

# Congress okays foreign aid bill

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Congress approved yesterday a \$3.6 billion foreign aid appropriation bill stripped of any military funds for Cambodia or Vietnam.

It was approved first by the house on a 193-185 vote, then by the Senate on a voice vote.

President Ford has not indicated disapproval of the bill although it is \$2.2 billion less than the administration requested.

The aid program, which should have been funded on July 1, 1974, has been carried on through a continuing resolution that will expire today.

The measure approved yesterday will finance foreign aid only through June 30, 1975.

Ford's request for \$522 million for additional military aid to Cambodia and South Vietnam was purposely left out of the regular foreign aid money

bill to soften opposition. The south-east Asia aid issue is still pending in House and Senate committees.

However, the aid bill does contain \$440 million in reconstruction funds for South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia—money which may not be used for military purposes.

The regular money bill does include \$475 million in military assistance for a score of nations. Additionally, there is \$300 million in "security supporting assistance" for Israel and \$250 million of such aid for Egypt and \$77.5 million for Jordan.

Economic assistance in the bill totals \$854.8 million and that includes \$300 million in food and nutrition programs, \$125 million for population planning and health projects abroad, \$35 million for famine and disaster relief and \$25 million in aid to Portugal and its colonies.

# South Vietnam chopped in half

DA NANG, South Vietnam (UPI)—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces chopped South Vietnam in half yesterday overwhelming defenders of Quang Ngai and Tam Ky and bringing to 10 the number of provinces under full Communist control.

Capture of Tam Ky and Quang Ngai left Da Nang as the only government stronghold in the entire five-province northern sector of South Vietnam.

Initial reports from military sources said that Quang Ngai, defended by almost an entire South Vietnamese 10,000-man infantry division, fell at 10 p.m. yesterday, after day-long shelling barrages and a late afternoon ground attack.

Tam Ky had fallen by noon Monday, after four hours of government resistance, the sources said.

The fall of the two cities boosted the total of refugees in South Vietnam to well over 1.5 million with one million homeless persons in the Da Nang area alone, officials estimated.

Tam Ky had a population of 57,000 and Quang Ngai had 50,000 before yesterday's Communist victories.

There was no word on the fate of the U.S. Quaker hospital at Quang Ngai, nor of the Americans who normally live in that city and work at the hospital.

The Communists now hold an unbroken line across South Vietnam from the coast to Laos.

Tam Ky's defenses collapsed in a surprise four-hour blitzkrieg when an armored, infantry, and artillery assault routed the poorly-trained militia defenders.

Tens of thousands of fleeing refugees from the north and Central Highlands came under Communist fire and 80,000 waiting at Hue's port of Tan My, six miles to the east, were shelled. One small group of five to 15 persons perished when their fishing boat sank en route from Hue to Da Nang.

Another group of refugees died when trucks in their convoy tumbled down a steep slope onto refugees blocked by a river crossing below.

Da Nang was so choked with refugees the U.S. and South Vietnamese governments were reported

preparing to strip down Boeing 707s to the bare essentials so they could fly out hundreds of refugees at a time to the safer area of Cam Tho.

Government defenders in Hue, the nation's cultural center and once the ancient imperial capital, blew up bridges and retreated into the city's citadel itself after Communist troops overran four district capitals in Thua Thien province, crushed the defense lines outside the city, and poised for a final assault.

In Saigon, authorities reactivated yesterday the Capital Military District, placed it under the command of Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, who deployed 20,000 troops within a 15-mile perimeter to guard against possible Communist assault, military sources said. Self-defense forces in the city were on maximum alert.

Military sources said Russian-made T76 amphibious tanks have been spotted on the edge of the Plain of Reeds in Kien Phong Province in the Mekong Delta, 60 miles southwest of Saigon. It was the first time that Communist tanks had been reported in the Delta, and they could pose a serious threat to Saigon's underbelly.

In the attack on the outlying region of Hue, 400 miles north of Saigon, Communist tanks and troops rolled over four Thua Thien province district capitals—Huong Dien and Quang Dien north of the city, and Ham Hoa and Phu Loc to the south.

Nonessential troops, police and civil administrators, with the land-rout evacuation cut off, were ordered to leave Hue by sea via the city's port of Tan My, where 80,000 waiting refugees came under Communist bombardment. Full casualties were not immediately known, but a ferryboat with between 50 and 70 refugees was sunk with only 45 survivors.

Authorities in Saigon estimated that 800,000 refugees were still on the road, fleeing fallen provinces in the Central Highlands and the north, and an estimated 1,000 of these had been killed. Another 500 persons have also been killed in the battle for Hue, where U.S. Marines fought a bloody battle in the Tet offensive of 1968.

# Officials ask Lon Nol to quit

PHNOM PENH (UPI)—Cambodian troops lost more ground around the capital city yesterday. High government officials were reporting pressuring President Lon Nol to resign.

Although the Communist gains increased the accuracy of their artillery fire on Pochentong airport, U.S. officials took a "calculated risk" and reopened the emergency lifeline airlift of food, fuel and ammunition to Phnom Penh.

However, a reshuffled cabinet headed by Prime Minister Long Boret presented a policy statement to the National Assembly, pledging a new offensive to open negotiations to end the war as well as military moves to reopen lines of supply.

About one-third of the 120 members of the assembly stayed away from the session to protest the continued leadership of President Lon Nol.

Late Sunday, a group of political and military leaders headed by Long Boret spent more than two hours with Lon Nol in what well-informed government sources described as an attempt to convince him he should step down from power.

The sources said the 62-year-old field marshal gave no clear response, and there appeared little chance he would relax his determination to remain on as chief of state.

Some Communist rocket positions were reported to be only four miles from the airport runway.

But a steady flow of DC8 jet cargo liners and civilian-piloted U.S. Air Force C130 transports flew supplies in to the capital between noon and sundown despite at least 20

rocket hits at the airport. Operations were suspended Saturday after two planes were damaged by exploding rockets.

A dozen or more rockets fell in Phnom Penh during the day, several of them near the U.S. embassy.

Insurgents closed the Mekong River to traffic at the end of January, leaving the airlift as the only means of supplying the surrounded capital.

The airlift was reopened despite a deteriorating military situation in the "rocket belt" around Tuol Leap, six miles northwest of the airport.

U.S. officials originally said that the airlift would remain suspended until the Tuol Leap operation was able to decrease the incoming fire at the airport.

But U.S. embassy officials decided yesterday to resume the lift for what was described as a variety of reasons, including the desire to keep ammunition stocks from being depleted too far and the psychological blow to morale caused by its suspension.

Officials here would give no specifics on how long the airlift could be halted before ammunition supplies become critical.

In a related development, Thailand announced yesterday it would seek an end to the U.S. arms airlift to Cambodia from the Thai air base at Tapa, about 100 miles south of Bangkok, but will allow food shipments to continue.

Sunday night and yesterday, government troops trying to clear rocket firing positions around Tuol Leap village lost six positions to the insurgents, according to field reports. One position was possibly recaptured.

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## Love necessary, Montagu says

By FRANK BRODERICK  
Collegian Staff Writer

If man is to survive as a species, it is necessary that he practice and pass on the capacity to love.

This formula is the message anthropologist Ashley Montagu repeatedly impressed upon his audience in Schwab last night.

Montagu said his topic, "Challenge to Adaptability," meant the challenge mankind faces today is the slow death of love. Love, he said, is being choked off in our increasingly scientific, technological society.

"The allegiance of our society to technology means that we are becoming increasingly involved with things instead of people, people with feelings and emotions."

As a result, Montagu said, we are becoming more and more indifferent to the condition of others—which he called society's real problem.

Montagu said this indifference is being passed on through the schools to children, threatening their future capacity to love. He called education "dehumanizing" because there is no love given along with the knowledge taught.

"As we go along through the educational process, earning our bachelor's degrees and master's degrees and doctoral degrees, we die

intellectually and spiritually by degrees."

Montagu said education is important because humans have no instincts, unlike other animals.

"Everything we do as human beings we learn from others," he said. "In the process, however, we are open to learning more rubbish than any other animal."

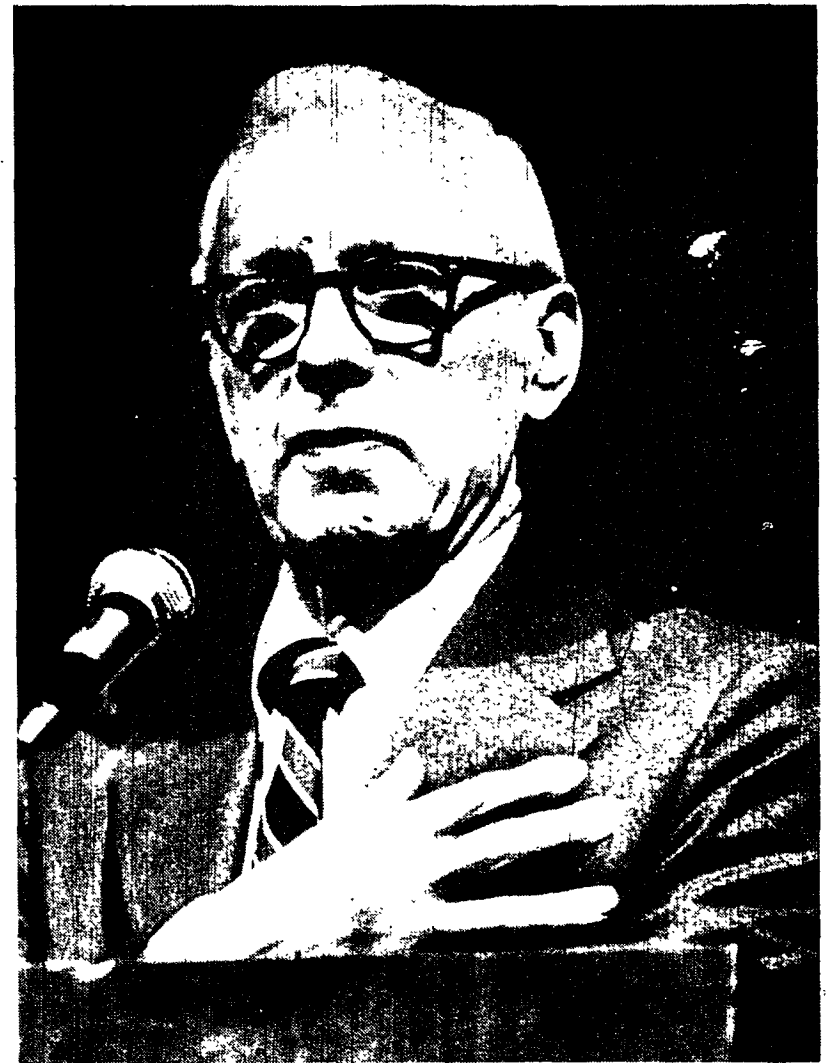
One good point of education, he said, is that people unspoiled by "progress" can be studied to see how we have evolved into what Montagu termed "homo sapiens, or wise guy." He noted the bushmen, the Eskimos and the aborigines as being unspoiled.

Montagu said these peoples now are being corrupted by the white man, citing the high suicide and alcoholism rates among the Eskimos.

Montagu said the answer to the challenge presented to man lies within himself.

"If you want to change the world, you can start by changing yourself. If you feel that no one is treating you as a human being, act as a human being," he said.

Montagu said teachers also should act as human beings, so that education can truly live up to its meaning—"causing to grow and develop."



COLLOQUY SPEAKER, Ashley Montagu tells his Schwab audience that there is no love given with knowledge taught.

## Neither side budge on tax bill

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Efforts to reach a compromise tax cut bill bogged down yesterday in a House-Senate conference committee, with neither side willing to yield on differences ranging from tax credits for home buyers to child care deductions for working parents.

Members raised the possibility that Congress may not complete the bill by Wednesday as it had hoped.

In seven hours of closed sessions, the conferees were reported to have made only one decision of consequence—acceptance of a Senate-approved negative income tax that would subsidize low-income workers with children.

The committee's members and staff alike were sworn to strict secrecy. House Ways and Means chairman Al Ullman and Senate chairman Russell Long each sneaked out of the room by a back door to avoid reporters after the meeting.

Despite the secrecy reporters learned that no major sticking points apparently were a number of amendments added by

the Senate, especially a tax credit for the purchase of new homes. But the main stumbling block apparently was unwillingness of either side to budge an inch.

"I've never seen the Senate like this," said one House member, complaining of the Senate's refusal to yield to the House on any of its positions.

Treasury Secretary William Simon was reported to have warned the closed session that President Ford would veto the bill if it was the size and form of the Senate's \$34.3 billion cut. The House bill was a \$19.9 billion cut.

The afternoon session broke up in early evening and another session was scheduled for 10 a.m. EDT today.

Earlier in the day Ullman had been optimistic the conference committee would reach a compromise by tonight.

After the evening session Ullman issued a statement saying it had been a "productive day" but "no positions were finalized."

Meanwhile, committee staffers came up with figures indicating the Senate bill was \$1.2 billion larger than originally

estimated. One of the major differences was that a provision allowing tax write-offs for some child care turned out to be \$1.7 billion instead of the earlier \$800 million estimate.

This left the revised Senate bill with \$34.3 billion in tax cuts and an increase in corporate taxes—mostly on oil—of \$3.7 billion for a net figure of \$30.6 billion.

Major disagreements are over the numerous Senate amendments. There is almost no disagreement over the major portion of the bill—rebates of 1974 taxes, special payments to the working poor and some form of 1975 tax cut which would result in lower withholding rates later this year.

The Senate's housing credit, the first major conference disagreement, would allow purchasers of newly constructed homes between March 13 and Dec. 31 to take a tax credit of 5 per cent of the purchase price up to \$2,000. The tax credit would be subtracted directly from the homeowner's 1975 income tax bill.

The two sides agreed on nothing during their first session with the Senate

clinging to several of the many amendments they attached to the bill, and House members complaining that the Senate was being stubborn.

"The Senate is being very obstinate," said one House negotiator. Ullman, facing his first major test against the veteran Senate Finance Committee chairman Russell Long, said he had been given a rough time by the Senate negotiators.

"I'm being tested by the Senate and they're giving us a bad time," said Ullman, who was named chairman of the conference committee.

"I'm afraid we're a long way apart," Ullman added.

This is Ullman's first major conference since he took charge of the committee from Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., adding an extra touch of political drama to the conference.

The conference yesterday morning did not get into the most sensitive area it will face—whether to allow "independent" oil producers to retain some portion of the oil depletion allowance.

## Ford orders rechecking of Mideast policy

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The White House said yesterday President Ford has ordered reexamination of Mideast policy following failure of Henry Kissinger's latest mission. But the secretary of state said the United States plans no punitive action against either side.

Ford and Kissinger informed congressional leaders of the policy reassessment during a grim 90-minute White House session. But press secretary Ron Nessen said Ford told the leaders of both parties that "the prospect of war in the Middle East is highly unlikely, the President hopes."

Later in the day Kissinger briefed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for 90 minutes on his abortive new attempt at shuttle diplomacy with the Israelis and Arabs. He told reporters afterward: "We are not engaged in any punitive actions... There is no question of cutting off any aid. Aid will be determined in relation to the overall situation."

"We are faced with a new situation—with some peril," he added. Kissinger declined to speculate on the possibility of any new outbreak of hostilities in the Mideast, saying: "It is our desire to reduce the danger of war. I don't want to speculate. The United States remains committed to help the people of the area achieve a just and lasting peace."

Under the circumstances, it is inevitable that President Ford should seek to determine the best future course of action, Kissinger said.

Kissinger also declined to declare an end to his personal diplomacy, saying: "Our commitment remains. The possibility of shuttle diplomacy remains."

But he added, "It is my impression that we will have to look for other forums"—an apparent reference to expected reconvening of the Geneva conference on the Middle East.

Nessen told reporters that Ford "will look onto all aspects and all countries in the Middle East," including the question of arms aid to Israel and the Arab nations.

Nessen said, "This is a period when all sides will reassess."

Ford, Nessen reported, had been in touch with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, but declined to disclose the contents of the messages Ford sent.

The President told the Democratic and Republican leaders "he was greatly disappointed that the talk was suspended," Nessen said, and he praised Kissinger's "skills and patience" in his step by step diplomacy.

Nessen said that Kissinger told the leaders "the United States will now consider how to further the cause of peace, including the possibility" of reconvening the peace conference at Geneva.

Shortly after returning to Capitol Hill, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield and Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott drafted a resolution endorsing the efforts of Kissinger and Ford to achieve

a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

The Senate passed it unanimously.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, called the situation grave and urged that the country form a "united front" behind the President as he seeks to resolve the Mideast dispute.

Mansfield said Kissinger's report that Egypt and Israel "came so close together and are now so far apart" created a mood of "depression and discouragement" among the lawmakers. But he said, if Kissinger could be called back to resume negotiations soon, he might achieve success.

The breakdown, Mansfield said, was in "no way, shape or form" the responsibility of Kissinger. "No one could have done more," he added.

Scott said, "I expect that three months from now, unless there is an early decision to invite Mr. Kissinger back, the situation will be worse and the contenders will be farther apart than now."

Mansfield said Kissinger might return to the Middle East but only "if there are definite assurances he won't be on another wild goose chase."

The alternative to yet another Kissinger mission, the leaders agreed, would be revival of the Geneva peace talks—a cumbersome, protracted process which the United States has tried to avert particularly because it would bring the Soviet Union into policy-making for the area.

## Small car production to be stepped up

# Nearly 6,300 auto workers to regain jobs

DETROIT (UPI)—The Ford Motor Co. said yesterday it plans to step up production of five small car models in a move that will bring nearly 6,300 workers back from indefinite layoffs in the next two months.

The Ford announcement, coming with 28,475 workers still on open-ended layoffs this week, is the latest indication the slumping auto industry may be making a modest recovery from its worst postwar sales slump. General Motors last week said nearly 11,000 workers are due back to work by June.

Ford President Lee A. Iacocca said 25,300 cars are being added to the No. 2

automaker's April and May production schedules—small cars that were eligible for the now-ended rebates. Output will be increased by 21 per cent at three small car plants.

Just over 1,125 workers are being recalled March 31 at assembly plants in Dearborn, Mich., to build Mustang IIs; Kansas City, Mo., to assemble compact Mavericks and Comets; and Metuchen, N.J., to assemble subcompact Pintos and Bobcats. Another 5,150 hourly employees will be back on the job by June at various manufacturing plants to support the increased assembly operations.

"This production increase results largely from improved consumer confidence and the favorable effect we expect it to have on vehicle sales," Iacocca said.

"Also, we need added output to replenish dealer inventories reduced by the recent cash rebate programs and a continuation of the market upturn that began prior to the rebate programs."

As of March 1 Ford had enough Mustang IIs on hand to last 30 days.

With the stepped-up production, Ford plans to build 440,000 cars in its North American plants in April and May, still down 10 per cent from the already

depressed levels of last spring.

Other strong signs of the industry's modest recovery were the start yesterday of a 32 per cent increase in output of American Motors' new snail, wide Pacer and the beginning of Cadillac Seville production by GM in Detroit. But in West Germany, Volkswagen said it is idling 71,000 workers for four days after Easter.

## Weather

Blustery and colder with a few sprinkles. High today 40. Cold with some flurries tonight. Low 28. Partly sunny and cool Wednesday. High 44.