

# Vietnam--the case for disengagement

Reprinted from The Intermountain Observer

**Editor's note:** Thousands of Idahoans joined with others across the nation this week in demonstrating for an early end to the war in Vietnam. The aims of the "Vietnam Moratorium" and the reasoning which underlies it, are well expressed in a speech delivered on the Senate floor last week by Idaho's Sen. Frank Church, who was one of the earliest opponents of the war. Here is the text of the address.

In the second year of the American Revolution the great William Pitt rose in the House of Lords and spoke words which, in a less civilized nation, might have been taken for treason. "My lords," he declared, "you cannot conquer America. . . You may swell every expense and every effort still more extravagantly; pile and accumulate every assistance you can buy or borrow; traffic and barter with every little pitiful German prince that sells and sends his subjects to the shambles. . . your efforts are forever vain and impotent, doubly so from this mercenary aid on which you rely, for it irritates, to an incurable resentment, the minds of your enemies. . . If I were an American, as I am the Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms -- never -- never -- never!"

The England to which Pitt counseled was not a decrepit nation but a rising

empire still approaching the peak of its power. The inglorious end of the American war, from the British point of view, was not followed by a worldwide loss of confidence in Britain's word or Britain's power. Yorktown was followed by Waterloo and in the Nineteenth Century Great Britain acquired vast new domains, becoming the vital center of world commerce and industry. The real loser of the American Revolutionary War was America's ally, France, whose prodigious waste of resources -- all for the sake of humbling England -- almost certainly helped bring about the French Revolution of 1789. To compound the irony, when the British Empire finally did disintegrate, it was not in the wake of defeat but of British "victories" in the two world wars.

#### Paradox

The paradox turns back upon us full circle. The victory denied George III by ragtag American rebels fighting to end

foreign rule, has now, nearly two centuries later, been denied to us in distant Vietnam by stubborn, native guerrilla fighters equally determined to drive the foreigner from their land.

Faced with their implacable resolve, what kind of "victory" can be won? The "victory" of holding a proud people hostage? The "victory" of inflicting a "favorable kill ratio" upon an enemy who will not quit? The "victory" of maintaining a puppet government in Saigon propped up by the money we lavish on it, and sustained in the field by the troops we send -- and others we hire -- to fight for it? No, there is no "victory" we can win in Vietnam worthy of the name. President Nixon himself concedes as much when he says: "We have ruled out attempting to impose a purely military solution on the battlefield."

In fact, our favored euphemism regarding Vietnam is not victory at all but an "honorable settlement," a term allowing of almost unlimited possibilities of interpretation. In the present circumstances, however, its meaning seems clear enough. On the one hand, we have been unable to suppress the rebellion; on the other hand, we do not wish to acknowledge that fact. We do not wish to acknowledge it to the Communists, for fear their appetite for conquest will be whetted. We do not wish to acknowledge it to our allies, for fear their confidence in our power will be diminished. And most of all, we do not wish to acknowledge it to ourselves, for

fear that our own, surprisingly fragile confidence in ourselves will be undermined. And so we seek an "honorable settlement," an agreement under which no one will say what everyone knows: that the United States of America has made a bad mistake and finds it necessary to liquidate that mistake.

#### End to Pretense

The time has come for the pretense to end; for the prideful nonsense to stop about securing an "honorable settlement" and avoiding a "disguised defeat." The truth is that as long as our troops stay in South Vietnam, we shall occupy a hostile country. There is no way that the United States, as a foreign power and a Western one at that, can win a civil war among the Vietnamese. Even now, five years after we entered the conflict, it remains a struggle between rival factions of Vietnamese for control of the government in Saigon. The outcome rests, now as before, on the Vietnamese themselves.

If we can find the resolution to end our protracted involvement in this war, we shall suffer no lasting injury to our power or prestige. I do not think that the liquidation of our intervention in Vietnam will mean the loss of our global greatness, any more than the loss of the American colonies cost England her greatness in the Eighteenth Century, or any more than the loss of Algeria and Indochina cost France her national stature. On the contrary, the end of empire was not a defeat for France

but a liberation, in the wake of which a demoralized nation recovered its good name in the world and its own self-esteem. The termination of our war in Vietnam would represent a similar liberation for America, and even a victory of sorts -- a victory of principle over pride and of intelligent self-interest over missianic delusion.

The United States Government is not a charity-dispensing institution; its primary obligation is not to the Saigon generals, or to some portion of the Vietnamese people, but to the American people, to their security and well-being. When all is said and done about our "honor" and "commitment," the fact remains that our presence in Vietnam can be justified -- if it can be justified -- in terms of American interests, correctly defined as the freedom and safety of the American people.

Before anyone can prescribe an American course-of-action for Vietnam, it is necessary to be absolutely explicit about what our interests are in that benighted country and what they are not. I do not agree with President Nixon that, having crossed the bridge of intervention, it is useless to belabor the original issue -- as if the presence of half a million American troops and the loss of nearly 40,000 American lives represented an investment that had to be redeemed by sacrificing still more lives, regardless of the wisdom of our continued presence there. It is quite essential that we re-examine the decisions of preceding

Administrations, not for the sake of political retribution, or even for the sake of history, but for the express purpose of identifying our interests. Why we intervened in Vietnam in the first place has everything to do with whether and how we should get out.

"A great nation," the President says, "cannot renege on its pledges." What pledges, indeed, have we failed to keep? The amount of money, weapons, ammunition, food, equipment and supplies we have funneled into South Vietnam is beyond belief, vastly exceeding the outside help given North Vietnam and the Vietcong by all the Communist governments combined. To fight for the South, we have sent an American expeditionary force of half a million men; no Russians or Chinese have been imported to fight for the North. Hanoi and the Vietcong do their own fighting. I say that Saigon -- with larger and better-armed forces in the field than any arrayed against it -- must stop relying on us to fight its war. We have kept our pledges, and done far more besides. We didn't undertake to make South Vietnam the 51st American State; we didn't promise to stand guard over the 17th parallel as though it were an American frontier.

But, the President argues, if we were to allow the Vietcong and the North Vietnamese to prevail, "the cause of peace might not survive the damage that

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# The Idaho Argonaut

MOSCOW, IDAHO

October 21, 1969

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## Troupe gives show for 350

The San Francisco Mime Troupe, a well-known gorilla theatre company, now touring the northwest, performed its satirical version of Bertolt Brecht's "Congress of the Whitewashers" Sunday night for a receptive audience of approximately 350 people in the SUB Ballroom.

The group, which was sponsored here by the newly formed Peace Committee, began this first English-language adaptation of Brecht's play in March, premiering the show at Live Oak Park, in Berkeley, California.

The original theme of the play is quite simple -- The Tuis, (Chinese intellectuals) are paid by the "system" to deform thought, but cannot change the truth, or history, which is determined by those the system fails to pay.

Adding their own comments about the "establishment" today, the group manages to relate the story to current issues and problems.

The story itself is divided into 10 scenes, lasting slightly over two hours.

The story is very fundamental, showing the Chinese emperor holding monopolistic control on the cotton market.

When the prices go down from a bumper crop, the emperor confiscates all the cotton, creating a shortage and higher prices.

But things aren't so simple for the emperor, as the clothing manufacturers demonstrate against the shortage of cotton.

To further complicate matters, Kai Ho, a revolutionary in the North, is gaining, and appears to be getting ready to storm the Imperial Palace.

The emperor, looking for a way out, calls a Congress of the Whitewashers (The whitewashers being the intellectual Tuis who brainwash the little man.)

A new threat, arises at this time when Gogher Gogh, a highway man, fills a vacuum of leadership and destroys half of the cotton.

With the citizens advancing on the palace, as well as Kai Ho, repression begins.

A power struggle between Gogher Gogh and the Emperor is finally resolved by Kai Ho and the play ends.

The play is performed on a simple stage, with a small wall and door in the center.

Much of the illusion of the Chinese accent is created by use of the small band accompanying the group, and many hand props, posters, costumes and masks.

campus after a WSU performance Saturday, performed an impromptu portion of their "Gutter Puppets" puppet show Sunday morning on the lawn in front of the complex, and marched through the campus during the afternoon with their Gorilla Marching Band.

The group, a non-profit professional troupe, charges only enough admission to keep itself on the road.

AWS will sponsor an Educational Forum in the Vandal Lounge, Friday from 4-5 p.m. The general topic is "Where is Education Going on this Campus?" The forum is open to everyone including parents.



THE SAN FRANCISCO MIME TROUPE, on tour through the northwest with its version of Brecht's "Congress of the Whitewashers," performed in the SUB Ballroom Sunday night for approximately 350 people.

## Tournament of Vandals begins

Four full days of activity are scheduled this Thursday through Saturday for the first annual Tournament of Vandals at the University of Idaho. Formerly called homecoming, the weekend will be climaxed by a gridiron battle between the U of I vandals and Montana State Bobcats.

Action begins Wednesday with visitations by faculty members to each of the campus living groups. Current problems and the relevance of a college education will be discussed.

Thursday's schedule includes a pajama parade at 6 p.m. by freshmen women through the men's living group and a torchlight parade at 7 p.m. Homecoming queen, chosen from a field of five finalists, will conclude the torchlight parade.

Also, from Thursday until Saturday the Intermountain Carnival will be at the Federal Parking Lot, 5th and Washington.

## Expiration date for motor vehicle licenses Dec. 31

December 31 is the absolute expiration date for 1969 motor vehicle licenses. Law Enforcement Commissioner Warner C. Mills said today, and added, "there will be no extension or grace period next year."

The commissioner pointed out the state's new staggered system for issuing license plates and stickers allows motorists to purchase validation stickers now and that these must be purchased before the Dec. 31 deadline if cars are to be operated on Idaho highways after Jan. 1, 1970.

"It has been customary for the past several years," the commissioner said, to allow a grace period at the start of the new year. There will be no such extension in 1970 because the new system provides for the purchase of plate stickers for three months prior to the deadline. The staggered system, Mills explained, applies to passenger cars and pickups.

## Students, faculty, administration discuss university problems

Last Saturday 63 students and faculty members gathered at Idler's Rest on Moscow Mountain for the annual Student Faculty Retreat.

The day-long affair gave the student and faculty members a chance to meet in informal discussion groups and talk about all aspects of University life.

Highlighting the afternoon activities was a speech by Dr. Robert Coonrod, academic vice president of the University.

In his speech Dr. Coonrod noted that the University of Idaho was ahead of other institutions he had been associated with in student involvement, and in university operation.

"Recently Faculty Council has approved the appointment of three students to the University Curriculum Committee," said Dr. Coonrod.

"The University Curriculum Committee makes decisions on things like required PE, healthful living, and required English courses, as well as overall requirements for graduation.

After a few semesters the students will find that the real power does not lie here. They will believe something has been put over on them; that the real power lies somewhere else," he said.

"So the students will try to get appointments to the college curriculum committees, and when they do, they will find that these committees also have very little power; that the real action is somewhere else," Dr. Coonrod continued.

"Then the students will seek positions on the departmental curriculum committees.

Now we are down to the real nitty gritty. But these committees only act on questions which the instructors bring up.

The committees only tell an instructor if he can teach a course or in some cases that he must teach a course, but they don't tell him what to teach.

So we find that the real power lies with the instructors. And how do the students get control over that?

"The instructor is the one who draws up the course outline; selects the text, presents the material, assigns the work, and evaluates the student," he added.

Dr. Coonrod suggested the use of technology, such as the University's self-help biology labs, to lighten teacher loads and to make instructors available to the students.

The Retreat opened with an informal breakfast in the SUB cafeteria at 7:30 a.m. After the breakfast the group drove to Chris Smith's cabin at Idler's Rest on Moscow Mountain for the day's activities.

Chet Reilly, ASUI Public Relations, who planned and directed the Retreat, introduced ASUI Public Relations Director Chris Smith who welcomed everyone to the Retreat.

"I was thinking as I drove out here this morning that the trip was symbolic of the Retreat," said Smith.

"For, just as we left Moscow in the fog and arrived at the cabin in the sunshine, I would hope that today's discussions would lead both students and faculty members from the fog of formality into the sunshine of communication."

ASUI President Jim Willms spoke of the purpose of the Retreat to improve

Mum's the word for Homecoming! Mortar Board is having a mum sale for homecoming, and is selling the corsages at \$2 each. Students may sign up with their living group president's anytime before Oct. 23.

The Mortar Board members will be singing in the various living groups to advertise the mums.

communication between students, faculty and staff.

The Retreat then split into six groups for the discussion sessions. There were three sessions, two before lunch and one afterwards, but everyone was encouraged to move from group to group and participate in all the discussions.

After Dr. Coonrod's speech Willms gave a short summary of Dr. Hartung's speech on the purpose of the university which Dr. Hartung presented as the keynote address at the Annual Conference for School Administrators and Trustees at Sun Valley last August.

The Retreat formally ended after supper, but many participants remained into the late evening discussing the University and its problems.

The Student Faculty Retreat which is an annual affair, was conducted by the ASUI Department of Public Relations.

Formerly the Retreat was held as an overnight affair at Camp Lutherhaven on Lake Coeur d'Alene.

The change in location was forced by last year's hard winter that damaged facilities at Lutherhaven.

## Theophilus dedication Thursday

Dedication ceremonies for Donald R. Theophilus Residence Hall, first high-rise dormitory on the University of Idaho campus, will be held at the building at 11 a.m. Thursday, October 23, it was announced today by President Ernest W. Hartung.

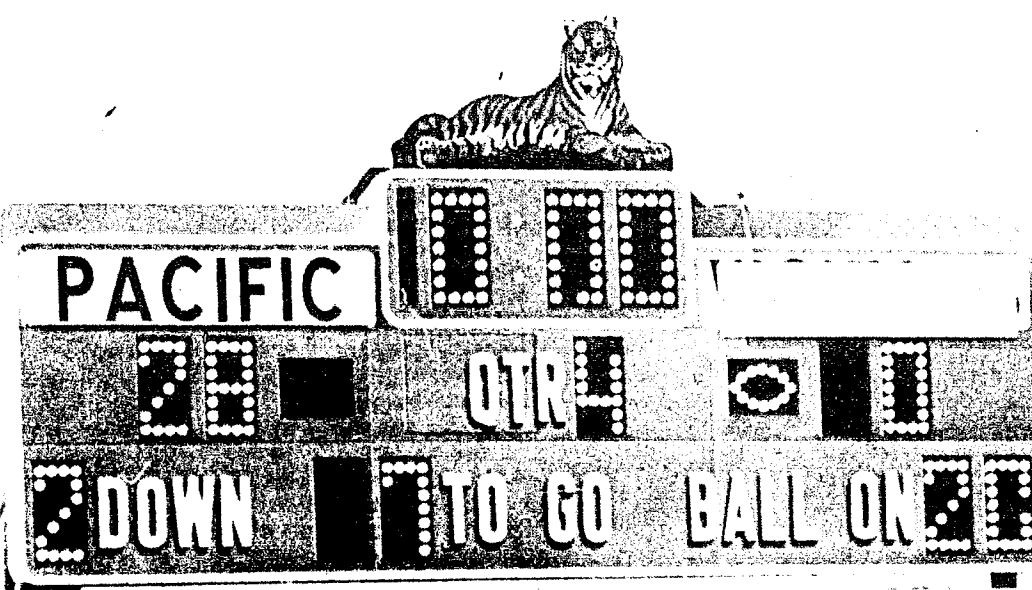
The 11-story structure, popularly known as Theophilus Tower, honors President Emeritus Theophilus, who retired in 1965 after serving the university 38 years, 11 of them as president.

Remarks at the dedication will be made by Governor Don W. Samuelson; Dr. Ernest W. Hartung, president of the university; Mrs. John G. Walters, Boise, president of the Board of Regents, and Carol Lockett, Boise, representing the students of the hall. Dr. Theophilus will give the response.

The building contains 208 student rooms, accommodating a total of 416 students. To enhance the group spirit, each set of two floors is considered a separate unit or hall. These halls, with their own student government, bear the names of distinguished persons who have been associated with the university -- Chrisman, Willis Sweet, Hays, French, and Forney.

Cost of the building was \$2,304,519, with financing through Regents' bonds to be paid off from room rentals. By taking advantage of the low interest rate of 3 per cent, made available at the time of bonding by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

## Need we say more!?



Here's more about:

# Vietnam

would be done to other nations' confidence in our reliability." Here Mr. Nixon espouses Mr. Rusk's concept of an exemplary war, which presumably demonstrates to other countries that the United States stands willing to intervene wherever necessary, in order to put down threats of internal Communist subversion as well as external Communist aggression. Yet the President himself has now announced to the world that the United States has a new policy; in the future, Asian governments must defend themselves against subversion from within, and not look our way again. The motto, "No more Vietnams" cannot be reconciled with the fiction that we are still fighting an exemplary war in that country.

### Peace a Danger

Withdrawing from Vietnam, according to President Nixon, "would bring peace now but it would enormously increase the danger of a bigger war later." The assertion that by fighting in Vietnam we prevent other wars is pure speculation, rooted not in evidence but in analogy, the analogy of the Thirties when appeasement whetted Nazi Germany's appetite for aggression.

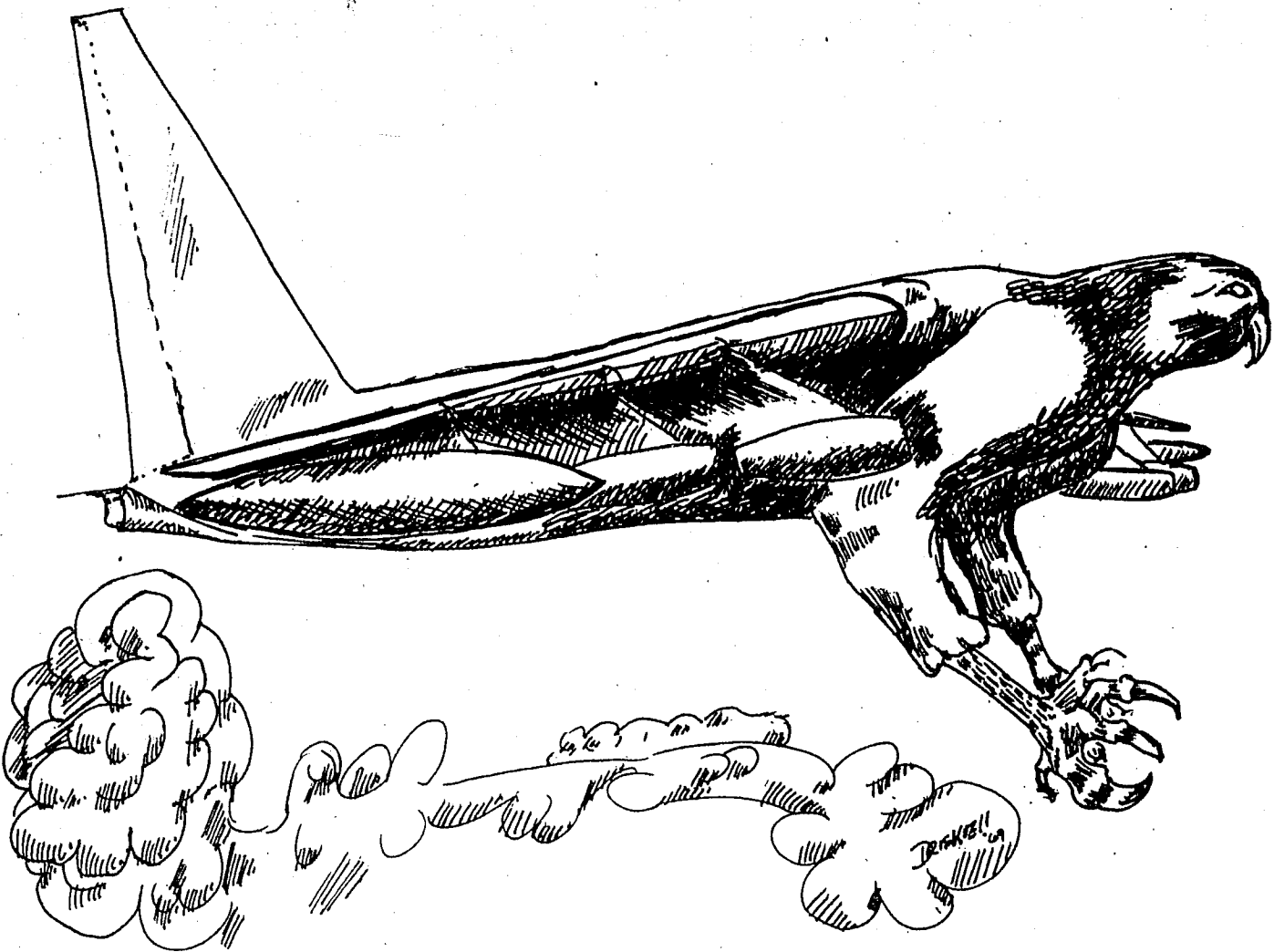
No good historian will buy that analogy. History unfolds more in paradoxes than in parallels. Mark Twain once observed that "We should be careful to get out of an experience only the wisdom that is in it — and stop there; lest we be like the cat that sits down on a hot stove-lid. She will never sit down on a hot stove-lid again — and that is well; but also she will never sit down on a cold one anymore." In the case of Vietnam we would do well to settle for the un wisdom that is in it and stop the sacrifice of real American lives for the sake of saving hypothetical ones in some conjectural war in an unforeseeable future.

We dare not, says the President, abandon the South Vietnamese to a "massacre that would shock and dismay everyone in the world who values human life." Here again we are dealing with something that might happen; in the meantime does no one who values human life feel "shock and dismay" by the senseless sacrifice of American lives in endless assaults on useless hilltops and by death tolls of hundreds of GI's every week? Surely there is another way to protect those South Vietnamese who may feel the need for sanctuary, if it comes to that. Better that we open our own gates to them, than keep on sending Americans to die for them in their own land. As for the Saigon generals, there should be ample facilities for them on the French Riviera.

What indeed does Vietnam have to do with the vital interests of the United States, which is to say, with the freedom and safety of the American people? I attempted to define those interests four years ago shortly after our full-scale intervention in Vietnam began. As to freedom, I said:

"Freedom, as a matter of fact, is not really at issue in South Vietnam, unless we so degrade freedom as to confuse it with the mere absence of communism. Two dictatorial regimes, one sitting in Hanoi, the other in Saigon, struggle for control of the country. Whichever prevails the outcome is not going to settle the fate of communism in the world at large, nor the problem of guerrilla wars. They did not begin in Vietnam and will not end there. They will continue to erupt in scattered, farflung places around the globe, wherever adverse conditions within a country permit Communist subversion to take root."

And as to the safety of the American people, I added:



## IN FRONT OF THE EIGHT BALL

### Anarchy revisited

by Joe Allen

Anybody can make a black flag. You take a rectangle of black cloth and attach it to a pole. That's all. Its easy.

It gets a lot of attention at demonstrations.

When a kid asks you what it means you tell him. Anarchy; and the kid looks at you in awe: groovy.

To the kid, who never heard of anarchy before, the word's recent repopularization in the new left, it sounds groovy because it suggests that doing what he wants to do, without responsibility, is a valid revolutionary form of resistance to a social order that seeks to mold him to its desires.

To the monitor with armband and bullhorn who asked you to take the flag away, it signifies a frivolous mockery of the earnest discipline the monitor brings to movement organizing, threatens the image of responsible protest and will probably provoke violence.

To the bearded and bereted activist, anarchy is: wanton hedonism, arch-anti-thesis of the diligence and frugality enjoined by a little red book. There are other definitions. Your dictionary says anarchy is chaos. Cartoonists portray it as a round bomb bulging in the back pocket of a furtive little Slav in a broad brimmed hat. To the mass media at least its American; a bunch of spoiled college kids raising gratuitous hell. For the communitarian anarchy is a return to innocence.

None of this could account for the sudden reappearance, seemingly from nowhere of anarchy's black flag on the ramparts of the left. What brings anarchy from a half-century of eclipse to the fore today is the entirely novel possibility of its realization. Until cybernetics unveiled the very real potential of a world in which neither want nor constrained labor are socially necessary, the ideal of a non-coercive society could never be more than a utopian dream. Yet that ideal so

consistent with the technological possibilities of today arose in an era of sweatshops and starvation, of utter degradation of the brutalized wage slaves, men, women, and children alike who toiled in ill lit, ill ventilated, incredibly hazardous factories. Little wonder that its 19th century proponents differ widely in their views of how the anarchist vision might be brought about, or that their fellow revolutionaries often scorned them for the audacity of their dreams and the disorderliness of their tactics.

In a volume of the Encyclopedia Britannica, anarchism is: "a principle or theory of life and conduct under which society is conceived without government. . . harmony in such a society being obtained not by submission to law or by obedience to any authority but by free agreements between the various groups, territorial and professional, freely constituted for the sake of production of the infinite variety of needs and aspirations of a civilized being."

"If, it is contended, society were organized on these principles, man would not be limited in the free exercise of his powers in productive work by a capitalist monopoly, maintained by the State: nor would he be limited in the exercise of his will by the fear of punishment, or by obedience towards individuals or metaphysical entities, which both lead to depression of initiative and severity of mind. He would be guided on his actions by his own understanding, which necessarily would bear the impression of a free action and reaction between his own self and the ethical conceptions of his surroundings. Man would thus be enabled to obtain the full development of all his faculties, intellectual, artistic and moral without being hampered by overwork for the monopolists, or by the servility and inertia of mind of the great number. He would thus be able to reach full individualization."

From the first phrase, these words articulate the new left's aspirations. That anarchism, the process of working toward anarchy, is a "theory of life and conduct" gives it immediate relevance to the current insistence on fusion of revolutionary goals and tactics with a personal life style enjoyable in the here and now. The appeal of anarchism is overwhelming to those of us who are trying to reinstate the alienated pieces of ourselves to resist the fracturing of our lives into "political" activities, "social" activities, work, play, and the like, for anarchism asserts the validity of all our needs and desires in their totality. Far from demanding the abnegation of individual will to the collective welfare, it maintains that the individual's freedom for self fulfillment and his freedom of choice in social commitment are inseparable, and together comprise an essential criterion of non-authoritarian society.

To the charge of irresponsibility, most anarchists would answer that responsibility to oneself is the most exacting responsibility of all. It accepts no excuse, permits no evasions. One's deeds and the judgements that underline them are one's own and neither obedience to authority, deference to prestige, nor submission to numbers can have any part in justifying them. The anarchist desires no less than others the esteem of his fellows, for the near universality of that desire is part and parcel of the gregariousness of our human species. The burden of his responsibility is that his principles deny him all recourse to the customary amenities of buckpassing and complacency. He has no crutches and hiding place. If his responsibility nevertheless rides lightly on his shoulders, that is because in assuming it he shrugged off the oppressive yoke of

authority which others bear without hope of riddance.

It is the function of anarchists to propagate that hope and nourish it to servitude by whatever means his personality inclines him to; whether it be forming a commune, sniping at police cars, blowing minds with street theatre, or writing "Letters to the Editor." The anarchist aims to impart to people the confidence to dispense with authority. As opportunity affords, he intervenes to loosen authority's hold in any facet of peoples lives in order that they may discover and exercise their atrophied powers of self-reliance. Any effort by people, singly or in voluntary cooperation, to take control of their lives or the performance of or social functions is grist for an anarchist's mill. Each will use it or pass it up according to his own ideas, expecting the totality of their efforts to cover most opportunities.

As the initial skirmishes of impending revolution break out, anarchist activities may strike disciplined radicals as more disruptive to the Revolution than to the established order. In a sense, they are. By then other forces too are working toward the established order's downfall. The concern peculiar to anarchists is that each even partial period of ungovernability which is revolution in progress will conflict with the efforts of those eager to install a new authority less harsh in place of the old. In revolution, the anarchist undertakes to anticipate that counterrevolution which most other radicals would regard as the consummation of their hopes, the seizure of state power. His aim is to render all government impotent, by freeing people from their imagined need of it, as technology, frees them from their material needs.

## For What its Worth (Letters to the editor)

Editor, the Argonaut

Each year everyone hears that the Independents don't like the Greeks and that the Greeks don't like the Independents; but there are only a few scattered opinions of why this is. Because of this I have a proposition for you. I'll send out a questionnaire asking 50 greek men and 50 greek women to state their opinions in regards to Independents. These people will be picked at random and you do the same with the Independents. Then we can gather this material and get together with representatives of I.F.C., R.H.A., Pan-Hel, and A.W.S., formulate a general opinion of each side of the campus and for once begin to seek a remedy to the situation. This University has been around for the past eighty years and this year might be a good one for the greeks and independents to get acquainted.

Gomer A. Davis  
Sigma Nu Fraternity

Editor, the Argonaut:

The following letter was written by the chairman of the Speech and Drama Department at Idaho State University, Pocatello, to Senator Frank Church.

In it Mr. Loeb challenges Senator Church to debate his position on Vietnam. If the Senator agrees to the debate, and he should for the clarification of his views for the citizens of Idaho and the nation, it would be a wonderful public service if educational television throughout the state could bring the debate to the public. Senator Church is noted for his ability in debate. The medium of television can bring the debate to the people as no later resume can.

The people of Idaho will be waiting for the Senator's response to Professor Loeb's.

October 9, 1969

Senator Frank Church  
Senate Office Building  
Washington D.C.

Dear Senator Church:

As you well know, on October 15 college campuses across the nation will be subjected to a Vietnam "moratoriums" of increasing duration are planned for each month that the war continues.

I read of your support of these anti-war demonstrations, which you expressed at a recent meeting of Democratic Senators and Congressmen. I also read excerpts from your most recent remarks on Vietnam from the floor of the United States Senate, as reported by the

Associated Press in the "Idaho State Journal" of October 8, in which you stated, in part, "From the standpoint of our interests we have been fighting an unnecessary war for five long years, making it possibly the most disastrous mistake in the history of American foreign policy. It can never be vindicated, it can only be liquidated."

Because of your strong anti-war views, you can provide a valuable service for the students of Idaho State University. I have just spoken to leaders of the campus moratorium committee, and they are anxious to initiate an intelligent dialogue on the war issue here at I.S.U. I suggested to them a lengthy two to three hour in-depth debate on Vietnam, in which both speakers are required, under severe cross examination, to support their assertions with rational argumentation. I have participated in this type of debate on the Vietnam question in the past and found it to be the most effective way to examine, with scrutiny, the much distorted Vietnam issue. The leaders of the Student Moratorium are interested in this suggestion but haven't found anyone in the Pocatello area to debate the anti-Administration position.

After reading your extreme statements in the Senate speech of October 8, it became clear that you, Senator Church,

are the man to participate with me in this penetrating analysis of the Vietnam question. The debate could take place any evening at your earliest convenience, perhaps in the Frazier Hall Auditorium on the I.S.U. campus with the Pocatello townspeople invited. I am confident the debate will be interesting and educational for your constituents.

The precise format for the debate can be arranged easily. Certainly you agree that a reasonable discussion of the Vietnam issue, whereby each speaker is compelled to support his assertions, is the type of quality dialogue this nation needs. Americans have, for too long, been deluged with harangues on the Vietnam question. I will be very interested in your ability to support the charge that the war in Vietnam is, as you stated, "an unnecessary war" and "possibly the most disastrous mistake in the history of American foreign policy" a mistake which "can never be vindicated. . ."

I am awaiting your acceptance of my offer to debate you on America's commitment to Southeast Asia. I believe the students of I.S.U. and the citizens of Pocatello will appreciate the exchange. I am writing this as an open letter to inform the I.S.U. student body of my suggestion.

Respectfully,  
Bruce D. Loeb

## The Idaho Argonaut

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"Nor can it be soundly contended that the security of the United States requires a military decision in South Vietnam. Our presence in the Far East is not anchored there. Saigon does not stand guard over Seattle. We conquered the Pacific Ocean in the Second World War. It is our moat, the broadest on earth, from the Golden Gate to the very shores of China. There is no way for the landlocked forces of Asia to divide us from the Pacific; there is no need for us to retain a military base on the mainland of Asia."

After four years of futile warfare, I see no reason to alter that evaluation of American interests. The plain fact is that we did not then, and do not now, have a vital interest in the preservation of the Thieu-Ky government, or even in the preservation of a noncommunist government, in South Vietnam. Nor do we have a vital interest in whether the two Vietnams are united or divided. We have preferences, to be sure, and our pride is at stake after committing ourselves so deeply, but preference and pride are sentiments, not interests. From the standpoint of our interests, we have been fighting an unnecessary war for five long years, making it possibly the most disastrous mistake in the history of American foreign policy. It can never be vindicated; it can only be liquidated.

The war in Vietnam has been more than unnecessary; it has been unsuccessful as well, and that, in the hard world of politics, is usually the greater crime. The Dominican intervention was unnecessary, illegal, and destructive of our relations with Latin America, but it achieved its immediate objective, the suppression of a revolution, with the result that the issue has not remained to plague and divide us. Had Mr. Rostow and his colleagues been right in 1965 in their supposition that the war in Vietnam could be won with "surgical" air strikes and a few months of ground warfare, the question of the war's necessity would not be the lacerating issue that it is today. But the Vietnam strategists were neither wise nor prescient nor lucky.

#### Disastrous

With disastrous insensitivity to the thought processes of an alien culture, and with contemptuous disregard of the warnings offered by some of us in the Senate, they applied their "scientific" theories of warfare in the apparent belief that the Vietnamese would respond to "graduated" degrees of punishment as they themselves would have responded — by weighing immediate costs against prospective gains. But the Vietnamese turned out not to be scientists. They reacted irrationally and unaccountably by refusing to give up. Their calculations of cost and gain turned out to be different from ours; their willingness to endure punishment turned out to be greater than we had thought possible.

Our strategy in Vietnam has failed, but neither the Johnson Administration nor — thus far — the Nixon Administration has been willing to acknowledge that failure. In lieu of the tortured rationalizations of the previous Administration, President Nixon experiments with a cautious troop withdrawal tied to the tenuous hope of a growing South Vietnamese military capacity. In their Midway communique Mr. Nixon and Mr. Thieu rejoiced in hamlet elections, in "the failure of the other side to achieve its objectives," and in the new-found strength of the Saigon Army, while Mr. Thieu himself recited appropriate lines about the "constant duty" of the Saigon forces "to assume a greater share of the burden in South Vietnam."

Perhaps this time, for the first time, the optimistic prognosis will be borne out, so studiously does it ignore hard issues and well-known facts, that one strongly suspects that what we are confronted with today is not a new strategy but a new "image" for the discredited old strategy, a new device for postponing difficult decisions, a new expedient for holding off the critics of the war. It would appear that President Nixon, like President Johnson, is becoming preoccupied with politics to the neglect of policy.

This, in turn, leads to the frustration which gives rise to a search for scapegoats. In much the same way that the German General Staff — which had actually initiated Germany's surrender in World War I — later perpetuated the myth of defeat by betrayal on the home front, the men who led us into the Vietnam quagmire have sought to place the blame for the catastrophe on their domestic critics, on those of us who said that we never should have entered the quagmire in the first place and who now insist that we ought to get out.

#### Architects of Failure

The "real battlefield," according to this self-serving doctrine of the architects of failure, is not in Vietnam but in America, where, if only the critics would be silent, the will of the enemy would supposedly be broken. In its crude form as a spurious, jingoist "patriotism," the argument runs that the war critics are near-traitors, provisioners of "aid and comfort to the enemy." In the scarcely more august language of our last two Presidents, the critics are "nervous nellys" and "neoisolationists" — deriders of patriotism, as Mr. Nixon put it, a "backward fetish."

The critics are also credited with the failure to make progress in over a year of negotiations at Paris. With a cold eye fixed on the agitated state of American opinion, so the argument runs, the enemy is emboldened to resist our "reasonable" proposals. "It's awfully hard to play chess with twenty kibitzers at your elbows," Mr. Kissinger complains, "all of them demanding explanations of the purpose of every move, while your opponent listens."

The "kibitzers" who are such an inconvenience to Mr. Kissinger are the very dissenters whose protest finally persuaded President Johnson to stop the escalation of the war and go to the conference table. Had these critics remained silent as the war makers would have had them do, the limited war in Vietnam might by now have escalated into a full-scale war with China. Whatever hope of peace there now is, it is the "kibitzers' gift to the architects of failure. Long may they "kibitz," acting, let it be remembered, on their own concept of patriotism — which is not the patriotism of silent acquiescence in a policy they detest, but the patriotism of Camus, who would have us love our country for what it ought to be, and of Carl Schurz, that "mugwump" dissenter from McKinley imperialism, who proclaimed: "Our country, right or wrong. When right, to be kept right; when wrong, to be put right."

#### Misjudgment

For all the misjudgment of generals and policy makers — and for all the allegedly disruptive dissent at home — the root cause of failure lies not with ourselves but with our Vietnamese allies. Had an honest and patriotic government ruled in Saigon, it would probably have beaten the Vietcong long ago, with no more than material support from the United States. The Vietnamese people are not lacking in military courage and resourcefulness; the Vietcong have demonstrated that. What is lacking is the ability of the Saigon government to inspire either the confidence of its people or the fighting spirit of its army. There is little mystery as to why this ability is lacking. An American study team made up primarily of prominent churchmen recently reported, after a trip to Vietnam, that the Thieu government ruled by terror, using torture and brutality to suppress political opposition, and that the regime relied "more upon police state tactics and American support to stay in power than upon true representation and popular support."

Of all the misrepresentations which have been perpetrated about Vietnam none has been more insulting to the intelligence and offensive to the moral sensibilities of young Americans than the portrayal of the Saigon regime as an upholder of freedom and democracy.

Mr. Clark Clifford, our last Secretary of Defense, who found the courage to tell President Johnson the truth about Vietnam, had this to say of the Saigon generals:

"There is complete callousness about the cost of the war to us. They have no concern over the loss of our men or treasure. They see us as a big, rich country, well able to afford it. They are going one way and we are going another. I see no likelihood of our goals getting closer together. But they have become very adroit at saying what the American public wants to hear. . . They are sweet talking us."

#### Saigon Veto

What's more, I would add, they are exercising a veto over American policy in Vietnam. At his latest press conference, President Nixon reiterated that we were willing to negotiate on anything, except "the right of the people of South Vietnam to choose their own leaders." Then, calling for "internationally supervised elections," Nixon said, "we will accept the result of those elections and the South Vietnamese will as well, even if it is a Communist government."

Mr. Nixon may think so, but not Mr. Thieu. His immediate rebuttal was plain enough. The Saigon government, he said, had no intention of accepting a "coalition with the Communists" or "domination by the Communists" under any circumstances whatever. This is hardly surprising, since Mr. Thieu has consistently defied American policy. No sooner had he returned to Saigon from his love-feast with President Nixon at Midway last June, that he proclaimed: "I solemnly declare that there will be no coalition government, no peace cabinet, no transitional government, not even reconciliatory government."

In neither instance, did any disavowal issue from the White House. President Nixon, like his predecessor before him, appears to be manacled to the Saigon generals. Lyndon Johnson flew five times to Mid-Pacific rendezvous with these same men. Now President has followed in that beaten path and emerged, like Mr. Johnson, with the same pretensions of harmony. Lacking either the willingness to depend on their own army or the support of their own people, the Saigon generals have held an ace-in-the-hole which has kept them in power and in command of events: their influence amounting to a veto over America's war policy. Had they anything like the same influence in Vietnam that they have had in Washington, Thieu and Ky would have overpowered the Vietcong long ago.

Well, we have an ace-in-the-hole too: the fact that this war is not now and never was essential to our interests, which is to say, to the freedom and safety of the American people. Pride has cheated us of the power deriving from our own interests, because, in order to gain access to that power, we would have to admit error. That same pride has been Saigon's lever over America's war policy: they survive on it, while Americans die for it.

Sooner or later, Vietnam will revert to the control of the Vietnamese. Whether on the basis of a negotiated peace or an unnegotiated withdrawal, American forces will eventually have to be removed from Vietnam. If a formal settlement comports with the indigenous balance of forces, whatever it may be, the settlement will be a lasting one. If it does not, it will be overthrown.

There are — as we have learned and should have known without this trial by fire — limits to the ability of an alien power to work its will in a hostile environment. Our own Civil War provides an example: after four years of savage warfare and 11 years of military occupation, the Union finally withdrew its forces from the South, allowing that region to revert to the political domination of the same people who had dominated the secessionist Confederacy. Another example is provided by the Boer War, Britain's turn-of-the-century "Vietnam." After more than two years of frustrating warfare against a guerrilla force of provincial rebels — in the course of which the mighty British Empire became an object of universal scorn and detestation the British finally beat the Boers, organized the Union of South Africa and then, perforce, turned the political control of the country back to the defeated Boers, who have dominated South Africa ever since.

#### Historic Factor

The common factor in the American Civil War, the Boer War and the Vietnam War is that each confronted a dominant alien power with an intolerable dilemma: it could impose its will only by the sustained application of overwhelming force; the alternative was to withdraw



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If you do remember last year but don't believe it will happen again so soon put your boots on LAY-AWAY choose them now and pick them up later.

## Baroque Quartet performs here, utilize 18th century instruments

Area residents will have an opportunity to hear 18th century music performed by artists using authentic period instruments during the Baroque Quartet concert at the University of Idaho Sunday.

Composed of Dvora Marcuse, recorder, Eleanor Mader, violin, Phyllis Everest, cello, and Marian Frykman, harpsichord, and assisted by Glen Lockery, tenor, the group will present a program of early 18th century compositions for instruments and voice, as well as two works by 20th century composers, at 4 p.m. in the Music Recital Hall.

Works featured in the performance will include instrumental compositions by Corelli, Pez, Loeillet and Telemann, two solo cantatas for voice, violin and basso continuo by Telemann, and two 20th century pieces, "Sonatina for Piano and Recorder" by Bates, and "Six Songs for High Voice and Recorder" by Horton.

The quartet has appeared in concert at the State Capitol, Olympia, Wash., in the

Mid-Columbia Symphony series, Pasco, Wash., the Cheney-Cowles Memorial Museum Concert series, Spokane, and in concerts at Pullman and Moscow. The performance is open to the public without charge.

## Wildlife Society sets film on grizzly bear

University of Idaho student chapter of the Wildlife Society is sponsoring a film, "The Grizzly - A Threatened Species", Oct. 21 at 8 p.m. in the agricultural science building. The movie will be personally moderated by one of its producers, Dr. John Craighead.

Dr. Craighead has served as biologist for the New York Zoological Society, the Conservation Foundation and the Wildlife Management Institute, working largely in the Jackson Hole area. Since 1952 he has been leader of the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at the University of Montana.

Dynamics of wildlife population and the ecology of predation are Dr. Craighead's main areas of research. He has written several scientific and semi-scientific books, and more than 30 scientific publications dealing with wildlife and resource management.

With his brother, Frank Craighead, jr., Dr. Craighead has co-written more than 20 articles of scientific subjects and the Craighead brothers have also co-produced movies.

Vandal Esquires are meeting at 7 p.m. tomorrow in the SUB, room to be posted.



LAS VEGAS DAYS, held in the SUB Ballroom last Friday evening, saw the party atmosphere of "Vegas" come to life — complete with a floor show, dice tables, and a live band. The event was sponsored by Gault Hall and the Delta Gamma sorority.

## Rings 'n Things

### ENGAGED

Murney Mengel, A Phi, and Don Glindeman, Phi.  
Phyllis Unzicker, A Phi, and Dick Charles, SAE.  
Kathy Kinsey, A Phi, and Jim Iverson, Moscow.  
Susan Johnson, A Phi, and Larry Hammond, Moscow.  
Gail Dent, Theta, and Doug Crockett, Uphi.  
Linda Gibbs, Theta, and Dave Hiedel, Kappa Sig.  
Mary Wander, Theta, and Dudley Adams, Phi Tau.

### MARRIED

Carla Grabb, Theta, and Steve Laws, Phi Del.  
Patty Thompson, Theta, and Mike Lowe, Sigma Chi.  
Anne Gaffney, Theta, and Blair Clark, off campus.  
Candy Barnett, Theta, and Steve Arnold, U of Oregon.  
Margie Black, Theta, and Roy Nelson, Delta Chi.  
Jeanne Davis, Theta, and Tom Gannon, Lambda Chi.  
Suzanne Gurnsey, Theta, and Bert Nelson, off campus.

Nancy Johnston, Theta, and George Byers, U of Mississippi.  
Jo Maltz, Theta, and John Edwards, off campus.  
Rachel Norris, Theta, and Winston Stokes, off campus.  
Marilynn Moyle, Theta, and Gary Finney, off campus.  
Hev Johnson, Theta, and Mike Barrett, Sigma Chi.

A pre-Tournament of the Vandals dance will be sponsored by Willis Sweet and Hays Halls Friday from 9-12 p.m. in the SUB ballroom.

Music will be by the "Universal Joint." Admission costs are 50 cents a person or 75 cents per couple.

## Seniors:

### Gem portraits

All seniors are advised to schedule sittings by calling 882-6484 or by signing up at the SUB information booth. Color portraits will be taken 8:30 to 4:30, today through Thursday, only.

This is the only way you can have your picture in the annual with your living group.

Fee: \$2 plus tax for four poses.

## Winner Named

Miss Mary Kay Wolf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Wolf, Moscow, was named the senior division winner in the District 5 "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest Saturday on the University of Idaho campus. Her ensemble for the contest and fashion show held at the Home Economics building, was a blue wool one-piece dress accented with silver buttons on a high, left shoulder closure.

Taking the honors in the junior division was Miss Julie Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Russell, Moscow, with a navy blue, two piece dress, trimmed in red braid. Both girls will now participate in the state competition at the Downtowner Motel, Boise, Nov. 17.

Runner-up in the senior division Saturday was Joyce Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jess Johnston, Weippe. Runner-up in the junior division was Miss Cherry Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Engle Anderson, Moscow.

Other Moscow winners taking home skirt lengths and sewing aids were: junior division, Lori Hundtolt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Delles; senior division, Elizabeth Bumgarner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bumgarner.

The Make It Yourself With Wool program is sponsored by the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association and the American Wool Council, a division of the American Sheep Producers Council with National headquarters in Denver, Colo.

Young Democrats will meet tomorrow at 4 p.m. in the SUB, room to be posted.

All students, faculty and friends of France wishing to practice speaking French are invited to attend a "Reunion Francaise" every Tuesday noon at the Student Union Building. Room will be posted at the information desk each week.

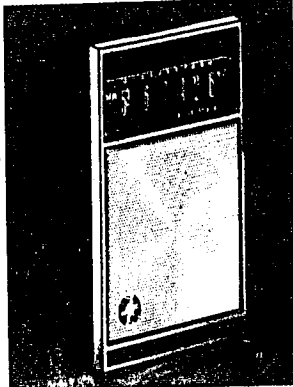
French majors are particularly encouraged to come and improve their conversational ability. Those wishing to attend should bring sack lunches.

## Welcome Home Alums! WELCOME HOME ALUMS

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## Senior Job Interviews

Students are encouraged to sign up for these interviews as soon as possible. Interviews must be scheduled prior to the date of the placement interview.

- Oct. 21 Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. B.S., M.S. — Electrical Engineering, U.S. Citizenship.
- Oct. 21 Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering. BS, M.S. — Civil Engineering. Will interview Sophomores and Juniors in Civil Engineering for summer work. U.S. Citizenship.
- Oct. 21 American Oil Company. B.S. — Agricultural Chemistry, Entomology, General Agriculture, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Marketing. B.S., M.S. — Agricultural Engineering General Business. Will interview anyone with an interest in Marketing.
- Oct. 21 Army Special Services Civilian Position. B.S. — Recreation, Music, Art, Dramatics, Arts and Crafts, Art Education, Industrial Arts, Physical Education. M.S. — Library Science. U.S. Citizenship.
- Oct. 21 Eastman Kodak Company. B.S., M.S. — Chemistry, Physics, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, U.S. Citizenship.
- Oct. 21 Sverdrup and Parcel. B.S., M.S. — Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering.
- Oct. 22 City of Seattle Department of Lighting. Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering.
- Oct. 23 Caterpillar Tractor Company. B.S. — Business Statistics, Business and Law, Business and Applied Science, Finance, Marketing. B.S., M.S. — Agricultural Economics, Accounting, Economics, General Business, Agricultural Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Law, Metallurgical Engineering, Mining Engineering, U.S. Citizenship.
- Oct. 23 Faval Weapon Center. B.S., M.S. — Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering. B.S., M.S., Ph.D. — Physics. U.S. Citizenship.
- Oct. 23 Long Beach Shipyard. B.S., M.S. — Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, U.S. Citizenship.
- Oct. 23-24 Idaho Nuclear Corporation. B.S., M.S. — Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering. B.S., M.S., Ph.D. — Chemical Engineering, Mathematics, Physics. U.S. Citizenship.
- Oct. 24 Carnation Company. B.S. — Agricultural Economics, Bacteriology, Food Technology, General Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Accounting, Business and Applied Science, Economics, General Business, Marketing, Office Administration. B.S., M.S. — Biochemistry, Chemistry, Interviewing for Sales Management Training. U.S. Citizenship.
- Oct. 24 General Dynamics (Electronics Division). B.S., M.S. — Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering. M.S. — Physics, Accounting, Economics, General Business. M.S., Ph.D. — Mathematics. U.S. Citizenship.
- Oct. 27 Stromberg Datagraphix, Incorporated. B.S., M.S. — Electrical Engineering, Mathematics, Physics. U.S. Citizenship.
- Oct. 27 Bureau of Reclamation. B.S. — Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, U.S. Citizenship.
- Oct. 27 International Business Machines Corporation. B.S., M.S. — Marketing, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Geology, Geological Engineering, Mining Engineering. B.S., M.S., Ph.D. — Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, Accounting, Business Statistics, Business and Applied Science, Finance, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, U.S. Citizenship. Interviewing for the following divisions: Field Engineering Division, Component Division (Burlington, Vermont), Data Processing Division, Office Products Division.
- Oct. 27-29 Texaco, Incorporated. B.S., M.S. — Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Geological Engineering, Geological Engineering. M.S., Ph.D. — Geology. B.S., M.S., Ph.D. — Chemical Engineering, Physics. U.S. Citizenship.
- Oct. 27-28 Texas Instruments, Incorporated. Equipment Group. B.S., M.S. — Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Houston Location. B.S., M.S. — Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering. B.S., M.S., Ph.D. — Chemistry. U.S. Citizenship.
- Oct. 27-28 Shell Companies (Technical). B.S., M.S. — Agricultural Economics, Biochemistry, Entomology, Botany, Chemistry, Agricultural Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering. B.S., M.S., Ph.D. — Geology. U.S. Citizenship.
- Oct. 28 The Anaconda Company. B.S., M.S. — Agricultural Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Geological Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Accounting. B.S., M.S., Ph.D. — Geology. Will interview Juniors in Mining Engineering, Geological Engineering, and Geology for summer work. U.S. Citizenship required for U.S. positions but not for South America.
- Oct. 28 Army — Air Force Exchange. B.S. — Psychology, Accounting, Business Statistics, Business and Law, Business and Applied Science, Economics, Finance, General Business, Marketing, Office Administration. B.S., M.S. — Architecture, Mechanical Engineering. U.S. Citizenship.

## THIS WEEK'S EVENTS

Provided by University Student Book Store

Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
Baroque Quartet Concert changed to Sunday.	Voting for Homecoming queen in men's living groups and SUB. AIME Film, SUB, noon. Business Machines and Scientific Apparatus Show, Ballroom. Faculty Visitation to all living groups, 5:30 p.m. Young Democrats Meeting, SUB, 4 p.m. Vandal Esquires, SUB, 7 p.m.	Spur Pajama Parade, 6:15 p.m. Business Machines and Scientific Apparatus Show, Ballroom. Theophilus Tower Dedication, 11 a.m. Engineering Research Conference. Coffee House in the Dipper, "Adonae Vasu," 9 and 10:30 p.m. Pre-game rally, 7:30 p.m. Biology Association, Life Science, room 201, 8 p.m.	Idaho Bar and College of Law Conference. Ag. Consulting Council. "The Righteous Brothers" Concert, Memorial Gym, 8 p.m. Coffee House in the Dipper, "Adonae Vasu," 9 and 10:30 p.m. Hays Hall-Willis Sweet Dance, SUB, after concert. Annual Asphalt Conference. "Summertime," U Auditorium, 8 p.m.	"Tournament of the Vandals" Parade, 9 a.m. Alumni Hospitality Center, 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. "Summertime," U Aud., 8 p.m. Dance — The Universal Joint, 9 p.m., SUB Ballroom Coffee House in the Dipper, "Adonae Vasu," 9 and 10:30 p.m.	Flickers, Dipper, 7:30 and 9 p.m. Pacific Standard Time begins Baroque Quartet Concert Music Bldg., 4 p.m.	International Volunteer Service at Placement Office.

# Across the nation

## News of students and student interest

### Nixon Lottery Plan O.K'd by Armed Services Group

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon's lottery plan to limit the draft to 19-year-olds was approved Thursday by the House Armed Services Committee and sent toward the House floor for action late next week.

The speedy action on a surprising 31-0 vote indicated the chances for House approval are good and that the Senate might take up the bill before the end of the year.

Senate Armed Services Chairman John C. Stennis, D-Miss., has said his committee may take up the President's proposal this year if it passes the House.

#### Approval Recommended

The House committee refused even to consider eliminating draft deferments for college students.

Such a proposal by Rep. Richard H. Ichord, D-Mo., was ruled out of order on a 21-10 roll call. Ichord said "continuing the policy of college deferments in time of a shooting war one of our biggest mistakes."

The draft lottery approval was unanimously recommended by a special subcommittee that was highly critical of the plan during four days of hearings this month.

The subcommittee headed by Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D-La., said in its report it is not persuaded that Nixon's plan "would provide any greater equity in the selection process than is provided by the present oldest-first system."

"However, in view of the strong recommendation of the President in this regard, urging the Congress to permit him to modify the existing system of selection, the subcommittee believes that this request of the commander in chief of our armed forces should be honored."

Hebert indicated strong opposition to permitting amendments on the House floor which he said could open up a "Pandora's Box" for revising the entire draft system rather than approving the lottery only.

But committee critics said they will carry a fight to open the bill up to floor revision to the Rules Committee and the floor itself if necessary.

"This bill deals with how people get pulled out of the hat for the draft," said Rep. Otis G. Pike, D-N.Y., "But it doesn't deal in any manner with who gets put in the hat in the first place."

Ichord called the college deferments "the primary root cause of college unrest" because they give students four years to build up resentment against a war they ultimately may have to help fight after graduation.

"This bill will not defuse the unrest that exists on our college campuses today," he argued.

Nixon's lottery plan is aimed at giving 18-year-olds advance notice of their prospects for being drafted in their 19th year.

The late September or early October lottery would set up the draft order for the 365 birthdates for the following year.

### School paper strides

PITTSBURGH — (CPS) — The Pitt News, on strike for two weeks, resumed publication October 13 after winning demands of \$9,000 in staff salaries, a journalism seminar for academic credit, and over \$4,000 additional cash for printing costs.

The crisis occurred when the Student Government cut the newspaper budget by \$17,000 more than half of the \$39,000 they had asked for, and merit scholarships were dropped for staff members.

"It's just not fun anymore when you spend 80 hours a week up here and get didley," said Sports Editor Jerry Gruebel. The \$9,000 will be divided up to pay for the editors and business staff tuitions as well as for some reporters' stories. This, the News feels, will improve the paper "qualitatively and quantitatively."

Students will also receive one credit each semester for working on the Pitt News and participating in a journalism seminar. Staff morale, however, still remains a problem. "You really wonder who cares if the paper ever comes out again," said Editor Dave Tiernan.

### Fraternity men trick unsuspecting co-eds

(ACP) — Kansas State, Manhattan, Kansas. "Freshmen women register here," the sign outside Ahearn Field House read.

And during registration, approximately 250 freshmen students filled out cards requesting personal information about themselves.

Most of them didn't ask why they were filling out 3 x 5 note cards instead of IBM cards. Nor did they wonder why they were listing their name, home and school addresses, height, hair & eye color, sorority and where they like to go on dates.

Force of habit? After all, they'd filled out cards ad nauseum during registration and maybe this was just another technicality. And there was no time print

to read explaining the cards so they usually didn't ask.

But when they did ask, they were told. The information was going to be used for dates. And right now that data is on file at the Sigma Nu fraternity house.

The table was sponsored by Sigma Nu pledges who wanted to get to know the girls before the student directories came out, according to Dave Kellenberger, Sigma Nu pledge.

"When they came in groups, they just lined up and didn't ask why," he said. "But when they were alone or with another girl, sometimes they asked."

Initiated by Larry Apt, Sigma Nu pledge, the project was designed so the pledges could know the incoming freshmen.

## Are you going . . . to Simon Fraser?

By ROGER WELCH

Editor's note: This story is reprinted from "The Peak," a weekly publication distributed mainly on the campus of Simon Fraser University, Burnaby 2, B.C.

25 cents" group would seem to outnumber the M.S.P. The "see you at the Cariboo" group outnumbers all the politically minded groups.

That is not to say that playing cards or drinking beer are bad things. Rather they are needed and good outlets for many students including student politicians. The point is, however, that when less than 700 people vote in a by-election referendum, there are a very large number of people who are letting themselves down.

If most "moderate" voters are asked exactly what they have done they will say they voted. And not only that but they voted a short 6 months ago. If you plan on complaining about what happens in student politics at S.F.U. then you should definitely participate. This does not mean you go out and vote whenever the need arises. It means you vote, you sit on committees, you work around the general office; you submit petitions. Your obligations does not end at the polls; that is only the first step.

If you want beer drinking on campus why not find out if something is being done about it. If you want a card playing room, or a pool hall you can help towards that. There are committees on food, residence, bookstores, and P.S.A. investigation. Many of these aspects of university life affect you every day. Complaints are easy to make about such things but work is needed to fix them.

"Simon Fraser the radical campus!" A byword of many people that don't know this little place of ours. Campus is a crawling nest of radical agitators. Radicals behind every bush. No normal citizen is safe from the creeping communism that oozes out of S.F.U. This is the impression some people get.

Others say that S.F.U. is the leader in the new liberation and will take a major part in the "revolution". All the students at S.F.U. are politically aware and want to change the system drastically or are members of the small reactionary group which is all for the "status quo".

Another group would have us believe that the campus runs a gamut of different political groups all caring and working for their own ends. This is to some extent true. The whole spectrum of political ideals is represented at S.F.U., but these politically aware people are in a minority. There are several larger groups.

The "four clubs, four spades" groups would seem to be more powerful (at least in members) than the S.D.U. The "raise-

This is, in effect, a challenge to the students who complain all the time and do nothing. Why don't you do something to make S.F.U. more what you want it to be. Whether your thing is joining a Glee Club or protesting Canada's complicity in Vietnam you can help improve S.F.U. and our society by simply becoming part of the society rather than being an observer on the sidelines who sees everything but does nothing about it.

Yes, this is a challenge to the apathetic! You should either "put up or shut up". Either get active or quit crying about what the "activists" are doing. This challenge goes to left, right, and centre. Do your part in your way for improvement or accept what is done!

There is no student here that can not help himself and his society by becoming aware — not just politically but in all ways — and acting on that awareness. It is necessary for survival so take my very strong advice and start to live a fuller life.

Thank you for the effort of reading this article. Doing so is a start on the road to participation.

Physics Club will meet Wednesday in room 104 of the Physical Sciences Building. All would-be physicists and other interested persons are invited to attend.

Recreation majors and minors will meet and have a party Thursday at 7 p.m. in the Student Union Building.

Students who have completed their internship will speak.

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Oct. 20 thru 23  
8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.  
Juniors, Sophomores, Freshmen and Graduate Students (Last Day for Signing Up Sunday, Oct. 26)  
Oct. 27 thru 31,  
Nov. 3 thru 7, 10 thru 14

All portraits for the 1970 Gem will be taken by Rudy's Studio at a contract price of \$2 plus tax per sitting. This price includes senior portraits which will all be taken in color.

No previous pictures or pictures from other studios will be accepted by the Gem. This change is necessary because of production problems arising from different backgrounds, head sizes and contrasts in the pictures if they come from different studios.

Sign-up lists for freshmen, sophomores and juniors are in all living groups. The schedule is tight so students are advised to find a time to sign up.

Seniors may schedule sittings by signing at the SUB information desk or by calling 882-6484.

Off-campus students may come on any of the scheduled days; however, senior color will be taken only on the days shown.

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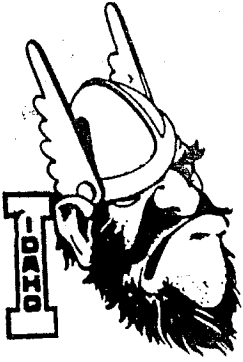
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# Sports

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, MOSCOW, IDAHO

# Tigers blitz Idaho 28-0;

STOCKTON — The only marked difference between the Idaho column of the game stats and the University of Pacific column after the game Saturday was in the category that counts. The Pacific Tigers dumped the Vandals 28-0 by capitalizing on second half breaks after both teams were scoreless in the first half.

The Tigers broke the 0-0 deadlock early in the third quarter with a 42 yard

sustained drive, their longest of the day. Substitute quarterback John Read set up the score with a 9 yard sweep, then an 18 yard pass down the middle to the Idaho 16, and another toss to the Vandal 3 yard line. From there Read drove up the middle for the score.

A series later Read, again in good field position on the Idaho 45 yard line, bombed the Vandals with a toss to flanker Bill Cornman, who had his defender beat and raced into the end zone.

The Vandals took the kickoff and began driving themselves. Despite a holding penalty that had Steve Olson passing from the end zone, the Vandals moved to the Pacific 43 on two short passes to running back Ron Davis and a 27 yarder to tight end Mike Dempsey.

Olson's toss from there to Dempsey was intercepted by Pacific's Mike Erbeznick, who ran the ball back 61 yards for a Pacific score. The next time the Tigers had the ball they scored again, this time on a field goal from the Idaho 17, and the Vandals were down 22-0.

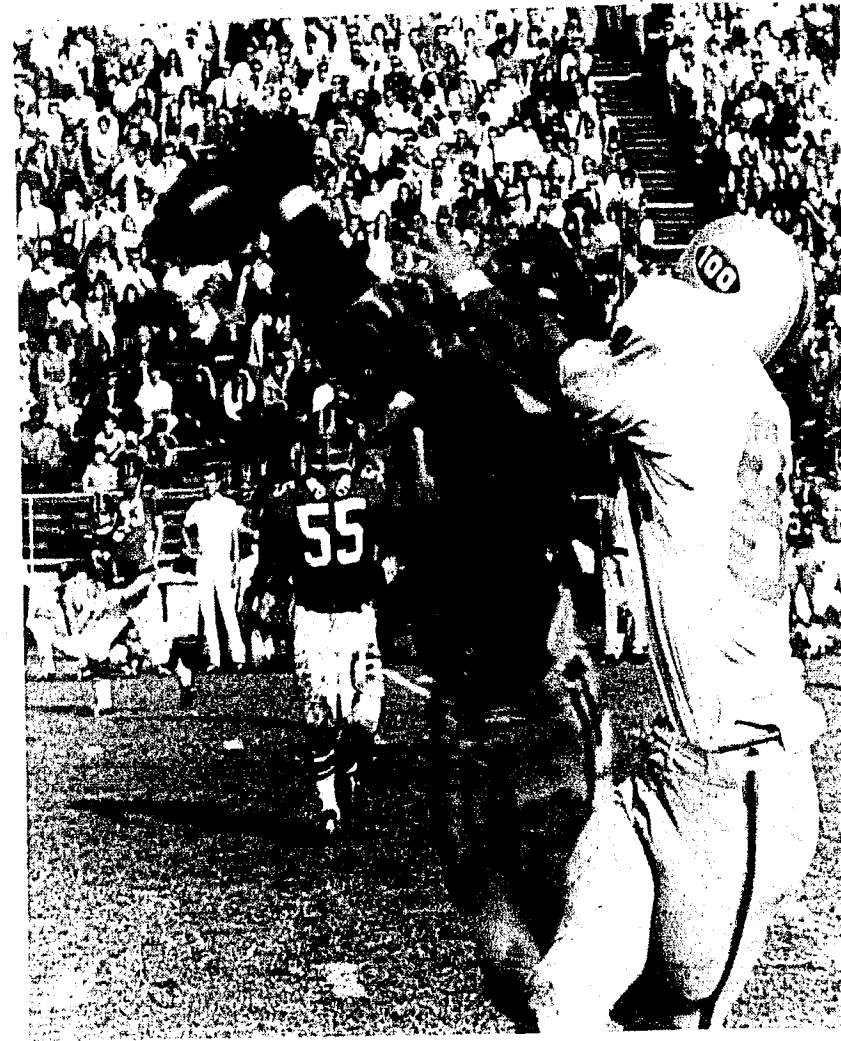
Pacific scored once more after recovering a Mitch Lansdell fumble on the Idaho 5 yard line. The Tigers crossed the goal in 2 plays to sew up their 5th win of the year against 1 loss.

The Idaho defense, which played its second outstanding game of the season in a row, held Pacific to 266 yards total offense, which is well below the defense's average of 433 yards per game given up for the season.

The Vandal defense intercepted 2 Pacific passes and batted away 5 others, recovered 3 more fumbles and forced the Tigers to punt the ball away 10 times, for a total of 15 turnovers for the game.

With all those chances at the ball, the Idaho offense, which scored 34 points a game in the team's first three outings, should, from all appearances, have been able to score.

Idaho's weakness at quarterback, though, was the big Vandal stumbling block in the game. Steve Olson, who played despite his painful back injury, moved the team well but inconsistently. He completed 12 out of 25 passes for 131 yards before he bowed out of the game in the third quarter.



IDAHO'S JERRY HENDREN (84) can't quite reach this pass as it slips through the hands of Pacific Tiger Tony Plummer (47). Plummer, who made or assisted 17 tackles for the Tigers, was one of the reasons the frustrated Vandals were held scoreless in a 28-0 drubbing by Pacific.

## What's up

Tuesday, Oct. 21

Intramural football: Independent Championship game, Lindley Hall-1 vs. TMA-2, 4:10 p.m. beside greenhouse west of Complex.

Women's Field Hockey with WSU at Pullman, 3:30 p.m.  
Soccer Club meeting, 7 p.m., SUB.  
Ski Club meeting, 7 p.m., SUB.  
Alpine club meeting, 7 p.m., SUB.

Friday, Oct. 24

Freshmen football: Vandal frosh host Treasure Valley Community College at Moscow Bears Field, 1:30 p.m.

Intramural football: Campus Championship, 4:10 p.m., next to greenhouse west of Complex.

Saturday, Oct. 25

Football: Montana State at Rogers Field in Pullman, Idaho?, 1:30 p.m.

Cross Country: Montana State at Moscow Elks Country Club, 10 a.m.

Basketball: First full intrasquad scrimmage, 7 p.m., in Memorial Gym, public is invited.

## ATOs dump Betas 32-12 win Greek Championship

The battle for the Greek football championship was won by the ATOs 32-12 over the Betas in a fierce game Monday afternoon. The ATOs and Betas had won their league divisions and played off for the right to meet the Independent champion for the Campus Championship.

The scoring parade was started by the Betas on a long pass play, but the extra point try was broken up and the Betas led 6-0. The ATOs came right back on a scoring drive and their extra point try was good to Ken Wombacher. It was 7-6 ATO.

The ATOs nearly dominated the first half as they scored twice more and with 25 seconds left in the half they led 19-6. The Betas on a last minute bomb, moved to the one yard line, and with 10 seconds left they scored to make it 19-12 at half time.

The second half was all ATO as their fine offense led by quarterback Jerry Steeger dominated the game. Steeger was on target most of the day, and only had 1 pass intercepted. Chris Neimeier caught two touchdown passes, Ron Tee caught one, as did Steve Hadily. Dwain Horning intercepted a pass and ran it in to round off the ATO's scoring.

The only serious threat the Betas could

muster in the final half came on a long pass which was called back because of a quick whistle on the part of the official.

**The Championship Intramural Football game is scheduled this year in conjunction with Homecoming activities and will be played at Friday at 4:10 p.m. beside the greenhouse west of the Wallace Complex.**

## Women's hockey team plays in rematch today

The Idaho women's field hockey team dropped a close 1-0 decision to Washington State last Monday. WSU's Jan Gunther scored the only goal of the game.

The fourteen Idaho coeds who played in that game will be seeking revenge in a rematch with WSU today at 3:30 pm in Pullman. The field hockey team is coached by Women's P.E. instructor Miss Carolyn Thomas.

Team members include Ginny Hann, Fern Stevens, Carol Reser, Greta Ankeney, Anne Gregory, Claudia Hawkins, Sharon Hoffman, Linda Rearick, Doris Alberts, Judy Linchan, Diane Lindsay, Terri Tregoning, Kathy Gilmer and Irene Lydum.

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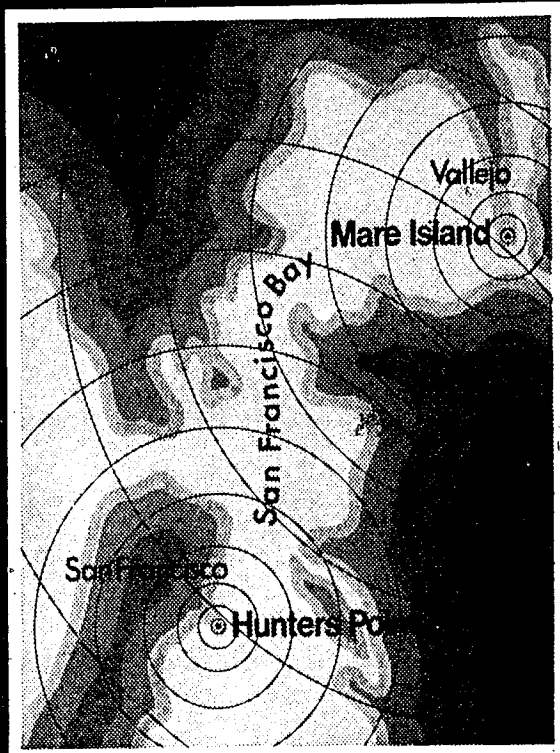
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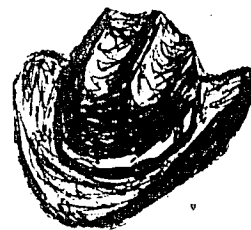
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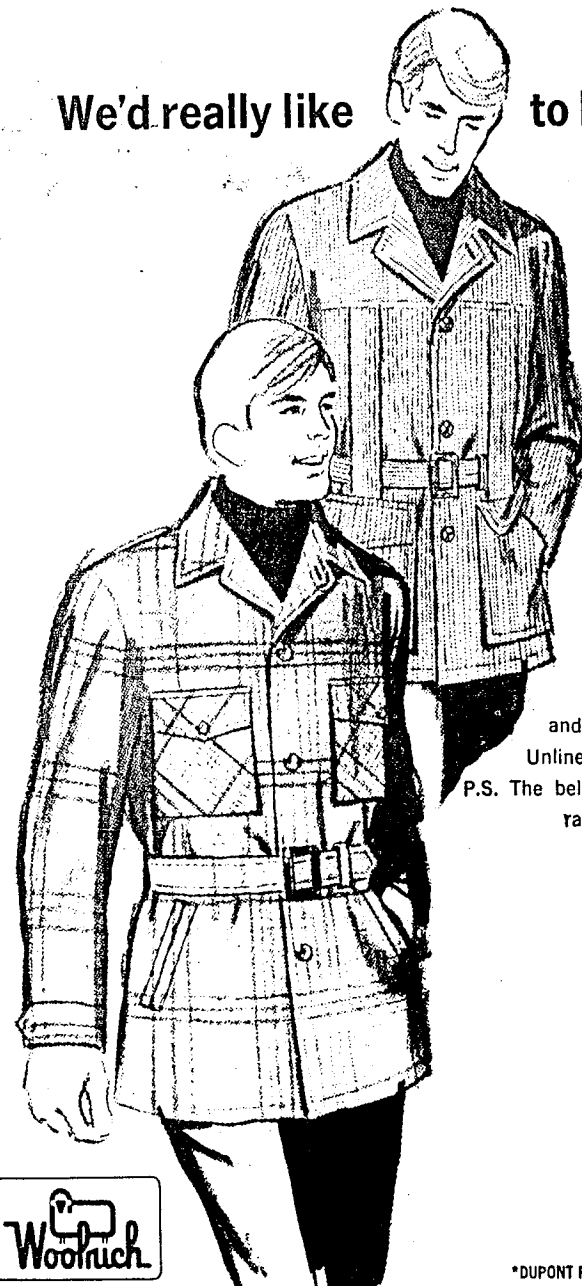
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# Vietnam

## No Moral Right

For our own part, we have neither the need nor the right to sacrifice a single American life for any objective exceeding our own vital interest, which is the preservation of the freedom and safety of the American people. If this be thought ungenerous or altruistic, I put it to you that no nation has the moral right to be generous or altruistic with the lives of its own citizens. Perhaps a totalitarian nation, conceiving itself a spiritual entity transcending its individual citizens, may claim that right. A democratic nation cannot: its very existence is for the purpose of protecting and serving its citizens.

That is why it has become so necessary to disengage from Vietnam, leaving it to the indigenous forces in that tortured land to vote, negotiate or fight their civil war through to the conclusion which, but for our intervention, would long ago have been reached.

We must get out of Vietnam because a process of deterioration has begun in our society which cannot be arrested, much less reversed, until we do get out. Dividing the American people as no issue since the Civil War has divided them, the war in Vietnam has been the cause and catalyst of great domestic ferment in the United States. The crisis it has directly caused is a moral one: the deep offense done to so many Americans by the blatant incompatibility of this war with the traditional values of our society. At the same time, by diverting financial and political resources, and by dividing and demoralizing the American people, the war has incapacitated us for effective action in respect to the worsening crises of race and poverty, crime and urban deterioration, pollution and ecological decay.

None of this has to do with simple weariness, or, as President Nixon seems to think, with weariness "of the weight of free world leadership that fell upon us in the wake of World War II." Something more fundamental than fatigue is involved. Twenty-five years ago the American people were simultaneously fighting two great wars on a vastly greater scale and at an even larger cost than the war in Vietnam, and their spirit never flagged. It is not just the burden of leadership or the exertions of warfare that outrage so many of our citizens, but this war, with its blood-soaked strategy of attrition, its unsavory alliance, and its objectives both irrelevant to our interests and offensive to our principles. Nor is "weariness" in any way descriptive of what the war critics are experiencing.

Dr. Donald F. Kline, executive director for Higher Education, will address the next meeting of the University of Idaho Faculty Forum, Wednesday.

His address, entitled "The Role and Function of the Office of Higher Education," will be presented in the Faculty Club at noon. The Faculty Forum is an open meeting for townspeople and members of the university community.

they are not tired but angry — angry about the needless killing and the stubborn pride which has kept us from putting a stop to it.

## Troubled

I recently received a letter from a young man who is deeply troubled by these matters. With your indulgence I will read a portion of my reply:

"The deep disillusionment of young people in their country has its roots in the Vietnam war. When the power of the state is used to force young men to fight a war they believe to be wrongful, under penalty of imprisonment if they refuse, the seeds of sedition are sown. We now reap the bitter harvest, manifested in angry uprisings on campuses from coast to coast."

"Whenever the limb is shaken, all the leaves tremble. Once the moral authority of the government is rejected, on an issue so fundamental as a wrongful war, every lesser institution of authority is placed in jeopardy. Every sacred principle, every traditional value, every settled policy becomes a target for ridicule or repudiation. Cauldrons of anarchy soon begin to bubble and boil."

"So it has happened that our country is coming unstuck. The ferment distorts every issue; perspective is lost."

"I am convinced we must end the war — or at least our participation in it — before we can begin to stick this country back together again. Then we must have the help of men like you, men who haven't abandoned all faith, and who regard the job as worth doing."

Even now there is one thing in which we can take hope, and that is the great force of our American moral traditions. Out of all the dissent and disruption we have learned something about ourselves — that we still believe in our own values, that Jefferson's idea of liberty and Lincoln's idea of equality and Woodrow Wilson's idea of a world community of law are still capable of moving us and guiding our behavior. We have learned, to be sure, that we are capable of violating our traditional values, but we have also learned that we are not capable of violating them easily, or permanently, or indeed without setting in motion the regenerative forces of protest and moral reassertion.

There will be time enough, when peace is restored, to contemplate the "lessons of Vietnam." Perhaps, if peace comes in the way that I believe it must come, some of our recent and present leaders will take it as the war's "lesson" that America has shown itself unworthy of world leadership. Others will conclude that we must develop more sophisticated techniques of intervention, or that we must improve our "social science," or substitute political and economic for military means of intervention. Still others, at the opposite extreme, will probably judge that we must never again involve ourselves in a war on a distant continent. All of these propositions, and variations upon them, will undoubtedly be put forth as the "lessons" of Vietnam, but my own hunch is that none of these will stand as a definitive "lesson" or as a reliable guideline for the future.

It may be that there is no lesson in Vietnam other than the modest one suggested by Jim Thomson of Harvard: "never again to take on the job of trying to defeat a nationalist anticolonial movement under indigenous Communist control in former French Indochina." Or

the equally modest lesson: that we have got for a time — not necessarily forever — to tend to neglected matters at home. Or perhaps we will have learned nothing more than that we are a people with a moral tradition, a people who discriminate among their wars and who do not easily act against their own traditional values.

that force, leaving the indigenous factions to strike their own natural balance more or less as they would have if the alien power had not intervened in the first place. In the one instance "victory" becomes insupportable, in the other meaningless.

Weighing this dilemma along with the other main considerations I have set forth — that this war is a failure and was never in our interests to begin with — what is to be inferred for a strategy of peace?

The point of departure is the clear, candid acknowledgement of our own lack of vital interest in the internal regimes of the two Vietnams. This means that we must break through the pride barrier which has thus far deterred us from admitting that, from the standpoint of our own interests, this war is and always has been a mistake. The purpose of this admission is not flagellation but freedom — the freedom of action which will only be ours when we end our thralldom to the Saigon generals and begin to act in our own interests and no longer on the basis of theirs.

In recent weeks, there has been increasing talk of changing the military mix in Vietnam by replacing American ground troops with Vietnamese, while retaining American supply and support troops in their combat role. This is not a formula for extricating the United States from Vietnam; it is, rather, a formula for keeping up to 300,000 American troops engaged in Vietnam indefinitely. Its purpose is not to get out, but to stay in.

## We Get Out

The imperative is that we get out. This does not mean, of course, that the South Vietnamese Government would have to follow suit, or that it would be helpless in the face of its enemies. It would still have 1,500,000 men under arms as against 135,000 Vietcong and 90,000 North Vietnamese soldiers now in South Vietnam. If the ARVN could be inspired

to defend the Saigon government, it would survive; if it could not be so inspired, then the government does not deserve to survive. In any case, we have done enough. We have fought their war for five long years and sacrificed almost 40,000 American lives. It is enough.

The process of disengagement need not be a long, protracted one. We can initiate it immediately by starting to withdraw our forces on a significant scale — not the token scale initiated by the Nixon Administration. At the present rate of withdrawal, American troops will be engaged in Vietnam for the next 8 to 10 years!

Nearly everyone now recognizes that our intervention in Vietnam was in error. Two years ago, our political skies were still filled with hawks; today, scarcely a hawk can be seen on the wing. President Nixon himself, once a ferocious hawk, may not openly admit, but he implicitly acknowledges, that this country has no vital interest at stake in Vietnam. Otherwise, we couldn't possibly leave the outcome for others to decide, even in a free election.

But we have our own hang-ups: 20 years of obsession with communism — deeply ingrained in the wormwood of our politics. Mr. Nixon keeps searching for a settlement that will be popular, or at least welcome, here at home. He keeps pushing for an American-style election in Vietnam, presided over by a special electoral commission composed of all factions, and internationally supervised, and then wonders aloud why so "generous" a proposal should fall on deaf ears. For an answer, we might ask ourselves how, during our own Civil War, the Union Government would have responded to a British or French proposal for an internationally supervised plebiscite on Southern secession!

A policy wrong from the start can't be made to come out right. Our country is accustomed to imposing unconditional surrender on its enemies: there can be no compromise settlement of the war in Vietnam which will be applauded by the American people. Nor can there be any settlement worthy of reliance, regardless of its terms, for once we have left, no force remains to keep it.

Still, Mr. Nixon stalls for time, trying to pry loose a settlement with modest troop withdrawals. He talks of bringing pressure on Hanoi. But you cannot bring pressure on an enemy by starting to leave! His real purpose is to bring pressure on Saigon to dignify our exit by accepting a transitional arrangement that will make it seem to the American people that the war has not been entirely pointless, that all the sacrifice has not been in vain.

So we wait, month after month, for some miracle to occur in Saigon or Hanoi

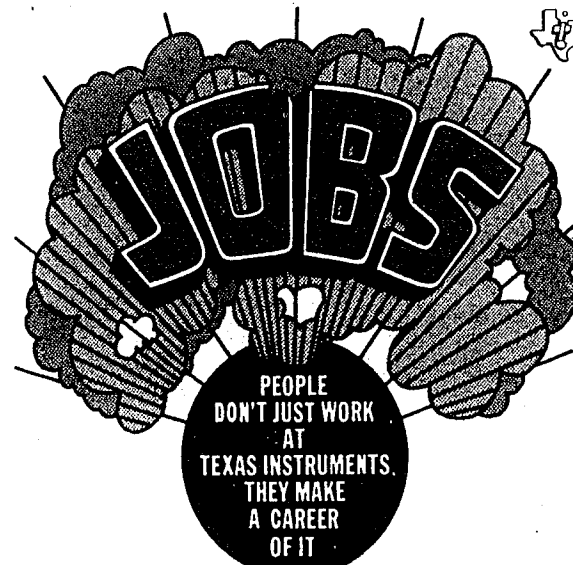
that will bring the moribund peace talks back to life. We hint to Hanoi that progress at the conference table, or a wind-down of the war, will mean faster withdrawal of American troops, while we tell Saigon that the pace will depend on the demonstrated ability of their forces to

replace our own. In the resultant muddle, all we have succeeded in doing is to place the time-table out of our hands into theirs. I say American policy must wait no longer upon the pleasure of either Saigon or Hanoi. It is time to come home!

## Best Of Luck Vandals

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Kathy Jo Jacobs



Diana Aguirre



Glennis Connor

### Balloting for Homecoming Queen tomorrow; five run

The five finalists for the 1969 Homecoming Queen were announced Saturday.

The final voting for the queen will take place tomorrow in the men's living groups and in the SUB. The Homecoming Queen will be named at the rally Thursday night.

#### DIANA AGUIRRE

Diana Aguirre, DG, is a junior majoring in business education and fashion merchandising. She is from Mountain Home.

Miss Aguirre was Pi Kappa Alpha Dream Girl 1968, Miss Campus Chest 1969, a finalist for Military Ball Queen and is the yell queen.

The 5'4" brunette is an ROTC sponsor and social chairman of Delta Gamma. She is a member of Phi Beta Lambda, Roban's Fashion Board and the National College Campus Fashion Board.

#### GLENNIS CONNOR

Glennis Connor, Hays, is a senior elementary education major from Richfield. She attended the College of Idaho, Caldwell, for two years before transferring to the U. of I.

Miss Connor, a 5'5" brunette, is a Daughter of Diana and was a finalist for Military Ball Queen last year.

#### KATHY JO JACOBS

Kathy Jo Jacobs, Alpha Chi, is from Grangeville and is a junior majoring in child development.

Miss Jacobs is the current Miss University of Idaho and was one of the ten semi-finalists in the Miss Idaho pageant. She is the Delta Sig Dream Girl and finished for SAE Violet Queen in 1967.

The 5'5" brunette is rush chairman and Panhellenic representative for Alpha Chi. She is a Daughter of Diana and a member of Roban's Fashion Board.

#### PAT MCGINNIS

Pat McGinnis, Pi Phi, is a junior elementary education major from Idaho Falls.

Miss McGinnis is in Angel Flight and finished for Holly Queen and SAE Violet Queen. She is a social chairman of Pi Beta Phi and has been active in ASUI and AWS committees.

#### JULIE TYLER

Julie Tyler, A Phi, a junior from Tensed is majoring in elementary education.

Miss Tyler, a 5'9" blonde, is in Angel Flight and finished for Holly Queen.

Photos by Fink



Julie Tyler



Pat McGinnis



At a glance