

Viet Nam: Land Of Beauty Crawling With Death

By HUGH MULLIGAN

SAIGON, South Viet Nam (AP)—What's it like, this land where nearly 130,000 American military men now find themselves?

Some of it is unbelievably lovely.

The mountains in the west, sweeping toward the border of Laos, rise to 7,000 feet and are as dark green and deeply forested as the Canadian Rockies in summer.

The coastal plains on the east, all the way from the 17th Parallel at the border of North Viet Nam, south almost to Saigon, run down to jewel-like bays as beautiful as any in the Caribbean. These abound in broad, empty beaches that would tempt the imagination of a master builder.

In between, almost at the dead center of Viet Nam, lies elephant country, wide expanse of flat plains tufted with tall grass. Just to the north of that is tiger country, deep jungles where in the days before there was a war hunters used to come to hang on

their belts the most prized of all trophies: a tiger paw.

South is the Mekong River delta. Broad muddy rivers running down to the South China Sea in countless rivulets and irrigating a land lush enough in peacetime to feed much of Southeast Asia. The delta occupies one fourth of Viet Nam's land area and is home to two-thirds of its population.

Here indeed is the inscrutable East of the tourist posters. Flooded rice paddies mirror the merciless noonday sun. Teeming grass-hut villages sit on the banks of swift-running estuaries. Thunderheads pile up the afternoon monsoon in a vast brooding sky. Water buffaloes pull ancient plows. Sampans and junks in an endless proliferation swim the muddy canals. Dense mangrove swamps swarm with lizards and snakes. Women in coolie hats carry enormous loads at each end of a shoulder pole.

Then there is the other side to the delta

never shown in the tourist brochures: sand-bagged outposts silhouetted in the glare of flares slowly parachuting to earth in a night attack, schools and churches ringed with concertinas of barbed wire, the bodies of the dead wrapped up in rubber ponchos and stacked along a bridge after a Viet Cong raid.

South Viet Nam is roughly shaped like a sea serpent and almost the size of the State of Washington or Missouri in land mass. It is a country of painful contrasts and glaring contradictions.

Since the Viet Cong began blowing up the bridges and ambushing the convoys, many of the roads don't go any place. The railroad that used to go from Saigon in the south to Hue in the north ends in a tangle of ripped-up track a few miles outside each city.

Still, no matter how unfriendly the terrain as far as Viet Cong infiltrators go, rickety tourist buses traverse what's left of the dusty roads, jammed beyond belief with passengers,

loaded with all sorts of bags, boxes and trunks, including bicycles strapped to the roof.

And always, as the bus rumbles along, someone is climbing out the window onto the roof to get at a piece of luggage.

The residents of Saigon, still a gray city despite the war, love to go for a drive on Sunday.

Today the road only goes to Bien Hoa, 14 miles to the east. That doesn't stop the Sunday drivers. All of Saigon, it seems, drives back and forth along the road to Bien Hoa every Sunday, creating a massive traffic jam that includes 20 police squad cars the U. S. government gave the Vietnamese police to catch speeders in the days when there was any place to speed to.

An agronomist looking at a map of Viet Nam would have quiet a different view of the country than the Sunday driver or the big-game hunter—or, for that matter, the military tactician.

He could follow the rice paddies of the

delta north beyond Saigon to well-ordered rubber and coffee plantations, and going steadily north continue in crop progression to the vegetable and truck farms around Dalat, the tea plantations of the middle plateau between the mountains and the coastal plains, and finally the barren, deforested hills of the north around Da Nang and Hue.

The view that most Americans get must necessarily be the military view of the countryside.

Any infantryman who managed to fight in all four corps areas would find himself more often in rice paddies than in dense jungles. He would probably never get to see a tiger or an elephant, only rarely a cobra or a python, but would have a rather wide acquaintance with leeches, mosquitos, cockroaches and rats.

He would probably conclude that Viet Nam is not nearly so hot as he thought it was going to be, thanks to breezes, and not nearly so wet as he thought it was going to be, even in the monsoon season.



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202 Years Of Service

Food Veterans Able

By BOB PALMER
Battalion Staff Writer

The Food Services Department of Texas A&M employs six men who have a combined total 202 years of experience.

All of the men have worked over 30 years at A&M, giving this department more 30-year men than any other, according to Col. Fred Dollar, head of Food Service.

The six are William P. Yeager, Paul Lopez Rodriguez, John Dewey Tubbs, Leo Grimaldo, Harold Shelly and Pedro Garcia.

William Yeager started working at A&M on September 14, 1935 as a vegetable helper, and by 1940 he had worked in all the departments of the kitchen. He is the head chef in Sbsisa Dining Hall. Yeager

Pete Garcia says that he "enjoyed all my years taking care of the Aggies," and there are plenty of those, all 30.

Paul Rodriguez has been there even longer. He has worked 36 years in the food service. Beginning as a store room keeper, he now holds the position of Supervisor III class, the top category, in Sbsisa.

John Tubbs came to A&M in 1932, working on insulation in the power plant. In June of 1939 he acquired the job of maintenance supervisor in the food service department, and has held that job ever since.

Leo Grimaldo is another class III supervisor who began at the bottom. Starting in 1934 as



FOOD SERVICE OLDTIMERS

These five men are senior employees in the Department of Food Services, each having served more than 30 years. From left are William Yeager, Harold Shelly, John Dewey Tubbs, Paul Lopez Rodriguez and Leo Grimaldo.

what is presently called a food service worker, he worked his way to the top with only a short hitch in the Navy interrupting his time here.

Harold Shelly is the rabbit man of Sbsisa. That is, he is in charge of salads. First coming to A&M in 1927, he worked in the Agricultural Engineering Department, then transferred over to Food Service in 1931.

Pedro Garcia, who began work-

ing for Food Service by cleaning in Sbsisa, is now 34 years later head vegetable cook in Duncan Hall. He says he has enjoyed his experience and hopes to work another 34 years.

These are only a few of the men who have worked in the food services department that have gone on to top positions.

Even A&M President Earl Rudder was a "Sbsisa volunteer" during his student days here.

Aggies Seek Second Against Red Raiders

Lubbock Sellout Expected

By LARRY R. JERDEN
Battalion Sports Editor

The Aggies will try to make it two in a row and keep things happening Saturday night when they meet the Texas Tech Red Raiders in Jones Stadium in Lubbock.

Tech will be hungry for victory before an expected sellout crowd of 41,500 after receiving a 33-7 drubbing from Texas in Austin last Saturday. Both teams go into the game with a 1-1 record for the season. Tech won its opener over Kansas in a three-quarter contest, 26-7.

Tech coach J. T. King has 24 lettermen returning from a team that led the league in offense last year with a 297 yards-per-game average. Led by Halfback Donny Anderson, Tech won last year's game 16-12 in Kyle Field.

Anderson, the Red Raiders' All-America candidate, led the SWC in rushing last year with a total of 966 yards, and placed third in total offense. In 1964 he scored seven touchdowns, led the conference in kickoff returns, was fourth in pass receiving and fourth in punting.

Calling signals for the Raider offense will be Tom Wilson. The strong Tech running game will be aided by halfback Johnny Agan and 210-pound fullback Andy Reed.

Tech's offense will operate behind a forward wall averaging 210 pounds on tackle-to-tackle. This line will be opposed by an Aggie string weighing 198 pounds per man.

When the Aggies have the ball, their line will give away four pounds per man, 204-208, to the Tech defensive wall.

The Aggies, for the second game in a row, escaped without serious injury and will start essentially the same units that faced LSU and Georgia Tech.

Harry Ledbetter, third in SWC total offense and passing, will guide the attack, with Dan Schneider starting at fullback. Dan Westerfield and Jim Stabler will alternate at strongside back, with Bill Sallee, Lloyd Curington and Stabler three-deep in the weakside back spot.

Ken "Dude" McLean, the SWC's number two pass receiver, will start at the weakside end. John Poss is at strongside end and Ted Nelson will be available for high-speed duties.

Aggie punter, Phil Scoggin, has a 39.3 yard average on 15 kicks, placing him fourth in the conference. Tech's Anderson is third with 11 boots and a 39.6 average.

The Aggies will leave for Lubbock from Easterwood Airport early Friday afternoon and will return after the game.

BATT PICKS

GAME	DROMGOOLE	GARCIA	DeFRANK	JERDEN
A&M-Tech	A&M 14-7	A&M 13-8	A&M 20-13	A&M 13-9
TCU-Ark.	Ark. 24-0	Ark. 19-10	Ark. 27-0	Ark. 20-3
Baylor-Fla. St.	Baylor 31-16	Baylor 21-10	Baylor 28-8	Baylor 14-7
Duke-Rice	Duke 10-0	Duke 14-8	Duke 20-0	Duke 21-3
Purdue-SMU	Purdue 52-0	Purdue 42-0	Purdue 38-0	Purdue 49-0
Ind.-Texas	Texas 28-7	Texas 30-6	Texas 40-0	Texas 18-7
LSU-Fla.	LSU 14-13	LSU 21-6	LSU 14-6	LSU 10-0
Ala.-Miss.	Ala. 20-15	Ala. 22-14	Ala. 21-10	Ala. 21-7
Navy-Okla.	Navy 15-7	Okla. 13-10	Okla. 16-6	Navy 14-13
Neb.-Iowa St.	Neb. 21-0	Neb. 24-13	Neb. 26-0	Neb. 18-7
PCT.	7-3	6-4	8-2	7-3

News Analysis

Congress Dull Yet Busy

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP) — This session of Congress, heading toward a close now, has been the dullest in memory and at the same time the most productive in more than 30 years.

Next year will probably be equally dull, if not as productive. For 1966 is a congressional election year and President Johnson, instead of leading the members down as he did this year, may let them go home early to campaign.

No other Congress in this century, outside of wartime, could match this year's performance unless perhaps it was the one President Franklin D. Roosevelt dealt with in his first few months after taking office in 1933.

Then, with the country in depression chaos, Congress let the

president write his own ticket and railroaded through what he wanted to get the nation moving.

But much of what it did was subsequently knocked out by one of the most reactionary Supreme Courts in history, which led to Roosevelt's fight with the court. Then the court changed its tune.

It began approving the far-reaching legislation — like the Social Security and Labor Relations acts — which Congress at a much slower pace began passing in 1935.

It's different now, due to a change in American thinking, the needs of the times and the personnel of the court. There's no reason to think this court won't uphold all the legislation passed this year if any is tested.

What made this year dull was that, while tremendous pieces of legislation were rammed through,

there was little real conflict. There were two main reasons for this: Johnson's skill in dealing with Congress and the huge Democratic majorities in the House and Senate.

Besides, much that Johnson proposed and Congress approved had been long debated before he took office. In short, the country had been heading toward it.

Some people don't like Johnson personally, and many are indifferent to him personally. But it's a rare one who won't admit he is an extraordinary politician and perhaps the hardest-working president in history.

And no other president was better prepared for understanding Congress — which means knowing the individual members' strengths, weaknesses and interests — than Johnson. He had served in Congress 33 years.

Since in both houses Democrats outnumbered Republicans by more than two to one, this gave Johnson a steamroller to start with and left the Republicans more or less impotent.

Besides, even in the public relations job of getting its views across, the Republican leadership in the House has been pretty inept. Its views are hackneyed, a true hangover from the past.

All this helped Johnson. But in the Senate, where Democratic presidents in the past suffered anguished ordeals from Republican opposition, the Republican leader, Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, has done for Johnson what Johnson did for President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Dirksen has been cooperative. This was the policy Johnson followed from 1955 to 1961 when he was Senate majority leader and Eisenhower was in the White House.

The Johnson-Dirksen tactics were a drastic switch from what the country had been used to for years.

Republicans in the Senate gave Democratic President Woodrow Wilson the miseries. Roosevelt had trouble with the Republicans. And GOP Sens. Robert A. Taft and Joseph R. McCarthy were always on President Harry S. Truman's back.

Deadline Scheduled Oct. 12 For Rhodes Grant Hopefuls

Students interested in applying for a 1965 Rhodes Scholarship should contact Dr. Richard H. Ballinger, university representative, in Room 302-C of the Academic Building before Oct. 12.

Amendment Group Includes 3 Aggies

Three eminent Texas Aggies have accepted membership on the statewide Committee for Amendment One, A&M President Earl Rudder announced Wednesday.

The men are H. B. Zachary, J. Harold Dunn and Roy B. Davis.

Slated for voting in the November elections, the amendment provides constitutionally based building funds for state-financed senior colleges and universities. "We are fortunate to have such men on this vital committee," Rudder said.

"The state schools are facing a 120 per cent increase in the number of students in the next 10 years, and we must build for the future," the A&M president said. "If we do not build for the future, we will start turning students away for lack of room. That is why so many leading Texans are working to assure votes for Amendment One."

A grade point ratio of 2.5 or better is considered desirable for application. The recipient of a scholarship pursues a degree at the University of Oxford, usually for a period of two years.

A stipend of 900 pounds or approximately \$2,500 is awarded to Rhodes Scholars.

To be eligible, a candidate must be a male citizen of the United States, unmarried, between 18-24, and have at least a junior standing at a recognized college or university.

The founder of the program, Cecil Rhodes, laid down these qualities he desired in his beneficiaries: literary or scholastic attainments, qualities of manhood, truthfulness, courage, kindness, exhibition of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his fellows, and physical vigor, as shown by fondness for and success in sports.

The essence of the requirements is sound character and integrity of character founded upon sound intellect. Rhodes' wish was that his scholars would come "to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim." Furthermore, he specifies that "no student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a scholarship on account of his race or religious opinions."

Only two Rhodes Scholars have come from A&M. Charles W.

Thomas, a 1912 graduate, was the former head of the Department of Engineering at New York State Teacher's College. Jack E. Brooks, who was graduated in 1947, is now the senior staff engineer for Space Technological Laboratory, Inc. at Redondo Beach, Calif.

Seniors Must File Degree Intentions

All students, both graduate and undergraduate, who expect to receive degrees at the end of the fall semester 1965 must make formal application for their appropriate degrees no later than 5 p.m. Nov. 1.

Undergraduate candidates file for their degrees in the Registrar's Office while candidates for advanced degrees must make application in both the Registrar's Office and in the Graduate Dean's Office.

Undergraduate candidates are reminded that Nov. 1 is also the deadline for registering for the Graduate Record Examination which is a part of graduation requirements. Registration for the GRE will take place at the Counseling and Testing Center, Room 107, Academic Building, but before this can be accomplished, the applicant must report to the University Fiscal Office and pay an \$8 graduation fee.