**Selective Service Quotas Rise—More Students Drafted**

**Vietnam—The Alternatives**

By BARRY SANDERS and RICK SCHUSTER

"Why we are in Vietnam is today a question of only historical interest. We are there for better or for worse, and we must deal with the situation that exists," declared Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., in the "New York Times Magazine," Sept. 18, 1966. Yet, it is obvious that making the correct decisions to deal with the problem is immensely difficult.

We feel that it may help clarify the issues by listing the alternatives that seem to be available to the decision-makers. (We recognize that we are restricted by the necessity to be brief, and the absence and unreliability of information at our disposal.)

**The Status Quo**

The U.S. may decide to continue the current policy unaltered. That is a continued gradual manpower buildup to 450,000 men, consisting of bombing the North, and launching an American operation to deny the Mekong Delta to the Viet Cong.

The positive aspect of this policy is the attempt to raise the cost of the war, and thus force negotiations.

Its negative affect include im-patience at home with a long war; domestic inflation; world opinion favoring an immediate halt to the war; and unreliability of information at our disposal.

**Increased Bombing of the North**

Favoring an immediate halt to the bombing additional targets such as harbors: Frequently advocated as the next tactical move, a blockade would prevent the importation of finished war materials.

However, the danger lies in taking action against vessels of non-belligerents, such as the Soviet Union.

**Increased Bombing of North Vietnamese Harbors**

* Blockade of North Vietnamese Harbors: Frequently advocated as the next tactical move, a blockade would prevent the importation of finished war materials.

**De-Escalation**

* Immediate, Unconditional Withdrawal is not a politically viable alternative domestically, either.

**Stopping Bombing as a Sign of Good Faith**

A halt would have to be permanent. Our attempt last winter lacked sincerity.

Negotiations are the desired result of such an action. Unfortunately, this move probably would not work. The Communists still believe they can win, and cannot benefit from negotiations. Hanoi has repeatedly demanded our full withdrawal as a prerequisite to negotiations.

**Mild De-Escalation with Halt to Bombing**

Suggested by Arthur Schlesinger, this plan is a mixture of the bombing halt plan and the old enclave idea. We would stop escalation because it galvanized the enemy, not just as a sign of withdrawal: This alternative would stop the dying. Also, the domestic economic and budget problems would disappear.

Yet, this action would present many problems. Of course, we would lose South Vietnam to the North. But more important issues concern our having drawn a line in Vietnam. Our not defending this line concedes legitimacy to subversion. We must then be prepared to concede all "wars of national liberation" or get involved in an even greater degree in the next nation (possibly Thailand).

Additionally, our commitment to the rest of the West would lose value.

**Ho Chi Minh, President of North Vietnam, has repeatedly called for a U.S. withdrawal from the south.** (Wide World Photo)

**The Cast of Characters**

**A Soldier, A Diplomat, A President**

**Dean Craft has formulated the perfect solution to the Vietnamese problem. All North Vietnamese must be out of South Vietnam by 9 p.m. Friday night.**

**The Collegiate Press Service National News Service**

For many students this will be the last term. As the war in Vietnam broadens, and few doubt that it will, an increasing number of former students are going to be toting rifles.

Already the 1-A men are in short supply. Seventy thousand men between the ages of 28 and 34 were tapped for their physicals at the end of September. Even if calls stay at their present level, which is ten times the draft rate of the winter of 1965, all those 26 to 34 found eligible will be drafted, according to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System.

But the pickings are slim, and Hershey expects that over two-thirds of the age 26 to 34 men will not pass their physicals. The one-and-one-half million college students now deferred constitutes the next large group of men.

Just how much stiffer is it going to get? That depends on how much the Viet Cong escalate, Hershey said in a recent interview.

Coming into the November elections, many of the official predictions on Vietnam are optimistic. During the last year, however, the count of U.S. military personnel has increased from 2,600,000 to 3,184,000. Defense Department officials have added that the buildup will continue at that rate unless there is a change in the war.

Two years ago the 1-A manpower pool was large, calls were reduced, and the Selective Service was looking for excuses to defer students.

Now local boards are harder pressed. USSR and China are heavily evaluating individual performance—drafting those who fail to make Selective Service System.

**Full Time Study Required**

Part-time students are no longer deferred, and many State Boards have been requiring students to carry a full schedule to be defined as "full time." Previously, students were often allowed to carry three-quarters of a normal year's load and were still considered full time.

Now boards are asking their 2-S registrants to complete one-fourth of a four-year program each year. While Selective Service policy has not considered a student's choice of major or field in reviewing his deferment, Hershey indicated that this may not always be the case.

The judgment of individuals on the local level is often quite inde-

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From the Ranks of YAF and SDS

Students Support, Condemn War in Vietnam

A Step Toward Peace

By R. THOMAS LAMONT

Mr. Lamont is President of the campus chapter of Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative group.

The Vietnam situation is a topic of great debate all over the world. Slowly but steadily, the United States has become involved in a war in a faraway country that many people had never even heard of a few years ago. The questions being asked are: Why are we there? Where are we headed? And, What happens if we ever leave?

Why Are We There?

In July of 1954 Henri Deltiel, Brigadier General of the French forces in Indochina, and Ta Quang Buiu, Commander in Chief of the North Vietnamese forces, signed an agreement for the cessation of hostilities in Indochina. Article 17 of the treaty was specific about military regulations. In Article 17, the treaty reads:

In Article 17 the treaty reads:

The introduction into Vietnam of any reinforcements in the form of all types of arms, munitions and other war material, such as combat aircraft, naval craft, tractors, trucks, jeeps, and armored vehicles is prohibited.

The above sections of the treaty were flagrantly violated by the North in both its military buildup and direct aggression against the South. It was this breach of the treaty that precipitated the current crisis that is now being debated throughout the world. Understanding this, the U.S. is trying to convince the Communists that they must stop their aggression into the South. If they do not, the number of U.S. advisors to South Vietnam would not have needed to have been increased. As the aggression from the North continued, military personnel were dispatched to help out. Thus the current presence of the United States in South Vietnam was specifically provided for in the treaty. Before those who argue that the war is illegal are right in a sense—it is the illegal Communist aggression into the South which caused the trouble that we are present to help solve.

Our purpose in Vietnam is to defend the Republic of South Vietnam against Communist aggression and to assure the people of the South the right of self-determination. It is through our military presence that we have convinced the North that it cannot win and the Viet Cong cannot in no way take this step by pulling out of Vietnam.

Where Are We Heading?

At first there were only American advisors in South Vietnam. Today we have more than a million military personnel. Because the United States is committed to defend South Vietnam, all U.S. actions are being directed against the enemy. In order to fight the increasing Communist aggression from the North, it has been necessary for the U.S. to increase its manpower. The United States certainly doesn’t enjoy sending in any additional military personnel to continue the war. As long as the Communists increase their efforts, we have no choice but to increase ours.

The fate, then, of where we are heading actually lies in the hands of the Communist leaders. If they stop their aggression into the South then the U.S. could pack up and go home. But as long as the Communists persist in their efforts we are faced with a strong what force it deems necessary to combat the enemy.

If We Leave

Many groups in the U.S. are urging us to leave Vietnam. They feel that it is none of our business over there and that the people themselves should decide their future. The argument that it is none of our business is refuted in the first paragraph of this article. Whether the people will be better off without us is another matter.

If the U.S. were to withdraw tomorrow morning, South Vietnam would undoubtedly “go Communist.” There would be a lot of talk about free elections, but as was seen in Eastern Europe after World War II, the elections, if held at all, would not be free. “But what if South Vietnam goes Communist?” people argue. The current military dictatorship certainly isn’t making all the people happy—this point is conceded. But it is certainly a better government than the one that rules in the North. People are fleeing the North to live in the South in far greater numbers than the other way around. Certainly this must be a yardstick in determining which government is better. All over the world—Russia, Eastern Europe, Berlin, Cuba—people are risking their lives and their lives of their families to do one thing: escape from Communist governments. To pull out of Vietnam would be to subject the people to the type of government that men and women all over the world are fleeing from. The people of South Vietnam would hardly be “better off” if the U.S. withdrew.

There are further consequences of a U.S. withdrawal. Over 300,000 Vietnamese citizens have been killed since the war began. If the U.S. were to withdraw, the Vietnamese people would undoubtedly wish to make the change. The United States cap in no way take this step by pulling out of Vietnam.

The Ultimate Goal

The ultimate goal of the U.S. is to convince the Communists that they can’t win. By standing firm the U.S. is trying to convince the Vietnamese people that the only solution is to lay down their arms and go back to their own lands to live peacefully. If the U.S. can do that it will have taken the greatest step toward permanent peace that any nation has ever taken. But the United States can’t possibly take this step by pulling out of Vietnam.

The Enemy is the People

By RICHARD LESNIK

Mr. Lesnik is a member of Penn Students for Democratic Society’s “New Left” organization.

There is a strong tendency on the part of many supporters of this war to believe that a truce defensively dismisses the heavy civilian casualties incurred in South Vietnam as an inevitable part of a necessary war. There is indeed a certain element of truth on this contention which, if fully understood will clarify considerably the nature of the war.

High civilian casualties have become an inseparable part of wars between peoples. Our air force bombed and killed hundreds of thousands of civilians during WW II precisely because the German and Japanese civilian populations were regarded as enemies in almost the same sense as the soldiers themselves. It was believed that if the morale of the civilian population was broken, the war would more quickly be brought to a successful conclusion.

The rationale underlying the anti-personnel actions in South Vietnam, and of course in North Vietnam, is similar. While the sort of concentrated anti-personnel actions which characterized the closing years of WW II will never characterize the war in the South simply because there are no major cities against which such actions can be mounted, it has become clear that a very large percentage of the operations in South Vietnam are directed against the civilian population, allegedly against the Viet Cong through the civilian population. However, the villages are burned and the crops upon which the people’s lives depend are chemically destroyed, our strategists do not seriously expect that the Viet Cong will be “better off” if the U.S. withdrew.

In short, the efforts of our military leaders in Vietnam are directed heavily against the civilian population in the hopes that it will become demoralized and, if not actively assisting our armies, at least end its active support of the Viet Cong. We regard, then, the Vietnamese civilian as an enemy, and our actions toward him are consistent with this premise. We are not in any sense fighting this war, as many have claimed, in support of the Vietnamese peasant, but rather against him, regarding him as an enemy in precisely the same sense that we regarded the German civilian as a member of the enemy camp during the last world war.

Serious Mistakes

And rightly so. Whatever else we may think of our Washington strategists, it would be a serious mistake to regard them as mere fools. The situation other than what it actually is; were the peasants either neutral or pro-American, the planners of the war would recognize this and attempt to win their support. Were they to succeed in this, they are entirely aware that the war would be rapidly ended. A large insurgent army cannot operate without the support of the countryside. An insurgent army absolutely cannot operate over large areas in the face of the best equipped army in the world without overwhelming support of that countryside. The Pentagon planners understand that the very fact of the Viet Cong’s continued support attests to its popular support.

The alleged presence of the Army of North Vietnam, outnumbered even according to official estimates ten to one by our combined “allied” forces in Vietnam is a quite recent factor. Early in 1960, Life Magazine set at 17,000 the number of North Vietnamese troops in the South, and that number is not alleged to have doubled. These troops are said to be in the South primarily to fight the infrequently organized battalion strength actions which it would be difficult if not impossible for a poorly equipped peasant army to undertake. However, the Viet Cong still carries the overwhelming bulk of the military lead in the South, which is after all vastly more than can be said of the army of General Ky. Indeed, as they prepare for the anticipated post-election invasion of their own country, the North Vietnamese sim-

(Continued on Page 3)
Students Support, Condemn Vietnam War

(Continued from Page 2) I have frequently heard support- ers of the war complain that we are doing little or nothing to win the allegiance of the great masses of the Vietnamese people. These quasi-hawks support the war be- cause they honestly believe that their forces in South Vietnam are protecting the peasants from a force external to themselves which operates contrary to both their in- terests and their will. They believe that the Administration bungles seriously in not exploiting these factors and hence winning the good will of the people we are “defend- ing.” The Administration is as much aware of these factors as they, and does not “exploit” them simply because it fully recognizes that they do not exist.

Merritt Willey
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Vietnam: The Alternatives

Alternative solutions to the Vietnam war are limited. The task at hand is to end the war . . . “with honor.”

Last week President Johnson promised the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam within six months.

The offer had a hitch. The U.S. will vacate only after North Vietnam withdraws its troops. Otherwise; no deal.

The war will not end until the United States initiates de-escalation instead of relying on a weaker and, by nature, more suspicious and cautious nation to take the initiative.

The situation in Vietnam is lamentable because it does not lend itself to accommodation. The United States has painted itself into a corner. The sooner President Johnson realizes that an honorable resolution of the conflict will necessitate compromise, the sooner the war will be resolved.

There are four conceivable courses of action open to the United States; they are: escalation, freezing, negotiation, and de-escalation.

Escalation is inadvisable because it could easily lead to nuclear holocaust.

Freeze and its corollary proposal, enclave defense, ignore Air Force estimates that infiltration from the North can continue at present rates for the next seven years.

Negotiation without a prior basis in action is as senseless as de-escalation without subsequent negotiations. Neither alternative alone provides for a permanent solution.

De-escalation coupled with negotiation is the only realistic answer.

The United States must take unilateral action to initiate de-escalation. President Johnson must call an immediate halt to bombing of the North. U.S. troops in Southeast Asia must accompany the cessation of bombing. The use of defoliants and crop poisons must be halted.

Offers to negotiate must be reasonable.

It is imperative that the National Liberation Front be recognized as an independent southern revolutionary movement in spite of State Department insistence to the contrary.

It is also necessary that Communist China be represented at the negotiations. Recognition of reality demands her presence.

The United States must expect a solution that does not agree with her self-imposed demands. The very presence in Southeast Asia dictates her engulfment in a sea of national objectives contrary to her own. The U.S. may even be faced with the announcement of a Chinese Monroe Doctrine.

The task now, though, is to initiate the making of peace through unilateral American action.

Treating the Illness

Vietnam is a symptom of the illness which plagues American foreign policy; not the illness itself.

Whatever form the resolution of our involvement in the conflict assumes, the United States will still ultimately be saddled with a foreign policy that is obviously inadequate, if not self-destructive.

Still, the Communist bloc intrusions into non-Communist territory have been limited. At any one period, there has seldom been more than one large scale pressure zone.

When World powers put the squeeze on American foreign military involvement by creating diversionary conflicts in, say, Cuba, Hungary, or Korea, what does the U.S. do then?

The United States could conceivably face several Vietnam all around the world.

Where then does the U.S. turn? Population pressure from Communist China were not enough, and a new dimension is added with China’s perfection of a primitive but workable nuclear delivery system, ten years ahead of what American scientists considered a minimum deadline. It appears as if the U.S. may one day be behind the Chinese in mastery of nuclear weapons.

Is American foreign policy foresighted if it seeks to protect the world from Communism when, in the near future, it may be physically incapable of containing that role?

Statistics bear out the assumption that the U.S. cannot maintain its technological and military primacy forever. In conventional, non-nuclear war, the U.S. would be simply outnumbered.

Nuclear war would most probably spell the end for mankind.

What is a realistic resolution of the dilemma?

Winning the war obviously is not the stopping measure. The longer the U.S. employs stalling, non-decisive limited local warfare, the more time China buys to perfect her capability for all-out war.

Thus, if containment is working against the United States, and if drastic escalation and nuclear confrontation spells doom, retreat from the responsibility we have assumed appears to be the only answer.

Yes, war.

Yes, retreat from the position of policeman is advisable.

No, retreat would not mean an abandonment of responsibility.

As the current world leader, the United States does have a responsibility to ensure the continued existence of the human species and to provide for the realization of a more ordered world.

Restabilization of international communication, as originally espoused by the U.S. in the U.N., is necessary to gather the world scene force the United States to recognize the legitimacy of the mainland Chinese regime and to support, if not to sponsor admission, of Mao’s regime into the United Nations.

Furthermore, such a reassessment would inevitably point out to the United States the fantasy of its subjective classification of the nations of the world.

Sorry, It’s All A Joke

By PHILIP ARKOW

The essence of the Communist dialectic is conflict that is necessary for progress (the is plus antithesis yields synthesis; Karl Marx).

The essence of capitalism is that conflict is necessary for progress (”Never notice how when products compete with each other they get better” National Advertising Council, commenting on Arnie’s lemonade “with a cherry.”)

So when the cold war is in danger of melting, dependable “Monsanto” throws in a catalytic ice cube to keep up the pressure to keep up the industrialization. Witness Berlin, Quemoy and Gary Powers.

Witness the space race, which is not so much craving for empirical scientific knowledge as pride-inspiring chauvinism. The moon can wait; US Steel, GM, DuPont and the Vladivostok quarries can’t.

When it was becoming obvious a few years back that the world was in dire need of a new “hot-sport” to keep up the international tension and force a few naively non-aligned neutrals back in line, the leaders of the world got together and said, “Let’s have a war!!!”

And so they did. But each was afraid to lose any money, so they followed the Soviet leader’s advice. “We’ll make it all phony,” he suggested, in a plot designed to out-Goldfinger Goldfinger. “Tell the world there’s a war when there really isn’t.” Being a specialist of propaganda, he was chosen to operate the plan and start the splendid little war.

Of course a site had to be chosen. Southeast Asia was picked; this would get Red China into the act and develop her economy (alternate remote areas were selected—Madagascar, Greenland, Philadelphia). Then one dark and stormy night, the Vietnamese people were very quietly stolen away and were all evacuated—in yellow Russian submarines, Dunkirk-tested sampans and American Hondo’s—and are now, I am happy to report, alive and living in Argentina.

Then began the most massive cover-job-in-history—how to hoax the world into thinking a war was going on. Soldiers poured in from the world’s corners were brainwashed, Machurian-candidate-style, into thinking they were fighting, while in reality they were reconstructing the UN building of bamboo shots, lichee nut shells, lotus leaves and ficmatic. The building would eventually become the seat of BILKO (Big Nations’ International Legitimate Conflict Organization).

The plot had the desired effect, and the American people, once again aroused to combat the yellow hordes, poured billions of consumerizing dollars into the wartime economy. The Russian people, once again aroused to combat “the dastardly evil-doing capitalist warmongers,” mobilized and prepared for war. The Red Chinese, once again roused to fight “the craven Western civilization,” armed themselves, built atomic docking stations, and learned how to march and shout as they starved.

Everyone agreed it was a peaceful situation.

Instead of labelling the good guys and the bad guys, the unreality of which is eminently illustrated by our recognition of Franco, Salazar and the late Verwoerd, we could instead rely on the assumption that all constituted authority is legitimate.

Instead of interfering in internal civil strife on the old reliable pretext of protecting American interests, we could sit back and allow history to take its course, much as we demanded of England when she was about to tangle with the American South 100 years ago.

The cold war cliches of containment have become outmoded. The cold war cliches of containment have become outmoded.

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The cold war cliches of containment have become outmoded.
By HERBERT J. SPIRO

Dr. Spiro is a professor in the University's Political Science Department.

Because we have passed the point of useful recommitment about United States policy toward Vietnam, I am not going to ask here about responsibility for our involvement in that quagmire. Instead, I want to ask whether our current policy is likely to achieve its stated goals over the short and the long run.

The immediate purpose of the massive bombings of North and South Vietnam and the continuing build-up of American troops in South Vietnam and neighboring countries has been stated many times by President Johnson and his Secretary of State: To force the regime in Hanoi to "leave their neighbors alone" and to encourage them to negotiate.

Infiltration Increased

US policy has produced the very opposite of its intentions so far. According to Administration reports, the rate of troop infiltration from North Vietnam to the South has been increasing steadily, roughly in proportion to increases in American attacks on the North. Military and terrorist activity against the United States and against its allies in Saigon has similarly increased.

Not only the government in Hanoi and its communist supporters, but also non-aligned governments, are employing the policies of the allies of the United States, as well as keepers of the conscience of mankind—like Pope Paul, the World Council of Churches, and U Thant—have misunderstood the intent of stepped up US bombings of North Vietnam as a deterritorialization rather than an inducement to Hanoi's participation in negotiations. Certainly both the government in Hanoi and the National Liberation Front convey the impression of being more firmly committed to their intent the reverse of the conditions for negotiations now than three, six, or twelve months ago.

Policy Failed

In other words, US policy has failed over the short run. What are the prospects for its success over the longer term?

Suppose the United States keeps up the bombings at a gradually expanding rate. Suppose we bring half a million or more troops to South Vietnam and the neighboring area. Suppose, finally, that after two, three, or four years Hanoi agrees to negotiate on our terms and, subsequently, to terminate its support of the Vietcong. What then?

This kind of "success" might prove that guerrilla warfare cannot achieve its immediate goals of over-throwing weak governments of developing countries supported by the full might of the United States. But it would also prove that a small, weak state like North Vietnam, acting on its own or by proxy for a great power, can utterly disrupt world politics for long periods, can retard the stabilization of US-Soviet relations in all spheres including the nuclear, and can promote the geographical and technological escalation of a guerrilla war at rates initiated by itself.

Beyond this, such a "success" would prove that the United States and, therefore, the Soviet Union in a mirror-image situation, can ignore with impunity the considered views and judgments of other major powers, including its oldest, most respected, and reliable allies, to use tremendous force (with whatever restraint or proviso in areas outside a specific theater of guerrilla operations.

"Success" would really be failure, even over the long run, because it would go counter to the broadest goals of US foreign policy as reiterated by President Johnson and his four immediate predecessors: stabilization of international relations, promotion of peaceful change through self-determination, strengthening of the United Nations.

Out of Character

To a student of the history of American foreign policy it seems out of character for the character of the United States, whose political pragmatism has often been remarked upon, to become so rigidly committed to a persistently unsuccessful policy. (If we had a parliamentary system of government, or if the United States were run like a big business corporation, those responsible for failure in Vietnam would have been turned out of office by a vote of no confidence, or just plain fired, long ago. If we had a President like Franklin D. Roosevelt, the responsible cabinet officers would have been kicked upstairs into some prestigious but harmless ambassadorship.) Why has the United States been acting so out of character in Vietnam?

The long answer to this question is too complex to attempt here. (Let try to move toward it in World Politics: The Global System.) But there is a short answer, the obvious of a charge liberals have often made against communists: that they let the end justify the means they use. In Vietnam, the United States has let its enormous military means justify and define, however fuzzily and inconsistently, the end it claims to be pursuing. As a result, the extremes meet and the utter pragmatism of the controllers of "hardware" turns into the rigid ideologism of the advocates of Armageddion, who can no longer recognize policy alternatives that others plainly see.

Alternatives

But what alternatives are available to the United States? Are we not being drawn inexorably into war with China, and then 'no nuclear world war, despite our good intentions—because the communists offered no alternatives'? I regard this "tragic view" of the conflict as most destructive, most dangerous, and in a sense also most "un-American." The "American" view is that there are always alternatives, so long as one is committed to preventing what others describe as inevitable. Our first, cheapest, easiest, most dramatic and most profitable alternative is a solemn Presidential declaration that the United States will permanently cease the bombing of North Vietnam. This would loosen up the whole confrontation and remove from it the dreadful element of tragic inevitability.

Next, we should try to drag China into the United Nations, in order to educate its leaders to the realities of this world. Regardless of their response the United States could usefully exploit the dramatic effects of such an initiative.

Third, the United States should make stronger efforts to involve the United Nations in the tasks of restoring peace and facilitating self-determination. In World Polities: The Global System.) But there is a new "scenario" that would give the United States optimum opportunities for exploiting and for forging new sets of alternatives in Southeast Asia and the world at large, including domestically in our own country.

Continuation of the present policy, on the other hand, would either continue to fail of achieving its stated goals, or "succeed" so disastrously, that later generations—if any—will prefer success of failure to failure of success.

By Neil M. White
Muschamp Arranges New Warhol Flick

By LIZ YUSEM

"I met Andy at a party in New York. I was wearing a great raccoon coat. Andy came up to me and asked me if I would play a small part in a movie he was shooting. I said yes, and Andy cast me as Mrs. Earnshaw in Wuthering Heights. I gave birth to Heathcliff as an American woman," says Herbert Muschamp. He has the distinction of being the only Penn student ever to appear in one of Andy Warhol's underground movies.

Herbert Muschamp. He has the distinction of being the only Penn student ever to appear in one of Andy Warhol's underground movies. He is also the brains behind Andy Warhol's underground motion picture. He was arranged for a party at the Catacombs in New York. I was wearing a great raccoon coat. Andy came up to me and asked me if I would play a small part in a movie he was shooting. I said yes, and Andy cast me as Mrs. Earnshaw in Wuthering Heights. I gave birth to Heathcliff as an American woman.

Speaking is a suave, way-out College sophomore by the name of Herbie. He has the distinction of being the only Penn student ever to appear in one of Andy Warhol's underground movies. He is also the brains behind the Punchbowl-sponsored showing of "The Chelsea Girls." Warhol will present his latest epic, "The Chelsea Girls," at which Andy Warhol and his entourage of superstars will arrive.

Herbie has great hopes for the movie and the after-party on Thurs-day night. He was arranged for a party at the Catacombs which Warhol himself will attend.

The price of admission to "The Chelsea Girls" will include admission to a party at the Catacombs which Warhol himself will attend.

\[\text{VISTA VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) recruiter will be on campus today and tomorrow to interview and evaluate students who want to work in the VISTA projects.} \]

\[\text{Ammonia Tank Bursts at 34th St.} \]

Campus Guards Evacuate Sergeant Hall

BY STEPHEN LEVENTHAL

The Campus Guards initiated an emergency evacuation of Sergeant Hall yesterday morning after an ammonia tank ruptured in the Sealtest dairy plant at 34th and Market Streets.

City fire engines rushed to the 34th street area at 9:45 a.m. on a report that a valve of an ammonia tank at the Sealtest plant had burst and ammonia fumes were spreading through the streets. The fire department officials advised the evacuation of all buildings along 34th Street from Market to Chestnut Streets.

The Campus Guards, aroused by an alarm from the fire department, arrived on the scene at 10 a.m. and pulled the fire alarm in the girls' dormitory. The girls were completely evacuated by 10:30 a.m. and were led to Hill Hall. Sergeant Hall and other buildings in the area were ventilated and cleared of all ammonia fumes. The girls were finally allowed back in the dormitory at 11 a.m.

According to Captain Barcus of the Campus Guards, the evacuation of Sergeant Hall was caused by an ammonia tank rupturing in the Sealtest dairy plant at 34th and Market Streets yesterday. Ammonia fumes caused the evacuation of Sergeant Hall.

Je m'appelle Barbra.

"Bon jour, Barbra."

"Oui, oui, vous certainly do."

"En français."

"Bon, Barbra, bon."

"Well, deux chansons, anyway."

"Et le rest of them?"

"En américain, naturellement."

"Yippee!"

On COLUMBIA RECORDS... où Barbra est.

Ammonia Tank Bursts at 34th St.

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The Man from GSA will be on campus November 17, 1966—Get to him!
Montagnards Dislike All Vietnamese, Seek U.S. Protection

By DENNIS WILEN

In every war, there are "goodies," "baddies," and neutrals. The war in Vietnam has its neutrals too — the Montagnards.

Named by the French in the 1950's because of the area in which they lived, the Montagnards displease all the Vietnamese — whether they are from the South, local Viet Cong, or invaders from the North.

"The enemy is the Vietnamese — regardless of political affiliation," said Robert St. Cyr, a political science graduate student who spent the summer with the mountain tribes under an internship program sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

"Don't Like War"

"The Montagnards, of course, don't like the war — it is destroying their homes, their villages, their crops. They are being relocated by U.S. A.I.D. (pronounced "you-sade"), but it is not quite the same."

St. Cyr, who spent seven months in Quong Duc Province in the highlands near the Cambodian border, said that the shift for the Montagnards is a big one, "probably the major problem they have faced in the last 6000 years."

Before they were relocated, he explained, they did all their farming by first burning out the forest surrounding their village, and planting in the ashes. Now, forced to live in crowded villages where there is already intensive peasant agriculture, they find it hard to adjust. "They have become 'hewers of wood and drawers of water,'" he noted.

Against Communists

If it came to a time for them to decide to support either the government or the Viet Cong, St. Cyr said, most Montagnards would support the government. "They feel it is the lesser of two evils."

"In the neighboring village, the village chief was killed by the Viet Cong. The family of the chief in our village started sleeping in each other's beds to confuse the Communists. They entered the house of the chief, but did not kill anyone. They only ransacked the house."

The village was located outside the gates of a Special Forces Camp, where St. Cyr lived. The Montagnard chief failed to report the Viet Cong raided to the Vietnamese commander, and this, said St. Cyr, "blew the credibility of the government forces."

Americans Help

But if it wasn't for the Americans he said, things would be a lot worse.

A.I.D. employs many of the villagers in a saw mill, provides them with health and educational services, and keeps most of the Viet Cong away.

And the leaders of the Montagnard themselves are pro-American.

Last March, Crown Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia held an Indochinese Peoples Conference, as a propaganda show to give the "oppressed peoples" a chance to condemn the U.S.

All the participants except one group voted for condemnation.

That one group was the Montagnards.

![Image of a U.S. Marine with flame-thrower putting the torch to the thatched roof of a building in Cam Ne, three miles south of Da Nang, South Vietnam. The Leathernecks, under orders to burn down villages where they encounter sniper fire, torched some 100 homes on entering the village. The mound in the foreground is a bomb shelter.](image-url)
Meet a Great Penn Grad... Ray Broderick

Republican Candidate for Lieutenant Governor

A former editor of the University of Pennsylvania Law School's Law Review, Ray Broderick is a busy man who gets things done. A native of Philadelphia, Broderick attended Philadelphia West Catholic High School, and was a magna cum laude graduate of Notre Dame University. He is an outstanding trial lawyer and senior partner of Broderick, Schubert and FitzPatrick.

Ray was in combat as a beachmaster and Boat Group Commander during five European and Pacific Theater invasions after a tour in naval intelligence. He left active duty as a Lieutenant Commander.

Some of Ray Broderick's accomplishments in public and professional service:

- Catholic Charities, division chairman, 1966
- Board of Managers, Philadelphia Youth Study Center, 1966
- Commissioner, Plymouth Township, Montgomery County, 1952-54
- Notre Dame Law Association, director, 1961-65
- Committee of Censors, Philadelphia Bar Association, 1962-65
- Director of Civil Defense, Plymouth Township, Montgomery County, 1948-51
- Chairman, Fee Disputes Committee, Philadelphia Bar Association, 1960-61
- Member, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and American Bar Associations
- Special Committee on Canons of Ethics for Criminal Trials, vice chairman, 1966
- Member, Philadelphia and American Trial Lawyers Associations
- Chairman, Arbitration Committee, Philadelphia Bar Association, 1963
- Republican Policy Committee, 1962-66; chairman, 1965-66

Paid for by "Friends of Ray Broderick", Robert Bauer, Treasurer
Bulldogs Sport 2-2 Log; Seek Ivy First Division

(Continued from Page 3)

Seeking a defense bolstered by two big tackles, senior Bob Greenlee and junior Glen Greenberg. Greenberg (6'4", 235 lbs.), the son of baseball Hall-of-Famer Hank Greenberg, won a starting role last season as Eli place kicker.

Behind Yale’s formidable front five, are four veteran defenders, linemen Bill Hilgendorf and Britt Kolar, along with halfbacks John Stiegman and Paul Jones and Dan Bogel, the latter doubling as Eli place kicker.

Last Penn Win in 1962

Enjoying a 22-11 lead over Penn in the series dating back to 1879, Yale gridders have not lost to the Quakers since 1962 when John Stiegman engineered a 15-12 victory.

Bulldogs Sport 2-2 Log; Seek Ivy First Division

(Continued from Page 3)

The Penn clash should tell coach Cozza just how far his charges can climb in the ever-shifting Ivy standings.

Mixing Athletics and Education

(Continued from Page 8)

that when athletics is made a business on the collegiate level, the effect is to consume the raw material in the process. More and more, athletes of the more intelligent variety are squawking at the idea that they should be required to knock themselves silly so that their school may show a profit and they may graduate with a mouth full of false teeth, a bum knee, and no education to speak of.

The final alternative which can be denied is the one which calls for all institutions to go the separate ways. This would result in utter chaos. Under the present power-structure it would be impossible for many institutions to remain within the national organizations which have set up to supervise intercollegiate sport.

Thus, attention must turn to the only alternative which is acceptable to an institution of higher learning — that of treating athletics as a full and equal partner in the educational process.

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Progress Is Our Most Important Product
Draft (Continued from Page 1)

pended, he said, and "if the need
gets tighter... the public under-
stands much better what you do
with an engineer than with a lib-
eral arts" major.

Students who have taken a year
out of school, for any reason, have
had trouble getting their defer-
ments back since last fall. Class
rankings became available to the

 Students who have taken a year
out of school, for any reason, have
had trouble getting their defer-
ments back since last fall. Class
rankings became available to the

they will discontinue the practice
of ranking students by grade, in-
cluding Antioch College, Haverford
College, Wayne State University,
and the City College of New York.

Selective Service, several institu-
tions have recently announced that

Service did not invent the stand-
ards.

"The colleges are the people that
... used examinations and stand-
ing in class to determine how
many students they would not

Hershey replied that the Selective
Service did not invent the prac-
cept test administered in the

Sixty-one per cent of the al-

Beckon and Haverford

of ranking students by grade, in-

students under undue pressure and

Hershey said. "We just

want to come away from those
heavy assignments without squinting and eyestrain. Want a lamp
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Why the Vietnamese War?

COMMUNIST AGGRESSION CAUSE OF CONFLICT

By FRANK N. TRAGER

- The State of Vietnam—South Vietnam—became independent after a worthy struggle against the colonial power of France. This happened in 1954. It became a republic under President Ngo Dinh Diem in
- This state did not, as the United States did not, become a signatory of the Geneva Accords of 1954. It is not bound by them.
- The anticollaboration struggle in Vietnam must be understood among them bona fide nationalists, Communists, and others. In the North, above the 17th parallel, the Communists won out. They successfully defeated the French and liquidated nationalists and others whom they could not control.
- In the South, the nationalists won out, but they were immediately subjected—in violation, be it said, of the Geneva Accords—to attack from the Communists, who refused to abide by the legal forms of the new state. These Communists were members of the same party as their Communist colleagues of the North, popularly called Viet Minh. They formed an "army of national liberation" in 1955 to contend by arms against the legitimate government of South Vietnam.
- This "army of national liberation" has, under various names since 1955, conducted the armed rebellion in South Vietnam. From Hanoi, a state of war from Peking and Moscow, it has received (a) open political and military direction; (b) arms and resupply of men; and (c) training facilities for more of the decade.
- The United States under bilateral and multilateral agreements came to aid the United States of America and the Republic of Vietnam. Correlatively, the South Vietnamese army and satellites have aided Hanoi.
- Not until February 1965, did the United States and South Vietnam mount a campaign to interdict the enemy on his soil. For ten years, the enemy had enjoyed the unique-in-warfare luxury of staging the invasion and war at his own pleasure and in his own direction; (a) open political and military direction; (b) arms and resupply of men; and (c) training facilities for more of the decade.
- In the final analysis, United States policy in South Vietnam rests on two fundamental objectives: (a) to deny its territory and people to the Communist enemy; (b) to help the South Vietnamese create the kind of secure and stable society they want when they have at last crushed the Communist uprising within and b o t h. Communist aggression against their land. This is the meaning of February 7, 1965, and February 8, 1966.

THE HUNT IS ON—A U.S. Paratrooper of the 173rd Airborne Brigade kneels in landing zone at Long Cat in Vietnam watching the helicopters that dropped his unit return to Bien Hoa. The paratroopers were hunting Viet Cong in the jungle area. (Wide World Photo)

In pursuit of these two objectives, President Johnson and the overwhelming majority of the Congress have pledged United States support. May that support not fail ever now that it appears to be turning the tide.

To turn the tide is not simple. The United States must be prepared to assist its allies and friends in remote areas of the globe in the same way that is decided to assist its allies and friends in World War II. The risks of escalation in Southeast Asia are real, but they can be confined provided the United States adheres to its declared objective: the defense and security of the Republic of Vietnam, not (unless universally provoked) the destruction of the Communist North Vietnam.

The United States R.V.N. must continue to receive military and other aid until it can restore political and economic stability and viability to its life as a small, responsible sovereign nation. Neither the "essentials" nor the "specifics" (whichever these be) of the 1955 Geneva Agreements, nor the coalition-with-Communist policy applied as the almost-fatal "solution" in the Geneva Agreements of 1962 for Laos, offers guides to the future security of the Republic of Vietnam. Its land and sea borders must be guaranteed and defended by powerful friends and allies while it seeks to establish domestic peace.

A successful outcome to the defense of the Republic of Vietnam will have an immediate and salutary effect on the policies of neighboring Southeast Asian states. It will free them from fear—fear of that form of contemporary warfare at the lower end of the spectrum which today is the hallmark of the Communist insurgency: the Communist insurance: the Communist aggression: the Communist war of national liberation.

Only in the context of national security for each Southeast Asian state can there be expected to grow in Southeast Asia the genuine forms of Asian and United Nations cooperation that President Johnson has proposed. A massive aid program (the current Mekong Basin is one example), a Free Asian Common Market, the varied programs of the U.N., Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the new Asian Development Bank, and the Honolulu program itself are ready for action. But their endorsement and advocacy are meaningful only in the context of Southeast Asia's desire to associate itself with the "essentials" and "specifics" of the United States. In that context, improvement in the conditions of living and the encouragement and spread of representative institutions of government will become the best counter-defense to the enemy's strategy and tactics. In that context, he will be denied his target: the Himalayan rimlands, the Irawaddy and Mekong basins, the Southeast Asian rice bow—he will be denied the power to subjugate the Vietnamese, who, like ourselves, want to be secure—and free.

Johnson's Speech

Perhaps, because I began my teaching career at Johns Hopkins long ago, I may be permitted to close this article with the words of President Johnson's April 7, 1965, speech at the university. He said: "This war, like most wars, is filled with terrible irony. For what do the people of North Vietnam want? They want what their neighbors also desire—food for their hunger, health for their bodies, a chance to learn, progress for their country, and an end to the bondage of material misery. And they will find all these things far more readily in peaceful association with others than in the endless course of battle.

These countries of Southeast Asia are homes for millions of impoverished people. Each day these people rise at dawn and struggle through until the night to wrest existence from the soil. They are often wracked by disease, plagued by hunger, and death comes at the early age of forty.

Stability and peace do not come easily in such a land. Neither independence nor human dignity will ever be won through by arms alone. It also requires the works of peace. The American people have helped generously in times past in these works, and now there must be a much more massive effort to improve the life of man in that conflict-torn corner of our world.

The first step is for the countries of Southeast Asia to associate themselves in a greatly expanded cooperative effort for development. We would hope that North Vietnam would take its place in the common effort just as soon as peaceful cooperation is possible.

The task is nothing less than to enrich the hopes and existence of more than a hundred million people. And there is much to be done. This will be a disorderly planet for a long time. In Asia, and elsewhere, the forces of the modern world are shaking old ways and uprooting ancient civilizations. There will be turbulence and struggle and even violence. Great social change—as we see in our own country—does not always come with peace.

We must also expect that nations on occasion will be in dispute, that they may be because we are rich, or powerful, or because we have made some mistakes, or because they honestly fear our intentions. However, no nation need ever fear that we desire their land, or to impose our will, or to dictate their institutions.

But we will always oppose the effort of one nation to conquer another nation. We will stand for this because our own security is at stake.

But there is more to it than that. For our generation has a dream. It is a very old dream. But we have the power, and now we have the opportunity to make that dream come true.

For all existence most men have been faced with the threat of hunger. But we dream of a world where disputes do not require armed battle. And we will try to make it so.

The ordinary men and women of North Vietnam and South Vietnam, of China and India, of Russia and America, are brave people. They are filled with the same proportions of hate and fear, of love and desire, of ambition that the same desire among each other. But we have the power, and now we have the opportunity to make it so.

For centuries nations have struggled against their land. This is the blocked way to peace. The American people have the power, and now we have the opportunity to make that dream come true.

For centuries nations have struggled against their land. This is the blocked way to peace. The American people have the power, and now we have the opportunity to make that dream come true.

The young prisoners are members of the North Vietnamese army who, like ourselves, want to be secure—and free.

Young North Vietnamese soldiers, wounded in battle against the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division's 7th Regiment at the La Drang Valley of South Vietnam, sit in high grass awaiting helicopter transport to interrogation points. The young prisoners are members of the North Vietnamese 304th division which infiltrated into South. (Wide World Photo)