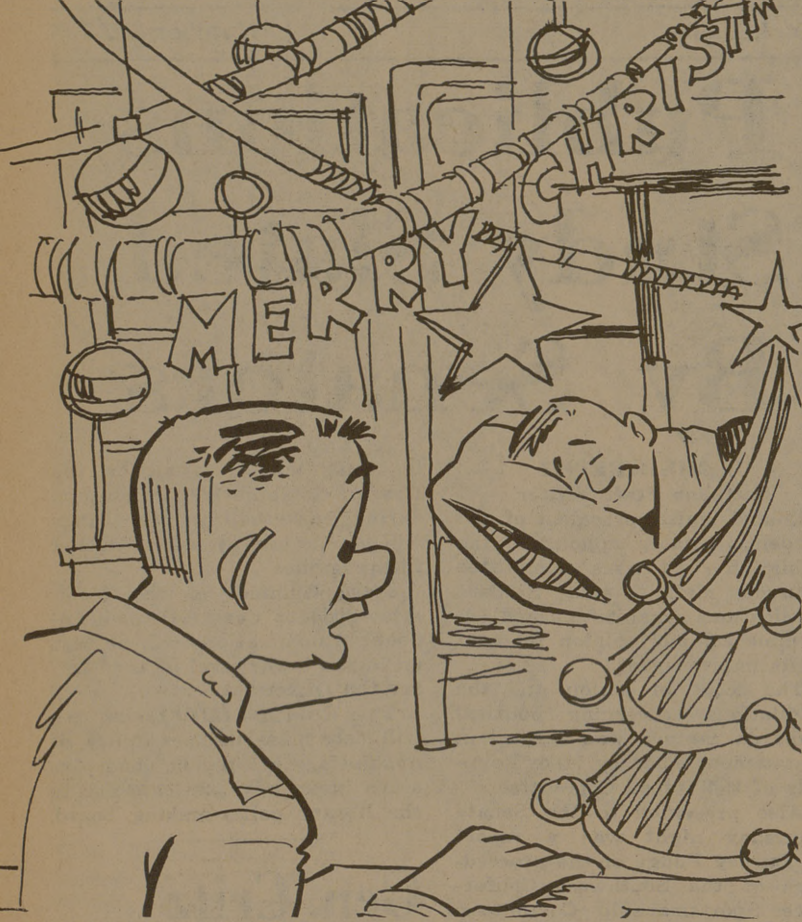


CADET SLOUCH

by Jim Earle



"I think th' time has come for us to face a certain problem . . ."

Chinese Students Favor American Viet Nam Action

By JOE LEMMING
Battalion Staff Writer

During the Christmas holidays, Americans briefly attempted to forget the all too realistic problems of the Vietnamese war, and the cancerous rise of "peace" demonstrators in several American colleges.

Like stones dropped into a pool of calm water, the ripples of these dilemmas are felt abroad, and other nations judge the United States by her overseas actions.

What are the opinions being formed about United States policy? Many Americans wonder. As an attempt at answering a portion of this question, four Chinese graduate students at A&M were asked their views on the difficult issues.

Because of their Asiatic origin, their opinion of Viet Nam and communism are significant. Also, all four served as officers in the Nationalist Chinese Army, and are familiar with military operations.

The four students were first asked if they thought America was justified in stepping into Viet Nam.

"The Communists want to control the world, so Americans must fight. If the United States does not, she will give up Thailand and Malaysia, and finally the American territory itself," commented Fa-Chung Wang, 26, Department of Physics.

The four agreed the United States should be in Viet Nam, but

said Viet Nam was only a front, and the real heart of the problem comes from Red China.

"The keypoint is Red China," said Robert Chen, 26, Department of Civil Engineering. "If the United States really wants to win, they must fight Red China directly."

"The United States cannot defeat the Viet Cong by bombing Hanoi, because Red China is supporting the North Vietnamese," adds W. S. Chang, 26, Department of Civil Engineering.

Ming Hung You, 30, Department of Genetics, claims the Viet Cong propaganda program tells the Vietnamese people to dislike the democratic South Vietnamese, because the Southerners are supposedly helping the Americans colonize Viet Nam, as the French did once before.

"I believe the Americans should launch a stronger offensive in the war, for if the United States doesn't the war will go on for a long time," You said.

All were in agreement about demonstrations staged at certain American colleges.

"The college students believe in what they are doing, but they don't understand the true situation," Chen pointed out.

"Their actions are understandable," Wang asserted, "because nobody likes fighting at the risk of their own life. Other people should explain to them that it is necessary to America's freedom that they fight."

Lani Presswood

Education Tax Relief: Long-Overdue Plan

Now that the Christmas holidays have come and gone, can mid-term be far behind?

The annual arrival of mid-term heralds good tidings for most, because a five-month burden has been lifted and a new lineup of courses and profs can be anticipated.

But the semester break is also a time of concern for many of those who face the prospect of shelling out at registration for the next four months of academic life. Every student handles this economic problem a little bit differently but a majority depend on some amount of help from their parents.

In many cases this help is the deciding factor in whether a collegian can stay in the school of his choice.

Parents of college students often encounter a real financial squeeze for their efforts but help may at last be on the way.

Connecticut Senator Abraham Ribicoff plans to push for a "tuition tax credit" bill when Congress reconvenes later in the month. He started the legislative wheels moving on his bill last year and should stand a good chance of success this time around.

If you plan to fire off any letters to your congressman this session you could do worse than pick this particular bill to support.

In the form the bill took last year, tax credit is given the parent for the first \$1,500 he pays annually for tuition, fees, books and supplies per college student. The actual amount of the credit breaks down like this: 75 per cent of the first \$200, 25 per cent of the next \$300, and 10 per cent of the next \$1,000.

Maximum credit allowed a parent is \$325 per year.

This is not just a tax deduction now, this \$325 is cold cash which is subtracted from the amount of income taxes the parent owes. In other words, if the parent had to pay \$1,000 in income taxes but was eligible for the maximum tuition tax benefit, he would only pay \$675.

The bill would apply not only to parents but to any individual who contributed part of his income to help a college student defray necessary expenses.

Sixty-two per cent of the dollar relief would go to families in the \$3,000-\$10,000 income bracket, with 91 per cent of the benefit going to families with annual incomes under \$20,000.

This proposal seems to be a sensible, equitable long-overdue plan to benefit American higher education and those seeking it. There is only one apparent question dissenters could raise—how much would such a program cost the federal government?

Cost of the measure to the Treasury has been estimated at \$750 million for the first year, rising to \$1.25 billion by the fifth year. This figure of \$750 million represents only 9 per cent of what Washington outlayed for higher education back in 1962. In 10 years, some observers predict the government will be spending over \$20 billion annually to finance higher education.

You can't put a definite price tag on what higher education is worth to America, or any other country. But it is upon education that we have rested our hopes for the future of mankind.

The cost of higher education will continue to accelerate as

enrollment increases and operating expenses mount higher and higher. Both private and state-supported schools are being forced to hike their tuition rates and fees to keep up with the spiraling cost of providing a quality college education.

Federal aid to education is a valuable contribution and it will become even more so in the future. But the proposed tuition tax credit bill helps serve the same purpose and does it without the waste and inefficiency of benefits channeled down through the tunnel of bureaucracy.

Senator Ribicoff's bill, if passed, will be an encouraging important step, but hopefully it will only be a first one.

College Students Favor Republicans

While the large majority of U. S. college students and their faculty agree that President Lyndon B. Johnson will be re-elected to a second term, the students favor a Republican candidate. This is the finding of the Playboy College Opinion Survey—covering 200 campuses, including Texas A&M—conducted one week after the election of John V. Lindsay as mayor of New York City.

The survey shows a majority of the students—55 per cent—would vote for a Republican candidate in 1968. On the other hand, 66 per cent of the faculty would prefer a Democratic candidate.

Despite their preference, however, 91 per cent of the students believe that a Democratic candidate will win the election. Eighty-six per cent concede the election to Mr. Johnson while 5 per cent think Sen. Robert Kennedy of New York might win.

Among the faculty polled, 95 per cent believe that the Democratic party will again be victorious, and only 1 per cent of these believe it will be someone other than Johnson.

The Playboy College Opinion Survey also asked "Since American males are eligible for the draft at the age of 18 and are serving their country, should the legal voting age be lowered to 18 years in all states?" Only 55 per cent of both the students and faculty agreed this should become law. The principal reason offered by the survey's respondents against the lowering of the voting age was that intellectual maturity is more important than physical maturity.

Of those students who chose Republican candidates, 11 per cent cast their ballots for Barry Goldwater, 10 per cent for New York Mayor Lindsay, 9 per cent for Gov. William Scranton of Pennsylvania, 8 per cent for Michigan Governor George Romney, 8 per cent for former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, 4 per cent for Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon and 4 per cent for Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

Among the students who prefer the Democratic party in 1968, 29 per cent chose Mr. Johnson as their favorite candidate; 12 per cent, Sen. Kennedy; 2 per cent, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, and 1 per cent, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

Among faculty members who prefer a Democratic candidate, 48 per cent selected Mr. Johnson as their favorite; 9 per cent, Mr. Humphrey; and 6 per cent, Sen. Kennedy.

Nine per cent of the Republican-oriented faculty members chose Gov. Romney; 7 per cent, Gov. Scranton; 6 per cent, Goldwater; 5 per cent, Nixon; 4 per cent, Lindsay; 1 per cent, Gov. Hatfield; and 1 per cent, Gov. Rockefeller.

Of the 9 per cent of students

Sen. Yarborough Reviews Congress' Major Actions, Predicts Bright Future

By SEN. RALPH YARBOROUGH

As we turn the Calendar to a New Year, millions of Texans will have a brighter future as a result of the many major laws which we passed during the first session of the 89th Congress.

The prospects of the New Year are filled with hope and prosperity as we look back on 1965 as a year of progress for the United States and the American people.

As we begin the second session of the 89th Congress in January, the following are among the millions of Americans whose lives will be changed by the new federal legislation:

SCHOOL CHILDREN will have better educations because of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

COLLEGE STUDENTS will have better opportunities through the Higher Education and the extended National Defense Education Act.

HANDICAPPED persons will be better rehabilitated because of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

UNSKILLED WORKERS can be re-employed with new job qualifications under the expanded Manpower Development and Training Act.

SMALL BUSINESSMEN will benefit from increases to the Small Business Administration's loan fund.

CONSUMERS will all have more money in their pockets from the Excise Tax Reduction Bill.

RESIDENTS OF DEPRESSED AREAS will have new hopes of prosperity under the Public Works and Economic Development Act.

VOCATIONAL STUDENTS can get loans under the Vocational Education Act.

POSTAL WORKERS AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES will be paid better under the new Federal Employees Pay Act.

FARMERS AND RANCHERS will receive improved benefits under the new Farm Bill.

DISABLED VETERANS will get more money under the Disability Compensation increase.

SOCIAL SECURITY RECIPIENTS will receive a 7 per cent increase as a result of the new Social Security Amendments.

OLDER AMERICANS will receive better medical treatment under the new Medicare Law as well as better housing facilities under the Omnibus Housing Law.

UNDERPRIVILEGED AND POVERTY STRICKEN Americans will be given new opportunities under the Economic Opportunity Act Programs.

MENTALLY ILL AND MENTALLY RETARDED Americans will have increased hopes under the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Facilities Act.

RURAL RESIDENTS benefit from the continued REA, Farmers Home Administration, and loans under the Housing and Urban Development Act.

ALL AMERICANS will benefit from the Drug Abuse Control Act stopping illegal traffic in drugs.

SERVICEMEN will get better pay and benefits from the Military Pay Raise.

ALL AMERICANS will be better off because of the programs instituted under the Highway Beautification Act.

ALL AMERICANS will benefit from the Air Pollution Act and the Water Pollution Bill.

Name Change

(Continued from Page 1)

Dallas area with its complex system of government agencies," he noted. "This indeed offers fertile possibilities for Arlington State to participate in."

Despite only a 300 student increase over last year's 11,500 (caused by limiting size of the freshman class for the first time), skyrocketing enrollment will continue to be the biggest headache confronting school officials for the next few years. The classrooms were overflowing last year and help will not be forthcoming until the mathematics-language building is completed in the fall of 1967.

But Woolf is confident the hookup with UT will help ASC in its quest to become a first-rate institution.

"The Board of Regents and chancellor have exhibited a very positive approach to our develop-

ment and see the potential of our institution for the future," he said. "They understand the significance of our geographic location and the impact this has in structuring our academic program. They are not only willing—they are insistent that Arlington State College be developed into an outstanding high-quality school in all aspects, and we are very optimistic and confident for the future."

Flowers Named VP Of Vet Association

Dr. A. I. Flowers, head of the Department of Veterinary Public Health, has been elected first vice president of the Texas Veterinary Medical Association.

Flowers and other officers will be installed at the annual convention in Corpus Christi Feb. 7.

At the Movies

with Lani Presswood

One word best describes "The Knack." Well, make it two words.

Far out. This British comedy, the current offering at the Campus Theater, captured first prize honors at the 1965 Cannes Film Festival.

It's offbeat, kooky, and zesty. And also good in a strange sort of way.

Director Richard Lester has put together a refreshing, original, avant-garde film which has its moments but also its let-downs.

Lester, who earlier gave the world "Help" and "Hard Day's Night," throws out Robert's Rules of Order completely this time. He employs such devices as subtitles, Keystone cop-type chases, sudden scene shifts, backward action, and speeded-up sequences.

The "knack," as you have already guessed, is the ability to woo and win women. Rita ("Taste of Honey") Tushingham becomes the target of a couple of roommates, one with the knack and the other without.

A tight-fitting suit, long hair, and a calm nerveless air of detachment mark the former, a

guy who just calls himself Tondel. Tondel's prowess at attracting the opposite sex is really something else.

He spends most of his time leading buxom British lasses into his room "to listen to records," motorboating out to an island pulling three lady water-skiers, or donning a pair of sunglasses and motorcycling off to who knows where with an attractive traveling companion.

Collin, who owns the house Tondel rooms in, cuts a far different figure. He's a tall, lanky, uncoordinated schoolteacher who spends a good deal of the show trying to find out just what the knack is.

One more madcap, a nutty Irishman named Tom, rounds out the four characters who dominate the movie. Tom is really the farthest out of the group. His most noticeable trait is an obsession to paint everything a light color. Browns especially, Tom doesn't go for browns at all.

These four race through what is either a very deep or very shallow plot and I'm inclined to go along with the latter. The quality of this movie doesn't come to be found in the complete whole, but rather in several in-

dividual scenes which sparkle briefly but brilliantly.

One is the chase episode, which finds Tom and Collin running frantically after the other two, who are speeding away on a motorcycle. The two pursuers are determined to rescue the unsuspecting country girl from the seous clutches of the guy with the knack.

Another memorable interlude has the girl's vocabulary dwindling to one word—"rape"—and she keeps repeating it, with different levels of volume and inflection. Naturally, every time she says it out in public the three guys cringe and pretend to be thoroughly absorbed in say, picking up leaves off the grass.

To give you some idea of how far out "The Knack" really is, it makes "What's New, Pussycat?" seem like an orderly, ordinary, orthodox show.

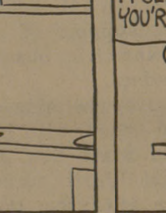
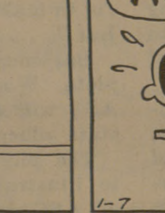
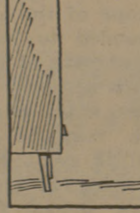
Yet beneath this kaleidoscope of offbeat antics runs a unifying undercurrent, a suitably subtle message which says "viva youth" and "viva life" and then equates the two.

Another equation is that funny scenes equal an enjoyable movie, and "The Knack" does contain enough high spots to place it in that category.

PEANUTS

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PEANUTS



By Charles M. Schulz