



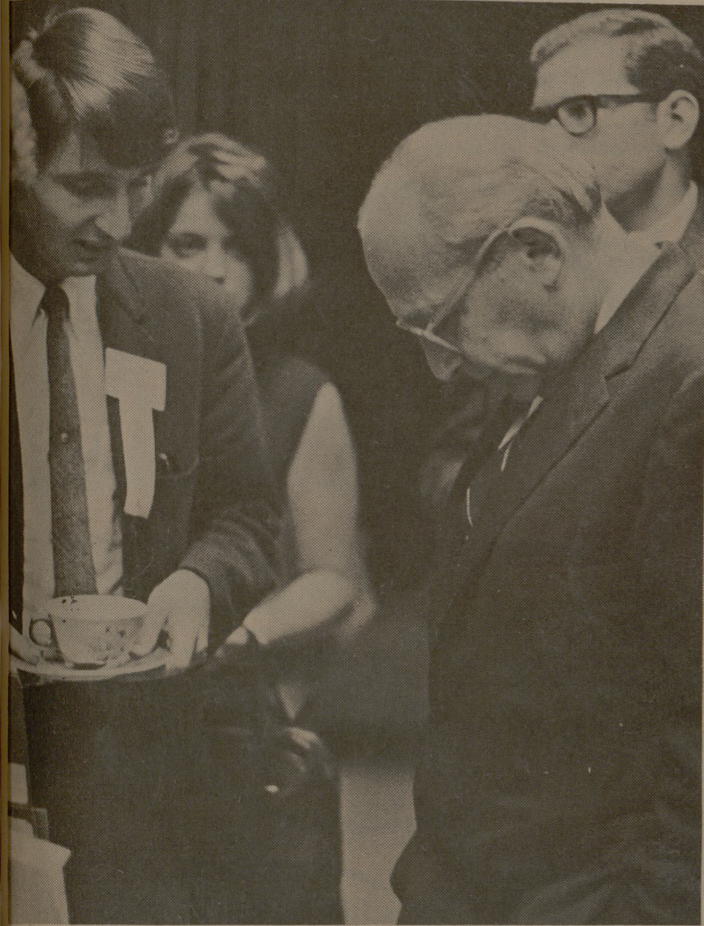
The Battalion



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KEYNOTER CONSIDERS QUESTION
Walt Rostow, right, special assistant to President Johnson, listens intently as delegates to the Fourteenth Student Conference on National Affairs pose questions following Rostow's keynote address at the conference Wednesday. The conference continues through Saturday. (Photo by W. R. Wright)

U.S. Must Stay Involved, SCONA Keynoter Says

Gold Standard Called Key To U.S. Inflation Problem

By TIM SEARSON
If the United States went off the gold standard tomorrow, our modern society would not be plagued with the problem of inflation, SCONA XIV panel members agreed Wednesday night.

Dr. James M. Buchanan, professor of economics at the University of California at Los Angeles, and a member of the Executive Committee of the American Economic Assoc., acted as moderator for the second presentation in the conference.

"WHAT 90% of the economists agree would strengthen our economy is a demonetizing of gold by letting the dollar float on its own," said Buchanan. "We would release any commitment to using gold."

"There are two other possible solutions which the United States could use to solve the problem. By tightening our belts and deflating the domestic economy through an increase in taxes and a cut in expenditures, we would be faced with more headaches."

"Likewise, by imposing credit controls over travel and imports with brute force, though an increasingly popular idea, is entirely wrong."

"Our total trade in goods and services overseas approaches only 5-7% of our Gross National Product. In comparison with other countries in the world that depend on their international trade, such as Britain, we must be classified as a domestic economy."

"THEREFORE, we should not gear our economy toward international trade involvement," said Buchanan. "After World War II, our economy pushed the production of goods for our domestic market, a policy expanded under the Kennedy administration."

Buchanan told how Kennedy tried to keep the flow of capital from going abroad, while the gold stock kept going down. By 1965, the claims on the American dollar by foreign countries had become serious.

"WHAT WILL go down in history as the Johnson Inflation saw a jump in price levels and a more rapid price increase," said Buchanan. "Our deterioration internationally was not helped by the vicious attempt of President Johnson to impose on the right of free travel by Americans."

Buchanan referred to the attempt by Johnson to impose a tourist tax on any citizen traveling abroad under the Trade with

the Enemy Act of 1918. He slammed it as one of the most underhanded actions any president could try.

"THE RECENT trouble in the economy in France has helped make our balance of payment situation look better," said the noted economist. "However, our balance of trade looks much worse with the disturbing increase in imports."

Edward S. Marcus, second member of the panel, is the first president of the National Association of the Partners of the Alliance and Executive Vice President of Nieman-Marcus. He has worked for more than 25 years in inter-American affairs and received the highest civilian award of the Peruvian government.

"AMERICAN business has finally realized its responsibility to educate and promote the poorly trained above the standard of poverty in the American economy," said Marcus. "Our next administration, in acknowledging this, will delegate more responsibility to business in departments usually reserved to government."

"In trying to build a healthy world we must expect to have friends to help us. American businessmen, realizing this, have become more aware of the social needs of our fellow man, here and abroad."

THE THIRD member of the panel, Dr. William R. Kintner, is the Deputy Director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania. "Our foreign commitments are influenced by our domestic demands, as can be seen in the unpopularity of the Vietnam war," said Kintner. "Our commitments in the next decade will depend on whether the Paris peace talks fail, or the United States makes a complete withdrawal, or the war is terminated with terms favorable to the U. S."

"TURNING TO neo-isolationism would be a serious threat. Already our sea power is threatened by the Soviets and our supremacy may determine future world stability."

"Our firmest commitment, then, is to defend the North American continent and the external parts of the United States. We must honor our alliances with Western Europe, Japan, Korea, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines."

"We should eliminate commitments to areas not important in affecting our position in the world. At present the Soviets are putting more productivity into their military than we are."

"The simple truth is, we can afford to survive if we want to," said Kintner.

By TOM CURL
Battalion Staff Writer
The United States must continue, and in some cases increase, support and involvement in world affairs, noted Walt W. Rostow, special assistant to the President, in the keynote address to SCONA XIV Wednesday.

"None of the things that have been done in the past eight years could have been accomplished without the determined and often courageous use of American economic, political, and military power," Rostow said in the opening session.

"But, equally, none of these things could have been accomplished by the United States acting alone," he continued.

ROSTOW MENTIONED some of the problems facing America when he started work with the Kennedy administration in 1961.

- Fidel Castro had taken over Cuba and the rest of Latin America was worried about communist takeover.
- Nikita Khrushchev was attempting "nuclear blackmail" in Berlin and seemed certain that the U. S. would back down.
- Laos was beginning to collapse and the necessity of U. S. intervention was becoming a distinct possibility.

- Many African countries were facing governmental crises.
- Relations with Russia were strained and U.S. troops in Europe were causing problems in the balance of payments.

The dynamic eight years since 1960 have changed many of these situations.

Castro has been contained and is no longer considered a real threat.

"In no sense is Castro's Cuba regarded as a model for developing nations," Rostow commented.

THE BERLIN crisis was faced down in the winter of 1961-62 and the U.S. is actively engaged in the defense of Southeast Asia. Indonesia has freed itself from the Communist threat and Japan has left its isolationist role to become involved in the problems of Asia.

"President Johnson will turn over to Nixon a strong NATO — despite the French defection — which, in the wake of the Czechoslovak crisis, deeply understands that a vital NATO will be required as far ahead as anyone can foresee," Rostow said.

According to Rostow, the American dollar is still a source of stability in the world attempt to build a cooperative international monetary system.

WORLD FAITH in the American economy has been reaffirmed in the last eight years and is again overshadowing Soviet methods.

"Most advanced thought in Communist nations now looks, in fact, not to the Soviet Union but to the United States, Western Europe and Japan as representing more nearly the way a modern, sophisticated economy should perform," he remarked.

Rostow cited several developing countries such as South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Iran, Tunisia, Mexico and Colombia for their economic growth in the last few years.

He pointed out, however, that

the present administration has not been completely successful.

"We regret that an honorable peace in Southeast Asia could not be brought about in our time of responsibility," he said.

"EFFECTIVE unity" is still only a dream in Europe and the acceptance of responsibility that would result from such unity is not yet a reality.

The Senate has not yet acted on the Non-Proliferation Treaty and missile talks with Russia have yet to begin.

The Middle East is still boiling and the Czech crisis means even more problems for the already troubled world.

"In short, there is no reason to believe our successors will find time on their hands or be short of challenging tasks; and I am reasonably certain that my successor will be called by the White House Situation Room quite often in the night with news of crisis and danger in one part of the world or another," Rostow concluded.

Rostow quoted President Johnson concerning the U.S. hope for the future and said that as other countries grow in strength the burden carried by America hopefully can be gradually decreased.

"IN EVERY quarter of the globe, within the Communist world as well as outside, men and nations desire to take a larger hand in shaping their own destiny," Rostow commented.

"They cannot do so, however, in a world as interdependent as ours unless they set aside old-fashioned nationalism and learn to work together," he continued.

"This kind of world cannot be created by the United States acting alone; but we remain, whether we like it or not, the critical margin..." he said.

"AND WE shall remain the critical margin in the years ahead if the world is going to make its way through the great transition towards the goal of stable peace," he emphasized.

According to Rostow, international unity is the answer to international problems.

"The nation — state — whatever its size and resources — cannot solve the vast problems now before us or foreseeable in the future," he said.

"We shall achieve arrangements of authentic partnership — based on mutual respect and acknowledgment of interdependence — or we shall not move successfully through the great transition," Rostow concluded.

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Cadet Review Is Called Off

The Corps of Cadets' first formal review of 1968-69, scheduled today for the 14th Student Conference on National Affairs, has been cancelled.

Col. Jim H. McCoy, commandant, said wet ground prevented practice for the main drill field appearance of the 2,800-cadet Corps.

Four graded march-ins for home football games and Corps trip parades in Dallas and Austin have been the Corps' official appearances so far this year.

University National Bank
"On the side of Texas A&M."
—Adv.

Shaw Production To Open Monday

"Arms and the Man," Aggie Players production opening Monday at Guion Hall, provides a modern viewpoint on war in contrast to the theatrical group's first season play.

The George Bernard Shaw-written anti-war satire will run Dec. 9 to 14 with curtain at 8 p.m., announced C. K. Esten, Aggie Players director.

"Arms and the Man" follows the Aggie Players presentation of Euripides' "The Trojan Women."

"Both are anti-war, as is any reasonably humane person," noted Robert W. Wenck, production director. "But the approaches take two different forms. Euripides employed high tragedy; Shaw uses satire, a thing he does better than anyone else."

Graduate Council Asks Changes In Traffic Situation

The Graduate Student Council Wednesday drew up a list of 19 proposals dealing with on-campus traffic problems and submitted them to Dean of Students J. P. Hannigan for approval.

The proposals, divided into pedestrian, parking and automobile recommendations, included:

- Removal of all "Dumpster" trash containers blocking sidewalks to eliminate offensive odors from sidewalk areas.
- Paving of the parking lots between the Mechanical Engineering Shops and the Chemistry Building.

- Building of sidewalks around this parking lot to add to the attractiveness of the area and keep pedestrians off the streets.
- Removal of the "tank traps" (cement block barriers) in front of the Memorial Student Center at Houston and Lamar Streets, with replacement by a four-way stop to again open Houston Street to two-way traffic and provide smoother traffic flow across the campus.

SCONA Tonight

"U. S. Military Programs In Foreign Countries"
Gen. Harold K. Johnson
8 p. m., MSC Ballroom

Bryan Building & Loan Association, Your Savings Center, since 1919.
—Adv.

For SCONA Round-Tables

Chairmen Represent 8 Nations

"Round-Table" Co-chairmen of SCONA XIV who are leading delegate discussion sessions throughout the conference, include representatives of eight foreign countries and the U. S. Military and Air Force academies.

Shinichiro Asao is first secretary in charge of political affairs at the Japanese embassy in Washington, D. C. He has served at Japanese embassies in Australia and Indonesia.

Hans Helmut Freundt is the first secretary of the West German embassy in Washington. He has served in his country's foreign service in Europe, the Near and Middle East and Africa.

MRS. BARBARA B. de Gomez is executive director of the Experiment in International Living in Mexico. She has served the U. S. government in the Office of Strategic Services, the Foreign Service and the embassy in Bolivia.

M. G. Kaul is Minister for Coordination at the Embassy of India in Washington. He was a member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations in 1966 and 1967. He currently deals with all aspects of Indo-U. S. trade and assistance in food and other agricultural commodities.

Dan Pattir is counselor at the press office of the Israeli embassy in Washington. He has been a member of the country's U. N. delegation and served as a press aide to the President of Israel on trips to the United States and Canada in 1966 and 1967.

DR. K. W. REININK is counselor for political affairs at the embassy of the Royal Netherlands in Washington. He has served the Netherlands Foreign Service in Bonn, Berlin, Warsaw, La Paz, Moscow and Havana, among other cities.

I. J. Sagay is first secretary of the Nigerian embassy in Washington. He served in the embassy in Ghana from 1964 to 1967.

Dr. Gutierre Tibon is editor-in-chief of the Mexican Encyclo-

pedia. He is an ex-professor at the National University of Mexico and the author of several books.

His Excellency Agha Shahi is Ambassador of the Pakistan Mission to the United Nations.

MAJ. J. L. Abrahamson is an assistant professor of social science at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. He has served as executive secretary of the Student Conference on U. S. Affairs (SCUSA), the Military Academy's equivalent of SCONA.

Maj. F. D. Margiotta is with the Department of Political Science at the U. S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Thomas J. Barnes is country officer for Laos, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, in the State Department. He has served in several East Asian countries and is author of the "Pocket Guide to Vietnam" issued to U. S. servicemen stationed in that country.

JAMES H. Boren is the director of the Partners of the Alliance

Programs, Alliance for Progress, State Department, Agency for International Development in Washington.

John T. Barton is supervisor in engineering for the Dow Chemical Co. in Freeport, Texas.

Charles Blaschke is manager of the education programs for the Institute of Politics and Planning in Arlington, Va. He is a graduate of the Corps of Cadets.

Dr. George F. Carter is a distinguished professor of geography here at A&M. His specialties include a study of cultural historical evidence on the origin and spread of ideas with special reference to transatlantic and transpacific pre-Columbian voyaging.

Dr. Manuel M. Davenport is head of A&M Department of Philosophy and Humanities. He has done a Peace Corps survey where he visited with Dr. Albert Schweitzer and has also been a coach of a College Bowl Team in New York.

WEATHER

Friday — Cloudy, winds East 10 to 15 mph. High 53, low 29.
Saturday — Partly cloudy, winds East 5 to 10 mph. High 68, low 27.