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MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1966

The Facts And Figures On Senator Wm. Fulbright

J. William Fulbright has become an enormously significant political figure during the past decade. His actions in such controversial fields as civil rights, Vietnam and the McCarthy hearings remain a riddle in nearly everyone's mind except his own and have gained him the unique reputation of being one of America's best loved and most despised statesmen.

Fulbright's personality is an inner-directed one. His recent stand on Vietnam is a prime example of his refusal to sit in senatorial silence, as was his early opposition to the McCarthy hearings of the early fifties, which came long before and much louder than that which finally brought about their end.

Fulbright is, and always has been, a dedicated humanitarian, although many liberals have interpreted his opposition to many civil rights bills as an unavoidable example of his typically southern unwillingness to care for his fellow men. On the contrary, his concern for humanity has become the primary concern of his 61 years of personal and political life.

Fulbright's home is in the heart of the South, in Arkansas, where a great many people haven't yet accepted the outcome of a war that ended one hundred years ago. Although it would thus seem natural that Fulbright would support segregation, it still seems strikingly incongruent with his character that he would ever advocate anything less than complete racial equality. A possible reason for this apparent incongruency is the intense political pressure that he would undoubtedly be immediately subjected to, should he ever favor a more typically Northern civil rights program. Such an attitude would most likely lead to his quick political death as a Southern sena-

It has been said by many of those who know him best that Orville Faubus, the fiery segregationist from Arkansas, would run for senator against Fulbright, and most likely defeat him, should Fulbright ever wander too far from the traditional path of Southern politicians through the field of civil rights. Thus, it does not actually seem implausible that Fulbright would consider rightfully himself in an unfortunate, yet unavoidable situation. By retreating a step, he might actually have gained more than if he ever attempted to move forward too far too fast.

Fulbright considers the present U.S. policy in Vietnam to be unjustified. As is the case of civil rights, he feels that an apparent retreat would bring about more success than a foolhardy advance, or refusal to face facts. In short, he feels that the United States, "the protector of world democracy," is actually opposing democracy in Vietnam by refusing to recognize the feelings of the majority of Vietnamese.

When Fulbright speaks at UConn this Tuesday night, those present should be prepared for an outspoken attempt on his part to elucidate his stand against the current U.S. escalation in Vietnam. Live coverage in color, by a leading national network indicates that his speech might prove to be of great significance.

Senate Election Results Return From Committee

In last Thursday's Senate elthere were some interesting and rather wide margins at individual ballot boxes, in regard to party totals. The most outstanding of these were the two ballot boxes in the fraternity quadrangle, and the one in Towers. For instance in the Sophomore Senator race there was a big difference in the 507 total USA votes cast to the 114 ISO votes at the box in Sigma Chi Alpha; Delta Chi, there were 416 USA votes cast and only

The margin was almost as great, although the trend was reversed in the Towers. At Alpha Gamma Rho, 370 ISO votes and only 196 USA votes were reported. At Allen House, the total ISO

votes exactly doubled the total USA, 670 to 335.

In North Campus, the votes were only slightly more ISO than USA at both ballot boxes, the margins bing 1,010 to 818, and 946 to 775 (ISO to USA at each box). With 494 ISO to 346 USA votes, Whitney followed the North Campus pattern.

The Union showed a slight USA edge - 1,222 to 925.

Invalid ballots also provide interesting statistics. Thirty were cast for sophomore senatorial candidates, five for the juniors, and only two for the seniors were reported. Perhaps this is due to the fact that only seven sophomore candidates were elected, according to the ASG constitution, while there were nine juniors, and nine seniors.

World News Briefs

Underground Nuclear Testing By USSR

An apparent Soviet underground nuclear test, the second in five weeks, has been reported by the Atomic Energy Commission. The AEC statement said the seismic signals were equivalent to those

of a nuclear test in the low-intermediate to intermediate yield range. But an AEC spokesman would not say definitely that the Russians had conducted another test in Soviet Central Asia.

Eban Expresses Apology To India

Israel's Foreign Minister Abba Eban has expressed what he called his government's "regret and surprise at the lack of courtesy" of the Indian Government. He confirmed at a cabinet meeting in Jerusalem that no Indian representative was present last Monday when Israel's President Shazar and his wife made stops at New Delhi and Calcutta on their way to a state visit in Nepal.

Grad Student Council Near Reality As Center Reaches Final Planning

by Bill Evenski

The proposed Graduate Student Council, extensively discussed recently, is quickly becoming a reality. 'It's something we've been wanting to do for a long time," said Mr. Max Putzel, assistant dean of the graduate school here.

There is now a stronger feeling that graduate students should take an active part in the development of the new Graduate Center, according to those in the Graduate School. The feeling has increased as plans for the two building

center reaches blue-print stages.

The Council would give students the opportunity to deal with their own problems, and the means to express their needs and de-The graduate students who will serve as Council members will work with the Dean of the Graduate School to 'propose improvements in facilities and practices relating to graduate student life, to promote a professional attitude among their fellow students, to express the graduate community's preferences with regard to new facilities and amenities, to take over responsibility for community problems, and recommend regulation or absence of regulation as they see fit. The main objective of the Council, then, is to explore the possibilities of enriching the lives of graduate students at the University, as well as to serve as a medium for dealing with their problems," according to Dr. Max Putzel.

Fulbright: Advise & Dissent

broadcast on the CBS Television Network and the CBS Radio Net-

work, Feb. 1, 1966) Guest: The Honorable J. William Fulbright, U.S. Senate, Democrat, of Arkansas.

CBS News correspondents; Eric Sevareid, Martin Agronsky. Producer: William J. Small.

Director: Robert Vitarelli. Mr. Agronsky: This is room 1215 in the New Senate Office Building - the entrance to the office of the junior Senator from Arkansas. As you enter you see a collection of photographs, autographed by a President from Texas: "To Bill Fulbright, who listens, maybe, perhaps; sign-ed Lyndon B. Johnson." "To Bill, I can see I haven't been

B. Johnson." Tonight an examination of the views of J. William Fulbright who does listen, but is not always persuaded.

very persuasive; signed, Lyndon

Announcer: From Washington, as part of CBS News' continuing coverage of the Vietnam conflict, "Fulbright: Advice and Dis-sent," a discussion of foreign policy with the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as he talks with CBS News Correspondents Eric Sevareid and Martin Agronsky.

Mr. Agronsky: Senator, do you feel the course the President is following now in Vietnam is a wise one?

Senator Fulbright: Well, with respect to the referral to the United Nations, I certainly do, under the circumstances. Ithink this is the best thing he could

Highlights Of Fulbright On Vietnam

WASHINGTON, March 1- Following are excerpts from a speech on Vietnam made by Senator J.W. Fulbright, Democrat of Ark-ansas, in the Senate today:

The debate between those who would accelerate the war in Vietnam and those who would reduce its scale is as fateful and significant as any we had in the last two decades. There is a deceptive appeal about proposals for expanded military action; they are simple and clean-cut and they seem to promise quick and easy solutions to difficult painful problems. Proposals for accommodation, on the other hand, as the Sena-tor from New York has discovered are complex, ambiguous and easily misunderstood.

History, however, suggests that

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I have already expressed my reservations about resuming I think this is too bombing. bad. I wish he had been more patient about resuming bomb-I don't think that helps But, any case, he has done that and I don't wish to quarrel about it. I think we have to accept it. But I do approve of going to the United Nations. I know there is much skepticism about it's operating, but circumstances have changed since that was last discussed. And I am hopeful, surely, that they will do something in the U.N.

Mr. Sevareid Senator Ful-bright, you spent a great part of your life studying American foreign policy and the history We are now suggesting arbitration of this war. Has this country ever agreed before in a war to submit to arbitration by others?

Senator Fulbrght; I don't recall it. I must say I wouldn't want to pose as the kind of expert your first statement would pose. I have spent most of my time in public life studying the problems of Arkansas and foreign relations are simply one of my duties.

But nevertheless I know of no precedent for that. But I think it is a good one under these circumstances.

It has progressed to the point where we have created the S. Vietnamese Government and we are committed to it by reiteration of the word "commitment". I find it very difficut to find any of what I call legal commitment through a treaty basis, the usual kind of commitment, that we have in NATO, for instance. I find it very difficult. The explanation that SEATO is the origin of this leaves me very cold. I am very dubious about the validity of these arguments about our commitment. It is a commitment largely by reiteration of the word that we are commtted.. It is a kind of selfgenerating commitment.

But there we are. And, therefore, I have to modify my feel-ing to the extent that I would like to cooperate in getting out of this. It does me no good, really, to just say we shouldn't have been there. I am trying to explain why there is so much feeling about this that is very unusual under these circumstances.

Mr. Sevareid: Senator, do you feel that what President Johnson has been doing in the last year in Vietnam is inconsistent in line with the so-called commitments of Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy?

Senator Fulbright: Well, President Johnson, in all honesty, in-herited this situation. It had

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The representatives are being voted for now, and the Council will be set up by next week. Serving on the Council will entail a sacrifice for the twelve elected members. Most of the twelve of the major areas of graduate study will be represented. Candidates have been nominated by either the head of each faculty department, or else by the graduate students within that department. In addition to the twelve elected representatives, the four presidents of graduate residence halls will serve as members ex officio. The Council, when set up, will act through committees.

"I'm very hopeful," said Dr. Putzel, "that this Graduate Student Council will lead to representing all of the problems among graduate students, and I feel that they will have much more say about the conditions under which they are living and working.

"At present the graduate students are a totally unorganized group; many of them hardly know each other, except for the other grad students in their department, or if they have the same major advisor. I realize that they cannot have an active political life, their work is far too demanding, but I feel that a few should give enough of their time to take care of the interests of the group, in the new spirit of community in the group."

W. Fulbright Speaks Out In Congress

Excerpts from the Congressional Record: March 25, 1964; Sept-ember 16, 1965; February 2,

On facing the world as it is: As long as our perceptions are reasonably close to objective reality, it is possible for us to act upon our problems in a rational and appropriate manner. But when our perceptions fail to keep pace with events, when we refuse to believe something because it displeases or frightens us, or because it is simply startilingly unfamiliar, then the gap between fact and perception becomes a chasm, and action becomes irrelevant and irrational. We are predisposed to regard any conflict as a clash between good and evil rather than as simply a clash between conflicting interests. We are inclined to confuse freedom and democracy, which we regard as moral principles, with the way in which they are practiced in America- with capitalism, federalism, and the two-party system, which are not moral principles but simply the preferred and accepted practices of the American people. There much cant in American moralism and not a little incon-

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Advise...

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become quite substantial when he came onto the scene and he was presented with a very difficult situation. There were as many, as I recall it, as 20,000 people, of our people, there at the time of the Tonkin incident. That is substantial, but nothing

like now.

I regret that the President ever started the bombing and that much greater effort, this offensive for peace which has just been held -- I regret that it wasn't engaged in before we ever be-came involved. But that is hindsight. I don't wish to be too critical. Goodness knows, that is a difficult job and he did inherit a very difficult situation. And I don't think it is profitable or helpful to be too critical of that period now. And I have to say myself that I have played a part in that that I am not at all proud of, that at the time of the Bay of Tonkin I should have had greater foresight in the consideraton of that resolution. That would have been a good time to have precipitated a debate and a re-examination, re-evaluation of our involvement. And under the influences that existed then, it was during just the beginning of the presidential campaign.

I was very much a partisan in that campaign for Johnson, for the administration. Idisapproved of the statements of Mr. Goldwater and I went along with the urging, I may say, of the administration. I think it is a terrible situation we are in. I am hoping we can find an honorable way out of it. I do not wish to see it escalated into a war. I do not believe in the Secretary's theory that this should be the proper place for a confrontation to destroy forever the idea that the wars of national liberation can succeed. This seems to me not an appropriate place for that. I think that if you are ever going to have it-I hope we don't ever have it. I am not for any confrontation of that sort, by violence. But if if you should have it, this is a very bad place and very bad circumstances. That is why I think this history is significant. We should never have a confrontation where there is any doubt about the justification for our particular part at that time in that particular incident. Mr. Sevareid: The Secretary of State, Senator, seems to equate Communist China with Hitler's Germany of the thirties, that is, he feels that this is basically an aggressive force that unless one stops them in the early stage, as in Vietnam now, thinking again of Hitler's course of action, you will end up with a great big war. It will all get out of hand. Do you subscribe to that analogy? Senator Fulbright: I am afraid I do not. I do not. This is a very complicated situation. In the first place, I think we have come to grossly exaggerate, at least the present power of China to carry a war beyond her borders. I mean, from the logistical point of view, naval, modern weapons and so on. She has great vast armies and it would be a terrible mistake to invade her, as the Japanese proved and nearly everyone else has proved, I think, and agrees with that.

I do not equate her with Hitler. China has a history that is quite different. Actually, if you want to go into this, I think the Chinese have every reason to hate the West. I mean the history of Western treatment of China beginning, certainly, with the opium war is the most disgraceful period maybe that I can think of in our history. They have all of these furious feelings, hatred for the West.

What we should be doing is to try to find ways to rectify the terrible wrongs that we and nearly all the other Western countries inflicted on China. This is inbred in them. It reminds me a little bit of the feeling of the South after reconstruction, if I may use an illustration. These things get in people's blood. It takes time to get over it. And the Chinese talk very mad. They are very offensive.

But coming back to Vietnam. I don't want to be too critical of it. As I say, I have admitted I made the mistake. I wasn't conscious of this. I am no ex-pert on this area and perhaps I have no business talking about it. But you have asked me to come here and talk about it and in my position as chairman, I feel I can't refuse. I don't profess to be any great expert on When I am asked to say something I feel I ought to. This is more a feeling than it is an intellectual analysis of all these elements. There is much about this I don't know.

When they say only the President has the information to make a decision, in many respects that But we have to give advice. I think the advice that the Constitution contemplated from us is to reflect the common man's feeling about what he does know about these things. My instinct is that the great United States, this enormous powerful country, becoming involved on the basis we did here, and taking it out on a little country of -whatever it is, 14 million people-to prove some vast point of the success of the Communist plot, as they call it, is not very becoming to us. If we want to confront, if we really are, confronting China, if this is really a threat, why don't we attack China or Russia and have it out with someone our own size?

Mr. Agronsky: You certainly don't advocate that.

Senator Fulbrght: I do not, of course I don't. I don't even advocate attacking North Vietnam. I don't at all. I think the whole purport of our policy should be the other way. I think we should try to find- because we can af-ford this. This business of our prestige to me doesn't appeal at all. If any country could ever afford to withdraw, we will say, or to mediate or conciliate-re conciliating in this case, we can, Nobody is going to think we are a paper tiger because we make a settlement here. After all, Russians have withdrawn in several instances and nobody thought they were no longer of any account in the war, that they are 'paper tigers" as they say.

They withdrew. They got out of Austria after a long travail. Then they got out of Azerbaijan. They got out of Cuba. Why didn't they stand up and say our prestige is involved. These Americans can't push us around and by gad, we will have it out. I am glad they did. I think they were wrong in going there. But this has some bearing on it. The United States isn't going to lose- on the contrary, I think we would gain a lot of stature if we were wise and magnanimous in seeking a settlement of this and I hope it will come out of the United Nations.

Mr. Agronsky. Senator, the

whole thrust of your observation seems to be that we haven't been sincerely seeking a settlement. Do you feel that we have been hypocritical about that?

Senator Fulbright. Well, you don't want me to make personal comments about our officials-I don't think that is a proper question for me to say-hypocritical, I question the wisdom and I think this is legitimate always. I mean as a representative of the people of Arkansas, it is my duty, with what little information and judgment I have, to try to use it. And I do question the judgment in this instance. And I think we were misled by this preoccupation with what has been called so often the international conspiracy of communism. And many people still use this, completely ignoring the split between the various countries. They say that is not true. It is just a trick, to trick us and to mislead us. And we have much of that left. And I don't minimize the danger of a country like Russia. The eventual danger- China. And now is the time to try to get this back on the tracks so that when China does become a very powerful country with capacity for aggression beyond herborders, she won't still be of the disposition to do so. That ought to be our objective.

Mr. Sevareid: Senator, you say you are questioning only the wisdom of these policies, but you have questioned more than that in the past. You have said in connection with the Dominican intervention that the Government has not been candid with the American people, they haven't come clean with us.

Senator Morse said the other day that if the files of your Foreign Relations Committee were opened, people would be surprised at what they had, I assume, not been told. How do you feel about this?

Senator Fulbright. Well, first these are two different ones. I don't want to get generalizing too much. In the case of the Dominican Republic, I think it is very clear that there was a difference in the announced objective of the intervention and the real objective of the intervention. That is the closest that I can think of, being of a diversion between the fact and the stated fact.

In the case of the briefings that have taken place over the years with regard to Vietnam, my best guess is that those who briefed us erroneously were themselves misled and didn't understand the situation. I mean I cannot believe that people like McNamara, who is one of the principal briefers, and Taylorhe is a man I think of the highest integrity. I wouldn't for a moment insinuate that they would try to mislead us. I don't think I think they are very fine men, I mean, and I have the greatest respect for them. And think that for reasons 1 don't quite understand, what they told us about the situation, the progress of the war did not turn out to be accurate.

Mr. Sevareid: But, Senator, this raises a very serious kind of permanent question of howour administration actions and conclusions on the facts of any moment to be doublechecked. Maybe the press has failed. You have come in well after the fact on the Dominican Republic and said it was wrong. You have come along now, 18 months after the resolution of the Tonkin Gulf and said that shouldn't have been done that way.

Is there a way that the Senate, for example, can be in at the takeoff—

Senator Fulbright: There is no possible way for the Senate—we can't have a department of our own, a CIA of our own, and all of them. We have six overworked professional staff members on my committee and we have always traditionally relied upon the administration and I

think we always will. I don't think it is feasible to do this. And our function isn't to duplicate the State Department and the CIA.

You will recall that there was a great outcry by the administration against certain journalists in Vietnam, saying they were misleading the public.

Well, the journalists proved to be right, I think, by the course of events. The same way in Vietnam— in the Dominican Republic. In my view many of

the reports that took place by journalists proved to be more accurate than some of the official reports. I don't know how this happens. Or why.

Mr. Sevareid: Well, what is the advice of the Senate if it is always well after the fact then too late. Then what is wrong with the mechanism.

Senator Fulbright: It isn't much good, I don't think. In many cases we usually go along with the administration, as a say, as Cont. to pg. 6 col, 3

GET OUT!

by Norton Long

EDITOR'S NOTE: Norton E. Long is professor of politics and chairman of the Brandeis Department of Politics. Author of the Polity (Rand McNally, 1961), he is currently involved in a comparative study of federally supported anti-juvenile delinquency programs in nine cities. Dr. Long received his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1937, and has taught at Queens College, Western Reserve, Michigan State University, and Northwestern University as well as Bran-From 1942 to 1946 he served as assistant to the administrator in the Office of Price Administration, and from 1946 to 1948 in a similar capacity in the National Housing Administration.

Those of us who make no claim to being experts have been told by

Secretary Rusk that we had better remain silent and let our more

informed betters decide for us. This might be persuasive in many things. However, none of us has any more right to shun responsibility for the grave and bloody work in Vietnam than the worthy little men of Nazi Germany. We, even less, since we are proud citizens of a democracy and possessors of a conscience that we can entrust to no one but ourselves. If we have not the expert knowledge to pass on issues such as Vietnam, we have both the right and the duty to demand that public policy be defended by arguments and reasons that we find clearly convincing. The more serious the public policy is, the more we need to be satisfied of the weight of the reasons for it. The cry to trust the leader and blindly rally round the flag is a demand for the suspension of the democratic process when it is most needed, The Communist Chinese have been fortunate as if we were fated to play into their hands. We are now embarked on the ground war on the Asiatic Mainland that our generals used to oppose as utter folly. Military experts estimate troop requirements at anywhere from 500,000 to 1,000,000 men and this without Chinese or Russian intervention in force. The period of the undertaking is put at the most optimistic at five years, and more realistic estimates run from fifteen to twenty. The Secretary of Defense has been proved wrong in his prediction that each of his previous escalations would suffice to end the business. We have been led by degrees into a result which if faced from the outset would have appalled us. In fact, presented by Goldwater, the nation rejected a forthright proposal of a policy clearly entailing the present result. The President's advisors persuaded him as Kennedy's before the Bay of Pigs disaster that they could produce a low budget spectacular. In each case the experts have proved wrong, and in each case they have failed to reconsider their premises and have demanded further escalation. The difference is that after the Bay of Pigs disaster Kennedy regained control from the experts and cut his losses and took his loss of face. Ho preferred, as he said, the true substance of a great nation's power to the vainglorious pursuit of a policy of prestige. A great power makes mistakes, but these mistakes are only likely to prove fatal when pride makes their admission impossible. Secretary Rusk and Secretary McNamara may not survive with their prestige intact if the nation changes its Vietnamese policy, but the nation and its President will be freed from a costly, bloody, humanly degrading, increasingly dangerous and worst of all, pointless war. In Omar Bradley's words It is the wrong war, in the wrong place at the wrong time." We are faced with the ultimate bankruptcy of the Dulles version

We are faced with the ultimate bankruptcy of the Dulles Version of the Acheson policy of containment. From a pragmatic and realistic search for positions of strength with which to resist Soviet and Chinese imperialism, our policy degenerated into a moral crusade against social revolution everywhere. This has placed the United States in the unloved, arrogant and impossible position of world policeman. A sentimental, moralizing policy made up of public relations, slogans and cant has substituted for any honest, realistic assessment of the nation's or humanity's interests and our effective capacity to promote them. A policy of tendentious moralizing has escaped any need for calculating costs and consequences. In this revivalist world Vietnam equals Berlin and the possibility of an Asian Yugoslavia or Poland justifies risking World War III. Indeed, it justifies turning over the decision of World War III to Peking. A monstrous chicken race with Mao controlling our steering wheel is scarcely the fruit of a sane diplomacy.

We have fallen heir to the sorry position of the French in Vietnam. It was they who exterminated most of the non-communist liberation leadership. It was they who determined that Uncle Ho would be the George Washington of the Vietnamese war of independence and, had they stayed in Vietnam and carried out the Geneva agreements to hold elections instead of pulling out, they and everyone else including Diem and Dulles expected Ho to win and unite Vietnam on either side of the military demarcation line at the 17th parallel. To Dulles it seemed intolerable that a new communist regime should emerge. Indeed, Nixon had come within an ace of persuading Eisenhower to support the French beyond our dollars and military aid with an air strike at Dien Bien Phu. In the shadow of Stalin's monolithic communism, there was some reason to see in every increase of red on the world map a menace as serious and of the same kind as the spread of Nazism. It was a gamble but a promising one to

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scrap the elections and support Diem in the hope that we, a non-colonialist power, could succeed in establishing a non-communist regime where the French failed.

It hasn't worked that way. Diem was forced by the logic of his position to set up a tyrannical regime alienating most of the country and compelling us to countenance and perhaps even assist his overthrow. We are now left with a junta of generals isolated from the countryside like Chiang, compelled to fight a guerrilla war in which we must bomb and starve the peasants, render hostile world opinion, show the face of the white man in a hated role in Asia, and either turn the generals into pupets or suffer from their intransigeance in the necessary task of building popular support. Our plan, if we have one, which seems doubtful, is to conquer South Vietnam, seal its borders, and somehow bring into being a regime that the people will love and support. To state this objective is to see its utopian and almost childishly naive foundation in the belief that one's good intentions just must be feasible either because they are good or because it is the rich, militarily powerful United States that entertains them.

It is the belief that all problems are technical and hence soluble by the Rand Corporation that is the special failing of the Pentagon. You can do anything with military power and money if you apply them with the right computerized technique. You can even make peasants love you when you burn them with Napalm, for you know that like all good Americans Vietnamese would rather be dead than red. That you make the choice for them simply shows how sure you are that they would agree with you, that at least they would if they really understood the issues. The point of Napoleon's aphorism that there is one thing you cannot do with bayonets, sit on them, may one day penetrate the seat of the Pentagon's understanding. Whatever localized pain such a penetration might cause would be amply counter-balanced by the relief of suffering elsewhere.

The Domino Game

For those who make no great claim that what we are doing is for the sake of the Vietnamese, the most persuasive reasoning is the domino theory. This theory says that much of Asia is made up of teetering states that will topple if South Vietnam goes communist. One might counter this by saying that if all that is preventing them going communist is what is going on in South Vietnam, they are in a sorry state. Weak regimes with no popular base and little capacity for developing one can be propped up for a time by American bayonets and American aid. But how much do we gain by this? Dulles transformed the Acheson policy of developing positions of strength into one of gathering positions of weakness together and calling them alliances. This global overextension of American commitments is the same line that destroyed Chiang in China.

Some countries are going to have regimes we will not like. A few more communist governments may appear, but these will be of a different nature as communism itself changes. Arab, Asian, African, and probably South American socialism, whatever the term socialism may come to mean, are the forms of the future. The Great Society itself has more in common with this than with classic capitalism. The Near East, Africa, and Indonesia show that Peking and Moscow have no sure thing. Our business is to concentrate on helping those, who like Yugoslavia and others, want to and can remain independent. By trying to be strong everywhere, we will end up being weak everywhere.

The policy in Vietnam is claimed to be the test of Mao's doctrine of our vulnerability to wars of national liberation. If it is, Mao has Any policy that can force us to a major land war in Asia, the weakening of our forces in Europe, the loss of world opinion, the shelving of the Great Society, the destruction of our opportunity to improve relations with the Soviet Union and exploit the ideological split in world communism without the loss of a single Chinese soldier is a stunning success for the Chinese doctrine. A few more such wars of liberation in Africa and South America will bleed America white and get Mao home free if they do not escalate into thermonuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union. As was the case with the French in Algeria, the military when frustrated by guerrilla warfare almost inevitably seek through escalation the conventional war they are prepared to fight. Thus the French sought to end their troubles in Algeria by attacking Egypt. With us it is North Vietnam today and China tomorrow. It never occurs to us to ask why, if guerrilla warfare is so effective for the communists, our side cannot use it against them. The answer might be illuminating and embarrassing.

Old Myths and New Realities

Old Myths and New Realities

For those who remember Korea, the domestic political signs are ominous. The Republicans are prepared to exploit the casualty lists. They are ready to tell the people "we can win the war quickly and without casualties through air power and the bomb used on China." The refrain "Johnson's war" is ready to begin. Only the most desperate gambler would count on Russia sitting out an all-out attack on Hanoi or China, but politics takes such risks.

The tragedy of our policy is that it was frozen into popular slogans in the Stalin era. Our conventional wisdom is summed up in how not to let Hitler do it again and how not to act like Chamberlain with communism dubbed in for the Nazis. This rhetoric pours from Secretary Rusk along with MR. J. Edgar Hoover's doctrine of the world communist conspiracy. Neither Mr. Rusk nor Mr. Hoover have caught up with the fact that communism now exists in nations, not nations in communism, that the world church of communism is irreversibly split, and that our policy is one of the few things left to hold it together. To regard Ho Chi Minh as a Hitler and North Vietnam as analogous to Nazi Germany is even more ludicrous than Eden's equation of Nasser and Egypt with the same hobgoblins. To regard Ho and North Vietnam as merely the agent of Mao is to disregard their existence long before Mao came to power.

The best hope of peace in the world and the restraint of Communist China's incendiary ambitions is cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. The fruits of that cooperation were abundantly shown in the handling of the India-Pakistan war and the discomfiture of the Chinese. Only a bubblehead would find communism a free man's dish, but only a hammerhead would deny that world communism has changed and refuse to act accordingly. President Johnson is reputed to have said the State Department hasn't had a good idea since the Marshall Plan. Perhaps the reason for this is the failure to understand the difference between foreign policy and public relations and the unwillingness to abandon slogans that have been sold.

There is reason to believe that President Johnson is getting disenchanted with his experts and, like Kennedy, may even decide to do his thinking for himself. If so, he may tell Secretary Mc-Namara that Ford was able to phase out the Edsel and that this technical expertise might well be applied to Vietnam.

Speaks....

sistency. It resembles in some ways the religious faith of the many respectable people who, in Samuel Butler's words, "would be equally horrified to hear the Christian religion doubted or to see it practiced." We must dare think about "unthinkable things," because when things become "unthinkable," thinking and action becomes If we are to dismindless. abuse ourselves of old myths and to act wisely and creatively upon the new freedom, remembering, as Woodrow Wilson said, that "The greatest freedom of speech is the greatest safety because, if a man is a fool, the best thing to do is to encourage him advertise the fact by speaking."

Latin America and Social Revolution: The movement of the future in Latin America is social revolution. The question is whether it is to be Communist or democratic revolution and the choice which the Latin Americans make will depend in part on how the United States uses its great influence. It should be very clear that the choice is not between social revolution and conservative oligarchy but whether, by supporting reform, we bolster

popular non-Communist left or whether by supporting unpopular oligarchies, we drive the rising generation of educated and patriotic young Latin Americans to an embittered and hostile form of communism like that of Fidel Castro in Cuba. The tragedy of Santo Domingo is that a policy that purported to defeat communism in the short run is more likely to have the effect of promoting it in the long run. Intervention in the Dominican Republic has alienated, temp-orarily or permanently, depending on our future policies, our real friends in Latin America. These, broadly, are the people of the democratic left. By our intervention on the side of a corrupt military oligarchy in the Dominican Republic, we have embarrassed before their own people the democratic reformers who have counseled trust and partnership with the United States. We have lent credence to the idea that the United States is the enemy of social revolution in Latin America and that the only choice Latin Americans have is between communism and reaction. If those are the available alternatives, if there is no democratic left as a third option, then there is no doubt of the choice that honest and patriotic Latin Americans will make; they will choose

communism, not because they want it but because U.S. policy will have foreclosed all other avenues of social revolution and, indeed, all other possibilities except the perpetu action of rule by military juntas and economic oligarchies. In the minds of the rising generation there are two principle threats to that aspiration- reaction at home and domination from abroad. As a result of its Dominican actions the United States has allowed itself to become associated with both. I, myself, am sure, that our country is not now and will not become the enemy of social revolution in Latin America. We have made a mistake in the Dominican Republic, as we did at the Bay of Pigs in 1961, but a single misjudgement does not constitute a doctrine for the conduct of future policy and we remain dedicated to th goals of the Alliance for Progress. We know this ourselves but it remains to convince our true friends in Latin America that their social revolutions will have our sympathy and support.

Senator Fulbright is expected to discuss these and other topics of public interest in an address to be given Tuesday evening, March 22 at 8:30 p.m. in Albert Jorgensen Auditorium.

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First To Be Class Pres. For 3 Years, Andy Dinniman Reviews Office Terms

by John Nirenberg

The first student ever to become president of his class three successive years and then President of the Associated Student Government has stepped down and not for one moment entertaining the fact that it is now all over.

Andrew Dinniman is no longer our leader.

Last Wednesday's election gave him an order to retire. It also gave student government a chance to unwind from Dinniman's rule.

The day once again has only 24 hours for Andy Dinniman.

Yesterday the retired President took a few moments away from his "de-briefing" chores to reflect on his administration.

He was eager to talk. The clock

was no longer pacing him. Leaning back in his chair, feet on his desk, right hand massaging his rebel type beard, "his protest," and his left hand acting out his words, Dinniman said he was satisfied with his term in office. He felt good because of the many student government accomplish-

He looked back over the four years he spent in student government: "As I look at it" he quickly said, forgetting he had no more meetings to run off to, "we interested in the small things like pep rallies and hayrides, now we're looking for more than that. We seek large projects and intellectual interests."

As class president, Dinniman cultivated an interest in com-

munity involvement; last year his class successfully initiated Willimantic Tutorial Program. Tutors have been increased threefold. When he assumed office last Spring, he immediately created a Presidential commission on Community Involvement which recently submitted a report to the Student Senate with plans for reviewing its poli-

we continued our discussion his left hand continued its pantomime. "As a freshman" he said, "I recall student government had no philosophy, goals or aims. It was floundering in an entirely social atmosphere. Now I feel the goals aims and a philosophy have been established."

He returned his feet to the floor after their short rest on top of his desk, turned forward, both hands now on his desk and made his point. "After all, how are you going to get anywhere if you don't know where you are going? We have established three commissions to define our goals: Academics, Community Involvement and Grievances.'

Dinniman's philosophy was "to build a great institution of higher learning" but he said, "it can never be done without the aid of students and an effective student government.

"The values of the student are most important. We must concern ourselves with these values and the meaningfulness of a University education. The university must be a powerful force in society.

"Unless our values of what is important and our institutions on campus are changed the student's quest for knowledge and improvement will be deadened and our goals defeated. We must realize our committment to learning and intellectual betterment."

"You know" he said, "I think we did make university life more meaningful. We established the professor evaluation program put students on faculty committees and changed the orientation program. It makes me happy. I think also that we have established that student rights can't be squelched and we will not stand for arbitrary action by the administration."

Commenting on the recent elections Dinniman was disappointed, he said "the best candidates weren't chosen for the senate from either party. They (the voters) overlooked the active and sincerely interested candidates in many cases." He said of his successor Lee Greif; 'Lee has the potential to lead student government to even greater heights."

A smile slid across Andy's face as he retreived his defiant feet from his desk and censored his hands' pantomime.

Dinniman had spoken. He was satisfied with student government accomplishments and was optimistic of the future.

Graduation this June is taking him from campus.

Andrew Dinniman is no longer our leader.

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Highlights...

Cont. from pg. 1

the military solution that seems so promising today is likely to result in disaster tomorrow, whereas the course of accommodation, which always seems so difficult, is the only course with demonstrated promise of being able to bring about a lasting and honorable peace.

The essential principle of an accommodation in Southeast Asia is that it must apply not just to Vietnam but to all of Southeast Asia. Vietnam, after all, is only one of many small and weak nations on the periphery of a powerful China and, as has been pointed out innumerable times, what happens in one such country may well happen in another.

Domino Theory Cited This premise underlies the "domino" theory, which holds that if one country falls to the Communists so must another and then another. The inference we have drawn from this is that we must fight in one country in order to avoid having to fight in another, although we could with equal logic have inferred that it is useless to fight in one country when the same conditions of conflict are present in another, that the failure of subversion in one country might simply result in the transfer of subversion to ano-

History and logic and common sense suggest that a viable settlement in Vietnam must be part of a general settlement in Southeast Asia. Unless we are prepared to fight a general war to eliminate the effects of Chinese power in all of Southeast Asia, we have no alternative but to seek a general accommodation.

The central issue is the contest between Chinese and American power and the prospect for a lasting peace depends far more upon the resolution of that issue than it does on the matter of who is to participate in a South Vietnamese Government and by what means it shall be formed. If ths issue between Chinese and American power in Southeast Asia can be resolved, the future of Vietnam should not be too









difficult to arrange; but if the issue of Chinese and American power is left unresolved, even a total victory in South Vietnam is unlikely to solve very much.

End to Competition Urged As long as China and America competitors for predominance in Southeast Asia, there can be no lasting peace or stability in that part of the world. Just as history suggests the advisability of accommodation it also offers guidance as to the kind of accommodation lasting peace in Southeast Asia. In the past when great powers have competed for predominence over smaller and weaker nations, the one workable alternative to the victory of one or the other has been neutralization.

In such arrangements, it is the fact of neutralization rather than the political or ideological complexion of the small countries concerned that has made for stability and peace. Neutralization is not a foolproof method of resolving great power conflicts, but it is a demonstrably more successful one than

total victory.
Applying historical experience, it seems to me that the crisis in Southeast Asia can only be resolved on a lasting basis by the neutralization of the entire region as between China and the United States. China is profoundly fearful of American bases on her periphery; she demonstrated that by intervening in the Korean war in 1950 only when American troops approached her Manchurian frontier.

Fearful as she is of American military power in Southeast Asia, China might well be willing to pruchase its removal by the removal of her own. It would seem to be highly advisable that, by one means or another, we indicate to the Chinese that we are prepared to remove American military power not only from Vietnam, but from all of Southeast Asia in return for a similar withdrawal on her part.

A general neutralization agreement for Southeast Asia could be enforced in two ways. First, a degree of automatic enforcement would arise from the prospect that the reintroduction of Chinese power would be followed by the reintroduction of American power. Secondly, a neutralization agreement could and should be placed under the guarantee of the major powers with interests in Southeast Asia, notably the United States, China, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, India, and Japan.

It is quite likely that the Chinese are not at present prepared to enter a neutralization agree-

The policy of growing involvement that the United States is no w following in the apparent belief that it will persuade the Chinese of our determination to remain in Southeast Asia may in fact have the opposite effect: It may persuade them, however It may persuade them, however wrongly, that the American people and their government will sooner or later withdraw their support from an insupportable commitment and abandon Southeast Asia to the hegemony of China.

Mr. Charles Taylor, a correspondent for The Toronto Globe and Mail, recently wrote of the Chinese that "It is a matter of faith with them that the United States can never win a land war in Asia and that, for all its awesome power, the United States lacks the resources to fight several revolutionary wars at the same time and will eventually be engulfed without direct Chinese intervention.

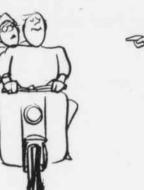
Mr. Taylor quotes the Peking Review as saying "If South Vietname alone is enough to keep the U.S. aggressor forces tied down so hopelessly, one can easily visualize what is in store for Yankee imperialism once it gets itself entangled in other parts of Asia."

Cont. to pg. 6



1. Is it true you're planning to get engaged?

I'm on the brink of giving Jane my Beethoven sweatshirt.



3. What about money for your children's education?

My Uncle Henry is very fond of me. He owns a steel mill,



2. How are you going to guarantee

security to your family when

you're married?

4. Who'd pay off your mortgage if you should die?

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Play Review

Carnival Arrives At University

by Donna Paffumi

The four delightful puppets created by Frank Ballard are the center of attraction at the "CAR-NIVAL" currently playing at the Harriet S. Jorgensen Theatre. These delightful characters are superb in all respects. The detail in their faces and costumes is truly professional. David Stern and Ted Weiant are to be commended for their excel-lent operation of the puppets and their voices in addition to superior performances in their roles of Jacquot and Paul. The Theatre Department has recognized the importance of the puppets to the action of the play through their superb rendition of them in their production of CARNIVAL. .The plot of CARNIVAL is a simple one. A young orphan girl, Lili, comes to a second

rate French carnival in search of a place in the world. There, two men come into her life, Marco the Magnificent, the suave Don Juan, and Paul Berthalet, the tortured puppeteer, formerly a famous dancer whose career was cut short by his war wounds. The naive Lili is impressed by Marco and repulsed by Paul who is unable to communicate with her except when hiding behind the puppets.

However, what the plot lacks in complexity is more than made up for by the excellent dances and many diverse acts which succeed in creating the fascinating world of the carnival. The opening scene in which the audience sees the carnival coming to life is truly magnificent. The cast is to be congratulated for the excellent coordination they maintain with such a large number of acts going on simultaneously on stage and in the aisles. Worthy of special notice are the roustabouts, Don Durneta, Art Musto, Gerry Sherman, and James Steinman. In the scene where Lili is being charmed by Marco, their imitations of his gallantry are very amusing and do much to animate the action.

For the most part, the musical score of CARNIVAL is not exceptional, bwever, the lyrics are often both clever and amusing. This is evident in the song 'Humming" sung by Sue Stark and

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Writers Wanted

Professors Only

In order to extend the scope necticut Daily Campus is starting a new column entitled "Professor's Corner." The purpose of this column is to provide an outlet for both faculty ideas and accomplishments in depth. Through this column significant research and publications of the UConn faculty

can be brought to the attention of the campus community. In addition, the comments of faculty members on campus, state and national issues are also invited.

Since a large response to this new column is expected, the editorial staff unfortunately must reserve the right to be selective, but the majority of material submitted will be published at some time.

All those interested in taking advantage of this column should send their articles to Miss Donna Paffumi, Feature Editor, Connecticut Daily Campus, U-8. Stephen Gordon as they get drunk together. Both Miss Stark and Mr. Gordon succeed in bringing out the comedy of this scene to the highest degree. MissStark's flair for comedy is evident throughout the production.

Sara Davis, in a role of Lili is most memorable for her voice especially at the end of Act I when she sings the show's best song 'Love Makes The World Go Round' with the puppets.

The role in the play which has the most depth is that of Paul. Mr. Weiant communicates the bitterness and lonliness of the former dancer and gives a haunting quality to his entire per-formance. It is this character who reaches the audience more than any of the others. The softer side of Paul is expressed through the puppets and their love for Lili. When the puppets

the end of the play, the excel-lence of Mr. Seiant's performance is clear. David Stern's portrayal of the lovable Jacquot is also memorable.

Mr. Ballard is again to be congratulated for the wonderful scenery. In spite of the limited space, he succeeded in creating the carnival atmosphere through

Finally, this reviewer cannot conclude without mentioning the fine performance given by the orchestra under the direction of Allan E. Gillespie.

It is obvious that in CARNIVAL the music and theatre departments have a successful show. More musicals would be welcome on campus and it is hoped that this successful production will lead to an increased number in

Progress



I had just walked the 364 steps up to the U.N. Room in the Union when I bumped into the editor of the CDC, the new president of A.S.G., and Melvin H. Bloch. After I picked them up I said, "Hi, oh greetings illustrious high excellencies," to which they replied (in harmony) "Good day, Blotch."

I posed the question at this time; "What think you three of spring?" The President of spring?" The President of A.S.G. said, "Progress is our most important product." The CDC editor said, "Trees, leaves, sprigs, type, print, and 11 Thetas." MHB looked coldly to the floor and whispered, "Holy Horns." Seeing my chance I hit them with the proposition, "Would you like to have anarchy?" BIFF it hit them, "An-archy?" (in chorus) "Yes," says I. "Anarchy." Think of it, no elections, no problems, no arguments, no more tricks, and even Farrel is eligible!"

The CDC editor screamed with glee, and rubbed his pudgy hands rapidly, "Ooh goody mud, and dirt and all kinds of swell articles!" The President of ASG fell to the ground and moaned, "My power, my promises, my friends, my mother, my pride, my name, my power." To which I said, "My God! MHB, what thinkest thou?" and he laughed and said "Holy doughnuts, everyone around would set the thing rol-ling! We could have fun!" And then I decided it wouldn't work, so I bid "goodbye, goodbye." As I left, the editor of the CDC was foaming while screaming "News!" The President of ASG was weeping, he was muchly dis-turbed, and MHB was standing repeating "Holy Horns."

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NUMBER ONE TO THE SUN

Highlights...

(Cont. from pg. 4 col. 5)

What then can we do to induce China to pay the price of a neutralization agreement? What we can do, it seems to me, is to confront her with the perfectly credible prospect of being confronted with that which she most fears, which is to say, with permanent American military bases on her periphery.

We can make the threat of permanent bases credible by reducing the cost of sustaining them to a level which the Chinese will know we can sustain indefinitely. This, I think, is the implication of views put forth by such eminent individuals as George Kennan, Walter Lippmann and Generals Gavin and Ridgeway, each of whom has suggested that we confine our military effort in Vietnam to "making do with what we have." or holding easily defensible fortified bases somewhat like Guantanamo or Gibraltar.

If we were to entrench ourselves in powerful bases on the coast of Vietnam, bases which could be held with minimal loss of life and at moderate cost, the Chinese would be confronted with a perfectly credible threat of permanent American bases on their periphery. Knowing that we could remain in these bases indefinitely, they would have a powerful inducement to seek an agreement for the neutralization of all of Southeast Asia. At

the very least, such a policy would convert a situation in which our enemies believe themselves to be wearing us down to one in which we, at supportable cost, would be wearing them down.

The present policy of gradually expanding warfare is costing the United States a tragic toll in lives, large and growing sums of money, and a world-wide loss of prestige, including mounting disaffection on the part of those very allies to whom we are supposed to be proving our high determination. In addition, according to late information, the present policy seems to be costing our Government the confidence of growing numbers of the American people.

A policy of holding impregnable bases, on the otherhand, aimed at a general solution based on the neutralization of Southeast Asia, would reverse the American position in all of these respects, creating the long-term prospect of a stable peace and the short-term prospect of nothing more than drastically reduced military engagements.

Heelers Stop By

Advise...

Cont. from pg. 2 col. 5

a kind of general conscious of the people, I suppose. I can't recall many great contributions made to the foreign policy of this country. I can recall the Senate's action on the League of Nations, which I think was a disaster. And they don't always do right and I may not be correct in my judgment, either. I try to be restrained about it.

Mr. Agronsky: Let's pause for a moment and resume the questioning after this message.

Mr. Agronsky: Senator Fulbright, North Vietnam has declared today that it will consider any resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and Vietnam is invalid and it insists that we must go back to the 1954 Geneva Conventions.

Senator Fulbright: Well, as a matter of fact I have suggested, as others, that the reconvening of the Geneva Conference under the chairmanship of Great Britain and Russia would be an appropriate way to approach this matter. President Johnson has from time to time stated the Geneva Accords was the basis for negotiation, the starting place, at least, to see if we could reach a settlement. So that if that is the way they wish it and they are willing to participate and the co-chairmen are willing to call it, this would seem to me to be a very good recommendation of the Security Council.

The Security Council, as I understand it, has sort of a free rein to recommend whatever they think might bring these parties together and have a negotiation. So I would see nothing wrong with that. I regret that they refused to come to the U.N. I would prefer now that it has been started that they come to the U.N. and make their own case if that is the result. But I think it is terrible that they are so contemptuous of the U.N. I don't approve of that at all. But we are dealing with

But we are dealing with a fact and if this is the only way to get it, I see nothing particularly wrong because this has been advocated—in fact, we urged the calling, the reconvening of it. And the British, I think, proposed it and I think the Russians refused. This was a year

or two ago, if my memory serves me right.

Mr. Agronsky. You have repeatedly called for the involvement of the Vietcong. Do you think they should be involved in

this instance again?
Senator Fulbright. It would seem to me that this is a purely

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practical matter, not a theoretical one. They are the army in being. We are told they have somewhere in the neighborhood of 236,000 to 250,000 men which is the corps of the fighting in South Vietnam- so to speak, against the regime which we support, the Ky regime. I would think that they are a proper party to a negotiation because you negotiate over their heads and you arrive at agreements, if they are not involved why they can keep on fighting. And this could be a futile thing.

Mr. Agronsky: And you feel that we must accept the Vietcong participation in this thing?

Senator Fulbright: It strikes me that it is necessary because they are the boys doing the fight-They have the guns, they are killing our people and that is what you want to stop. If you have a ceasefire, who do you have the ceasefire with? You have it with Hanoi or do you have it with the Vietcong. Who is directly- the theory of the administration seems to be that Hanoi absolutely controls it all. I am not sure that this is clear, that these people that are doing the fighting in the field, I am sure that they are allied with them, they are taking advice and orders from General Diep because he is the superior kind of director. But they also have a being of their own. They have representatives abroad. It could well be these people, having tasted some degree of control of their own affairs might like it and they might like toin fact it might be wise to try to develop a little more division between the Vietcong and Hanoi. I think it might serve our purposes.

Mr. Sevareid: Senator, the Russians apparently are moving into North Vietnam a little more all the time. Much talk of their putting in sophisticated weapons. They seem to want to get in a position politically between the Chinese and Ho Chi Minh's regime, to become the dominant foreign influence with Hanoi. Isn't it possible that as enough time goes by this war is still in, that settlement really is going to be made between us and the Soviet Union?

Senator Fulbright: They ought to be involved. great power in that area, not only that area but the world, and I think they ought to be involved. And, therefore, I am very much in favor of that. I think it would be a good thing. My guess is- and it is purely a guess, of course- on balance they would rather like to see this settled before it gets out of hand. Why else did they become- inject themselves apparently successfully in the controversy between Pakistan and India. This was, some of our best advisers in professional standards, said that was utterly impossible that the Russians could do anything. It was just a propaganda gesture. But it worked.

Mr. Sevareid: Senator Fulbright, the Secretary of State has said recently that he thinks the world on the whole is further away from the danger of nuclear war than it has been in the past. I take it you don't agree with that,

Senator Fulbright: I don't think human nature has gone through

any great change in recent years. I think we are subject to many the same ills that has afflicted us from the beginning. It is going to take a very major and persistent effort on the part of wise leaders to make a change in these- in the kind of instinct feelings, emotions and so on that have resulted in war before. This is why I have had such great hopes that our country, with this unprecedented economic power. physical power, invulnerable in the sense insofar as you can, except now the nuclear weapons, to so many things that afflicted other countries.

There are no real ambitions for imperialism, although we are accused of it. We might play a real leading role in changing the course of events that lead periodically to these wars. But I don't see any ground for the optimism that you indicate. I didn't know the Secretary thought that He didn't evidence great optimism before my committee the other day and I didn't realize he felt we were in a much better state than before.

Mr. Agronsky: Might the optimism not derive from the Secretary from his feeling that the Russians also want peace?
Senator Fulbright: Well, Idon't

Senator Fulbright: Well, Idon't know. I don't recall his having stated that. I really can't read the mind of the Secretary of State. I think I am not a very good authority there.

Mr. Sevareid: Isn't it generally true, Senator, that people responsible for the conduct of policy, like the President or the Secretary of State, just cannot afford the luxury of public pessimism?

Senator Fulbright: Well, Idon't know about that. You see it seems to me that we would all get along better if we say what we think, whether it is pessimistic or optimistic. And I mentioned a moment ago that this thing troubles me about prestige and the nations have always been afflicted with saving face. I can see how a little country which is on the make and hasn't much to support it must be very conscious of its dignity and so on and so on. But our country, it seems to me, can afford to be magnanimous, for a small country cannot afford to, maybe in the eyes of the world. And it is because we could do things that no other country could do without people thinking we were degenerate or soft or weak or all that sort of thing.

We wouldn't lose faith, in my opinion. We would gain face, in my opinion, if we would act wisely and magnanimously and generously in these situations because we can afford it.

Mr. Sevareid: Senator Fulbright, I think we have come to the end of our allotted time here. You have been very patient, very responsive. We would both like to thank you very much.

Announcer, Fulbright: Advice and Dissent was part of CBS News' continuing coverage of the Vietnam conflict.

This program was prerecorded and edited under the supervision and control of CBS News.



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A Wink At Sports

by Frank Winkler

The weather in Shea Stadium, Yankee Stadium and Fenway Park this summer might just be as cool as the weather on the Storrs campus this winter. New York and New England baseball fans share common prospects of nearly six months of potential frustration and disappointment. This year even perennial Yankee fans are undoubtedly joining the Met and Sox rooters in their yearly pre-season rites of soliciting some supernatural power such as luck and miracles to aid them in surviving the excessively long schedule.

The Yanks will be handicapped by the ever diminishing state of Mickey Mantle's health; the Red Sox will be plaqued by the inexperience of rookies replacing one side of the infield; and the Mets will certainly miss the World's Fair. The managers of all three teams have more questions than answers.

The start of play in April will only increase the degree of the many problems of the Yank-Met-Sox trio, for their athletic success on the field will not assure a corresponding rise in the financial side of their business, which is competing for time and money with golf, boating and horse racing, among others. These sports are gaining participants and spectators in such numbers that sports fans are increasingly experiencing either-or situation; what will it be? The afternoon in Long Island Sound boating, or the trip to Yankee Stadium to see the Bombers take on the Twins? That Met - Dodger game sure sounds great, but the \$100,000 race at Aqueduct is too good to pass up. Shall I fight the Fenway traffic and parking to see Frank Robinson and the Orioles, or shall I take a friendly spin on the expressway to those gently, rolling hills with eighteen holes scattered throughout?

Having been established for many years, baseball has considered itself immune to the need to strive for some type of effort increase the solidarity and oneness of its two leagues. Each baseball club remains in its own

unrealistic, childish world of self interest which club owners naively pretend to be in the best interests of the game of base-

The failure of baseball owners to acquire a television contract in which all teams would share equally stands conspicuously as a monument to their greed. The unity of the professional football leagues, with its equal distribution of television receipts and generally maintaining a strong, cohesive league, has truly shamed the excessive individualism of the professional baseball teams. Football has had the good sense to realize that the separate teams are as strong as the solidarity and image of the teams collectively.

It is difficult to make an exact judgment as to the effects of baseball's antiquated ways on the quality of play on the field.. However, you, the American sport's fan, will make that judgment where it counts - in the money ballot box. Check out your balance sheet at the end of this year. Did your few bucks finance a trip or two to Queens, or the Bronx, or maybe Back Bay? Possibly you'll end up with more used golf tickets and even a large paper bag of tote tickets.

But then you might just get your money's worth at the baseball "palaces" this year. At Shea Stadium Ken Boyer and Dick Stuart could help the Mets get out of the cellar. Bob Friend might be another Yankee "steal." And at the Fens, Conig could spark the Sox to a respectable finish.

BAD NEWS

UConn will start its baseball season without veteran and nifty centerfielder Tommy Penders, sent home to Stratford this week with a virus. He is likely to be out three or four weeks, definitely won't make the training trip South, when the Huskies leave at the end of March.

Answer to Saturday's Puzzle

57-Vast age

59-Silkworm 60-Spread for drying 63-Hypothetical

Corley, Bialosuknia Kentucky Falls To Named To Final Miners In NCAA Final All-YanCon Team

Wes Bialosuknia of the University of Connecticut and Steve Chubin of the University of Rhode Island are unanimous choices for the all-Yankee Conference basketball team following a vote by the coaches of teams at the six New England state universities.

Connecticut and Rhode Island, which tied for the conference championship, each placed two men on the first unit while the fifth spot went to the University of Massachusetts. The Rams also placed two men on the second team as did UMass while Maine took the fifth position on that group.

Bialosuknia, who earlier in the week was named to the all-conference academic team, is a junior from Poughkeepsie, N.Y., while Chubin, who shattered all existing scoring records at Rhode Island, is a senior from New York.

Joining them on the first team are Henry Carey of the Rams, a senior from Brooklyn; Clarence Hill of UMass, a senior from Washington, D.C., and Bill Corley, a sophomore from Williston Park, N.Y.

Art Stephenson, a sophomore from New York City, and Jim Cymbala, a senior from Brooklyn and also a member of the conference's academic team, are Rhode Island players on the second team.

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Hill, a comparatively small basketball player, has led Texas Western to its biggest victory, a 72 to 65 triumph over mighty Kentucky in the NCAA championship game at College Park, Maryland.

five-foot-ten-inch Hill The scored 20 points, many of them after he stole the ball and raced downcourt for driving layups. Hill provided the key plays midway through the first half with two steals which he converted into layups within a ten-second span. That increased the miners' lead from 10 to 9 to 14 to 9. After that, Kentucky didn't get closer than three points in the first half.

At halftime, the Miners' lead was 34 to 31, and Hill had contributed 12 points.

In the second half, Kentucky closed within one, 46 to 45. But Texas Western responded with six straight points for a 52 to 45 lead. Kentucky, the nation's top-ranked team, never threatened after that. As a matter of fact, the Wildcats led only once in the game, one to nothing. Hill's 20 points led all scorers. David Lattin contributed 16 points to the Texas Western attack and Orsten Artis had 15. All-America Louis Dampier and Pat Riley each had 19 for Kentucky.

Texas Western, ranked third, hit on 22 of 49 field goal attempts

tucky, usually a poised, wellshooting team, was off in its accuracy. The Wildcats conncected on only 27 of 70 floor shots, less than 39 per cent. This was the first time Texas

Western had ever reached the NCAA finals. The Miners completed the season with a 28 and one record. Kentucky, seeking a record fifth NCAA championship under coach Adolph Rupp, wound up with a 27 and two record. Duke beat Utah, 79 to 77, in the consolation game, despite a tourney record scoring performance Utah's Jerry Chambers. Chambers scored 32 points, giving him a total of 143 and breaking the NCAA four-game tournament record of 141, held by Clyde Lovellette, formerly of Kansas. Jack Marin paced Duke with 23 points.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

2-Beverage 3-Fruit (pl.)

4-Classify

6-Bone

10-Expire

20-Edge

23-Taut

22-Around

25-Prohibit

27-Eagle's nest

32-Sweet potato

15

34

40

"father" (pl.)

28-French for

30-Sunburn

11-Ancient

desert

5-Man's name

7-Corded cloth

9-Be present

8-Former Russian ruler

16-Fertile spots in

18-Things, in law

41-Goes in 43-Moccasin

45-Dug up 47-Afternoon

party 49-Out of date

United Feature Syndicate,

ACROSS

- 1-Chinese pagoda 4-Pastime 9-Fuss
- 12-High mountain 13-Bacteriologist's wire (pl.) 14-Sesame
- 15-Rumor 17-Separated
- 19-Anon 21-Female ruff 22-The sweetsop 24-Bone of body

26-Break

- suddenly 29-Perplex 31-A month 33-River in Wales
- 34-Preposition 35-Sink in middle 37-Ethiopian title
- 39-Railroad (abbr.) 40-Employ 42-Short sleep 44-Girl's name 46-Temporary
- shelter 48-Soft food 50-Proceeds 51-Golf mound 53-Stone carved
- 55-Gratify 58-Last six lines of
- a sonnet 61-Pronoun 62-Loop 64-Before 65-Possessive pronoun 66-Finished
- 67-Performed DOWN
- 1-Sailor (colloq.)

Huskies Take Fourth In Connecticut Relays

by John Strom

Central Connecticut State College captured first place by one point over Yale University in Saturday's 12th Annual Connecticut Intercollegiate Relays here at Storrs. Second place Yale captured three for the four new records at the meet, in the individual high jump, and Frosh distance medley relay and Freshmen spring medley relay. Providence's Barry Brown broke the other record in the two mile event.

The University of Connecticut tied for fourth place with Yankee Conference associate Rhode Island and last year's champ Boston College. UConn gained it's 22 point tally by placing in five events. Bob Birdsey and Dick Weingart tied for third with Yuen taking fifth in the 35 pound weight throw for some of UConn's points. Matson also added to the Husky total with a second place finish behind record breaking Randy Rall of Yale in the high jump.

The Connecticut Freshmen distance medley relay team copped third in that event and McGuire took second in the 60-yard dash.

Pershing Rifle's UConn Drill Team In Beanpot Meet

The University of Connecticut's Pershing Rifle Drill Team, made up of 10 Freshmen, two Sophomores, and one Sophomore Platoon Sergeant, made a good showing in the Beanpot Drill Meet held in Boston on Saturday.

The inexperienced drill team fumbled at first, but finished up with some fine drilling for an acceptable finish in the meet. Although no official final standings were released, the UConn team was mentioned as one of the top finishers.

The members of the team are Freshmen - Bill Baker, Ron Shippee, Buzz Weisenfluh, John Birdsey, John McGinn, Gregg McCormick, Richard Knoll, Jay Weiner, Jason Zaltzman, and Collin O'Dell, as well as Sophomores Skip Reynolds, Bill Larenson, and platoon Sgt. Rick Cherge.

In the individual competition, the UConn men also faired well, with Freshmen Buzz Weisenfluh, Sophomore Bill Larenson, and Junior officer Don Belinsky finishing in the top half out of 60 drillers. Weisenfluh finished 14th out of the 60.

The next meet for the Nutmeg Drillers will be on April 30th, in Boston Arena, at the 12th Regimental Drill Meet.



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But, UConn's finest showing was the first place victory by John Copeland in the 60-yard high hurdles. Copeland's winning time was seven and seven tenths seconds.

Central Connecticut won the day on second's and third's as they were only able to win three events, the 60-yard dash, the sprint medley relay, and the onemile relay. Second place Yale managed three wins also, in each establishing a new record. The Eli Freshmen did the trick for them setting the pace in the Freshmen distance medley relay, and the Freshmen sprint medley relay. Randy Rall's six foot seven and one quarter inch high jump was good enough for the other Yale first and a new meet and field house record.

Fourth place finishing Boston College, who were de-throned this year, took two firsts.



JOHN COPELAND SPRINTS across that finish line for the only Connecticut first in the 12th Connecticut Intercollegiate Relays at Storrs, Saturday. Copelands first in the 60-yard high hurdles added to the UConn total of 22 points for a fourth place finish. Husky's McGuire and Matson copped seconds for the team in the 60-yard dash and the high jump. (Photo by Goldbaum)



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