

# Ball Ties U.S. Viet Policy To Principles of '76

PHILADELPHIA, July 4 (AP) — Both supporters and opponents of American policy in Vietnam cited the "principle of independence" established in 1776 to justify their positions today, as U.S. Under Secretary of State George W. Ball ignored pacifist pickets at historic Independence Hall.

Addressing a crowd of some 2000 behind the hall where the Declaration of Independence was signed 190 years ago, Ball called the war in Vietnam "another chapter in the attempt of aggressors to destroy the forces let loose by the principles of our Declaration of Independence."

Across the street from the Hall, out of Ball's view, some 400 demonstrators organized by the so-called "Committee for Non-Violent Action" marched behind police barricades in temperatures that climbed to 100 degrees. They bore placards with slogans protesting the war in Vietnam.

## 37 Are Arrested

Thirty-seven were arrested when they crossed the street to distribute leaflets, against police orders, among visitors on the fringes of the official ceremony. They were charged with breach of peace, disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

Ball said the United States is fighting "so that the people of South Vietnam may enjoy the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." He added:

"We shall continue that fight — and we shall prevail.

"North Vietnam will learn, as so many other aggressors have learned in the past that our commitments to the principle of independence is never to be doubted."

Ball also touched on the need to keep Europe united in the Northeast Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Common Market.

## Dissenters Hold Rally

As Ball left the Hall, home of the famed Liberty Bell, the anti-war demonstrators broke into a chant of "End the war in Vietnam, bring the troops home." Then they held a rally of their own, remaining behind the barricades to listen to speakers standing on the back of a sound truck.

These speakers claimed that American intervention in Vietnam violates the principles of self-determination propounded by the Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution.

An unorganized crowd of some 300 bystanders on the opposite sidewalk booed and heckled, but there were no incidents.

Two of the speakers burned military service documents, after showing them to newsmen.

Richard R. Palmer, 36, of New York, burned a certificate of his honorable discharge from the Army, dated Jan. 20, 1955, and Gilbert Marshal Friedman, 27, also of New York, burned his June 7, 1960, commission as a second lieutenant.

Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler spoke at ceremonies in the old portion of Winston-Salem, N.C., which claims to have originated the Independence Day observance with the first official celebration in 1783.

Appearing on behalf of President Johnson, said that the American Revolution continues "... as each generation of Americans seeks, in the context of his own time, to bring the America he

knows closer to the American dream."

In Independence, Mo., former President Truman pointed to a replica of the Liberty Bell, a gift from the people of Ancey, France; and made this brief reference to French President de Gaulle:

"They've got a Frenchman over there trying to ball things up. I hope he gets his comeuppance, because he doesn't represent the people over there."

The occasion was an Independence Day gathering in front of the Truman Library, where Mr. Truman made a short speech.

"There are always liabilities you have to meet," he told a crowd of about 100. "Today people are fighting and dying in Southeast Asia. The mettle of a people, the mettle of a nation are on trial before the world. I don't think we need to worry about the result. I think we'll come out fine."