he. On a mission to "explain our purposes and our hopes
-- for peace and progress in Viet Nam."

In Viet Nam itself -- fierce hand-to-hand reported combat today -- between American paratroopers and entrenched Communist forces. In the Red-infested coastal plain -- about two hundred and thirty miles northeast of Saigon.

The first American attack halted dead in its tracks--by intense enemy fire. The paratroopers pinned down for hours--until they were finally freed by U.S. artillery and air power. A second American attack--breaking the back of the Communist defenses.

More than a hundred Viet Cong reported killed-in the day-long battle. American losses--called "moderate
to light."

of Spain--cited by Russia today as a glaring example-of the dangers inherent in a nuclar arms race. A Soviet
delegate to the Geneva Disarmament Conference--asserting
that only "a stroke of luck" prevented a catastrophe-when the bomb was lost. The Russian adding that an American
plan to give West Germany a voice in NATO nuclear policy
--is the one remaining obstacle to a nuclear note.

From Leopoldville in the Congo -- news today of another clash between white mercenaries and Congolese rebels, in the last pocket of rebel resistance -- near Lake Tanganyika north of Albertville.

The mercenaries are said to have killed three and wounded six others -- in a brief fight, before the rebels took to their heels -- and vanished into the jungle.

At last report -- about six hundred more rebels are said still to be holed up in that lake region; where government troops as yet have been unable to smoke them out -- despite months of trying.

Another resounding defeat today -- in the Administration bid for anti-right-to-work legislation. The Senate failing by a wide margin -- to provide the necessary two-thirds vote that could have ended a filibuster -- against even considering the bill.

The measure -- now apparently just one step from oblivion.

With formal interment expected Thursday -- in a final vote

for cloture.

Doctors at Avella, Pennsylvania, today
began the mass inoculation--of about a thousand high school
and elementary school children, In an effort to head
off an outbreak--of infectious hepatitis.

At last count -twenty known cases, of the

with the outbreak traced to an Avella youngster--who recently returned from a visit to another state.

From the Arabian Desert by way of Bonn -- a story today that recalls memories of another place, another time. A story of British and German engineers -- who have started to rebuild the famed "Pilgrim Express." That railway largely destroyed by the legendary Lawrence of Arabia -- in his fabled desert campaign of World War One.

The "Pilgrim Express" -- built originally by Germany for use by the Turks. So-named because it specialized in arrying Moslems from Damascus to Medina -- sacred Medina not far from the even more holy city of Mecca. In World War I it was a supply line for the Turks -9 in the Medina area -- with traffic over it constantly interrupted by Lawrence and his Bedonin Irregulars and Arab regulars. For the last fifty years it was much the way they left it -- out of commission.

The five-hundred-mile-line -- a desolate trail pockmarked with blown-up bridges, twisted track, and gaping holes in the right-of-way. Here and there -- a locomotive rusting in the sand. In a way, a lasting tribute through the years -- to Lawrence of Arabia, and the men who fought with him.

In recent years restoration of the line had been proposed by a German engineer -- Kurt Becker; with funds -- provided by the governments of Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. And the work has actually been done by a British construction firm.

When completed -- the new "Pilgrim Express" will travel virtually the same route that it traversed across the desert half-a-century ago. Only better -- and faster.

When that day comes -- wouldn't Lawrence enjoy being there? And so would I. In fact I have a part of one of the Turkish locomotives that Lawrence blew up nearly fifty years ago.

The first national monument of Malaysia -- was unveiled today at Kuala Lumpur. A tremendous work in bronze -- perhaps the biggest of the country, depicting seven giant figures -- in a scene from Malaysia's twelve-year-war agains the Communists.

Central figure -- that of Malaysia Prime Minister Tengku
Abdul Rahman, sculpted from a photograph of Rahman -- when
he was a young man.

The monument created by American sculptor Felix De Weldon

-- who also did the Iwo Jima Memorial in Washington. In

addition to his commission -- De Weldon dubbed "Dato" by

the present Malaysian king. The title -- Malaysian equivalent

of "sir."

How would you like to be called "Dato," Warren?

Here at home -- more signs today of increasing American prosperity. The nation's key unemployment rate for January -- falling to a record nine-year low of four per cent of the total U.S. labor force.

The figure finally marking achievement of the interim goal for unemployment -- set by the President's Council of Economic Advisers some four years ago; with Labor Secretary Wirtz further predicting an additional drop in the unemployment rate -- to three-and-a-half per cent by the end of Nineteen-Sixty-Six.