

Houghton Star

VOL. LX No. 21

Houghton College, Houghton, N.Y. 14744, March 29, 1968

Rules discussed at 2nd open forum

The Student Guide was the basis of discussion Tuesday evening in the Senate's second open forum.

Communication, rather than any decision-making action was the purpose of the meeting, President Luckey stated at the start. Dr. Hall, Dean Mills and Mr. Fraser joined him on the forum's panel.

Senate President James Wert indicated that communication on the Student Guide could best be divided into two aspects: revision and general philosophy behind the Student Guide.

Questions from the small gathering of students and faculty did generally fall into these two areas. Under revision, specific questions were asked about the definition of an "excessive hair style" (Answer: excessive hair on the face, on the chin, growing down the neck in a beatnik style); the reasons for no sleeveless dresses, no pool or card playing.

In answering such questions, the administration turned back to the philosophy behind the Student Guide. Dr. Hall explained that sanctions for it come from a variety of sources: the general tenor of evangelical society, the Wesleyan Church, individual convictions and ideas of faculty members, and pressure and desires of students.

The administration was also asked to explain the operation of the Board of Trustees and its relationship to rules and policy. Dr. Luckey explained that under the present set-up, which would probably change when the merging of the Wesleyan Methodist and Pilgrim Holiness churches is accomplished, there is actually two boards. The Local Board of Trustees, made up of the president of the College and 14 others — seven ministers and seven laymen — conducts all major college business except important property and higher fiscal dealings, which are handled by the General Board of Administration. Many decisions, Dr. Luckey further explained, never need to reach the level of the Trustees, for the issues are handled by the faculty. Throughout the system, a majority vote system is used.

Pres. press conference answers questions about development

by David Merritt

In a press conference held Friday, March 15, members of the administration discussed several areas in which they are attempting to aid students.

Construction of the Science Building is expected to begin during Easter vacation while the Campus Center may not be started for another year due to labor shortage. The Bent Cent will be moved to the barn behind Barcus house. In addition, the College is working on a footpath which will run parallel to Centerville Road. The Administration asks students to think more in terms of long-range development of Houghton and to have patience.

At present the College and the telephone company are work-



New York Woodwind Quintet

Woodwind Quintet gives Series concert

Adding another eminent name to the glittering Artist Series roster, the New York Woodwind Quintet brings five virtuosos and the best in American chamber music for the evening of April 19. The Quintet is known over the world as the chief exponent of American chamber music because of its three tours to South America, Europe and Asia.

Members of the ensemble include Samuel Baron, flute; David Glazer, clarinet; Ronald Roseman, oboe; Ralph Froelich, horn and Arthur Weisberg, bassoon. Each is distinguished as a soloist as well as playing in groups ranging from the Symphony of the Air to the New York Pro Musica. Mr. Baron and Mr. Roseman have appeared in Houghton with the Bach Aria Group and the New York Pro Musica respectively.

The Woodwind Quintet is interested in educating their public in the details of small-group playing. To this end they have conducted many clinics and workshops for students of the arts. The Quintet has also pioneered the presentation of educational concerts on television and in schools.

Many new compositions have been written especially for the New York Woodwind Quintet by American composers. Of these and other previous works and adapted music, the group has presented an impressive list of

premieres at the Library of Congress in Washington. Mr. Roseman is a composer as well as a performer and his works have been performed in this country and overseas.

The problem that every small group of highly trained soloists faces of blending each individual style into close harmony has been extraordinarily overcome in the New York Woodwind Quintet. Testimony of previous concerts in Europe states: "Rarely is it given to us to hear a

more homogeneous, better balanced group where the collective virtuosity is so subtle" and "each brought a rich warmth to his individual instrument to form a pattern of exceptional color and vitality."

The New York Woodwind Quintet is in the process of recording their entire repertoire with Everest Records. They have already recorded works by Barber, Etler, Dahl, Francaix, Ibert, Danzi, Hindemith, Wilder and Villa-Lobos.

Houghton takes second in Gordon-Barrington Bowl

by Robert A. Zinke

Five Christian schools participated in the annual Gordon-Barrington Invitational College Bowl last Friday at Gordon College in Massachusetts. A lack of competing schools necessitated a change in format from a single-elimination tournament to a round-robin meet in which the total points determined the winner.

Eastern Nazarene, with three seniors and a soph on the team, led at the close with 1150 points. Houghton, Barrington, Gordon and the King's College followed with 970, 830, 770 and 635 points respectively. Competition remained tight until Eastern Nazarene added 440 points to their score in a massive tally against King's. No team finished without a scar, for Houghton downed Eastern Nazarene in their first round but later bowed to Barrington in a comeback attempt.

Cries of "Ecce verbum" — the adopted team motto — chocolate milk and signs reading "I'm Number 3 — I don't try at all!" added color to the cramped Houghton team during their ten-hour trip to Gordon. Adviser Mr. Roeske accompanied Mark Horton, Norman Campbell, David Eckman, Robert Zinke and captain Hadley Mitchell as the defending champions faced the intellectual barrage of toss-ups and bonus questions. The team searched brain space and tongue tips for answers to such questions as "What element can you drive?" (Mercury — "Mg") and "What land, according to C. S.

Copy space 90.9% (277 col. in.)

Ad space 9.1% (28 col. in.)

Dr. Gaebelein lectures for 1st Academic Conference

by Betty Jo Hall

Problems in aesthetics will be discussed at the first Academic Conference this weekend. Dr. Frank Gaebelein, retired Headmaster of Stony Brook School in Long Island will present formal lectures tonight and tomorrow at 8:00 p.m. A faculty panel tomorrow afternoon at 2:00 will also delve into the subject.

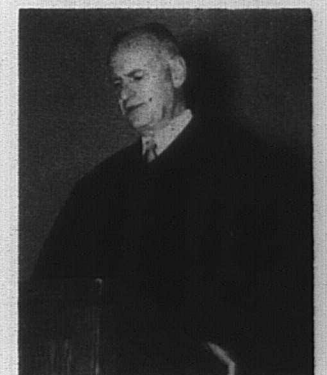
Dr. Gaebelein, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of New York University in 1920, received his A.M. at Harvard University in

1921. He has received honorary degrees from Wheaton College, Reformed Episcopal Theological Seminary, and Houghton College. Besides climbing mountains as a hobby, Dr. Gaebelein has written numerous books and periodical articles, and served on the editorial boards of *Eternity* and *Christianity Today*.

In his lectures, Dr. Gaebelein will develop the ideas on art and literature presented in chapel this morning. Following the lectures, he will answer questions at refreshment periods.

Tomorrow afternoon Dr. Hui-zenga will highlight musical problems in aesthetics as he develops ideas given in an earlier chapel. The faculty panel of Mr. James Barcus, Dr. William Allen, Mr. Abraham Davis, Dr. Bert Hall, Mrs. Marjorie Stockin and Mr. Hugh Paine will present their own aesthetic views. Mr. Warren Woolsey will summarize the faculty discussion.

The foundation laid last week by Dr. Calvin Seerveld, professor of philosophy and theology at Trinity Christian College in Illinois, has already started many students thinking on these problems. The further integration of the book of the semester *The Christian and Aesthetics* by Dr. Clyde Kilby, chairman of the Department of English at Wheaton College, should provide students with a variety of views that will achieve the academic excellence for which the conference committee is striving.



Dr. Frank Gaebelein

Houghton students will vote in national collegiate primary

Who do you want for President? Kennedy, Nixon, Johnson? In chapel on April 24, the student body will have the opportunity to voice its opinion in "Choice '68," a National Collegiate Presidential Primary. "Choice '68" offers college students the opportunity to express their preference for President and give their views on national issues. Every major university and college will be participating; Time will cover the event.

This will provide an excellent opportunity for Houghton students to express their views and compare them with those of other college students. The pol-

itical science department will sponsor the primary; anyone interested in working should contact David Loughery or Professor Lynn Wessel.

Agenda

Tonight & Tomorrow: Academic Conference

Monday: Tuition deposit due.

Senior Recital: Calvin, Minor.

Where were YOU?

Tuesday evening Dr. Luckey, Dr. Hall, Dean Mills and Mr. Fraser graciously participated in an open forum discussion which centered on the reasons behind the rules in the **Student Guide**. They discussed the philosophy which underlines guideline decisions. They talked about the relation of the present set of rules to the Scriptures and the doctrinal position of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. They talked about change — how it has come about and how it can come about.

President James Wert and his fellow members of the Student Senate should be congratulated for instigating this open forum discussion. The dialog was genuinely stimulating and brought to light a beginning understanding of the whys and wherefores of the rules.

Only one major question remains unanswered from Tuesday night's discussion: "Where were YOU?" Were you among the 50 or so interested students and faculty who exhibited their concern

for the well-being of the college by attending the session. Or were you among the 1100 others who seemingly "couldn't be bothered" to attend.

By not taking advantage of the opportunities of open dialog on major campus issues, we are giving up a freedom necessary to the proper functioning of our sub-culture's democracy. If we are unwilling to openly voice our opinions and seek information, we cannot expect anyone in authority to respect us, much less act to resolve campus problems.

Let us not allow our representative democracy to degenerate to the point of uselessness. Rather, let us carefully inspect our true feelings on campus problems in light of the factual information which is given us through media such as open forum discussions. Let us not pass up any opportunity for dialog, lest someday there be no more opportunities.

Balson evaluates myths and facts of Viet Nam crisis

Dear Editor:

The following letter, voluminous as it is, is not an attempt at reprisal. Neither is it an attempt to set myself up as the campus compendium on Vietnamese affairs. However, one of the things I most appreciated from Professor Miller's ethics class (1965) was that he taught his students not to generalize nor emotionalize when faced with an issue, but to resort to the facts and "critically and rigorously evaluate." This letter is my attempt to do that.

Two things must of necessity preface any remarks regarding an attempt to tell the whole history of Vietnam. First, one must remember that the argument over our foreign policy in Vietnam is seen in the perspective of our present time (after experiencing much disillusionment and defeat). Some are thus led to say that what we did in 1954 and in the post-WW II period was wrong in light of the situation in which we find ourselves today. This is not to say that we need not re-evaluate that policy, but rather that we carefully judge the policy of 1954 by the historical situation.

Secondly, in light of the great number of emotional views and conflicting opinions, one must be careful in writing a history that is so woven with the subjective and prescriptive that the real facts, which admittedly are difficult to obtain, can never be seen. In light of this, let us examine the period beginning 1946 when the U.S. formed its policy in Vietnam.

The Basis of Fear

This period after WW II saw the rapid fall of eastern Europe to the Soviet Union ("communism"), which seemed intent on sweeping the whole of Europe. By 1947 the cold war had solidified leading President Truman to proclaim his doctrine that the U.S. would assume the lead in protecting the free peoples of the world. Almost the entire mainland of China had fallen to the "communists" by 1950. The early fifties brought an all-out "communist" offensive in Korea. In light of these facts we thus chose to support the French in their battle against the Viet Minh, who were getting the majority of their support from "communist" China and other "communist" countries like Yugoslavia. Even after our decision to support the Diem regime against "communist" aggression from North Vietnam, historians recorded the nationwide attack on Hungary in 1956 by the armies of "communist" Russia and the crushing of revolt in Poland.

One must place himself in this situation and from there criticize our formulation of policy in regard to what our national interests were at that time. Can one rightly state that our policy was one based on fear springing from the "mania of communism" that swept our country at that time? Or might there be, in fact, a justifiable basis for a "fear" of

"communism"? And perhaps that fear need not be a blind phobia, a "cornered-rat" mania; rather the rationally rooted wariness of an ideology which threatens everywhere.

The Threat

But is there a threat? A critical evaluation of the comments of Andrew Gyorgy (Professor of International Affairs and Member of the Institute of Sino-Soviet Studies, George Washington University) seems especially relevant to the question. In his book **Ideologies in World Affairs** he says: "In the Cold War overt resort to force is quite exceptional and limited primarily to geographically marginal and remote areas (like Vietnam) or to civil war type revolutionary situations of an unusual emergency character. Within this limitation however, the cold war utilizes all the non-military aspects of war. The entire gamut of highly refined economic, political and psychological warfare techniques is fully mobilized and used either in a meticulously planned chronological sequence or — in most cases — paralleling each other and employed in close combination. In a world of relentless psychological warfare campaigns the Cold War stresses the myriad non-military aspects of what has been an exclusively military venture."

Gyorgy also talks of the U.S. being faced with the menace of an ideological movement "totally dedicated to world revolution" and he cautions that "an objective attitude must be maintained concerning the future progress of these ideologies: a strong bias in any direction can so prejudice our study as to make it worthless and even dangerous. We must be able to evaluate not only the strengths of our own democracy, but also of other political systems and ideas." Let's not underestimate that potential for it is by these ideologies that nations pursue their national interests.

The Rulers

In relation to Mr. Miller's claim that the U.S. set up the government in South Vietnam the facts seem to be the following. (See Joseph Buttinger, **Vietnam: A Dragon Embattled** Vol. II, Chap. 11; also Foreign Policy Association Bulletin No. 163 **Vietnam: Is Victory Possible?** 1964) On July 7, 1954 Ngo Dinh Diem replaced Bao Dai as premier of the Bao Dai regime, in which he exerted little power. On October 23, 1955 Diem held a national referendum against Bao Dai and won by collecting 98% of the votes (by methods which would assure Diem of victory; but in light of overwhelming hatred of Bao Dai, he would have won anyway). Three days later Diem was proclaimed President of the new Republic of South Vietnam. Although the U.S. definitely felt that our interests would be served by Diem, we had no actual part in the formation of that government. Our subsequent action was to recognize this government because it served our in-

terest and we along with many others, know of Diem's honesty, patriotism, and nationalism; we then began sending massive military aid which historian Buttinger says had made undeniable achievements by the end of 1956.

Part of that program was Diem's land reform program carried out under the advice of Wolf Ladejinsky, American expert on agrarian reform. The program provided for: land rentals limited to 25% of the main crop; that the tenants' tenure on the land would last for 5 yrs.; that ricelands would be redistributed to tenants and landless peasants paying for it in six interest-free installments. By December 1963, 411,273 hectares (about 1 million acres) out of the total land transferable (436,672 hectares) had been redistributed to 118,525 new owners. It is granted that much of the Diem regime's actions became totally corrupt. According to Wesley R. Fishel (a specialist in Asian politics who served in Vietnam from '54-'58 in a consulting role) in writing for the highly regarded Foreign Policy Association, says, however, that any failures to reform programs can be laid realistically on the terrorist activity of the Viet Cong.

In the countryside sniping, bombing of villages, ruthless tax collecting, short bursts of machine gun fire at night all made and still make the villagers question whether their government really was providing protection. More important was the sporadic killing of villagers and more vital to the real government of Vietnam, the death of village leaders. Bernard Fall (**The Two Vietnams**) reports that even by 1957-58 the Viet Cong had killed 452 village chieftains. **Time** magazine

(Continued on Page Three)



The view from here by Ted and Pete

No, now that I think back I really didn't want to go that night, but there was no resisting as the whole bunch took me in like a drop of quicksilver to a puddle of it and off we went, clambering into the cold station-wagon, talking about how we were going to eat pancakes baby, so many pancakes and eggs and sausage man, we're gonna eat pancakes and the car filled with steam, windows going opaque as we rolled out into a night world of shivering snowflakes.

How we made it I'll never know, everybody talking whose got the money hey I'm gonna break the record not going to chuck never been sick I can put it away as we crawled up the road toward Short Tract trying to keep the steam off the windshield. Kept looking for the lights of Short Tract but never stopped the chatter talked about this girl then the war and the smell of farms and we were a family like no other yet never forgot about those pancakes everyone of us so hungry until we hit Short Tract and realized it didn't have any lights to see but we turned right past the firehouse (strangest little thing you'll ever see with maybe two old trucks inside and a brave naked-red bulb burning on the front) then turned again straight out into nowhere, just dark cold farmland and started wondering what to do if the place was closed but not long before a flashing yellow-white-yellow sign poked up over the hill and baby we knew we were going to eat pancakes, big steaming butter-smothered syrup-drenched buckwheat pancakes. Cars lined the road and filled the parking lot looking like old classic out in the country bar where your age didn't matter and things really moved, so with this uneasy wondering we pulled in and saw that little shack and knew western New York State was here in force to eat pancakes. Tonight's cold wind with snow hurried our little group inside but once inside — man it was warm and filled with smiling people and families, all I could think of was a Christmas eye party with all my friends. There must have been fifty people standing waiting to eat those pancakes and what a smell! Sausage and sizzling ham and a tall, motherly-type woman all smiles and frowns that looked like smiles working on the hot plate griddle, pouring on buckwheat batter for a dozen at one time, filling plate after plate after plate as hungry clean scrubbed-rough pink-cheeked farmers and their kids, the best people in America, smiled and ate those pancakes and joked and talked till the place fairly roared with sounds of a familiar family dinner table. Love breathed. Finally sitting down ordered and watched four or five little girls working for their mother at the griddle, running in and out the kitchen carrying milk and fruit juice and platters piled with pancakes until our turn came and the butter melted so fast and we ate and knew we were living.

Editor's Note: The Pancake house described in "The View" this week is "The Maple Tree Inn" located about six miles from Fillmore just outside of Short Tract, New York.

Campbell directs question to Miller on his position

Dear Editor:

I was not sure when I read the letter by my old friend, Mr. Myron Miller, whether I was reading a doctoral dissertation or a "position paper." In either case, I as a member of this college community, and as an ordinary citizen intensely involved in the affairs of our nation, was deeply disturbed by the naivete shown by the writer in outlining his position on our commitment in South Vietnam.

You see, having been around a few years longer than Mr. Miller, I witnessed the same display of innocence among some of the higher officials of our government in the years before Mr. Hitler took his mask off, and also before it was discovered that that other "comic," "Uncle Joe" Stalin, was secretly rubbing out several million lives of his countrymen — all in the interest of the state.

So this "soft" approach to our friends, the Communists, is not new to me. Consequently, while not claiming to be either a philosopher or a

historian, I feel like directing a few questions to Mr. Miller.

For instance, what is wrong, morally, with our government's trying to prevent a Communist take-over in South Vietnam, in answer to their plea for help?

Why should we not fear an international plot on the part of Communism to dominate the world? Is this not their stated purpose, echoed time and again, and backed up with every ounce of power they possess?

What about Ho Chi Minh? Is there anything in the present situation that would lead us to believe that he is anything but a "thorough-going, hard-core" Communist?

Does the wanton murder of thousands of citizens — not only governing officials, but plain people — demonstrate the "concern and conviction" of Ho Chi Minh that they have the right to enjoy a "better life?"

Why, on the other hand, do screams of outrage arise only when a U.S. bomb misses target and levels a few houses in Hanoi?

Since Mr. Miller cites Czechoslovakia as the very worst that could befall Viet Nam under Ho Chi Minh's benevolent leadership, could he — Mr. Miller — give some reasons why Mr. Novotny was recently unceremoniously dumped — against the protests of Soviet Russia?

And while we are on prophecy, would Mr. Miller kindly give his reasons why he thinks that "with the help of the U.S.," and under Ho's leadership, Viet Nam would become an

"Asian Switzerland?" If ever two countries were at opposite poles in their concepts of government and the right of free ballot by its citizens, these are they.

Can it be possible that Mr. Miller actually meant to compare the U.S. government with the Nazis of Hitler's Germany? This sounds very much like the "guilt by association" technique decried so often by teachers of logic.

Has Mr. Miller, as a Christian pastor, checked recently with Christian missionaries concerning the attitude of South Vietnamese toward the Communists — even before the Tet offensive?

Why, when the country was divided, did thousands of people flee from the North to the South, leaving behind everything they owned?

And, incidentally, what happened to that civil war that Hanoi was supposedly banking on in their attacks on the cities, in which the people would welcome their Communist deliverers with open arms?

Enough questions. Let me say in closing that, even if the assumptions made in this letter were true, the situation is this: We are not living in the Fifties anymore, but in the year of our Lord 1968. What do we do now? Pull out, leaving our Asian friends stranded, our word broken, our image tarnished, opening all Asia to Communist domination?

This, Mr. Editor, is unthinkable, and Mr. Miller, in my opinion, is living some distance away from reality.

Yours sincerely,
Alfred Campbell (Faculty)



Houghton Star



MEMBER

ESTABLISHED FEB., 1909

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Houghton, New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879, and authorized October 10, 1932. Subscription rate: \$2.00 per year.

Works of craftsmen Phelan & Phelan displayed in gallery by Art Department

Appearing in the downstairs foyer of Wesley Chapel until Easter vacation is an exhibit of the works of Mr. Linn Lovejoy Phelan. Mr. Phelan attended Rochester Institute of Technology, Ohio State University and Alfred University. He is presently on leave from the Alfred-Almond Central School, where he has taught for seventeen years. In addition, he is a member of the American Craftsmen Council, and the New York State Craftsmen, among other organizations.

Although Mr. Phelan does canvas work, he is primarily a craftsman and specializes in pottery. Examples of his craftsmanship are also displayed and may be available for purchase. His two-dimensional work employs a great variety of approaches: oil, crayon, collage, wax, melted plastic and pencil drawings to name a few. Each is beautifully designed and reflects a craftsman-like approach. Appearing with Mr. Phelan's

works are paintings by his son, Mr. Andrew L. Phelan. His forte is in the field of photography and art. He composites several photographs which he has taken onto a sensitized canvas and bases his painting on this.

All are cordially invited to view the exhibit, one of many brought to our campus by the art department in an effort to acquaint us with as many different types of art as possible.



Father-Son paintings in Wesley Gallery

Balson's evaluation . . . continued

(Continued from Page Two)

Aug. 25, 1967 reports that in the years 1957-1967 the Vietcong had killed off 15,000 local officials to which the editors say: "Killing the best undermines Saigon's capacity to govern; killing the worst wins the villager's gratitude." Bear in mind that the real problem was that of security, for no matter how much social and economic reform could have been provided, there could be no real substitute for security when a people was living under ruthless terrorism.

Ho

Let us now examine a little more closely the history of the man struggling so hard to achieve "social revolution" for his people. Ho Chi Minh was born in Nghe An Province; local proverb holds that a man born there will oppose anything. During the period of French occupation he was educated in Hue and Saigon, but left Vietnam in 1912 for London. He drifted about the London streets for awhile and then traveled to Paris. Here he is quoted (Time, July 16, 1965) as saying: "At first it was my patriotism which drew me to Lenin and the Third (communist) International. Step by step along the path of struggle I came to understand that only Communism could free the oppressed peoples and workers of the world from the yoke of slavery." (Note Ho's "social revolution").

Just after W.W. I Ho was often seen in the presence of a Chinese student named Chou En Lai. Ho also found opportunity to go to Versailles in 1918 to try and convince Wilson of his country's right of self-determination — but to no avail. Another of his notable activities while in Paris was Ho's co-founding of the French Communist Party in 1920, which would seem to give the French government ample reason to call him a "communist" when he clamored for French aid toward independence after W.W. II.

In 1924 Ho showed up in Moscow and took a course in subversive techniques at Moscow's famous University of the Toilers of the East. Here he also became acquainted with Stalin and later, when he decided to give up life as a student, he went to China with Stalin's agent Mikhail Borodin to train "communist" cadres to infiltrate French-held Indochina. Among those whom he taught at the Canton Whampoa Military Academy was Pham Van Dong, the present Premier of North Vietnam. In 1927 Chiang Kai-shek drove the "communists" underground and for the next 13 years Ho moved back and forth between Russia and China, forming parties, organizing strikes, and spending some time in jail. 1940 Ho returned to Vietnam and began organizing the Viet Minh against the Japanese; during their 5 year occupation he allied himself with the Chinese "communists," the Kuomintang, and the American Office of Strategic Services (which parachuted in a 'force' of 7 men to aid him).

The Free Elections

In light of the alleged nation-wide support of Ho's regime, a matter which plays an important part in discussion of the "free" elections called for at Geneva, let me digress for a moment to a discussion of this matter by Joseph Buttinger in Vietnam: A Dragon Embattled (Volume II). He contends that Ho's program during W.W. II was aimed not at ridding Vietnam of the Japanese (Ho knew by 1944 that the Allies were defeating Japan), but rather was designed to achieve popular support needed for the consolidation of Viet Minh power over the new state. When Ho stated that he

was gathering support for a democratic alliance, he was not lying. He had international support. Who in Vietnam would oppose such a program? What Vietnamese knew of the Viet Minh? The religious leaders (whose support is vital to a united Vietnam) were not going to denounce the Viet Minh who had allied support. The only Vietnamese who knew the Viet Minh were those anti-communist Vietnamese who had been forced into exile in South China, but they had no contacts to get word to their country, nor did they have a strong political base from which to attack the Viet Minh. Their only weapon was the non-effective political argument that their aims of independence and a democratic republic were honest while those of the Viet Minh and their "Communist" leaders were deceptive. As Buttinger says, such an argument "impresses only those already convinced either from experience or through years of anti-communist indoctrination, and neither experience or indoctrination was then the property of the people of Vietnam." Such is the basis of Ho's support, which when later aided by aggression against anti-communist Nationalists, would have supposedly given Ho a victory in the "free" elections not allowed by Diem.

When the war ended, the British and Chinese were given the task of supervising Japanese withdrawal: Britain in the South and China in the North. Although his guerrilla forces highly favored an attack on the Chinese-nationalist troops, Ho called in the French to oust the Chinese — an act which appears to me to have been a move which would make Ho more pliable to French ambitions in Vietnam. August, 1945 Ho proclaimed the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which the French recognized in March, 1946 as being a free state in the Indochina Federation. By December of that year open fighting broke out because of misinterpretations by both the French and Ho of that March agreement. Thus the nine year conflict began.

Two notable events occurred in those years of conflict. After 1949 the Viet Minh began a program of violence and terrorism against non-communist nationalist opposition, especially centering on those of the Catholic faith. In the same year the French began a program to try to attract non-communist support by recognizing the State of Vietnam under its playboy leader Bao Dai. The non-communist nationalists, sensing the ulterior motives of the French, refused any support for Bao Dai, while at the same time rejecting the claims of the Viet Minh.

It is held that President Roosevelt was willing to recognize Vietnam's independence under Ho, but for some reason President Truman never got word of correspondence between Roosevelt and Ho. Might one ask for evidence of Truman's lack of such knowledge? Is it possible that no one in the entire State Department knew of it and no one ever informed Truman of the matter? I would not lay claim to being the authority in regard to this, but my research indicates that the reason Truman backed France during these years was because of the hope that France would give independence to a non-communist Vietnam — not hard to accept in light of Truman's famous doctrine of 1947.

Who is Ho?

I have been led to ponder further the question who this Ho really is. From Mr. Miller's letter one would be led to assume that he is the epitome of right, fighting for his people's "social revolution." The main

contention of his letter is that Ho is a nationalist first and "communist" second. I would like to know how anyone could attempt to gain a "social revolution" in Vietnam without being a nationalist first, when the entire Vietnamese people had and still have the great desire for independence. Admitting then that Ho has to be a nationalist let us examine how he attempted his "social revolution," the definition of which is not clear.

Recall the terrorism that began in 1949 against all non-communist opposition. Note the terrorism against the village leaders. Note also the land reform measures in North Vietnam which led to the crisis there in the summer and fall of 1956. Joseph Buttinger writes: "Nothing in the history of Communist persecutions can equal the scheme contrived in North Vietnam to get rid of as many peasants as possible who owned more than 2 or 3 acres of land." He states that the minimum number reported killed was between 10-15,000 and between 50-100,000 peasants were imprisoned. Bernard Fall (The Two Vietnams) states that "probably close to 50,000 North Vietnamese were executed in connection with the land reform and at least twice as many were arrested and sent to forced labor camps." Time magazine (July 16, 1965) says the number killed may have reached up to 100,000 peasants.

In attempting to rectify the situation Ho's Defense Minister Giap wrote in the Nhan Dan (People's Daily) October 31, 1956 that "We (the Vietnamese 'communists') executed too many honest people. We attacked too large a front and, seeing enemies everywhere, resorted to terror, which became far too widespread." This was not the end. Pick up any factual source and read for yourself the account of mass killings in the villages of South Vietnam where there are no American troops stationed, but where today an unmarked grave of 300 of Ho's people tells a part of the story of the "social revolution" — of which a number of South Vietnamese apparently had no desirable a part.

Another Czechoslovakia?

Consider the claim that with Southeast Asia under Ho, Vietnam would be at the worst another Czechoslovakia. Might one request why this particular analogy was chosen and especially in light of current events in Czechoslovakia, then ask for an explanation of how this applies to the situation in Asia? It is also claimed that upon achieving her "social revolution," Vietnam could become an "independent Asian Switzerland." How valid is this analogy? A glance at an atlas would lead one to believe differently. Switzerland is found settled in the protective Alps, with an amount of vital wealth and resources for which no one in history has considered it worth fighting. South Vietnam, has as we are all too aware, the vital Mekong Delta "rice bowl" which hungry Vietnam and hungry Red China certainly have felt to be a vital interest. Not only that, but the Southeast Asian peninsula stands guard over the Straits of Malacca, part of the vital Japanese shipping lanes. Has not Russia stated that her interests in this region will never allow her to concede it to the U.S.? Are not the stakes higher in Southeast Asia?

Assuming that one could accept all that Mr. Miller proposed, that wrong is completely on our side, that whatever the legal status, our remaining there in Vietnam is the "most morally odious set of behavior that can be imagined," what then should be our course of action? If we follow his logic, the morally right course would be to withdraw, leaving Ho and his

Revolution Report!

by Nora Swindler

The workers among epileptic patients at Craig Colony in Soneya, New York, have recently seen tangible results from their weekly visits; four ladies in recent weeks and one boy this Sunday made professions of faith in Christ.

The major part of this outreach is the expression of concern for these "forgotten ones" in coming each week to teach their afternoon Sunday school classes and in being interested in them and their problems.

Phyllis Jacobson, prayer group coordinator for FMF, this week reports on another aspect of the Revolution of Love:

"The Christian's responsibility to share his knowledge and resources at a time of world crisis — like today — appears crystal clear." This is the position of the Latin America Mission's Evangelist magazine as it recently presented the imminent danger of a world-shortage crisis.

Presently in Latin America, the population doubles every twenty-five years, and approximately two-thirds of her current population have a protein-deficient diet.

Christians are becoming concerned over their responsibility to share their God-given technology and know-how. The Latin American Mission is sponsoring several projects like chicken-hatching programs and Goodwill Caravans to help isolated farming communities improve their agricultural methods.

"Needed also are a series of Spirit-directed solutions to thorny technological problems" (like those God gave Joseph when Egypt faced a seven-year famine). The challenge comes to Christians to contribute their technological qualifications overseas for God's glory.

"communists" full sway. But is this the morally right action?

Effect on the World

A knowledge of the international system causes me to emphasize the fact that no nation operates in an isolated Southeast Asia. One cannot allow himself to view Vietnam without viewing Southeast Asia. One cannot allow himself to think that by the withdrawal of a "defeated" great power, there will be no one to replace the U.S. in the power vacuum. This fact is not unknown to Peking or Hanoi or Moscow, or to the many Asian specialists who realize that Vietnam is not an isolated issue.

On December 20, 1967 a group of 14 political scientists and historians spoke out on this issue. (Among them Edwin Reischauer, William Lockwood, Robert Scalapino, Fred von der Mehde, O. Doak Barnett; see U.S. News and World Report, Jan. 1, 1968). Their resolution argues that the stakes go beyond the 16 million people of Vietnam; any significant gains economically and politically in the ten states of Southeast Asia are due to the crucial presence of the U.S., without whose assistance 200 million people would not have had a chance for free development due to internal-external Communist threats. Cited as examples are the states of Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, South Korea and Taiwan. Who then will fill the power vacuum if we should step out?

The war in Korea proved to the world (perhaps not to Red China) that "Communism" will no longer risk overt acts of aggression. Instead the war to conquer the world takes its form in wars of national liberation and internal subversion. In Time (July 16, 1965) Ho's Defense Minister Giap is quoted as saying: "South Vietnam is the example for National Liberation movements of our times. If it proves possible to defeat the special warfare tested in South Vietnam by the American imperialists, this will mean that it can be defeated everywhere." That same group of Asian scholars mentioned above were unanimous in declaring that to accept Communist victory in Vietnam would be to reveal to forces everywhere that force is the best means for effecting

change. In effect our withdrawal tells the under developed nations of the world that they are up for grabs.

What then does one say? We cannot withdraw and return to isolation. We can no longer be the world's only policeman. Specifically in Asia, we need some source of power to replace our critical, protective presence. We need to aid the development of independent Asian countries, capable of handling what is rightly their vital interest, without the threat of subversive activity. We need to re-evaluate our policy, but not with the negativism of those who with 14 years experience behind them, can now look back and condemn that which we did in 1954. We face crucial times requiring crucial decisions. What we decide must be that which will have lasting significance for the emergence of a free Asia and for the peace which we seek in our world.

In making these decisions let us heed the warning contained in the previous mentioned resolution by the Asian scholars in December, 1967: "One response to such a situation is to pretend that the problems do not exist by withdrawing from them, and in that manner buying psychological solace for the moment at tremendous subsequent cost. Another is to over-act in an effort to reach a quick, simple, final solution."

Sincerely,
Jon Balson (student)

The Purple Onion

SPECIAL

Real Italian made
spaghetti, rolls and salad

50¢

Ambitious track team prepares for 6 meets

by Stephen Coupland

Some people think "duck soup" is a term applied only to 1) KB and 2) teaching and coaching Physical Education. KB may have duck soup but if Coach Rhoades' job is any indication, coaching track at Houghton College will certainly be difficult. Consider: in a period of four weeks he must take a few good runners, a few one-year high school men and a flock of begin-

ners and form an intercollegiate track team.

Track, unlike basketball, has essentially no background at Houghton. Previous meets, class and P-G, involved only a few serious runners, and those who didn't bother going to Letchworth for Sadie Hawkins picnics. This year everybody must be serious and Rhoades is certainly stressing attention to his job.

Cross-country runners comprise the bulk of the team's long-distance men. They will find their intercollegiate work cut out for them, but will find the two-mile run somewhat less strenuous than the four-mile cross-country grind. Sprint and hurdles men are scarce on the now twenty-man team. The few "100," "200," "440," and "880" runners seem to be training very hard. Only two or three men are preparing for the weight events; the pole vault, high jump, and broad jump events also have only a few participants.

About six each of Juniors and Sophomores, and three each of Freshmen and Seniors are preparing for the first away meet, April 20 at Harpur College. The highlights of the six-meet schedule are home matches on May 4 and 18 with RIT and Hobart College.

The lack of support stems from many sources. More than a few good runners are sitting on the wrong side of 2.0 cum and will participate only from the sidelines. An important reason is that, as Rhoades says, "We're calling on the same fellows for two or three sports, and they just can't do it." Such is life in a small college.



Warm-up running for track team

Hirsch to assist Phys. Ed. Dept. in maintenance

Victor Hirsch, as departmental assistant in physical education, will fill a "practical and badly needed position," according to Dr. Willard Smith.

Mr. Hirsch will be in charge of the maintenance of all gym equipment and grounds. He will serve as trainer by administering massages to athletes and by operating the new whirlpool from which he is already "fighting off patients."

Coach George Wells hopes that Mr. Hirsch will aid in the fall coaching responsibilities, primarily in football.

Mr. Hirsch was a pre-medical student at Southern State Teachers' College in South Dakota. He received his mortuary science degree at Williams Institute of Mortuary Science in Kansas City, Kansas, and practiced for twenty-six years in Scotland, South Dakota.

Last year Mr. Hirsch served in Viet Nam as a mortician in Civil Service. He could describe this experience only by saying "it was horrible."

During World War II he was in the Navy Medical Corps and worked with muscular rehabilitation at a hospital on Midway Island.

Hot Pastrami on Rye
F.F., Beverage
\$.99

Eating out is more fun
when you bring a friend.

LIVE MUSIC

CANDLELIGHT

The
Houghton Inn

BANK
where the action is!



STATE BANK OF FILLMORE

FILLMORE, N.Y.

Member F.D.I.C.

Gene's Mobil

MOBIL PRODUCTS

Recapped Tires
plus casing
\$8.95

Houghton College
winter jacket sale
now going on . . .

AT

Houghton College
Bookstore

Juniors get 6-0, take V-ball title in class tourney

by Paul Maurer

As quickly as it began, the volleyball season is over as the class of '69 took their first class championship with a perfect record of 6-0 by beating each other class twice. In their last game Monday night, the Sophomores went down fighting in an effort to give the Juniors their first loss. But the Juniors prevailed in three games 15-13, 13-15, and 15-13. The members of the winning team were: Harvey Reath, captain, Rob Wells, Fred Parks, Lee Dominguez, Jack Kroeze and Dave Beck.

Finishing in a tie for second place were the Sophs and the Frosh with 3-3 records, beating the Seniors twice and each other once while losing twice to the Juniors. The Freshmen and the Sophomore teams each gave the Juniors a tough fight but could not find the right combination to down them. Last in the race was the graduating class who could either not find enough to play or have no spirit left after basketball. They finished winless, 0-6.

The class competition was somewhat lacking this year as most of the best players in the classes decided to play in the longer and easier houseleague. If the classes had a good representation of players there would be more competition. Also, if more games were scheduled, they might draw more to class competition. All in all, the volleyball season ended up a success for the teams involved.

Snarks and Net Knockers achieve perfect records

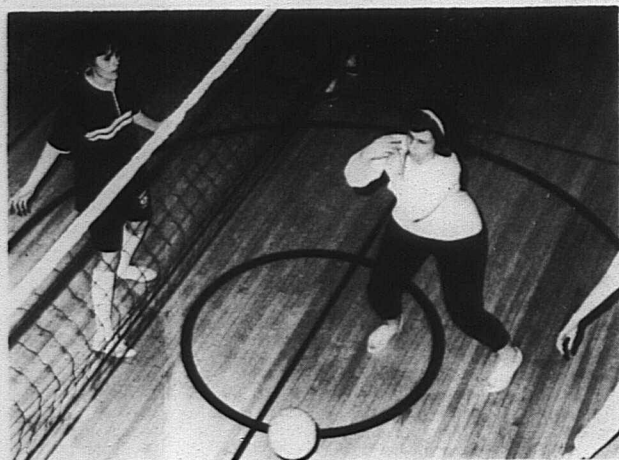
by Ken Woodruff

The regular Houseleague Volleyball season came to a close with the games played Monday night. The playoffs will now begin with the top three teams from each division participating. The six teams will play each other once; the championship will be awarded to the club with the best tournament record.

In the A Division, the Snarks at 8-0, and Fred's Boys, 7-1, have nailed down playoff spots. The third position is up for grabs between the B.V.D.'s and Eddy's Angells, who are both 5-3 at the

present time. A playoff game between the two clubs will be played, and the winner of the game will advance to tournament competition.

From the B Division, the Net Knockers, Rhoades' Runners and the Spike Hards finished 1-2-3 respectively to win their playoff positions. The Net Knockers and the Snarks were the only teams to finish the regular season with spotless records. Therefore, these two teams have to be considered the favorites in the upcoming playoffs.



A lost "save" in girls' V-ball

MAGNANO'S Health and Beauty Store

IN BELFAST

Before going home, come choose from our large selection
of EASTER CANDY

Home made chocolate Rabbits
\$1.29 to \$4.98

Main Street

Belfast, N.Y.

Phone 365-2721

Tralee Restaurant

BELFAST, N. Y.

Dear Students,

Due to many circumstances, I am going to close the Tralee at 2:00 p.m. Friday, March the 29th. I wish to thank you all for your support and kindness to me. I shall always remember you. May God bless and guide you always.

Your friend,
Mary Lewis