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FORMER AMBASSADOR TO SOUTH VIET NAM General Maxwell Taylor, recently named Diplomatic and Military Consultant to President Johnson commented during an interview on ABC's "Issues and Answers" that, "The United States must increase air pressure on North Viet Nam and step up ground action in South Viet Nam to convince the Communists they can't win."

Taylor will appear Wednesday evening in the Jorgensen Auditorium along with a panel of University and area representatives to discuss the current administration's policy in Viet Nam.

World News Briefs

Gemini Six Being Re-Installed

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has reviewed Sunday's launch failure of the Gemini Six space flight and disclosed that one of the Titan II's rocket engines was malfunctioning. The space agency says that a plastic dust cover carelessly left in a fuel line would have blocked the launch - even if an electrical plug which fell out of the rocket had not caused the engines to be shut down.

The dust cover was found in the oxidizer inlet port to a gas generator. Officials say the system is being cleaned and pre-

parations are pushing ahead at Cape Kennedy toward a new launch attempt on Wednesday.

Gemini Seven astronauts Frank Borman and James Lovell are reported showing no signs of weariness and are said to be in high spirits as their 14 day mission continues. But it was disclosed that they might not have been able to endure the discomforts of the long space flight if both had not been given permission to remove their space suits at the same time. Borman and Lovell are now in their tenth day aloft.

Nixon Says GOP Split Serious

Former Vice President Nixon says the Republican Party is suffering from its worst split since 1912, and can't afford it. It was in 1912 that Theodore Roosevelt bolted the G.O.P. to form his Bull Moose Party, thus dooming Republican President, William Howard Taft to defeat by Democrat Woodrow Wilson. Nixon is quoted in the current

LOOK MAGAZINE as saying the party could better afford a split then, when it was a majority party. "Now," he says, "We're the minority."

The former Vice President declares: "If we don't make gains in Congress in 1966, we're in a very serious situation--not just for '68, but serious, period."

NATO Conference Opens Today

Secretary of State Dean Rusk met with French officials today in advance of the annual December meeting in Paris which both he and Defense Secretary McNamara are attending. Informed sources say Rusk discussed Viet

Nam in yesterday's talks. And they say that today, at the opening conference session, Rusk plans to stress why victory in Viet Nam is as important to the NATO allies in Europe as it is to the U.S.

Aircraft Carrier Returns From Vietnam

The aircraft carrier "Independence" is back at her home port of Norfolk, Virginia, after a 5

month tour of duty in Vietnam in which 18 men and 16 planes were lost.

ASG Announces Referendum Polling Places

Polling places for the Viet Nam referendum and times of voting have been announced as follows: the Field House, between the hours of 11:30 and 2:00, during which time students may vote while waiting for tickets for the UConn-Holy Cross game without remaining in line due to a Senate proposal that a ticket be given to each student designating the order of precedence he has in line; Library, 1:30-8:00; Jorgensen Auditorium, 7:00 - 8:00; Commons Dining Hall, 5:00 - 6:30; Campus Restaurant, 11:00 - 1:30; Whitney Dining Hall 11:00 - 7:00; North Campus Dining Hall (east), 11:00 - 7:00; North Campus Dining Hall (west), 11:00 - 6:45. South Hall, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sousa House, Stowe C, Alsop B and Brian McMahon Hall, 11:30 - 7:00; Kappa Alpha Theta and Colt House 4:30 - 7:00; Social Sciences and Humanities 9:30 - 4:15; and the Student Union from 10:00 - 8:00.

The December 15 ballot for the referendum on Viet Nam sponsored by the Student Senate will include a box stipulating students semester and sex in order to further categorize the trend of feeling on issue.

The Senate at last Wednesday's meeting decided to eliminate the original stipulation that 5000 students must vote for the Senate to publicize the results from the amendment. The Senate will decide whether the number of voters is a strong enough sampling for the results to be forwarded to Administration authorities.

Students appointed to the ad hoc committee to set up the phrasing and format of the referendum are: Brian Cross, representing the Student Peace Union; Peter Mihaly, representing the Young Conservatives; Fred Wallace, from Students for Democratic Society; Paulette Clark, member of the Senate Community Involvement Committee; Jay Kalner, maker of the amended bill; Andy Dinniman; ASG President and Tab Tremblay, Chairman of the meeting.

Constitutional Violations Cited In Sigma Chi Suit

(CPS) - The regents of the University of Colorado have been charged with violating the U. S. Constitution by placing the Boulder chapter of Sigma Chi fraternity on probation.

The charge was made in a suit filed in the U. S. District Court of Denver by a Denver attorney on behalf of the National Sigma Chi Fraternity, its Boulder chapter, and their respective corporate structures. According to Fred Winner, the attorney who filed the suit, there is no money involved. The suit, Winner said requests an injunction against any punitive action the regents might take against the Boulder chapter.

The suit also request that the probation status of the chapter be ruled "to be in excess of the defendant's jurisdiction, arbitrary and capricious, unconstitutional and void, and of no force and effect."

Observers feel that more is at stake for the Colorado regents in this suit than mere ability to regulate fraternity member-

U.S. Marines, Vietnamese Clear South Da Nang Area

American officers report the Que Son sector in the area south of Da Nang is now secure. A task force of U.S. Marines and Vietnamese troops reports that about 1,000 Viet Cong guerrillas have been killed in five days of ground and air strikes against the Communists in the area. The Allied forces are continuing to hunt for guerrillas in the area but report no contact with the enemy.

Although there was little actual ground fighting in Viet Nam yesterday, a let-up in bad weather permitted a resumption of air strikes against North Vietnam after a two-day lull.

Air Force planes blasted two bridges in the Dien Bien Phu area and hit approaches to another bridge 130 miles northwest of Hanoi. Navy plans struck installations northwest of the coastal town of Dong Hoi.

12 Hour Christmas Truce Proposed By Viet Cong

A British government official has welcomed a proposal by the Communists in Vietnam for a brief Christmas truce in the Viet Nam war.

The Communist-led Viet Cong rebels have offered a 12-hour truce on Christmas eve. It has not yet been accepted by the U.S.

Britain's Minister of State for foreign affairs told the house of Commons today: "It is a very short truce. We would hope that it could be extended

sufficiently to allow the possibility of real peace negotiations taking place."

The Red offer was hedged with a condition that American troops should attend yuletide services unarmed. Secretary of State Rusk said he sees no great political significance in Hanoi's offer.

But British authorities appear to take a somewhat different view, expressing the hope that it might open the way for more promising things.

Harvard Professor Balks At Texas Loyalty Oath

(CPS)-A retired Harvard English professor and Pulitzer Prize winning author has broken an agreement to teach at the University of Texas because he refused to sign the state required "loyalty Oath."

Dr. Howard Mumford Jones, who described the oath as "thoroughly vicious", was to be a visiting professor of English during the spring semester. He had taught general literature at Texas from 1919 to 1925.

It was the second loyalty oath case this fall. Earlier, Bayard Rustin, a controversial civil rights leader, refused to sign the Maryland loyalty oath before appearing at the University of

Maryland. Rustin did speak after the state's attorney general ruled the oath was not necessary for one or two appearances.

The 73-year-old Jones, an expert on American literature and culture, had made arrangements with the Texas administration to come to Austin next February.

"Then they sprang the Loyalty Oath on me," Jones said. "It's a disclaimer oath, not a loyalty oath," Jones told the Daily Texan by telephone, saying he feels such oaths "assume a person is guilty until he proves himself innocent."

The oath, in its present form was passed by the Texas legislature in 1953 and requires that every potential state employee (which includes all university personnel)

1. Is not and never has been a member of the Communist Party

2. Has not during the preceding five-year period been a member of any organization which the U.S. Attorney General has designated as totalitarian, fascist, communist, or subversive.

3. Has not during the preceding five-year-period been a member of any communist political or front organization.

A similar oath required of student employees omits the word "communist" and reads, in part "I swear or affirm that I believe in and approve of the Constitution and the principles of government therein contained...and will not aid or assist...movements to subvert or destroy the government."

"This faculty oath violates the principles of the American Association of University Professors," Jones wrote in a letter telling Chancellor Ranson of his decision.

"It violates the principles of equity since attached to the form is a list of scores (a total of 290) of organizations alleged to be subversive or disloyal on the grounds that they appear on some other lists compiled I know not how," the letter continued.

Involvement
In Viet Nam
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The American Involvement In Viet Nam:

U.S. Is Committed

G. Lowell Field, PhD.

I believe that the Administration ought to be supported in its policy toward Vietnam because only if it appears that the United States will carry out its commitment to defend South Vietnam is there any likelihood that the war there will be brought to an end, either informally or by armistice or other agreement. It is, in my opinion, totally unrealistic to suppose that any degree of agitation of the question in this country could lead to an effective public opinion that would bring about a withdrawal by the United States from its commitment to prevent North Vietnamese Communists from taking over control of the South Vietnamese non-Communists. A powerful nation never does in fact give in on a vital question of power and prestige unless it collapses internally in social revolution. The established regime in the United States is in no precarious condition. Unfortunately the Communists would prefer not to believe this. They can only be encouraged to further intransigence by any evidence that some Americans appear to sympathize with their side in the war. This is especially true because opposition to government positions is never openly manifested in their countries. The mere fact of large numbers of people publicly expressing opposition looks to them like revolution. Thus, I sincerely believe that the only effect that agitation of the present question in the United States can have is to prolong the fighting.

Obviously, most persons who have raised serious questions about the morality or expedience of American activities in Vietnam believe that the questions involved in the fighting there are in some real and substantial sense negotiable. They are not. As in all ideological wars, the active protagonists on both sides are committed to each other's ruin. If persons who were anything more than day-laborers or private soldiers under the regime in South Vietnam were to live out their lives under a Communist regime they would do so (except for a few who changed allegiance at just the opportune moment) under such a heavy moral stigma as would in most cases preclude any success in life. (The same would, of course, be true, with the same exceptions, of active Communists or adherents of the Viet Cong who might have to live under the present South Vietnam regime.) There are no "settlements" of the kind of war now going on in Vietnam that do not involve a threat of total disaster to everyone who amounted to anything at all on the losing side. Such wars end only when one side can no longer fight or when both sides happen simultaneously to find it expedient to stop serious encroachments on each other's territory.

It is quite possibly true that no direct or immediate disaster would face an outside intervenor like the United States in Vietnam if it should choose simply and crudely to abandon a regime which it had previously been supporting in civil conflict, but to do so would represent a degree of high-handed and brutal selfishness quite incompatible with the image which most Americans have of their own country and also

incompatible with the image of an indulgent, protective and helpful nation on the basis of which (rightly or wrongly) we have offered ourselves as the leaders of the free world. It would, in my opinion, be impossible but even if possible it would be dishonorable and disastrous to our relations with many countries in the world if we were now to abandon to Communist dominance all the hundreds of army officers, politicians, civil servants, religious leaders, and so on in South Vietnam with whom we have inevitably established a close association by our more and more active attempts to assist them over the last ten years.

For reasons that I regard as insufficient, but which were at the time judged sufficient by reasonable and well-meaning men in responsible positions, the United States government became involved in 1955 in assisting those persons in Southern Vietnam who after the French defeat sought to avoid being subjected to Communist rule, as would have occurred if the Geneva agreements had been carried out. We had not signed these agreements, nor had the regime in South Vietnam that we chose to befriend. The French had signed these agreements with the Communists because the French were powerless in Vietnam and wished only to extricate themselves with as little further difficulty as possible.

For a short time after we chose to assist the regime in South Vietnam, things went very well in its area and it appeared that this regime would stabilize itself. Perhaps it would have done so if left alone but the Communist regime in the Northern part of the country, which had expected to become the government of the whole country under the Geneva agreements, chose not to let this happen. It began the infiltration of guerrilla forces into the South. This subjected the peasant population to cross pressures. Any serious support of the government would bring guerrilla retaliation and any obvious support of the guerrillas would bring government punishment. Although in a country with well established civic traditions it would be nearly impossible to force people to conceal clandestine subversive forces, in a country like Vietnam, with no revered and trusted local leadership and no traditionally accepted institutions, it is nearly impossible to eradicate guerrilla operations. It is not at all necessary for such forces to have the positive and deliberate approval of the populations which give them support. It is enough that many persons have insufficient loyalty to anything else to justify the risks of guerrilla hostility.

As guerrilla infiltration steadily sapped the strength of the regime that we were supporting and assisting, we necessarily became involved in its efforts to meet the problem. This is what happens when one befriends other people. One soon has to share whatever troubles they have. Eventually, we had to send more and more "advisors" and presently the advisors had to become soldiers. At present, it is obvious that our forces are necessary to keep the South Vietnam regime in existence.

What then is the policy of the Johnson administration that, in the present discussion, we are asked to support or to reject? It has nothing to do with whether our original involvement in Vietnam was wise or foolish, noble or base. In the view of the present writer, it was much more noble than base but it was definitely unwise. These, however, are now questions for historians. Because of the delicacy of the situation, one can hardly expect every aspect of policy to be laid out in black and white. What the

policy is must be inferred from what is stated and from a sober judgment as to what it reasonable must be. It can hardly be other than a policy of keeping North Vietnam from absorbing South Vietnam unless this may prove to be absolutely impossible. As I have indicated above, we are committed to this extent. No one valuing the role of leadership which has fallen to us within the free world could very well counsel a deliberate disregard of this commitment.

War And Responsibility

William Rosen, PhD.

The soldier in the field, at the first shot, can only feel that his cause is just; he can no longer admit that his labors may be vain or misdirected.

It must be the citizen's duty to protest his government's action when he believes that many men's lives are being wasted needlessly. It is because we value the lives and honor of our soldiers that we question a policy which is neither moral nor effective. The continually escalated bombings of Vietnam are not only uniting the country implacably against us, but disgracing us for years to come in the eyes of the world. Our reasons do not matter; we are judged neither by our intentions nor our words, but by our deeds. Bombs are not cancelled out by press conferences or slogans.

The true reasons for our presence in Vietnam can probably be traced to the usual complex muddle of circumstance, honest mistake, face-saving, stop-gap planning, and Micawberish self-deception. Now this is no longer Vietnam's war, it is ours; in only ten months, U.S. strength has jumped from 20,000 to 165,000 men; in addition, there are 50,000 men with the Seventh Fleet. There is no longer the pretense that we are "advising" or "assisting". We have built ourselves in so hugely that the sheer logistics of withdrawal seem unthinkable. Since any action gives the illusion of movement, we have continued to escalate the conflict, mainly by continually increasing the scope and weight of our bombing against the guerrillas. The B-52 raids (each plane carries 15 tons of bombs) run from two to three hundred a day.

The nature of the terrain and of guerrilla warfare itself make accurate or effective bombings difficult. The only certainty is that there will be destruction, and that people will die, and there is no guarantee that only the enemy will suffer.

In the December issue of RAM-PARTS magazine, Bernard Fall, author of the distinguished book THE TWO VIETNAMS, records his "Skyraider" ride in a raid on a Vietnamese fishing village. The plane was loaded with 500 and 750 pound napalm bombs: "The napalm was expected to force the people--fearing the heat and the burning--out into the open. Then the second plane was to move in with heavy fragmentation bombs to hit whatever or whomever had rushed out into the open. So our wingmen followed us in and dropped his heavy explosives. Mushroom-like clouds drifted into the air. We made a second pass and dropped our remaining 500 lb. napalm bombs. Our wingman followed. Then we went in a third time and raked over the village with our cannon. We came down low, flying very fast, and I could see some of the

villagers trying to head away from the burning shore in their sampans....There were probably between 1,000 and 1,500 people living in the fishing village we attacked. It is difficult to estimate how many were killed. It is equally difficult to judge if there actually were any Viet Cong in the village, and if so, if any were killed."

Much of the countryside in Viet Nam is covered with forests, though napalm and pesticides are helpful in changing this. The enemy guerilla dresses in black pajamas, as do the peasants he lives among. How does one make a distinction? This problem is rapidly being solved by reversing the proposition: any person in the country in black pajamas is Viet Cong and you may list his corpse as such in the bag for the day. The New York Times Magazine (Nov. 23) quotes an army lieutenant, whose sentiments, though incredible, are widespread: "Well, if they're not V.C. sympathizers, what are they doing way out here? Why don't they live in the city?"

War, we need not be reminded brutalizes and dehumanizes. The news reports reflect the process:

the listings of Viet Cong dead are in the terms of a big game hunt. We commission pilots to seek and attack "targets of opportunity" which are not strictly military. Indeed, in R.W. Apple's N.Y. Times dispatch of November 26 there is a reminder of what this kind of game involves, for the Navy pilots mistook a South Vietnamese bus for a North Vietnamese one along a road near the border.

We have a whole new vocabulary of useful terms and slogans so that we won't be reminded and upset by the nasty things which euphemisms conveniently cover. The bombed fishing village in Bernard Falls account was designated as a "Communist rest camp"--this is now the term for a place where it is suspected that Viet Cong have stopped for a day or so. "Fortified dwelling" is a house with a shelter; "structure" is a hut. On the ground our counter terror groups are called "sanitation squads". A "free bomb zone" is an area in which pilots are authorized to drop their bombs anywhere; and in Zone D this is an area of some 300 square miles. All people in such areas are presumed to be unfriendly and are therefore expendable.

Slogans are most useful in turning people into symbols, translating men and women into things, for then we conveniently forget that we kill and maim people, not ideas. Some slogans are particularly catchy: "if we don't fight them there, we'll have to fight them here."; "we have to stop the spread of the Communist Cancer." In this way we self-righteously turn Vietnam into our sacrificial offering. Our national interest dictates that the Vietnamese, willing or not, be used to maintain and preserve our image and future freedom either because they are inferior, hence less deserving of life than we, or because underdeveloped people have less to lose. By turning them into symbols, we can avoid knowing what we are really

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Campus Opinions Pro And Con - Part One

doing. We kill labels, not people; we count statistics, not bodies; and we spend far more attention and money on killing, than on caring for the refugees. A refugee, after all, is terribly burdensome, for he can't be handled in a depersonalized fashion. At a distance we burn up civilians with napalm so that they may be free to choose democracy, whether they want it or not. We insist across the seas that we want the Vietnamese to have freedom though they must be dead before being red. We address the bodies hidden behind our slogans and say, "We want you to be free of Red terror and subversion."

A common response to any attempt to remove the euphemisms is an accusation of sentimentality; "war is hell, anyway"; "you can't make an omelet without breaking the eggs." Civilians near a military objective have always been in danger. But here, where friends and foes are indistinguishable, people are themselves the main military objective.

The Asian countries are becoming bitterly convinced--and with justice--that our carelessness of civilian life is part of our discrimination of people of color; that, if the Vietnamese were white, we would not so condescendingly assume that they respond only to fear, or so lightly safeguard our troops by random bombardments.

Soldiers were once meant to be an organized force protecting home and children by assuming extra risks. Have we reached the stage, foreshadowed in the last war, where military forces must be protected at the expense of women and children?

The power of unlimited destruction has brought into being a callous disregard for the worth of people. High level and indiscriminate bombings are perfect examples of how we go about shirking personal responsibilities. From a B-52 you don't see the blood or hear the screams--at most you see a puppet play of dying. But surely we have not lost the imagination to wonder how each of us would react to heavy and repeated air raids.

We are told that bombing the South will flush out guerrillas, kill them, or scorch the earth so that they cannot live there. Bombing villages where Viet Cong may have been will teach the villagers not to harbor the Viet Cong, since we can inflict worse punishment than the guerrillas. Bombing the North is supposed to close supply routes (it hasn't) or to serve as a warning that we can, if we choose, wholly destroy their economy, and therefore they must bargain. But this simply is not the way people behave. Caught in a war, you don't think, you react. Bereaved in an air raid, a South Vietnamese child does not blame the Viet Cong for having been in his village; he blames the Americans who dropped the bombs. As for the South Vietnamese soldiers whose families are killed in their villages, how would our soldiers feel if the government back home was bombing their families because there might be some Communists on the block?

Except in desperation, civilians can't leave their homes and means of livelihood, particularly when their fields are their only means of sustenance. Many Vietnamese have been told that the Americans are brutal; brutal air raids confirm this. And the more you feel that another nation is brutal, the less you want to be in its power, the less you believe in its protestations and principles. So you carry on as best you may, becoming more

and more resolved not to be at the mercy of a nation which causes such suffering.

This is why complaints that American protest groups encourage Hanoi and Peking to feel that we are not "committed" are irrelevant. Whether we are "committed" or not makes no difference while we continue to bomb. However, pitifully outnumbered and outgunned, people in a situation like this will resist instinctively, day by day, until they are wiped out. Surely Hitler learned this in Europe and England. In WW II, the Germans simply could not understand the fact that the Belgians did not welcome with open arms the "master race" who hoped to rule them for their own good--not even when the "master race" showed its power to destroy. In expecting stepped up bombing (short of nuclear devastation) to produce negotiations, we are dangerously near the self-centered madness of a "master-race" theory.

To tell "bomb stories" is in bad taste; but because so few American civilians have experienced an air raid, it is sometimes necessary. One of the authors of this article lived in England during the last war: "I sat out nearly six hundred air raids in an industrial city during WW II. I remember the young man next door who had been flying bombing missions over Germany being on leave during one bad night. He nearly cracked up. 'I never knew it was like this underneath,' he said."

It's time that those of us who are ready on principle to continue the bombings in Vietnam consider what it is like underneath, from the angle pilots and military strategists and politicians do not see and the smooth reports do not tell.

Modern warfare encourages a retreat from responsibility. We wonder what would happen if each citizen faced the personal responsibility which this war demands. Could the pilots or you or we--in the name of any political ideology whatsoever, personally and face-to-face spray napalm over a man, a woman, a child, and watch them burn? Would principles still be valid if each man used such means to carry them out?

Defense Of U.S. Policy

Reinhold A. Dorwart, PhD.

Much rhetoric, good and bad, has been poured out to attack or to defend the policy of involvement to the point of war which the U.S. Government has followed in Vietnam. Much of this rhetoric has either missed or avoided the basic issue. College professors, college students and other elements of American society who oppose this involvement are not necessarily morally or mentally emasculated crackpots. Nor are those who support the war in Vietnam necessarily bloodthirsty warmongers. To argue against United States intervention on moral grounds, to accuse United States forces of brutality against innocent civilians, to protest the war because of intellectual disapproval of war in general has nothing to do with the case. War is brutal, war is immoral, and war is no intelligent way of solving human problems. What is the alternative? Is war always wrong or only now in Vietnam? Was it wrong to engage in war in Greece or Korea? Was it wrong to take a warlike posture about Russian missiles in Cuba, a Communist takeover in Guatemala or the threat to the freedom of West Berlin? Would those persons critical of American intervention in Vietnam today have opposed Am-

erican intervention against Nazi Germany or Japanese imperialism?

Essentially, what I am saying is that Vietnam cannot be isolated for the sake of moralistic or anti-war argument. To argue for or against intervention and war in Vietnam for itself is to take the whole case out of context and to distort the whole and the true picture. United States military resistance to Communist aggression in South Vietnam must be judged within the total framework of world politics. Vietnam is an episode in a struggle for power and survival. The United States is involved in Vietnam for one basic purpose, to protect its own national security against a world conspiracy of Communism in general and of Chinese imperialism specifically. It is national self-interest in the rawest sense which motivates our policy and rightly so. For those United States nationals who scoff at this or refuse to accept the validity of this basic issue, the answer is best given by the welcome which their opposition receives in Communist circles.

Twenty-five years ago, I inveighed against the amorality of Adolf Hitler. This power-hungry prophet of Nazism had an insat-

ible appetite which fed upon Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland under the appeasing shield of those who wanted to avoid war in their time. World War II was the answer to this policy. There are those today who would join the Order of the Black Umbrella, and would yield the freedom of Vietnam (or Korea, or Greece, or Berlin) to avoid war in this time. World War III would be the result of this policy under much more hideous circumstances. We

have a stake, a vital one, in keeping all of Southeast Asia out of Communist and Chinese control. The strategic implications of a Chinese drive to the Indonesian Archipelago are no different from those which impelled us to fight Japan. We do not fight in Vietnam for the freedom and independence of this republic. We fight to stop the spread of Communist and Chinese aggression which endangers the security of all free states, including our own.

Thoughts On Viet Nam

Joel J. Kupperman, PhD.

The Viet Nam problem is a very complicated one, and no thoughtful person would claim to have a simple and completely satisfactory solution to it. In fact, the problem is so complicated that many would like to leave it to the experts: to the men in the State Department, or to the professors in political science departments. But expert opinion is divided; and in any event the tradition of our democracy is that important matters are not left in the hands of the experts, but are thought out by ordinary citizens as best they can. Ordinary citizens, such as myself, and the students of this university, have an obligation to think for themselves about Viet Nam.

There are certain facts about the Viet Nam situation which are obvious. One is that a large number of American troops are now fighting bravely, and in many cases, being killed, in Viet Nam. Another is that North Viet Nam is actively helping the Viet Cong, and no doubt is guilty of having encouraged many terrorist crimes. A third obvious fact is that a large number of the natives of South Viet Nam are not highly sympathetic to our cause. Otherwise, the war would be much easier to win. Senator Russell of Georgia has estimated that Ho Chi Minh would win a free election in Viet Nam, a judgement which is especially noteworthy since it was made by a right-wing spokesman.

It is easy to see why the government's policy in Viet Nam seems to many people to be more desirable than the alternatives. Communist influence is spreading in Asia, and it does seem like South Viet Nam is in considerable danger of becoming a Communist country. It seems that we must take a stand somewhere. I myself believe that we should oppose Communism, and that we should take a stand somewhere; but I wonder whether we are making the right stand in the right way. There are two things which disturb me about the stand that we are taking, and which make me suspect that we may be making a mistake.

First it seems that as usual, we are reacting to Communist moves, instead of taking initiative. We have let the Communists choose the time, place and circumstances of this struggle, and we have let them trap us into augmenting it. In football terms, it seems that we have walked into a mousetrap play. Do we even know that the Chinese Communist leaders WANT the Viet Cong to win the war? In their terms, they are doing pretty well if the war continues indefinitely. As long as it continues, American men and material are tied up, and the American people suffer from a mounting sense of frustration. After the Viet Nam struggle is resolved, no doubt the struggle will be resumed somewhere else, perhaps in Siam. Again, we will react, instead of taking initiative. I wonder whether we are doing enough now to assure ourselves that the people of countries such

as Siam will prefer our friendship to that of China. We might be better off in twenty years' time if a good deal of the immense amounts of money now being spent in Viet Nam were spent now in Siam instead.

Secondly we are put in a morally weak position by the fact that, if Senator Russell is right, the majority of the Vietnamese people is not sympathetic to us. It is because of this that parallels to Munich and to the Korean War seem fallacious. The Czechs wanted to be protected against Hitler. There was no widespread South Korean guerrilla activity on the side of the North Koreans. But in South Vietnam it is different. We do seem to be cast in the role of being against the wishes of the majority of the people. It is this that makes me morally uncomfortable with our present policy. I would have felt much less badly in 1956 if we had intervened in Hungary, dangerous as that would have been, than I feel now. What makes matters worse, of course, is the civilian casualties that we keep inflicting by mistake on South Vietnamese.

What I have expressed is doubts. That does not mean that I can endorse any clearly defined concrete alternatives to our present policy. I do not think that we can abruptly pull out of Vietnam, not at least at this stage. I do think that we can try harder to negotiate. The Viet Cong may want peace even if China does not. I also think that we can try to make it clear that, if we do win the war, we have something better to offer to the South Vietnamese than the present military dictatorship.

Practically it is clear that the administration policy on Vietnam is unlikely to change drastically, whatever students or professors say or think. The Johnson administration appears to try to balance pressures from both sides: from people who would like a really big war, and from people who think that a greater effort should be made to negotiate. The practical effect of a student vote on the Vietnam issue will be an increase of pressure from one side or the other. If the vote favors the Johnson administration, the administration will be slightly more likely to veer to a more aggressive policy. If the vote is negative, the administration will be slightly more likely to make a greater attempt to negotiate. This latter seems to me to be the more desirable.

Please let me make it clear that I am offering an individual opinion, not a set of dogmas. A year and a half ago I myself felt differently about Vietnam, and I then believed that we should pursue an aggressive policy. Further thought changed my mind. Probably the most important thing for all of us, as citizens, to do is to give Vietnam serious thought, and to keep our minds open to arguments.

Alumni Program To Push Drive For University Enrichment Donations

by Scott Christianson

The Annual Alumni Giving Program, which was initiated in 1963, has already collected over \$87,000 from grateful graduates, one of whom received his diploma as long ago as 1894. The funds which are used "to assist the specific needs of the University which are not fully provided for by state appropriations," promises to provide the University with an added means of attaining excellence in all areas academic, cultural, social and extra-curricular.

In the two years of its existence, the Program has contributed nearly \$18,000 to the University's Enrichment Program. Included in this category are donations to the Library, the pres-

entation of Distinguished Faculty Awards, the Visiting Lecturers' Program, the Public Services Internships and the President's Contingency Fund. The Greer Memorial Tablet in the Field House and the piano in the lounge of the Student Union were both gifts from the Alumni Giving Fund.

The University of Connecticut Alumnus Magazine, published four times a year by the University for the Alumni body, lists those who have contributed to the fund during the past year by respective graduating classes, and distinguishes members of the "Centruy Club"; - those who have given \$100 or more. Also listed is the Alumni Giving for the year (July 1 through June 30)

and the Allocation of Funds.

The goal set for this year's Alumni Giving Program has been set at \$50,000. Mr. Reuben B. Johnson, President of the Alumni Association, recently announced that over half the desired amount has already been collected.

Most Schools In Deep South Still Segregated

(CPS) - Through evasion and defiance of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the South has managed to keep 94.8 per cent of its Negro students in all-Negro schools, the Southern Regional Council reports.

After surveying the 11 states in the old Confederacy, the council reports that the percentage of Negro students attending desegregated schools is less than 1 per cent in three states, less than 2 per cent in two states, and less than 3 per cent in two others.

The council, a civil rights organization widely regarded for its research reports, called for strict enforcement of Title VI of the 1964 Act, providing for the withdrawal of federal aid from school districts that fail to desegregate. Performance in the South "falls far short of what the law calls for, or what most observers expected during the first year," the report said.

The desegregation percentages reported by the council ranged from a high of 25 per cent in Alabama to a low of .34 per cent in Mississippi.

"In order to have their grants from federal funds certified," the report concluded, "a majority of school districts made false claims that the money would be spent only on a non discriminatory basis."

War On Poverty Workers To Be Given Scholarships

Young Americans who have distinguished themselves by outstanding work in the War on Poverty will be able to compete for seven new overseas scholarships established by the Experiment in International Living. The new program will be known as the Sargent Shriver Scholars Program.

Mr. Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Peace Corps, was the honored guest and featured speaker at the Experiment's dinner last week in New York City.

To qualify for the scholarships candidates must be participants in the anti-poverty programs such as Upward Bound (OEO's pre-college program), VISTA Volunteers, Neighborhood Youth Corps or Job Corps. Paid employees of poverty agencies are not eligible.

The seven Sargent Shriver Scholarships will be announced in the spring of 1966. The scholarships are designed to give the participants a unique opportunity to learn about community action in a foreign land. The seven winners, one from each of the seven OEO geographical regions, will go to different foreign countries for two months, where they will live with families and participate in the activities of Peace Corps volunteers wherever possible.

A joint selection board, representing the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Experiment in International Living, will meet in March to select the scholarship winners for the summer of 1966 from nominations submitted by anti-poverty project sponsors in the regions. Nominees will be between the ages of 18 and 30, come from disadvantaged backgrounds and have the ability and the maturity to benefit from the experience.

They will have a brief orientation at the Experiment's School for International Training in Brattleboro, Vermont, before going overseas in June.

The scholarships are fully financed by the Experiment, a non-profit, privately financed group

working to promote mutual respect and understanding among the peoples of the world. OEO will arrange regional speaking tours for the returning scholars to address youth, civic groups and fellow poverty participants.

MILK!

Brattleboro, Vt. - Stony Maple Noble Vixen 5640624, a three-year-old Registered Holstein cow owned by Krapf Bros., West Willington, has produced a noteworthy record of 16,350 lbs. of milk and 572 lbs. of butterfat in 305 days.

The University of Connecticut supervised the production, weighing, and testing operations.

STUDENTS

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Judith Harmon

Four Univ. Of Michigan Students Lose Draft Deferment; Plan To Appeal Soon

(CPS) Four students at the University of Michigan had their draft classifications changed because of their anti-draft activity. They plan to appeal their reclassification.

The four were part of a group of 39 who staged an anti-war demonstration at the Ann Arbor selective service office on Oct. 15. The demonstrators sat down in the office of Local Board 85, not far from the Michigan campus, and officials charged they disrupted the work of the selective service system.

Several hours later, when the protestors refused to budge, police arrested all 39. Six of the demonstrators were women; two were under 18. The remaining 31 were men subject to the Selective Service regulations.

Col. Arthur Holmes, director of the Michigan Selective Service office, called for a "review of the files of 26 of the demonstrators. The files were sent to the Michigan office by boards across the country; 14 were from Michigan.

Into each copy, Holmes had inserted a photocopy of the Oct. 15 trespass charges.

"We sent the files back to their local boards," Col. Holmes said. "We called attention to the new and added information and asked them to review each case on the basis of all the information on file."

These reviews almost certainly led to the reclassification of the four students just as Holmes had predicted they would.

The four are Eric Chester, 22, and David Smokeler, 20, both of Royal Oak, Mich.; and Ray Luzzana, 22, and Patrick Murphy, 19 both of Detroit. All are upperclassmen at Michigan.

Holmes believes the demonstrators violated a portion of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, the law under which the whole draft system operates.

The statute makes it a felony for anyone to "knowingly hinder or interfere or attempt to do so in any way with the administration of this title or the rules and regulations made pursuant thereto."

Most of the Oct. 15 demonstrators had 2-S (student) classifications. Holmes said a "student deferment is given in the national interest in order to maintain the educational level of this country." The Ann Arbor sit-in did not contribute to that end, Holmes said, and therefore draft boards had a reason to revoke the deferments of the students involved.

When Holmes announced his review early in November, protests ranging from the American Civil Liberties Union to several state legislators came into Holmes' office. The state Democratic committee suggested Holmes be careful lest his zeal cut off the right of dissent.

Holmes said people were calling him a "Hitler" for only doing "what I believe to be proper in the administration of my job."

One of the students who lost his deferment, Eric Chester, said he felt it was "intimidation by draft officials" to show all protestors that they might be inducted immediately. Chester is president of the University of Michigan chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society.

The Michigan section of the American Civil Liberties Union plans appeal proceedings in behalf of the four and others who may be reclassified. Col. Holmes predicts that more of the 26 whose files were reviewed, will lose their deferments as local boards get around to reconsidering their cases.

The University of Michigan took the side of the students in a statement issued by Vice President for Student Affairs Richard Cutler and Vice President for Academic Affairs Allan Smith.

The statement noted that the school "had long supported" the selective service policy. "As educators, we still believe the policy of student deferments, as it has been administered in the past, is a sound policy...satisfactory educational progress should be the controlling, if not the sole, factor upon which deferments should be based."

The statement said that the introduction of "other factors into the decision (of who get student deferments) makes possible either individual favoritism or individual punitive action, either of which is clearly unwise and potentially discriminatory."

Michigan President Harlan H. Hatcher said the draft "should not be allowed to become an instrument for punishing dissent."



CROSSWORD PUZZLE Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle

ACROSS

1-Sandarac tree
5-Discharged a gun
9-Pigpen
12-Take one's part
13-At this place
14-Chinese pagoda
15-Oar
17-Symbol for tantalum
18-Be ill
19-Communist
21-Fur-bearing mammal
23-Let go
27-Man's nickname
28-Faulty
29-Goal
31-Be mistaken
34-Note of scale
35-Weight of India
37-Prefix: wrong
39-Diphthong
40-Lift with lever
42-Mournful
44-Strict
46-Teutonic deity
48-Desecrated
50-Fold
53-Girl student
54-Organ of hearing
55-Babylonian deity
57-Conceive
61-Metal
62-Short jacket
64-Metal fastener
65-Bitter vetch
66-Army meal
67-Hike

DOWN

1-Snake
2-Inlet
3-Total
4-Make amends for
5-Lean-to
6-Pronoun
7-Worthless leaving
8-Afternoon parties
9-Home for horses
10-Caudal appendage
11-New England university
16-Rents
20-Ocean
22-Cooled lava
23-Inclined roadway
24-Mohammedan chieftain
25-Chinese mile
26-Obscure
30-Deceived
32-Unusual
33-Tear
36-Knock
38-Pupil
41-Longs for
43-Physician (colloq.)
45-Latin conjunction
47-A state (abbr.)
49-Cuts of meat
50-Man's nickname
51-Den
52-Abound
56-Devoured
58-Swiss river
59-Cravat
60-Antlered animal
63-Bone

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PEANUTS

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FOR SALE: 1951 Detroit Mobilehome, 33' x 8'. Good condition, reasonable price, just off

campus, ideal for students. Inquire at E. E. Weeks Insurance Agency, Storrs.

FOUND: One large yellow cat in vicinity of West Campus. Please call 429-1718 before Friday or cat will be given away.

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FOR SALE: 1962 Saab, excellent condition, new engine, new snow tires. \$995. Phone 423-2007.

FOR SALE: Robert's 4 Track Stereo-1040 Model, 2 Jensen Speakers, jacks, microphone, tapes. Anyone interested may call 429-9797 between 6 and 7 p.m.

LOST: Brown wallet. Contents papers - 2 \$10. checks. Reward J. Morgan, 117 Middlesex Hall.

FOR SALE: 1960 Blue Renault Caravelle. Good condition, low price. Call Tony at 429-5096.

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ACTIVITIES

GERMAN CLUB: Der Deutsche Verein: Christmas party, Thursday, Dec. 16, at 7:30 in HUB 208.

UCONN BRIDGE CLUB: Will be playing duplicate this Tuesday, Dec. 14.

BOG SOCIAL COMMITTEE: Wednesday night at 7:00 in Room 315 Commons.

OBJECTIVISTS: Tuesday evening in Room 214 of the S.U. at 7:00 p.m. for all those interested in discussing Objectivism, the Philosophy of Ayn Rand.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS: Wed. at 6:45 p.m. in Room 214 of the HUB.

A.P.H.A: Presents a Christmas party, Wednesday, Dec. 15 at 7:30 at AZO.

HARTFORD TUTORIAL: Tutors will assemble at the administration parking lot on Thursday, Dec. 16. Sessions from 6:30-8:30 in Humanities and social Sciences.

PHOTOPOOL: Executive Board meeting at 7:45 p.m. in Snack Bar.

THETA CHI FRATERNITY: Will meet Tuesday night at 7:30 p.m. in Room 201 of the Student Union.

ion. All brothers and pledges please attend.

MATHEMATICS CLUB: Farey-Sequence and Ford Circles, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 8 p.m. in Student Union 208. Initiation of new members into Pi Mu Epsilon will take place at this meeting.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY: At 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1966 in the United Nations Room of the Student Union.

FLYING CLUB: Will hold a meeting Tuesday, Dec. 14 in Room 316 Commons to discuss orientation flights for active and prospective members.

BLOCK AND BRIDLE CLUB: Christmas party, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 8 p.m. in College of Agriculture Auditorium.

MATERIALS SCIENCE COLLOQUIUM: Dr. Michael Ohr will speak on "Dislocation Dynamics and Plastic Deformation of Solids" on January 13, 1966 (Thursday) 8:00 p.m. Physical Sciences Building Room 199. Title: "Dislocation Dynamics and Plastic Deformation of Solids".

Activities Policy

The Editorial Board of the CONNECTICUT DAILY CAMPUS has voted a change in the policy concerning the Activities on Campus Column. Due to space limitations, it will be necessary to put a maximum of ten (10) words on all activity notices. In addition, notices will be allowed to run the day prior to and the day of the activity. All organizations that have permanent notices on file are urged to make the appropriate changes to insure continuation of their notice.

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In the tight battle in the National Football League for the Western Division title, the Green Bay Packers can wrap it up next Sunday. The Packers upended the Baltimore Colts Sunday 42 to 27, Green Bay's Paul Hornung scoring five times. This moved the Packers into first place in the Western Division. And if the Packers win next Sunday at San Francisco that ends the Western Division race. And Green Bay would then meet Cleveland in the championship game January second.

Baltimore now trails by half a game and ends its season at Los Angeles on Saturday. And the on-rushing Chicago Bears, who have an outside chance to tie for the Western Crown, end up at home Sunday against Minnesota.

A Baltimore victory this weekend, coupled by a Green Bay defeat, would make the Colts the division champions. The Chicago Bears could tie Green Bay for the Western Title if the Bears beat Minnesota and both Green Bay and Baltimore lost. A tie would require a playoff.

In the Baltimore-Green Bay game, Baltimore might have left the field with a half-time lead except for a pass interception. And there's some post-game difference of opinion between the Baltimore Coach and the Baltimore quarterback. Green Bay Linebacker Dave Robinson intercepted Gary Cuozzo's pass and raced 37 yards. A ten-yard touchdown pass from Bart Starr to Boyd Dowler on the next play put the Packers ahead.

As for the pass interception, it was second and two on the Packers two when Cuozzo decided to try a short pass. Baltimore Coach Don Shula later called it a bad decision on Cuozzo's part. But Cuozzo says he'd make the same call again. He said it wasn't that bad a call - it was bad execution. But Coach Shula says Cuozzo should have just rammed in there. He notes there was only two yards to go and plenty of time. He said it was a big play for the Colts.

The American Football League Western Division title was grabbed for the third straight time by San Diego Chargers in their 37-26 win over the Houston Oilers. Herb Travenic, a non-college pro, contributed three field goals and all the conversions that made the difference. He hasn't missed in 37 conversion kicks.

The Oakland Raiders clinched the Western Runner-up spot, beating the New York Jets 24-14. Meanwhile Eastern Division champ Buffalo whipped Kansas City 34-25. Jack Kemp fired three touchdown passes for the Bills and Pete Gogolak's two field goals gave him an AFL record of 28.

The Denver Broncos lost to the Boston Patriots as the Broncos maintained their hold on last place in the American Football League's Western Division. But the Mountain boys could cry all the way to the bank; the Broncos drew over 27,000 yesterday for a seven-game total of nearly 220,000 more than any other club this season in the Western Division.

Funeral services for Branch Rickey, one of Baseball's leaders for more than 50 years, was held in St. Louis yesterday at 2 p.m., E.S.T.

Numerous baseball personalities are expected to attend the services at the Grace Methodist Church. Rickey will be buried today in a family plot in Scioto County, near Portsmouth, Ohio. Rickey died last Thursday night at the age of 83.

The condition of former Southern California football star Mike McKeever is still critical. McKeever has been in a coma for nine days from head injuries re-

ceived in an automobile accident.

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The condition of former Southern California football star Mike McKeever is still critical. McKeever has been in a coma for nine days from head injuries received in an automobile accident.

The Bluebonnet Bowl and Liberty Bowl football games push post-season football activity into its major phase next weekend.

Tennessee and Tulsa are matched in the Bluebonnet in Houston and Mississippi plays Auburn in the Liberty Bowl game at Memphis.

North Dakota State, rated the nation's number one small college team, defeated Grambling 20-7 in the Pecan Bowl at Abilene, Texas last Saturday.

The NAIA Championship went to St. John's, Minnesota, which whipped Linfield, Oregon, 33-0.

The newest American Football League member, the Miami Dolphins, has signed seven of their 14 draft choices and now has 34 players under contract. The Dolphins have 32 more to be picked from other league squads when the expansion draft starts January 17.

Five players the Dolphins signed yesterday included two who were National Football League picks. They are Bill Johnson, an end and punter from Livingston State in Alabama, and Tom Gallagher, a defensive tackle from Indiana. Others signed Sunday were Jack Puglisi, fullback from Superior State, Wisconsin, Gary Crain, an East Central, Oklahoma, halfback; and Dave Heide, a fullback from Concordia State, Minnesota.

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Four UC Teams To See Action At Home Today

Three Freshman teams and one Varsity combine will be in action today on the UConn campus. The three freshman teams are the Wrestling, Hockey and swimming, while the Varsity Wrestlers are also in action.

The Freshman Hockey team with a record of 2-1, their latest victory over West Springfield High School, will play host to Worcester Junior College on the UConn skating rink. The game is at 4:00 p.m. and there is no admission charge.

The Varsity and Freshman wrestlers will grapple with Wesleyan here at Storrs. The Freshman wrestle at 6:30 p.m. and the varsity is in action at 8:00 p.m. There is no admission charge to these matches.

The Freshman Swimming team will host Cranston High School tonight at 7:00 p.m. The frosh who set new records in their last meet will be after win number four.

Texas Coach May Leave

Darrell Royal may be leaving the University of Texas Head Coaching job to take a similar job at Oklahoma. At least the post has been offered the one-time Oklahoma quarterback. And officials at Norman, Oklahoma, say Royal is interested in the proposal.

The President of Oklahoma, Dr. George L. Cross, says the offer would not have been made unless there were high hopes that he will accept.

Beat Holy Cross

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Frosh Sextet Wins Fourth; Beats West Springfield 8-0

By Neil Pennella

The UConn freshman hockey team defeated the skaters of West Springfield High School 8-0 Friday afternoon. The frosh showed a great deal of spirit against an organized high school team. The pup's win makes their season tally 2-1, while the loss for West Springfield marks their first game of the season.

The husky pups demonstrated good balance and co-operation in defense and offense right away in the first period. Keith Walker led off with his first goal of the day followed shortly by Dick Madden. The skaters from West Springfield were evidently having trouble organizing their offense so they played primarily a defense game (unsuccessfully).

About five minutes through the second period, Keith Walker fired in his second goal of the game to make it 3-0. Art Esthada put one in shortly after as the Huskies put on the pressure.

With a 4-0 lead going into the third and final period, the husky pups went wild with scoring, putting in four more. It looked as though Keith Walker and Charlie Perrotti were sharing the goal scoring as final period scoring

went: Walker, Perrotti, Walker Perrotti; giving the pups an 8-0 final tally.

Keith Walker skated off with top-scoring honors with four followed by Perrotti (2), Madden and Esthada (one each).

The husky pups will skate against Worcester Junior College today at 4:00 p.m. in the skating rink. If you're at all up for an exciting, fast-moving game, come on down and lend some support to a fine freshman squad.

The varsity squad will take on Holy Cross tomorrow at 7:30 p.m.

Something New

San Francisco has started something with its annual fun bowl game. The first game yesterday pitted the Jockeys at the Bay Meadow Race Track against the Youngsters who are champs of the San Francisco Police Department Athletic League. To keep it equal for the Jockeys, there was a weight limit of 115 pounds on the kids, who won by a nose, 7-6. For a South American Jockey, Alex Perez, it was the first football game he ever saw, and he played in it.

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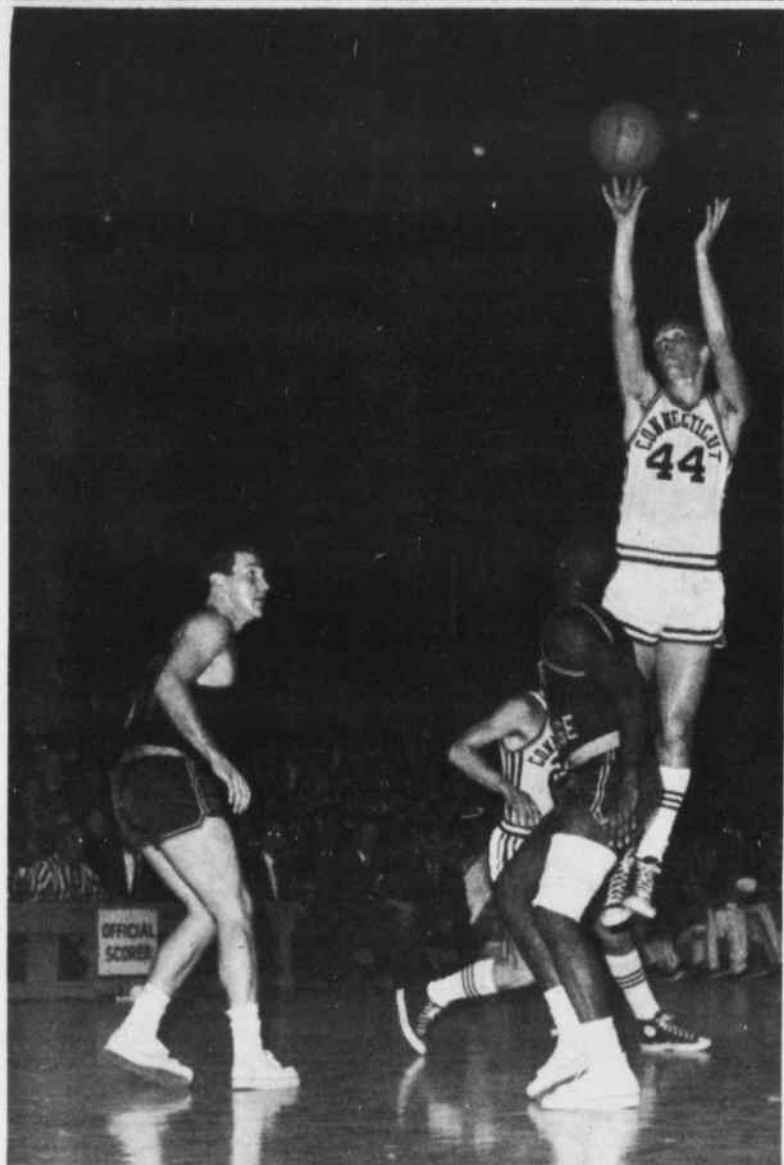
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WES BIALOSUKNIA SHOOTS A JUMP SHOT over John Austin in the Boston College game last Saturday night. Bialosuknia tied Austin in the scoring department with 24 points. The other B.C. guard is Ed Hockenbury who seems to be asking Austin if it is too much trouble to try and block the shot. P. J. Curran circles around the Husky sharpshooter as Coaches Shabel and Carlson anxiously await the outcome of the shot. (Photo by Souden)

UConn Wallops Maine 84-69 For Initial Conference Victory

by Dave Flora
The University of Connecticut varsity basketball team rolled to its fourth victory of the season last night by defeating a stubborn University of Maine team, 84-69, at Orono. It was the first Yankee Conference win in as many starts for the Huskies, while the Black Bears dropped to two and one in conference play.

Although the UConn's were never behind, Maine was determined to make a game of it and stayed uncomfortably close throughout the first half and part of the second. Connecticut enjoyed as much as a ten point lead as in the game, but sharpshooting by Maine's Terry Carr and strong rebounding by Dick Strang enabled the Downeasters to narrow the gap to three points at intermission. The Huskies also had trouble penetrating a strong three quarter court press.

At the beginning of the second half it appeared as though the Huskies had finally found the range, as Corley controlled the tap and Dick Thompson immediately threw in a corner jump shot. After a steal, Bill Corley's spinning jump shot upped the score to 43-36, but then Maine found the range with two quick baskets and a foul shot. Bill Holowaty's long set shot followed by Bialosuknia's foul shot and jump shot threatened to break the game open, but Maine fought back again with

steals and back to back baskets, keeping the Huskie lead to a mere three points. With 13 minutes to go, the score stood at 52-49.

After a time out by UConn, and a two minute rest for Wes Bialosuknia, the Huskies seemed to catch fire and began to score twice for every Maine tally. Bill Holowaty ripped off six points in a row, and after a Main basket, Bialosuknia threw in two foul shots and a long, one handed jumper. Maine countered with a full court press but Holowaty, Hesford and Bialosuknia kept pouring it on and with three minutes to go the score stood at 78-63.

After a Maine time out, Bialosuknia drew a two shot foul, and he calmly marched to the line and fired in his twenty-eighth free throw, without a miss, over a five game span. It also marked his thirty-second point for the

evening. Dan Hesford closed out the UConn scoring with two more foul shots.

box score

Connecticut (84)

	FG	F	T
Bialosuknia	13	6	32
Thompson	2	2	6
Penders	3	5	11
Corley	5	0	10
Steinberg	1	0	2
Ritter	3	2	8
Holowaty	4	0	8
Hesford	1	5	7
			84

Maine (69)

	FG	F	T
Carr	10	3	23
Strang	3	7	13
Woods	4	4	12
McKinnon	6	1	13
Hale	3	2	8
McNeely	0	0	0
			69

Breaks Record

Owner-coach George Halas of the Chicago Bears has been around the National Football League for many years. But Halas says he has never seen a performance like the one yesterday by Chicago's brilliant Rookie halfback, Gale Sayers. Sayers equalled the NFL one-game record by scoring six touchdowns and set a single-season record with 21 TDs. Overall, Sayers accounted for 336 yards, breaking the league record of 331 set by Detroit's Wally Triplett in 1950.

Not Bitter

Paul Richards, who came to the Houston Astros as General Manager in 1961 to build up the club, is on the outside looking in, now. But, he says he is not bitter.

After Richards was fired Sunday by Roy Hofheinz, the Astro's owner, he said:

"It's his team. He wasn't satisfied with the progress."

The Astros field manager, Luman Harris, was replaced with Grady Hatton, who managed Houston's Oklahoma City Farm Club in the Pacific Coast League.



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