

Moratorium Day Spawns Varied Reactions At A&M



AFTER THE MARCH
Wesley Seeliger, Unitarian minister, speaks to a crowd gathered in the College Station Unitarian Church at the end of a 1.6-mile march that began at the Coffee Loft at North Gate. Seeliger likened the church to an atomic reactor, saying it should "create an atmosphere of respect and creative action." (Photo by Mike Wright)



DURING THE AFTERNOON
Throughout the afternoon student gathered into groups, large and small, in front of the Academic Building. Discussion within the groups, sometimes heated, centered around the question of the United States' involvement in Vietnam. Onlookers found the views discussed both thought-provoking and, in some cases, amusing. (Photo by Ned C. Muse)



IN THE DUNCAN AREA
Four freshman cadets expressed their thoughts on the Vietnam conflict and the United States' role by displaying a paraphrased version of the traditional Aggie slogan along with an American flag. Other students wore red, white, and blue armbands, or flag decals on their shirt pockets, in contrast to the black armbands advocated by moratorium leaders.

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Moratorium at A&M: 9-Hour Word War

By Dave Mayes
Battalion Editor

Moratorium Day at A&M was a nine-hour war of words that began from apparently spontaneous student debates on the lawn in front of the Academic building, spread to a scheduled rally in a nearby Unitarian Church and ended with jeering taunts from passing motorists flung to a candlelight procession walking along FM 2154.

The conflict appears to have remained verbal, however, with both College Station police and Campus Security noting that there were no reported injuries due to Moratorium activities.

But if there were no physical injuries, there was plenty of mental anguish as the student debates in the afternoon under the shade trees at times heated up into shouting matches with curses and flashing eyes. At least one student, a sophomore cadet, spoke with trembling chin and tears of

rage in his eyes.

The largest number of Moratorium supporters was at the evening rally at the Unitarian Fellowship Hall on FM 2154 south. Between 200 and 250 A&M Consolidated High School students, A&M students, faculty members and College Station residents jammed the 150-seat auditorium to hear addresses by two ministers and three A&M professors.

About 80 of them, mostly high school and university students, had marched to the hall from the United Campus Christian Fellowship building in College Station, 1.6 miles away. The UCCF houses the "Coffee Loft," where the Campus Committee of Concern (CCOC), organizers of the march, meets regularly.

A poster placed in the sign board in front of the Unitarian hall quoted George Bernard Shaw: "The world's best reformers are those who begin on themselves." The board was draped with black crepe paper.

More than half of the people attending the rally wore black armbands, or dressed in black "in mourning for the Americans and Vietnamese who died in the Vietnam war," as some of them said.

Many had to sit on the floor or stand in the back and some stood outside the building and looked in through the hall's vented windows.

Facing the audience on a platform framed by burning white candles on tables were the five speakers. Another candle stuck in a Michelob beer bottle served as a light for the rostrum.

The Rev. Wesley Seeliger, introduced by A&M student Bill Maskal as a chaplain of university students, told the assembly that the religious community must forsake its image of tranquility and instead design a framework where conflict or contact between people can be controlled within an atmosphere of respect and creative action.

He explained that people have few opportunities for contact or conflict within the present so-

ciety because of the roles or labels each person assigns to others.

"When there is no conflict, there is no dialogue," Seeliger said. He likened people to different cultures of bacteria, each distrusting the other cultures because of lack of knowledge of them.

He pointed out as an example, the reaction some persons have to the wearing of a black arm band.

Next to speak was Dr. William P. Kuvlesky, associate professor of agricultural economics and sociology.

Dr. Kuvlesky said that he did not support the Moratorium but appreciated the chance for a "rational battle on a critical issue."

He prefaced his remarks by saying he was not representing A&M in what he said at the meet-

(See Moratorium, page 4)



... WHILE OTHERS LISTEN

Listening while the junior speaks, another A&M student gives some thought to his next remarks in the somewhat heated idea exchange. The student, according to statements he made, has been to Vietnam as a soldier and sees no point for further involvement by the United States. (Photos by David Middlebrooke)

Campus Chest Begins Today

The second Campus Chest drive at A&M in as many years officially opened today, kicked off by a \$100 check from Gene Stallings, head football coach.

The drive is sponsored by the Student Senate Welfare Committee and contributions are collected by Alpha Phi Omega (APO), a service fraternity of former Boy Scouts.

Money collected goes to help students who, for one reason or another, face heavy financial burdens. Some recipients repay the money given to them although it is not required.

Civilian residence halls and Corps outfits will compete on a percentage basis, according to Mike Essmeyer, public relations chairman, to see who can contribute the most. The winner, Essmeyer said, will be allowed to select the Campus Chest Queen for 1969-70.

Contributions may be mailed to Campus Chest, c/o Alpha Phi Omega, Box 7454, College Station, Texas, 77840, or be turned in to outfit commanders or resi-

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dence hall presidents.

Started in 1952, the Campus Chest ran every year until 1964, when it was discontinued because there was more than enough money in the fund for its activities.

In addition to helping Ags in need, the fund provides money for contributions to charitable organizations, and supports 38 orphans from Faith Home in Houston as a Big Brother project.

Carla Remer, official A&M orphan, who lives on the Indian reservation at Vian, Okla., also receives money from the fund.

A little-known project is the providing of floral sprays for the funerals of students who die while enrolled at A&M.

WEATHER

Friday — Cloudy, intermittent rain. Wind Easterly 5 to 10 m.p.h. High 66, low 57.

Saturday — Partly cloudy to cloudy, afternoon rain showers. Wind Southerly 5 to 10 m.p.h. High 71, low 62.

Fort Worth — Partly cloudy. Wind Easterly 10 to 15 m.p.h. Temperature 58°



STARTING IT OFF BIG
Head Football Coach Gene Stallings presents the first contribution, a \$100 check, to David Owens, Campus Chest campaign chairman, to officially open the drive. Campus Chest funds go to help Aggies in need.

Outlook for Democracy in Developing World 'Good'

By Clifford Broyles
Battalion Staff Writer

The prospects for democracy in the developing world are good but the process is slow and tedious, according to an associate professor of politics at Princeton.

Dr. Paul E. Sigmund gave his view to approximately 75 people in the Memorial Student Center Wednesday night at the first of the University Lecture Series presentations for the 1969-70 school year.

Sigmund said democracy is built around three major factors: nationalism, representation, and federalism. The developing countries, which include those in Latin America, Africa and some parts of Asia, have degrees of democracy that are now being developed, he said.

The countries he named were Chile, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Argentina and Mexico in Latin America; Sierra Leone, Zambia, Kenya, Ghana and Sudan in Africa; and Lebanon, Israel, India, Ceylon, Philippines, Japan, Malaysia and Singapore in the Far East and Asia.

There must be a division in the groups of people in order to have a democracy, Sigmund continued. He said this division must not be too large but that it must be present or there would be no democracy.

He added there must be a balance of power in order to have a democracy and also emphasized the need for institutions to answer and decide upon certain issues. Without these things a democracy is not possible.

The institutions, he emphasized, must be deeply rooted so that opposition by a few would not destroy it. He cited the United States Supreme Court as a prime example, saying that the Court has maintained its stature despite opposition on several recent major decisions.

There are problems these countries face when they attempt to become a democratic country, he said. One of the major ones is lack of party unity, such as conflicts between tribes in Africa, he explained.

Literacy and communication are also a major obstacle, he said, but policies such as the Peace Corps have helped greatly to overcome them. Other differences arise in the caste systems of India and religious beliefs and economic principles of the country.

The principle of majority rule has not yet been established in these newly-developed countries, he added. He said that there have been no successful institutions as yet but progress is being made.

Using the elections held in Vietnam as an example, he said that although not a complete success they are a step in the right direction.

It is fitting, he said, that he speak on developing democracy on Moratorium Day. He added that the foundations for the United States being in Vietnam was laid by policy of the previous administrations.

Following World War II, he said, the United States issued large amounts of both military and economic assistance which helped bring about a resurgence in the living conditions of those in Europe, especially France and Great Britain.

The result, he added, was that Great Britain was able to become a democratic society despite the fact it had royalty and France is slowly doing the same.

The results of the post-World War II intervention were successful, Sigmund said, so the U.S. decided to do the same thing in Vietnam. That effort is not doing well, he claimed, and therefore faith in the democratic process is lacking. Sigmund added that an-

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