Colorfully Dressed Aquabelles
Pay A 'Tribute To The Arts'
By P. WARFIELD

Decorated with Doric columns and statues, a....... A constitutional amendment to change terms of office for SG executive positions from one year to one term was given an unfavorable recommendation by the SG Executive Committee yesterday. The vote was in favor, three quorum and one abstention.

In another action, the Executive Committee also reported out an unfavorable recommendation a resolution to censure (Observation Post) for un-
Join The Protest

American aggression in Vietnam grows more ominous each week. A gradual escalation in weapons, including the introduction of non-lethal gas, and in the scope of operations has been effected without any regard for the American people. A recent Harris Poll showed that more than eighty per cent of the American people prefer a negotiated peace to a continuation of hostilities. Perhaps scanty press coverage can be blamed for the lack of mass action to protest our intervention in the Vietnamese people's fight for independence. Branding the protest demonstrations as Communist-inspired has kept some people away, but as Paul Krassner has said: "...when we call concentration camps strategic hamlets; when we call torture counter-insurgency experts; when we call unwar­rented provocations military probes; when we call innocent Viet­namese kids war casualties — then it really doesn't make any differ­ence any more what you call the people who protest. The United States is spending two million dollars a day there to make noble utilities."

The students of the College must demonstrate that they no longer will tolerate a government policy which callously disregards the wishes of the American people in pursuing a goal which can only lead to disaster.

College To Get
$25,000 Grant

The College will receive $25,000 to encourage excellence in scientific and technological education," it was announced Friday.

The grant from the New York State Science and Technology Foundation, will be used to bring distinguished professors to the College.

The College was recommended by the Foundation's directors, and was approved by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller. Additional $39,000 was awarded to eleven other colleges in New York State.

ELECT WEBER

To the Editor:

Of the many candidates running in last week's Student Government by-election, Linda Weber '66 was the most qualified and competent. Linda has attended most Student Council meetings this term, participated extensively in SGA's free tuition campaign particularly the vigil at Governor Rockefeller's Office, aided in planning the SGA Campaign Affairs program to analyze the events at Berkeley and organized the bus of City College students who joined the March on Montgomery. Linda's suggestion to increase library hours during finals is just a small example of her concern for increasing student participation in decision making at the College.

Junior's have an opportunity to elect an excellent representative in Linda Weber in today's run-off election for a Student Council seat in the Class of 1966.

Sincerely,

John Zippert
SG President

INSTANT SILENCE

For information write:
ACADEMIC AIDS, Box 969
Berkeley, California 94701

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For example, if your birth date is December 1st, 1942, your entry is 12-1-42. Just fill in the coupon below—take it to your Parker Dealer for his signature—and then send it in. And you might as well know this: you winners have your choice of Hondas...the powerful C-110, or the deluxe CA-102.

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Parkersport Jotter. The pen that fills two ways— With handy reserve ink cartridges, or from an ink bottle. Standard model—$5.00.
One of the tragedies of the War in Vietnam for Americans is that we have been largely uninformed about the war. The tragic consequences of this condition are evident in the political, unreasoned way that the subject of our involvement and purpose in Vietnam is discussed. This lack of information is especially un-

An OP Editorial

fortunate and inappropriate in an institution of higher learning whose purpose it is to educate the student and prepare him for a responsible and conscious role in society. It is in the hope of helping the student to a better comprehension and understanding of the issues involved in the Vietnamese War that Observation Post is publishing this supplement. We welcome the reaction of all students as to the success of this endeavor.

We Must — (1) "Bug Out" (2) Negotiate (3) Fight

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

What should we do — "bug out" or fight? Should we be "Hawks" or "Doves"? Or is there a third choice — negotiations now?

Recent events in Vietnam indicate that "the war that is not a war" has reached a crossroads. Washington's policy of the past four years, based on the false fiction that we were not fighting a war but merely helping the Vietnamese to defeat the Vietcong insurgents within their own territory, has reached a point of no return.

Compromise and consent — perhaps applicable to some of the nation's great domestic problems — cannot be guidesposts to foreign policy. There must be a clear-cut and courageous decision. And though in Vietnam we face the hard problem of risking much to gain little, the risk must be taken: we must fight a war to prevent an irreparable defeat. We must use what it takes to win.

Our policy should not be "unconditional surrender" or unlimited victory. Our goal of victory, the defeat of the Communists, should be the defeat of Communist attempts to conquer South Vietnam and extend their control deep into Southeast Asia.

The reasons we must fight for Vietnam have little to do with making Saigon safe for "democracy" or "Freedom." There has been far too much cant on this point for far too much effort devoted to trying to legitimate politically legitimate South Vietnamese Government after our own image. How does it do much good to argue the past, debating whether or not we should have become involved in Vietnam in the first place. The facts are that Communist expansionism in Asia has been consistent, related and progressive, that the end of the Korean war, without a simultaneous cessation of aggression, gave the opportunity in Vietnam, gave Peking and North Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh, the people of Southeast Asia have as they have so well exploited.

The psychological and political consequences of a United States defeat in Vietnam, a United States withdrawal, or a negotiated peace likely to lead to a Communist takeover, would be disastrous in much of Asia. It would undermine Thailand (already openly threatened by Peking), Laos (even now half-conquered by Communism), Malaya, the Philippines (its strong anti-Americanism), Burma, India, Japan and even Taiwan, Okinawa and Korea.

Despite the admitted importance of South Vietnam to the United States global position, the current trend of neo-nationalists and the "Doves" who believe we must not our losses and get out, (Continued on Page 54)

Our Position in Vietnam

"Worse Than Fanaticism"

By ABRAHAM EDEL

The philosopher George Santayana has defined fanaticism as re-doubling one's efforts when one has forgotten one's aims. The position of the United States in Viet-

nam is even worse than that. For we have not even had a clear aim in sight, and what is more, the cost of our blundering is being paid in greatest part by the people of Vietnam. We do, of course, have numerous slogans of justification, and it is the purpose of these to work to convince. But think first of the impact of our policy, in at least three important respects:

We are escalating a war into what can readily become a one-way street to nuclear disaster.

We have proceeded unilateral-

ly, ignoring our commitments under the United Nations in a way which hurts its authority for maintaining peace.

We are becoming, in the minds of the world, the major symbol of white domiation, so that if we continue, we shall reign supreme, wind for ourselves and our children.

How can we possibly justify such a policy in moral and social terms?

It is said that it is too late to turn back. But it is never too late to do a double wrong. We can leave to authoritarian systems the claims of falsifiability or making a major policy out of saving face. A democratic outlook only wins the long struggle against appeasement.

It is said that we are too deep-

ly committed to draw back. But to whom are we committed? Not to the Vietnamese, for it is clear to most close observers of the scene that the Viet Freedom. Certainly not to the overwhelming support of the people and would easily win a free election. Nor can our com-

mittment be an ever-changing government, changing coup by coup. It must stand on our own principles. Either we have a reason-

able ground that can bear the light of day, or we have none.

It is said that we are defend-

ing South Vietnam. Who is South Vietnam, where have we support-

ed a tyrannical dictatorship over the people, which has taken "for us" to the point of making Saigon safe for "democracy" or "Freedom". It is said that we have to draw a line somewhere at the last point of the people of Viet-

nam. But for, we have learned from Hitler that appeasement does not pay. But we have learned from Walter Kaufman pointed out in a letter to the Times dated March 18, 1965, "While our Government sees its Asian concern as Hitler's объяви, some of the rest of the world considers American policy in Vietnam fascist." He quotes a letter signed by 1500 American peace groups bombing a village as re-

prisoned for shooting at an observa-

tion plane, with the resultant death of 45 villagers including 27 school children, and he reminds (Continued on Page 56)

Political Clubs' Positions On War In Vietnam

Vary from Strong Defense to Condemnation

The position of the College's political clubs on the War in Vietnam runs the gamut from outright condemnation to staunch defense of the Administration's position.

On the one hand are the Young Conservatives, who believe that the battle in Viet Nam is merely part of a World-wide struggle which has been telescoped into that beleaguered country; while organizations such as the DuBois Club, May 2nd Movement, Youth against War and Fascism, and Progressive Labor stand opposed to the war and favor the withdrawal of United States troops.

Somewhere in between are the Young Democrats who, while defending the necessity of our presence in Vietnam, declare that "negotiations" for a peaceful settlement in Vietnam should begin immediately.

The troops in Vietnam were termed murderers by the May 2nd Movement, which believes that "we too are the victims of this war." On the other hand, the DuBois Club that the money which the U.S. was spending each day in Vietnam could help to defend South Vietnam to the point at which we will not yield (Continued on Page 54)

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5) U.S. News and World Report, June 1, 1964, states that most report 282. In estimates agents are South Vietnames recruits from 100,000 South Vietnamese who chose to leave their homes and join the Communists in North Vietnam.

6) Senator Wayne Morse: "The United States intervened directly in case the South Vietnamese government lacks the support of the majority of the people of South Vietnam and is not sustained only by the actions of outside infiltrators, agitators, terrorists, trainers, and up to 1,500,000 South Vietnamese who have elections been held at the time they are ready to go into the Army they are already with Viêtnam or in hiding." An estimated 7% of the Armed Forces are Communist Viet Cong agents or sympathizers, with the average running as high as 25% in some units. According to American advisors, the entire elite unit the defected before its graduation exercise. A directive dated May 9, 1964, signed by Brigadier General Stromberg is reported to say that "Decreasing VNAN (Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces) strength continues to be the major problem facing the GVN (Government of Vietnam)."

According to Article 6 "the military defense of South Vietnam is the responsibility of the United States." The "American advisors" is the lack of morale and will to fight on the part of the "South Vietnamese government's forces," continues to be the major problem facing the GVN (Government of Vietnam).

7) U.S. News and World Report, May 4, 1964, published the letters of a United States officer. Captain Jerry Shank, who states: "We do everything. The only reason for our presence in Vietnam is that we're stupid ignorant sacrificial lambs. It's our job to die."

8) Senator Wayne Morse: "The war is largely a conflict of South Vietnamese forces against the present Saigon government that has the allegiance of probably 50 per cent of the South Vietnamese people, that it is fighting against the existing government and is not our side. (Peter Paret and John W. Shy, Guerrillas in the 1960's, published for the Center of International Studies, Princeton University, by Praeger, 1963.)

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of the fighting, possibly 80 per cent of the people who had voted for the Communists in 1962, according to the Headlines. The United States, by sending American "advisors" and troops to Vietnam also violated Article 4 of Geneva Agreement "prohibiting the introduction into Vietnam of foreign troops as well as all kinds of arms and munitions" and Article 6: "no military base at all shall be established in the zone of the neutralized zones of the two parties." Today the U.S. has over 100,000 troops in Vietnam.

The presence of American troops and the repressive policies of Ngo Dinh Diem prompted in 1960 the founding of the National Liberation Front, a coalition of anti-Saigon forces, to act as the political arm of the South Vietnamese guerrillas, the so-called Vietcong.

The main function of the Diem government until it was overthrown in 1963, had been the fighting of the Vietcong. This policy was carried on by the succeeding eight governments during which the resistance to Saigon and the United States grew steadily. Today it has all the characteristics of the war which was turned to the defeat of nearly one-half million French troops.

It is in the history of this period that the reasons for the present civil war is to be found. 1. In 1956 Diem started a program of repression against anti-French resistance fighters remaining in the Saigon area of whom were numbered being Communists.

In a Diem directive of 1956 illegal resisters were defined as those who had taken up arms against the "legal" government in the days of the French colonial occupation. (Wilfred G. Burchett, The Forlorn Waistland, New York, International Publishers, 1960). Almost the entire population of South Vietnam, however, had participated in the war against the French.

2. U.S. News and World Report, March 23, 1964, states: "The Vietnamese never the war against the French largely because they had the support of the rural population." They comment further, "Tough forces ... reached as high as 300,000."

3. The extent of the repressive campaign and the involvement of the United States were quite wide. A Diem government document Five Years of Government Achievement (1959) listed more than 1,600 "Chinese Communists" since 1953. These angered practically the whole population.

Population figures were more abstract than concrete. Villages where the inhabitants were "noncooperative." The word which Diem (and now Khan) used after the renewal of guerrilla fighting had all the characteristics of anti-guerrilla warfare. Since guerrilla warfare depends upon popular support, the main tactic in anti-guerrilla warfare is to prevent the guerrilla from finding its base in the countryside. This has been attempted through the strategic hamlet program, i.e. the evacuation of civilians into fortified villages where they can be watched by South Vietnamese government forces. The result of this has been the destruction of peasant food supplies, to avoid their falling into the hands of the guerrillas.

4. The New York Times, December 3, 1964: "Under Ngo Dinh Diem the hamlet program ... turned the entire countryside of thousands of peasants forced to leave their homes and build new ones surrounded by barbed wire barricades. The peasant propaganda focused on the most objectionable aspects of the program such as the burning of crops and the eviction of villagers. ... this charge, according to U.S. officials, was all too accurate in many instances."

5. Homer Bigart in the New York Times, March 25, 1962, reports much the same thing: "The operation is subsidised by U.S. money ... 1,200 families are to be removed voluntarily or forcibly ... to strategic hamlets ... (a) young woman stood expressionless as the recousted how the bombs burned the family's two tons of rice."


On March 28 he reports: "Their houses were burned by government troops ... during the last 54 days 142 more families have been removed ... Few of the fighting age were taken. Apparently they had been treated on the front as on approach of government troops."

U.S. News and World Report, states: "outlaws, thugs, tough fighters, are being driven towards Saigon by treatment at hands of Vietnamese [Saigon government forces]."


The support is falling. The number of defectors from the South Vietnamese army is huge. Already well over ten percent of the Saigon troops are of foreigners and hold national elections.

It is ironic that the very nations in South East Asia that the U.S. claims to be defending, "under communism" have become alienated from the U.S. because of its policies in Vietnam. In the words of President Kennedy, "The General Ne Win of Burma has urged a negotiation and an end to the war. During the period of U.S. intervention in Indochina, Indonesia has become strongly anti-American, U.S. has broken relations with the United States specifically over the issue of South Vietnam, and the trauma in Vietnam has made the very nations that were concerned with the withdrawal of U.S. troops, Prime Minister Sato of Japan seems to have expressed concern over the involvement in Vietnam and that the United States should leave Asia's problems to the Asians."

The continuation of the war by the United States further increases international tension, and the recent bombings of North Vietnam and the resultant possibility of a U.S. military attack, is an immediate threat to East-West relations and world peace.

The Framework for the United States involvement in Vietnam was presented to us. William Lederer's articles in the New York Times, who have sought the truth and written frankly and objectively about the war, were recalled. One has only to remember how the United States government and the media failed to present an accurate picture of the war in 1962 that U.S. military men were in Vietnam solely as advisors. However, the realization that had been gained in combat became so blatant apparent by 1962 that the falsehood was officially retracted. But it had already been a majority of the American people. The media, The United States government is still attempting to deceive the American people by distorting the news from Vietnam. And in so far as the responsibility for the continued American, in many cases of the American government, the American people. The United States is continuing to present a false picture of the war. If not for the presence of the U.S. it is not that U.S. government would provide for general elections, would take place. This is not only the program presented by the United States government but it is the settlement advocated by many world leaders. This would restore the system of colonialism which is anathema to the principles of democracy and self-determination.

We have been too-quick in accepting the falsehoods and distortions that have been presented to us. William Lederer's memorable characteristic of the Vietnamese people, "unbelievably, is too often true. In an age when international problems have the attention of the entire world, we need not lift our heads. Our greatest crime is that we do not care.
An Investigation Into The Vietnamese

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1965

This document was compiled and edited by the authors of the article: John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Hubert Humphrey, John Dean, and others.

The ommium and portentous nature of this prediction is highlighted by the fact that by January 7, 1965, United States military forces attacked North Vietnam, bombing and strafing victory near Dongh, where attacks have been extended further north and intensified since then. In conjunction with these attacks, the evacuation of South Vietnamese was started by the United States military personnel stationed in South Vietnam was ordered by the government. The truth is that no foreign troops in the area exist which contradicts this statement.

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NOTES

1. The war in Vietnam is primarily a civil war, which is being fought between the people of South Vietnam and the Saigon government. This government exists only by virtue of United States money, equipment, and troops. It is despised by the people of South Vietnam and the Saigon press are concentrated in the hands of government. All spoke Vietnamese with the local accent.

2. The Saigon government would quickly collapse if the United States withdrew the military base.

3. The continuation or the war by the United States greatly increases international tension, and, especially since the recent bombings in Cambodia, could lead to the resultant possibility of escalation, in the immediate threat to East-West relations.


5. This policy only increased the already large support that the war had among the peasants.

6. The Saigon government would quickly collapse if the United States withdrew the military base.

7. The Saigon government would quickly collapse if the United States withdrew the military base.
The United States Must Make A Choice

(Continued from Page 51)

The Value of Peace

It is asked whether we should take peace at any price. Does the end justify the means? By no means. Not at all. But the value of peace in the nuclear age is high, and the case against illegal war becomes daily more striking as the price we shall have to pay for even partial victories becomes higher and higher (stealing, bombing, and more restricted our chances of victory).

"We have no moral right to be in Vietnam, or to attack North Vietnam."

Neither do the Vietcong. Nor does North Vietnam have the right to attack South Vietnam. This is an international question. Our involvement was a response to Communist aggression, not a war in the South. Our involvement has strengthened our foreign policy, but it can be left with the Soviet Union, if that becomes necessary — if we are confronted by the doctrine that the ends justify the means, the means are no good. As long as we act from action by Hamlet-like indecision over legalistic concepts of international law, we shall love the world.

What should be done? First, we should do nothing that will make the Vietcong and the Government and as a people that we are fighting a war in Vietnam, and not merely "advising" how and what social arrangements suit us. If peace can be achieved, let it be on our own terms. We must understand that peace can only be achieved in a nuclear age by negotiation, and not merely "advising" how and what social arrangements suit us.

"The conventional view that every difference, and it has not been shown that we have here a single take-it-or-leave-it bundle. And how or which of these are threatened by Senator Gruening (Dem.-Alaska), M. S. Arnett, the editor of the Majority of One, that they will develop their own version of the Domino Theory.

Our Position: Hopeless Romantic’s Look To War

(Continued From Page 51)

The war there will never end on our terms because we are fighting a war in Vietnam, and all of Asia will fall to the Communists...

Risks are unavoidable in any form of struggle... But if we decide to fight, the greater the price we shall have to pay for even partial victories. We are fighting a war in Vietnam, and not merely "advising" how and what social arrangements suit us. If peace can be achieved, let it be on our own terms. We must understand that peace can only be achieved in a nuclear age by negotiation, and not merely "advising" how and what social arrangements suit us.

The Vietnamese leave South Vietnam alone. In other words, we will stop selling arms to the South Vietnamese who are fighting a war in Vietnam, and not merely "advising" how and what social arrangements suit us. If peace can be achieved, let it be on our own terms. We must understand that peace can only be achieved in a nuclear age by negotiation, and not merely "advising" how and what social arrangements suit us.

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Our Position: Hopeless Romantic’s Look To War

(Continued From Page 51)

The war there will never end on our terms because we are fighting a war in Vietnam, and all of Asia will fall to the Communists...

Risks are unavoidable in any form of struggle... But if we decide to fight, the greater the price we shall have to pay for even partial victories. We are fighting a war in Vietnam, and not merely "advising" how and what social arrangements suit us. If peace can be achieved, let it be on our own terms. We must understand that peace can only be achieved in a nuclear age by negotiation, and not merely "advising" how and what social arrangements suit us.

The Vietnamese leave South Vietnam alone. In other words, we will stop selling arms to the South Vietnamese who are fighting a war in Vietnam, and not merely "advising" how and what social arrangements suit us. If peace can be achieved, let it be on our own terms. We must understand that peace can only be achieved in a nuclear age by negotiation, and not merely "advising" how and what social arrangements suit us.

The conventional view that every difference, and it has not been shown that we have here a single take-it-or-leave-it bundle. And how or which of these are threatened by Senator Gruening (Dem.-Alaska), M. S. Arnett, the editor of the Majority of One, that they will develop their own version of the Domino Theory.

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Selma...

(Continued from Page 1)

Mike Kinsler, Evening Session SG President, discussed the role of Negro high school and college students in the South. "The youth there is really in the vanguard. They are moving quickly in the South," he said. Kinsler added that he learned a lot from the students he met in Montgomery. Howard Simon, former Educational Affairs Vice-President, said he had gone to Selma "to see what white people were like in the South, and to find out if there were any 'moderate' white people in Selma." Simon told the audience that he did not meet any, and added that the only safe place in Selma was the section in the city in which the Negro community is located. A moderate group in Montgomery, the concerned White Citizens, didn't get much publicity and disbanded, he said.

Paul Hirsch, Campus Affairs Vice-President, spoke about the need for more Northerners to participate in the fight for civil rights. "There is a reciprocal relationship involved here," he said. "A Northerner can become a better person by going to Selma."

Exec...

(Continued from Page 1)

Elections were imposed by Faculty and Student-Faculty Committees. He claimed that he was merely implementing the rules made by the faculty.

Queens...

(Continued from Page 8)

going to lose this game. Martin led off the eighth inning by drawing a walk off starter and loser Ron Filenti. Dave Hayes, running for Martin, moved into scoring position by stealing second. After making Filenti work a little, Beaver second sacker Barry Edelstein jumped on a ball that was low and away and ripped it to right field sending Hayes home with the go ahead run. After Barry Mandel reached base safely on an error, Matruzzi came up to hit for Meyrelle. With two strikes on him, the six foot sophomore ripped a shot over the head of the Queens left fielder and circled the bases for the first Lavender round-tripper of the 1965 campaign. Joel Weinberger came on in relief but in turn was relieved by Howie Smith, who saved the first big win of the season. The Beavers will next see action this coming Saturday at St. John's in their first league contest of the season.

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Not that it's on his mind right now. And it needn't be. Those Lee-Prest Leesures can't help but stay crisp and neat. No matter what you put them through. They have a permanent press. So the crease stays in. The wrinkles stay out. Permanently. And that's without ironing. No touch-ups, either. They're made from Lee's special blend of 50% polyester and 50% combed cotton. For wash and wear...with conviction.

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Girls!

Greeks!!!

Games!

The big parade, the gorgeous queens. The Olympic games. The Charriot race. The most perfect Greek girl. The most important Greek boy.
Barry Edelman got his first hit of the year and knocked in the go-ahead run as the College's baseball team knocked off Queens College, 6-3, at NYU's Ohio Field yesterday. The clinching runs were batted in by pinch-hitter Ralph Racioppi as he blasted a three-run inside-the-park homer in the eighth inning.

Mastruzzo was batting for the starting and winning pitcher, Roland Meyers. Balliet went seven good innings before being lifted for a pinch hitter. The big right-hander gave Queens only two earned runs.

**First Victory**

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**Netmen Upset Panthers, 6-3, Snapping Adelphi Win Streak**

The College's tennis team scored one of the biggest upsets of the entire year as far as Beaver athletics is concerned when it stopped the 32 game Met League winning streak of Adelphi by beating the Panthers. The match, played on the Finley court, was for the championship of the Met League.

**Early Deficit**

Edelstein put Adelphi out in front by winning the first set 6-3, 6-4. Adelphi pushed their lead to 2-0 as Pablo Pick knocked off Charles Moreau in straight sets. But then the Lavender came back. Simon beaterry Kaye. Mike Seiden came through with a 6-2, 6-2, 6-0 win.

**Stickmen Beaten By Wildcats**

Performance Satisfies Baron

Beavers Get Only Four Hits; Roberts Knocks 3 For Lions

**MONTCLAIR DEFEATS TRACKSTERS, BOB BOGART LEADS LAVENDER**

The College's track and field team met defeat in a close meet with Montclair State College on Saturday at Montclair High School. The margin of victory was a mere three points.

**Montclair Defeats Tracksters; Bob Bogart Leads Lavender**

By HARVEY WEINBERG

They say that baseball is 90 per cent pitching but the idea of the game is still to outscore your opponent. That other team wasn't there for the College's baseball team Saturday as they were blanked 4-0 on four hits by Columbia at Sunset Field.

In addition, Lavender starting pitcher Howie Smith didn't really lose. When you toss in a few strategically placed Beaver errors, some equally potent Lion double plays along with the fourth hitting of Lions lefty Dave Gillis you have the ingredients of a Lavender loss in their initial game of the 1965 season.

Howie Smith wasn't as sharp as he usually is and the Lions jumped on him right in the first inning. Lead-off hitter Ron Adelstein got the Lions into scoring position with a single, stole second, and then took the next batter out on a fly to left field.

The second batter, centerfielder Pete Quinn got a hold of one of Smith's pitches deep in the hole at short but that "base-hit" labeled all over it. Smith kept cool and made one of the finest shortstops in the City patrolling the area. However, for the third, Barry Mandel went far to his right on a single by Quinn to back-handed and fired a bullet to first to nail Quinn.

In the fourth inning it took the Lions to this key play. The next batter, former Lion football star Archie Bobek laid a perfect bunt down the third base line that was the beginning of a two out, two run rally for the Light Blue.

Neil Farber followed with a walk and when Steve Richards singled to right, the Lions had their first run and runners at first and second. After being issued his second walk of the inning, Howie Smith wasn't as sharp as he usually is and the Lions jumped on him right in the first inning. Lead-off hitter Ron Adelstein got the Lions into scoring position with a single, stole second, and then took the next batter out on a fly to left field.

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