

Senate Hearings

Panel Discusses War Causes

By CAROL LOWERY
Staff Writer

The first discussion-hearing on Viet Nam sponsored by the ASUO Senate Public Affairs Committee was held Monday afternoon in the Student Union.

The four panel members from University political groups discussed background facts contributing to the present crisis in Southeast Asia.

The crowd of some 30 people dwindled considerably. At the panel's conclusion when only a dozen people, including five senators, remained.

Senator-at-large Jim Beat moderated the panel which included Randy Cragg of Young Americans for Freedom, Jerry Norton of the Young Republicans, Mary Hamilton of the Faculty-Student Committee to Stop the War in Viet Nam, and Bob Holmes of Students for a Democratic Society.

The students were not spokesmen for their groups on the five questions which made up the agenda.

Question One: How much American aid went to the French before 1954 when the Vietnamese were still fighting to drive the French out? To what extent did American military aid to France during this period arouse an anti-American reaction among the Vietnamese?

During the period from 1950-54 the United States lent \$2.6 billion to France which represented 80 per cent of the cost of the war. The panel agreed that there was little anti-American feeling at this time because the people were not aware of the extent of the American involvement.

The Vietnamese people also looked to Ho Chi Minh as the leader of a genuine national liberation movement, not necessarily Communist - inspired. Miss Hamilton said that Ho told the people that they had two enemies: the French and the U.S.

Question Two: To what extent, if any, did the Viet Cong (the National Liberation Front) evolve out of the old anti-French Viet Minh led by Ho Chi Minh? Is the Viet Cong an indigenous organization or was it before about 1962?

Gragg answered with a "flat no."

The Viet Cong began with Ho and his men, a group of "ethnic South Vietnamese" who were trained in the North and were not united under one leader. He stated that all nationalistic groups in South Viet Nam were anti-Communist.

Miss Hamilton said the National Liberation Front was recognized as representative of both the South and North areas. "It is a party coalition of independence and resistance even though some Communists are included in its membership," she said.

She maintained that the people under Diem's administration were driven to assist the Communists, following his harsh anti-Communist policies conducted throughout the country. It became the NLF in 1960 "in response to Diem terrorism."

Norton did not agree.

He said that the NLF formed a hard core Communist plan group organized for revolt in the South since 1954. He pointed out that a component of the NLF, the People's Revolutionary Party, was devoted to the ideals of the Marx and Lenin. They claimed that the military should be subordinate to the political conflict.

Holmes said that Diem wanted to build his country as a "middle class business society." In his efforts to this end he ignored the peasants and their rights.

Question: What were the

(Continued on page 3)

ASUO Election Workers Needed

Persons interested in working at this Wednesday's election polls may obtain information about available work times and making out of paychecks by calling ext. 1836, preferably between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. today.

There will be a mandatory meeting for all poll workers at 6:30 today in the SU.

Candidates' expense forms are due at 5 p.m. today in room 306 SU.

Student Escapes Rebel Murderers

A former University special student, believed to have been killed more than a year ago by Congolese rebel forces for being an "intellectual," is back in the United States—very much alive.

Medard Aka, one of a group of 13 Congolese students who attended a special teacher training session given by the School of Education during the 1961-62 school year, is presently attending Chapman College in Orange, Calif.

Last week, Pierre Kalombo, one of the Congolese students who had been with Medard in the special program, received a letter from him, sufficiently confirming Medard's livelihood.

Medard had returned to the Congo in the summer of 1962. He taught secondary school English in Leopoldville after returning.

In the fall of 1964, word was received at the University that he had been beheaded by Congolese rebels on Oct. 1 of that year, when they seized Lisala, where Medard was visiting his parents and brothers.

During 1965, Kenneth Ghent, foreign student advisor at the University, began to receive reports that the news of Medard's death were erroneous. But there was no official confirmation at that time.

The reports had said that the rebels singled out Medard as an "intellectual," because he was "too smart," and had been to America, which the rebels considered to be their greatest enemy.

Rebel units of the Stanleyville Congolese People's Republic had seized control of nearly a fifth of the Congo, causing the vast annihilation of "intellectuals" such as Medard Aka.

Index

Editorials	page 6
Classified	page 7
Campus Briefs	page 7
Sports	page 4

Dull Calls for Changes In Structure of U.N.

By ALLEN BAILEY
Associate Editor

"Man must learn to live in peace, or there will be no man," observed University history professor Paul S. Dull Monday.

Dull, who has conducted intensive studies of China for the past 33 years, spoke on "The Asian Dilemma and the United Nations" before an estimated 400 people.

In spite of the dangers which exist in today's world, man has been swayed by "nationalism, and the hallucination of ideology," Dull said.

"Nationalism emasculated efforts to establish the League of Nations" early in the century, even though World War I had killed many people, he explained.

World War II was even more terrible, however, and resulted in the formation of the United Nations.

Dull pointed to several "glaring inaccuracies" found in the basic concepts behind the structure of the United Nations:

- The "big five" on the Security Council who were supposed to guide the U.N. are no longer the most powerful countries in the world, nor are they the largest.

- The end of empires, such as the British Empire, has brought a proliferation of new states.

- The system of international law under which the U.N. was operated was the product of Western culture and not a universal law.

- Perhaps the most important of the problems encountered in the U.N. has been the fact that it is impossible to bring the largest and most powerful of the Afro-Asian nations into the U.N.

"Could the world have afforded not to make

war on Hitler?" the speaker asked. He remarked that it is not enough merely to fight such problems as they arise, but that their causes must be eliminated.

An organization must evolve that will prevent and eradicate the causes of war; however the United Nations is not that organization, and it is not now becoming one, Dull said.

Enough power must be given to the U.N. to prevent the rise to power of any "ignorant madman whose arsenal may include H-bombs," he said, and this could be done by adopting a new charter for the U.N.

Under the new charter, the U.N. should possess sovereign power over its constituent states, he suggested. The Security Council should not have the power of veto, and should include only those countries which are actually the most powerful. He said that both Africa and Asia should be given representation.

International law would have to be modified, so that it is not the Western-oriented system that it is now. Red China would have to be in the United Nations and accept the new charter. Dull gave the latter as the most important step.

"No one . . . would accept such an abandonment of nationalistic ideals, however," Dull emphasized.

If a way is not found to get Red China into the U.N., there is danger that a separate Afro-Asian organization might be formed, and the causes of war would be accentuated even more, he observed.

The white-haired professor then elaborated on "the very real threat that the People's Republic of China (Red China) poses to world peace."

(Continued on page 3)



Paul Dull Discusses U.N., Viet Nam

Photo by Shota Ushio

Pierson Tells Honors College Purpose, Plans

By JOHN DENNY
Staff Writer

The purpose of the University Honors College program is to establish a set of values and attitudes toward learning itself, Stanley A. Pierson, director of the program, stated at the annual Honors College Assembly Monday.

Pierson said grades are de-emphasized in the program so that students will develop the desire to study for learning and not because of grades.

One student commented that that without grades an Honors College student learns more.

"When you get back an ungraded paper with comments on it you wonder what you did wrong on that particular paper."

Pierson brought up some ideas for Honor College students to think about:

The possibility of the elimination of grades for freshman students in the college, Pierson feels, should be discussed. A student commented that with the present system some freshmen who enter the Honors College after having accumulated a four point GPA in high school, receive a C in an Honors College course, and drop out of the school.

Pierson suggested that honor students also discuss the possibility of using the honor system in their courses. No proctors would then be needed for exams, he added. A student brought up the advantage of having more take-home examinations with the adopting of the honor system.

Honor students should feel free to turn in suggestions for new courses or programs and to voice their criticisms of the Honors College program, the HC director concluded.

Elections for positions on the Honors College Advisory board are planned for Feb. 23.

Dorm Protests Counselors' Acts

By JIM SELLERS
Staff Writer

The curtains of the Henderson Hall lounge were drawn Monday night as 30 residents met, following a sit-in before a counselor's door, to discuss what President Jake Warsaw called "on-the-spot camping."

Allegations of sweeping and unfair camping policy and invasions of privacy on the part of Henderson's counselors provoked the meeting.

"If we want to win this camping issue, we're going to have to get some demands," Rod Worden said. Worden, who assumed leadership of the meeting, said that an "open policy on camping" was the issue.

Counselor George Lane entered the lounge only to be greeted by a motion "for a vote to kick George out."

"I stand on my right as a resident to stay in the lounge," Lane protested. He was asked to remain.

The residents voiced charges of camping for minor infractions, threats of group camping for individual violations, and willful destruction by a counselor of a poem protesting his policies. Another resident, claiming that he was the "biggest offender," said he was "perfectly satisfied" with the counselors' performance and asked that the group co-operate with them.

Lane said, however, that the issue was not camping, but enforcement of the dorm's regulations.

A Henderson Hall student court and a listing of what actions constitute grounds for camping were suggested, but no vote was taken.