

'Naissance' fair - April 21

"Naissance" rather than "renaissance" fair should be Evergreen's theme for next week's Inauguration and Dedication Day ceremonies, according to academic dean Charles Teske.

The birth of TESC will formally be noted throughout the day Friday, April 21, from 11 a.m. A fair atmosphere will be evident everywhere, with balloon sellers, carnival-sized tents and even the possibility of a large band playing throughout the afternoon's free lunch.

With just a week before the gala--and fun, even--celebration, Teske called for the assistance "even now" of every Evergreen man, woman and staff. "We want to get everyone involved," he enthused.

Those with good ideas for customing, music and even items which cost money--his contingency fund still lives--should contact him in the academic deans' area, Library first floor.

In addition, he is collecting through program coordinators all interested Evergreen "established pioneers" for the enjoyable duty as welcoming guides of "softening the blow of our visitors' arrivals--for the first few moments, anyway." Assistance may take the form of a casual rap on how Evergreen has fared through its first seven months of total existence--or just giving directions to the nearest rest room.

More than 300 pounds of salmon provide quite an attraction for the day's free community meal. They will be joined by the home-made bread of student bakers (who said that Evergreen was too pie-in-the-sky?), led by Becki Parry of Individual in America. Bill Kenworthy of Food Services will add potato salad, punch and coffee.

Hopefully, Teske added, still-to-be-chosen entire programs will band together to provide

desserts for the complimentary community meal. A variety of entertainment, set by Pete Steilberg of Recreation and Campus Activities, will extend through the meal until 2 p.m.

Among the other afternoon activities, members of the Evergreen Environment will take all interested visitors on tours of TESC's natural environment--what's left of 990 acres.

Costumes for the festivities, while not "pushed", are being encouraged. "We want to represent participation in the meshing of traditional with modern," Teske observed. Members of "The Paper" had planned to cover the event as gaily garbed minstrels of Shakespeare's time, but they were unable to locate any typewriters on which they could strum tunes.

Teske sees the ceremonies, to inaugurate Dr. Charles McCann as Evergreen's first president and to dedicate the already battle-scarred

school, as "just short enough to keep 'em laughing." He saw in the day's fete a real opportunity "to meet those (visitors--not Evergreeners today!) with doubts, but willing to see this place for which they are responsible."

Evergreen intends, according to the dean, to give them "the truth, tempered by a good time--we plan to have our visitors actually enjoy themselves." If successful, Teske's dream will make academic history as the first dedication and/or inauguration that left people smiling.

While most all of the Evergreen community has already become involved in planning for the gala event, Teske still intends to ferret out the one or two stragglers. He would like to see 30 or 40 stand by from noon Thursday to the very end of the long day--"for whatever need arises," Teske added.

This time the finger can't be pointed at Communications and Intelligence, as Ralph Sogge is

coordinating a joint program--Library Media coverage effort. Other representative program members involved include Charlie Hefferman of Human Development, Marty Oppenheimer of Man and Art, Roger Goldingay of Human Behavior, and Contracted Study's Sharon Parker.

Inauguration and Dedication Day, Teske observed, gives Evergreeners and members of the state responsible for its existence "a real opportunity to come together" that hasn't yet been offered to merely all of the TESC community. "This can be a re-affirmation," and a needed one, for all college "pioneers" and those who must continue to provide support of TESC concepts, he noted.

But, in the same vein, he added that we "must not try to produce a misleading display 'just for visitors', because we have so much naturally to offer" the day's visitors--as well as ourselves.

The Paper

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THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98505

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In this issue...

DTF on cars



This is the first of a two-part presentation on Vietnam by The Paper. This week, a three-part coverage of America's role in Vietnam, Diem's reign of terror and The Vietnam War: prelude to U. S. involvement.

The DTF on alternative transportation has been busily collecting names of people who claim they would pay \$3.50 for the rest of the quarter in support of a bus from Evergreen to Olympia.

At a meeting April 6 with representatives from Olympia school district, city of Olympia, and regional planning, it was decided that there is enough support at Evergreen for alternative transportation to schedule a bus five days a week three times a day. Roughly estimated times that the bus will be running are 8:30 a.m. from downtown Olympia, (probably from 4th & Capitol), to the loop in front of the library. It will then run back downtown. (Route bus will follow has not been determined.) A bus will leave Westside shopping center at 12:00 or 12:30 and run to the parking lot behind the dorms, and then back to the Westside. The last bus leaves 4th and Capitol at 3:30 and goes back to Evergreen and back to 4th and Capitol.

This is scheduled to begin Wednesday. By then, definite scheduling will be announced. This is the best that can possibly be done at this time, and is due

to the cooperation of Olympia school district and Olympia transit. The costs and methods of ticketing riders are still being worked out, but we hope that everyone will support the bus in order that even more efficient mass transit systems can be worked out for the future.

The DTF feels that a mass transportation system is important to help students without cars avoid the feelings of being stranded on campus, and to discourage students from bringing cars in the future. Whether we support mass transit and its ecological advantages will depend upon where we place our priorities; do we want to continue to pay for parking tickets and support the further construction of parking lots for the convenience of cars? The convenience of cars over using mass transit is not as great as would be assumed; buses are definitely less expensive than the costs of operating a car and parking, and they can be made to be more convenient if given enough support. If Evergreen starts now to discourage the use of automobiles and working out of a mass transit system, there is still hope for preventing this college from being surrounded by miles of pavement.

America's role in Indochina



The failure of containment

In 1947 President Harry Truman set forth American foreign policy in the Truman Doctrine predicated on the containment of communist aggression, which underlies our foreign policy for the last 25 years. This policy has been the basis and justification for America's participation in the Cold War, as well as for the U.S. government to assume the role of world police in "maintaining the balance of power" in favor of the Western capitalist states and their neo-colonial empires.

The document was supposedly drawn in response to "Stalin and his servile communist minions" who were pressing to gain control of Eastern Europe after World War II. It viewed "the ability to wage aggressive warfare in any area of the world (as) the ultimate goal of Soviet military policy," and as the primary threat "to the security of all democratic countries." It concluded that the "United States should maintain military forces powerful enough to restrain the Soviet Union and to confine Soviet influence to its present area."

For the next 25 years, wherever there was a threat to a status quo government or where revolutionary activity started, it was explained by the U.S. government as "Soviet aggression designed by Stalin" and the Truman doctrine was then rapidly

applied to justify American intervention (in Greece, Turkey, Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, Indonesia, Africa, and Latin America, all of which can be shown to be completely divorced from Stalinist influence.)

This policy contains two fatal flaws. First, it assumes that the primary threat to the "free world" is communist/military aggression fomented by the Soviet Union. This is, of course, a misinterpretation of Marxism, the basis of communist philosophy. Marxist dogma preaches that capitalism will crumble from its own inherent contradictions, and not from the prescription of physical destruction by the communist state, as the American policy assumes. It can also be argued that Soviet military power was severely weakened by World War II and was in no way capable of sustained military aggression for years. At any rate, through this misinterpretation American government was able to justify build up of the largest military force in history, including production of nuclear and biological weapons. Through use of Cold War propaganda, the government was able to convince its people of a communist threat and conduct a purge of liberal influences during the McCarthy period.

Second, it assumes the purity of American capitalism and

republican government and attempts to present them as a model for the rest of the world, imposing them on other countries by force, if necessary, not for their gain but for the security of the U.S. Paradoxically, the U.S. government has become what it was seeking to prevent the Soviets from, the world aggressor. Along with this is the major problem of American foreign policy, which is its failure to interpret the significance of historical events. This is obvious to Indochina.

American foreign policy in Indochina has been based on the defeat of the Vietnamese and the imposition of a colony. The economic wealth of the area has been an issue that has longer been played down in America's role in Indochina. In fact, it has been a prime factor in American intervention starting with Dulles, who recognized the wealth in natural resources and the large supply of cheap labor. In order to control this wealth, the U.S. government, has tried to establish a neo-colonial state in the south. This attitude fails to recognize the desires of the Vietnamese people as expressed in their history of struggle against colonial power. In its drive to eliminate communist influence and establish control, the U.S. government is pursuing a military policy of genocide of nationalist forces as expressed by its generals.

Three weeks ago the U.S. government broke off the Paris peace talks accusing the communists of not "seriously negotiating," because they refuse to compromise the rights of the peoples of Indochina.

This week the U.S. government began re-escalating the war, sending two more aircraft carriers and resuming the bombing of the north.

The Paper in a two part series will first investigate the causes for

U.S. involvement in Indochina including the effects of this war on the peoples of Indochina. Second we will explore what lies ahead for U.S. foreign policy in Southeast Asia.

On Monday, April 17, a meeting has been called on the third floor lobby at 3 p.m. to discuss possible symbolic antiwar actions at the official opening of the college, in conjunction with the mass protests planned worldwide on April 22.

Conflict rooted in colonialism

Roots of the present Vietnamese struggle can be traced to the 75 year period of French colonial rule of Indochina. The French arrived in the 19th century to find an agrarian society, regulated according to the customs within the confines of the village, the basic unit of Vietnamese society. The village was self-directed usually characterized by a local elite exploiting the peasants, avoiding extremes of poverty and wealth. Education was widespread and ownership of the land was dispersed throughout a majority of the people, often communally. Villages fit into the national scene by providing men for the military, paying taxes, and conducting public works jobs.

The French found this decentralized society unsuited for their needs and set about to remodel it in a more European fashion with emphasis on the cities as the center of political, economic and cultural life. This often met with resistance by the population and violence was widespread until the French were able to "secure" Indochina in the 1890's. Even still, opposition arose constantly and the French swiftly and violently put it down.

The French model for ruling the Indochinese was basically fragmentation of the population

and a consolidation of power. They divided the country into three regions, Cochin China (Mekong delta), Annam (central region) and Tonkin (northern Vietnam). They also controlled Laos and Cambodia. The French attempted to break down nationalism of the Vietnamese by teaching French and European history and culture. By promoting regional differences they kept the population fighting among themselves. All real power, economic and political, was in their hands. This system enables them to extract great amounts of wealth from the resources and the people with little effective resistance.

Life for the Vietnamese peasant under French colonialism was miserable. The pattern of land distribution changed. Well over half the land was controlled by less than 10 percent of the population most of whom were loyal to the French. The landowners turned the peasants into penniless tenants and exploited them for their labor. The French built more prisons than schools.

Viet Minh organize

In the late 1920's the communists began organizing local opposition groups. They concluded that the peasants

would fight for their independence from the French if it was connected with reforms they desperately needed. They spoke of lowering taxes, redistribution of the land, medical care, workers unions and better education. In this contest they felt nationalism would generate support for overthrowing the French.

With the beginning of World War II the Japanese occupied Indochina, and imposed harsh rule on the people through the French bureaucrats. In response, the Vietnamese nationalist movement organized its various factions in 1941 in a united front against the Japanese. Called the League for the Independence of Vietnam, and with Ho Chi Minh as its head, they established a base of operations in the mountain highlands of present-day North Vietnam. The Viet Minh, as they were called by Westerners, conducted intelligence work for the United States against the Japanese during the war. Because the Japanese were seriously preoccupied with

the war, they did not take time to organize the security forces equal to those of the French. The Viet Minh seized on this and began guerrilla tactics, capturing Japanese outposts and securing

arms from abandoned French army bases and American airdrops. In mid-1945, the Viet Minh had taken control of several northern provinces. The Japanese abolished the French run government and imposed Bao Dai as a puppet emperor ruling Indochina through him.

DVR independence

In August Japan surrendered and the Viet Minh marched into Hanoi. They established the Democratic Republic of Vietnam with Ho as their leader and claimed jurisdiction in Saigon. Two weeks later, Ho stood before a cheering nation and read the Vietnamese Declaration of Independence, which was patterned after American's declaration.

In the next few months the DVR government conducted swift reform programs to relieve the suffering of the peasants. They redistributed the land held by French collaborating landowners. By requisitioning untilled land they were able to wipe out widespread famine within six months. They set up new schools, reduced the working day to eight hours, lowered taxes, nationalized public utilities, helped the workers organize labor unions and released political prisoners.

But the unified, independent nation lasted only a few months. After the war the Allied powers agreed to arrange the surrender of Japan in Indochina. British troops were dispatched to the area, and along with Chiang's Nationalist forces in the north they systematically sought to enable the French to return to colonial power. Saigon fell to the French in a coup d'etat only three weeks after it had been liberated by the Vietnamese. Ho Chi Minh desperately tried to keep Vietnam independent. He signed an agreement with the French granting independence within the framework of a French Union. It soon became obvious that France was not going to observe this agreement.

Ho was finally asked to surrender. He refused and called the people of Vietnam to defend their republic and appealed to the people of the world for peace based on the agreement with France.

No one replied. Late in 1946 French ships bombed the Vietnamese sections of Haiphong. Six thousand civilians were killed.

The Viet Minh attempted to regroup their guerrilla forces, but they were poorly armed and ill prepared for the three decades of war that lay ahead of them.

1st Viet War: prelude to U.S.

The pattern of war emerged quickly. The French with superior arms and military organization controlled the cities. They reinstated their colonial policies of exploitation. The Viet Minh adopted the strategy of extreme mobility, engaging the French only when the odds were in their (the Viet Minh's) favor. Because the Vietnamese were not willing to give up the freedom and reforms they had just recently received, the Viet Minh got support from the villages. The focus of power began to change. The cities, the hub of the Indochinese society under the French rule gained a peripheral existence. Power returned to the villages where the majority of Vietnamese lived.

Where the Viet Minh went they continued the reforms they had started earlier, promoting agrarian and educational reforms, new healthy measures, new political organizations. In return the villagers supplied the guerrillas with food, hiding places, information on French operations, and sons and daughter to join their ranks. The Viet Minh developed that form of revolutionary struggle known as the people's war.

The French could move anywhere in the country as long as they had sufficient military force to clear the way, but as soon as they left, control of the area returned immediately to the people.

The Viet Minh's only weapons were either crudely made or those seized from the French and Japanese before the war had begun. They set up crude factories in the forests to not only produce weapons—small arms, bazookas and grenades—but also for industrial production of metals, supplies and medical equipment.

Containment applied

Between 1945-46 according to Pentagon sources, Ho Chi Minh wrote at least eight letters to President Truman asking for aid against the oppressive French government. Truman never replied to any of the appeals. The U.S. government was not willing to support the resumption of French colonialism but neither was it ready to send aid to a communist nationalist government, despite the fact that the communists had support of three quarters of the people.

In the late 1940's President Truman set forth his anti-communist doctrine of containment in response to (or as the cause of) Stalinist aggression in Eastern Europe. In 1949 the communist party took control of China and ousted Chiang Kai-shek and the nationalists. American anti-communist policy hardened and the importance of Indochina to U.S. security interests was taken for granted.

Both Russia and China recognized the DVA as the legitimate government

Shortly thereafter Secretary of State, Dean Acheson replied

that this recognition "should remove any illusions as to the 'Nationalist' nature of Ho Chi Minh's aims and reveals Ho in his true colors as the mortal enemy of native independence in Indochina." Truman swiftly recognized the Bao Dai regime, re-installed by the French as head of "independent" Vietnam. Vietnam's fate was sealed. The U.S. government, after which the Viet Minh had patterned their independence, was now their enemy.

In 1950 the National Security Council issued a statement, now called the domino theory, which in effect said that if communist aggression was not stopped in Indochina it would engulf all of Asia. The assumptions behind this statement were never questioned by the government. American aid to the French began in 1950 and in 1954 it reached \$1.1 billion or 78 per cent of the French war burden.

Meanwhile, the French military position against the guerrillas was rapidly deteriorating. The Viet Minh were now receiving guns and aid from China and Russia. They were well armed and enjoyed support from 80 per cent of the population, according to the CIA, which had been operating in Indochina since 1950.

French surrender

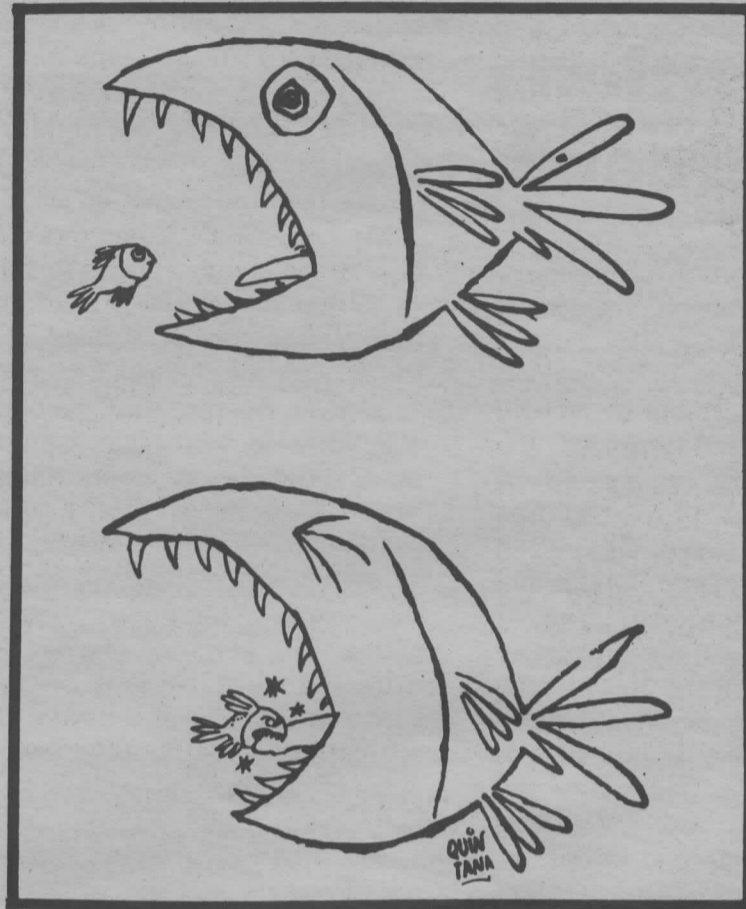
The conventional military tactics of the French were not designed for use against a people's war. The French people were pressing the government to end its protracted involvement. Early in 1954 the French government made a desperate appeal to the U.S. for major naval and air support. The U.S. planned a joint, U.S.-Britain-French assault. Britain refused, but the U.S. government, according to the Pentagon Papers was in the processes of granting that support. President Eisenhower had commissioned the Defense Dept. to draw up a time table for U.S. intervention.

Before plans for U.S. intervention could be finalized, the French surrendered to the Vietnamese after a bloody battle at Dien Bien Phu. French influence in Indochina was over. The people of Vietnam were once again in control of their country. A date was set for a conference at Geneva, Switzerland to negotiate the final settlement.

Geneva conference

Nine representatives assembled at Geneva in June, 1954 to settle the political problems in Vietnam resulting from French colonial rule: the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, The People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, France, Great Britain, the United States, and the "State of Vietnam" (the Bao Dai regime). These diametrically opposed forces with deeply conflicting objectives faced each other at the conference table.

The first month of the conference was hopelessly stalled on formalities. The American



delegates had made clear even before the convention started that they would be opposed to any settlement that would give independence to a united Vietnam. John Foster Dulles, delegate for the U.S., Secretary of State and chief designer of American anti-communist policy in Indochina, stated from the beginning a settlement that in any way favored the communists would be unacceptable to the U.S. and would not be observed.

Pressured by the Soviets and Chinese to end the deadlocked talks, the DVR put forward a proposal with major concessions. They offered to agree to a temporary separation of the country into two zones—north and south, accepting control over only the northern half. This provision was to allow regroupment of French and Viet Minh forces pending the arrangement of the next provision, national elections. These concessions were made only on very clearly defined conditions:

1. That administrative separation of north and south at the 17th parallel was provisional and was in no way to be construed as a permanent division of Vietnam.
2. That elections would be held within two years to assure the unification of the country.
3. That neither zone would meanwhile make international alliances or receive military help from the outside.

All these points were accepted by the representatives at the conference with the exception of the United States and the so-called Bao Dai regime. The DVR had made major concessions, but was confident that with the elections to be held, by 1956 their country would be reunified, as they were supported by a vast majority of the people. Two days after the conference Dulles declared that the only good aspect of these agreements was that it "advanced the independent status of South Vietnam" and that the important

thing was to "prevent the loss of northern Vietnam from leading to the extension of communism throughout South East Asia." The United States had no intention of observing the Geneva settlement, and in fact set about to promote its rapid decay. The irony is obvious. The American government often justified its military operation in Vietnam by saying that north Vietnam is not following the agreements made in Geneva.

Although America did not accept the settlement, they promised not to attack north Vietnam, but "we would support a South Vietnamese government that we hoped would provide a stable, independent government that was representative of the people."

A second violation of the Geneva accords by the U.S. came a month after the conference. President Eisenhower authorized the deployment of a paramilitary team composed of former CIA agents from the Southeast Asian area to Indochina. They were to conduct psychological warfare and sabotage missions against the north Vietnamese government. These operations were made known to the American people by the publication of the Pentagon Papers.

Dulles's SEATO

A month after Geneva, Dulles convened a conference in Manila more to his liking. At this conference SEATO was formed, a mutual defense pact signed by only three Asian countries, Pakistan, Thailand and Philippines in addition to Britain, Australia, France, New Zealand, and the U.S. Protection of the pact was unilaterally extended by the U.S. to Cambodia, Laos, and South Vietnam. It was Dulles's answer to Geneva and reflected his commitment to permanently separate Vietnam. The pact was weak and did not commit signatories to military action. Dulles explained its purpose: "SEATO's principal purpose was to provide our president legal

authority to intervene in Indochina."

Diem installed

While the Geneva conference was still in session the U.S. government took steps to ensure that its own nominee was appointed as the head of government in the south, replacing the old Bao Dai regime. Dulles told the French that if they wished to retain any influence in Indochina they must order Bao Dai to appoint Ngo Dinh Diem as Prime Minister. Diem was a member of the Vietnamese aristocracy and a devout Catholic. During the Viet Minh uprisings he voiced strong opposition to both the French colonialists and the communists. Soon afterwards he retired from public office. He traveled to France and the United States, where he gained the admiration of U.S. officials. Look magazine wrote of Diem in 1964:

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles picked him, Sen. Mike Mansfield endorsed him, Francis Cardinal Spellman praised him, Vice President Richard M. Nixon liked him, and President Dwight D. Eisenhower O.K.'d him.

Soon after Geneva, Diem returned to Vietnam and conducted a plebiscite election to prove his popularity among the people of the south to the American government. He rejected the suggestion from American advisors that he settle for 60 per cent of the vote and instead made sure he got over 98 per cent, including 605,025 votes from a selective 450,000 voters in Saigon. America proclaimed Diem the choice of the people of "Free Vietnam" and pledged \$2 billion worth of equipment and advisors to fight "communist aggression." Looking back, one can only wonder at the blindness of the American leaders who could bring themselves to believe that a wealthy, absentee aristocrat, an ex-member of the French colonial administration, could impose his rule on the Vietnamese people without arousing enormous public opposition.

The Pentagon Papers reveal that, from the first, the American intelligence community in Indochina was opposed to the selection of Diem as head of south Vietnam. They demanded that if Diem was to remain in power he would have to be backed by as much American aid and equipment as was possible.

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VIEWPOINT

Organizations at Evergreen?

By LES EMERY

Early in the year, considerable interest was expressed in having theater at Evergreen. Even lack of facilities did not appear too great a deterrent.

To demonstrate that, those of us who were most interested organized the production of four short one-acts, which were presented December 14. We had little difficulty enlisting assistance of all kinds in putting on that performance; actors and stage personnel were easy to find.

On the basis of that and the surprisingly large audience, more than 300 people, those of us interested in directing and designing, put together the Asphodel Fields Theater People. This was to be an organization designed to facilitate theater work here at Evergreen. Organizers concerned ourselves with getting a budget for AFTP. We were under the impression there was enough interest to do at least two or three more productions of some form during the rest of the year.

AFTP was occupied with budget hassles, due to certain difficulties in student fees allocation, until early February. Then we decided to do two one-acts for presentation around March 10.

At that point we were already somewhat apprehensive. Up to the end of the first quarter, our meetings had been very well attended; after that, we rarely got more than five people to show. More than 50 persons were on file as being interested in Theater work, a good many of them actors, but they did not show themselves.

When we had the tryouts for

"Dutchman" and "Melodrama" we had but one male actor. AFTP could drum up no more, with everyone too busy or previously committed. We did have a sufficient supply of females, though not overwhelming, and to them we are deeply grateful.

As a result of that situation, we even searched frantically for a play with an all-woman cast small enough for us to handle; but time ran out on us.

At first, we attributed this difficulty to lack of communication. We figured that AFTP was not getting out information on tryouts soon enough. Perhaps also, our play choice was not appealing to some people.

But, as no one came to our meetings with ideas on what they would like, we went ahead to try again. Some cuttings from Shakespeare's history plays, which required mostly men, seemed reasonable.

And, lo and behold, there were several male actors at the tryouts, not as many as needed, but all people who had not been at other tryouts. With a great deal of searching and bush beating, we found enough actors to do what was necessary, although we had to double up on some parts.

We were pledged to another production for this year, however. AFTP was forced, because of time, to hold auditions for it before the Shakespeare was finished. The play we chose was U.S.A. by Paul Shyre and John Dos Passos.

Again we had a few women but only two men at the tryouts, which were held three nights running. Thus, we have been forced to drop this production, which is unfortunate, not only because we said we would do two this spring, but also a considerable amount of work has already been done, including preparation of the media portion of the play.

We, the organizers of AFTP, are quite confused and very disappointed. We have done a lot of work trying to make a go of theater here with obviously poor results. There is a feeling among us that perhaps the academic structure of Evergreen, if I

may use such a term, is not compatible with theater, at least not as we know it.

People seem to be too involved in their own personal work to give interest or time to theater, although they appear to be involved in other things even more time consuming. We only ask a couple hours a day for five days a week in our rehearsal schedules.

It is interesting to note that many colleges the size of Evergreen can produce several plays a year; some, like Bard, do one a month. Perhaps theater cannot survive without an actual department. But that was just why we set up AFTP and got it budgeted, in order to serve the necessary functions of a theater department as it exists in most schools.

We are very confused, and do not really understand where or why we have failed. But at the moment it appears that, after the Shakespeare, we should give up and return the remaining money.

However, if some people should come to us in the immediate future, like next week, and express interest in doing some acting, particularly men, we might still keep our pledge of two productions.

I wonder if this is a lesson, or perhaps an example which demonstrates that theater, and even other things requiring commitment and inflexible scheduling, will have a touch time surviving under Evergreen's present structure. Anyone with thoughts on this should stop by 3214A Library for a rap. We should like to hear them, for we really have tried, and really do not understand what the difficulty is.

Those of us who will be here next year would like to know how we might better handle the situation. This is particularly important to us because the school has purchased over \$7,500 worth of lighting equipment and agreed to convert a lecture hall into a theater.

AFTP has purchased catalogs and tools to make sets with. We fear that if more interest is not shown this year, it will be hard to get a budget for next year.

Volunteers to establish goodwill

Volunteers of Evergreen's Consumer Protection Agency want to show TESC support and goodwill to the members of the Olympia community. They feel unneeded alienation between Olympia and Evergreen community members apparently has existed at times, they said this week.

To bridge this artificial boundary, they felt that new involvements and exchanges should take place, even this late in the year. This would give the

communities time to know one another, they continued, so that, through the summer and into next year, the foundations of good will would be established.

Volunteer workers in the campus consumer protection agency have invited state Attorney General Slade Gorton to speak to Evergreeners and prominent Olympian business leaders and merchants Tuesday, April 18 at 7:30 p.m. The object of this presentation will be to create or add goodwill in the area

of community relations, particularly consumer affairs.

Attorney General Gorton will start off with the announcement of the newly established consumer protection office, set up by student interns under the guidance of his office. He is expected to emphasize how this office can serve both Evergreen and Olympia residents.

He should also explain how this office can be a useful tool in establishing goodwill between TESC and the Olympia business merchants and residents.

Some students have expressed the concern that they are being courted only for their money by some business merchants, and the whole topic of consumer affairs between the two communities leaves something to be desired.

Those who hold this feeling will have a chance to voice their opinions after Gorton's 15 or 20-minute talk. Business members of the community have expressed a forthright interest in hearing what students have to say.

Evergreen community members, the agency recommended, should do their part on a continuing basis.

Support local businesses. The small enterprises in a nonindustrial town provide the economic basis for community affairs.

Develop a better business bureau, and provide necessary information, so that honest, fair, and helpful businesses are patronized by use of Evergreen Consumer Protection Agency's referral files.

By inviting prominent business members of the surrounding community to hear Gorton and at the same time have the students of Evergreen present, agency

volunteers expect that the hopes will be demonstrated for human relations, good community building and individual participation in the community activities Olympia. TESC community members, by participating in this forum Tuesday, April 18, will be showing their willingness to dispense with petty discriminations against "rednecks" or "capitalists rip-offs" and deal with the real people who are not Evergreeners neighbors.

All Evergreeners are invited to attend.

Consumer protection collecting complaints

Evergreen's Consumer Protection Agency located in 3217A Library, is trying to collect residents' complaints that have been floating around school concerning hassles with campus housing.

Agency volunteers encourage all concerned to report their gripes about TESC housing or

housing administration to the office, so that they may try to improve the situation.

On-campus residents, and all other Evergreen community members with consumer protection complaints should contact the office at campus extension (753) 3187.

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Diem's reign of terror

The reign of terror on the Vietnamese people by the Diem regime is well documented. His government and advisors consisted almost entirely of close relatives. Since he did not have the backing of the people, most of his support came from remaining colonial despots, the Catholic missionaries of the French era and their following, and a few anti-communist bureaucrats.

In 1955 with the help of the American paramilitary organization and the CIA he conducted a massive propaganda campaign against the northern government. Using such scare-tactic slogan as "The Virgin Mary has left the North," "Christ has gone South," and others, Diem was able to frighten the Catholic population in the north that the Ho government would conduct reprisals against them. In an effort coordinated through his brother, who was head of the Catholic church, 600,000 Catholics fled to the south along with some 200,000 agents who had worked against the communists in the war with France.

This operation served two major purposes. 1. It tripled the Catholic population in the south and consequently Diem's support. In coming south the Catholics were rootless exiles and were completely dependent upon Diem, as he was on their support. The Catholics were settled in the two regions where Diem needed control, around Saigon and in the northern provinces. 2. It was used as propaganda to muster

American support for south Vietnam on the logic that if so many people would flee from the north, their government must be extremely unpopular.

Elections sabotaged

As the time for elections approached in 1956, Ho Chi Minh attempted to contact the Diem government to set the conditions for the elections procedures. Encouraged by American advisors to ignore the Geneva accords, because neither the U.S. or South Vietnam had signed them, Diem refused to hold the elections. His excuse was that the communist in the north would refuse to "allow each Vietnamese citizen to exercise democratic liberties and fundamental rights of man." Diem recognized, as did Eisenhower of course, that if elections were held the communists would win overwhelmingly. He continued his appeals, calling for internationally supervised elections and establishment of trade between the north and south. Diem ignored them. The people of Vietnam were again betrayed. The third provision of the accords was broken by the U. S. imposed regime in the south. The northern government used the time between 1956 and 1963 to strengthen internally and continue social reforms. They established strong relationships with Russia and China.

Dissent against Diem grew in the south. Opposition was met with swift repression. Anyone who spoke out against Diem was

thrown into prison without appeal or trial. In 1958 roundups of "dissidents" were systematically conducted. In 1959 Diem passed a law under which military tribunals were set up to conduct on-the-spot trials of suspected dissidents. These tribunals could only hand out two sentences under the law, death or life, imprisonment. In 1960 a military coup d'etat was attempted, but failed. Diem purged the army and executed thousands of civilians and herded thousands more into concentration camps.

NLF organizes

In response to Diem, an opposition group formed, composed of Viet Minh cadres who remained in the south after the division of the country, prominent Vietnamese citizens, communists, socialists, liberals, mountain tribe, students and peasants, call the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF). Their agents, known to the West as Vietcong, organized guerrilla actions against the U.S. supported Diem regime.

The CIA, every year after the appointment of Diem, warned the U.S. government that his policies were extremely unpopular with the Vietnamese people and that if he remained in power a revolution would certainly be organized against him.

The U.S. government finally realized this and secretly withdrew support for Diem in 1963. He was immediately assassinated in a military coup.

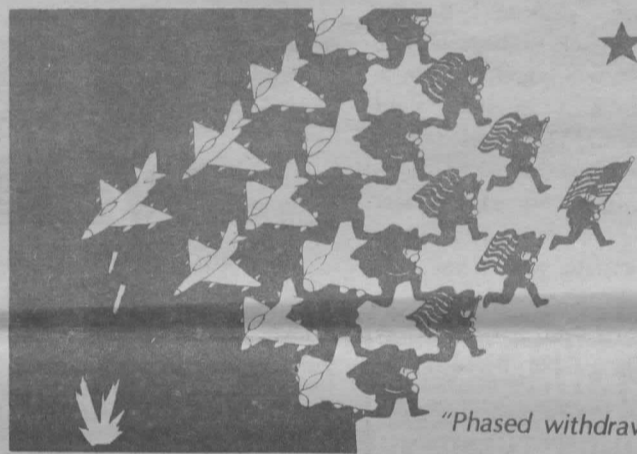
Up until the very end U.S. officials praised Diem for his "humanitarian" efforts to Where its territory was secure, land reform measures were instituted. They built schools, started a banking and postal and built a political organization. NLF resistance severely threatened the U.S. position in Vietnam. Because the deposed Saigon regime was totally dependent on the U.S., south Vietnam as an anti-communist government was in "grave danger of economic and political collapse."

By 1965 seven military leaders had come into power and had been deposed as the U.S. searched for a man who could re-establish control in Saigon. General Nguyen Cao Ky was the next. His command lasted longer than most and the U.S. chose him as the new viable head of the south. By now the situation in south Vietnam was rapidly disintegrating, 30 percent of the government troops had deserted, the black market and extortion reached an all time high. Joseph Alsop wrote, "if stern measures are not taken pretty soon...the United States is almost certainly doomed to suffer the greatest defeat in American history." The

U.S. government insisted the war must be carried on against the northern communists. The decision to escalate the war was reached by President Johnson in the summer of 1965. The Pentagon Paper reveal the bombing missions over the north began soon after this decision.

In response to the bombings and covert military actions by the U.S. in the north and in Laos, the north Vietnamese supposedly launched an attack on the American destroyer Maddox in the Gulf of Tonkin. There is still question about whether this attack really occurred or whether it was fabricated by the U.S. government to justify the escalation of the war. At any rate, President Johnson used this "incident" to establish that the communists were taking an aggressive military stance, and received approval from Congress to send over 500,000 American troops to Vietnam, at a cost of billions since 1965.

From this point, the U.S. military under the command of both President Johnson and Nixon proceed to conduct what former Secretary General of the U.S. U Thant called, "One of the most barbarous wars in the history of man."



"Phased withdrawal."

War spreads to Laos, Cambodia

An historical discussion of Indochina must also include the "elements" of Laos and Cambodia. These two small countries which border Vietnam, were also under the control of the French colonialist until they received 'independence' with the settlement at Geneva.

The French, according to Jaques Decornoy in Laos: the Forgotten war, viewed their interests in Laos as secondary to the richness of Vietnam. Although, they instituted the same exploitative colonial rule in Laos, resistance to the French was limited to a small group of Lao nationals. After the war started with Vietnam the French could not afford a second front in Laos, so the nationals were offered a degree of "independence" within the framework of a French Union. Laos was converted to a staging ground for the training of French troops to be used in Vietnam. They recruited large numbers of Laotian tribesmen into the French colonial army.

The Lao nationalists, who had been in exile in Thailand since World War II, accepted this arrangement and returned to take

up positions in the government, with one exception, Prince Souphanouvong, a dissident member of the royal Laotian family. During the war he traveled throughout Indochina and was impressed with the revolutionary ideology of the Viet Minh and their program of resistance to the French. When his brothers, notably Souvanna Phouma, returned to the Lao capital in Vientiane, Souphaouvong went into the hills in northern Laos and with the help of the Viet Minh established the revolutionary Pathet Lao organization to throw the French out of Laos. By 1954 the Pathet Lao controlled more than half of rural Laos and at Geneva were given two northeastern provinces as regroupment zones, as reported by Arthur Dommen in Conflict in Laos.

In the early 1950's the situation in Laos was similar to that in Vietnam, a small elite of aristocrats supported by the French and Americans, exploiting the peasants.

Through covert U.S. military operations, threat of suspension of American aid, initiation of a rightist coup,

etc. the U.S. government was able to put down "communist subversion" of the government. With the help of the American military and the CIA, the rightist Royal Laotian military was built to enormous size.

In 1964 after an agreement against foreign intervention in Laos was signed and the Pathet Lao took positions in the government, an American supported coup assassinated several leftist members of the coalition government and imprisoned the "neutralist." Its existence threatened, the Pathet Lao took up arms again in the northeast. This was labeled by U.S. government officials "renewed communist aggression." The Royal Laotian government virtually gave up trying to regulate its own resources, abandoning taxes, and become totally dependent on American aid and imports.

The United States, now taking on an increasing military role in Vietnam, started using Laos as a military training and CIA base. In 1964 before the Gulf of Tonkin incident, American planes began bombing north Vietnamese supply trails throughout Laos. Referred to by officials as "unarmed reconnaissance flights" these planes have inflicted the heaviest per square mile bombing in history, according to Pentagon

figures. The U.S. planes also began heavy bombing of suspected Pathet Lao strongholds, forcing the peasants to live in caves or to be relocated to refugee camps.

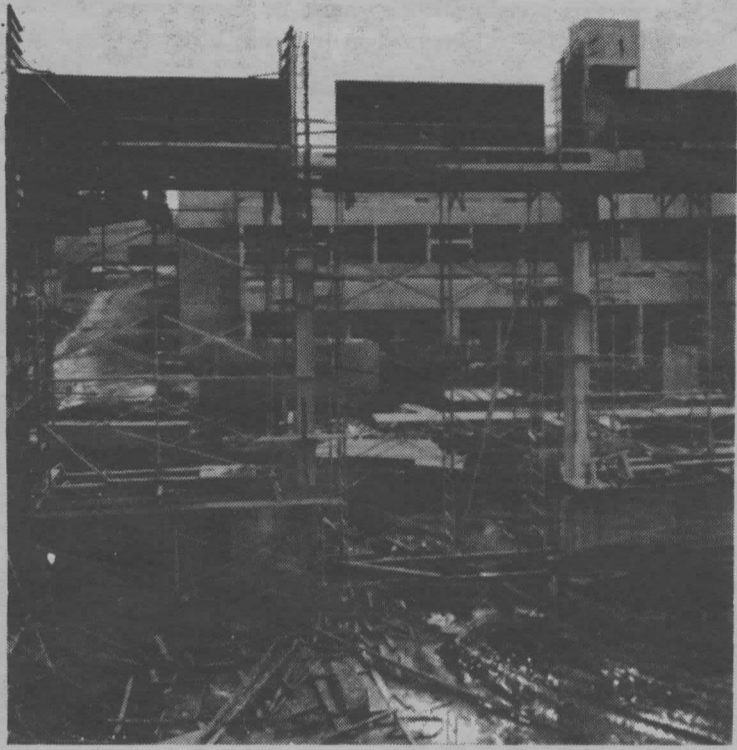
These operations have, needless to say, turned the Laos people against America. Their country turned to a waste land and under constant threat of bombings, the Pathet Lao now control as much as two thirds of the country, according to Decornoy.

Cambodia

Since the demise of the Khmer Empire, Cambodia has been the victim not only of her territorially ambitious neighbors, Vietnam and Thailand, but more recently of France, and now the United States. Following World War II, Cambodia's military weakness was demonstrated by Thailand's seizure of her western provinces. These were returned only because of pressure applied by the French and Americans. Consistent with her non-military tendencies, Cambodia, under Prince Norodom Sihanouk, pursued a policy of precarious neutralism characterized by diplomatic maneuvering with the Chinese and the U.S. and accommodation rather than military confrontation. Cambodian territory along the eastern frontier has been used by

National Liberation Front forces since the mid 1960's, but the Cambodian people were spared the ravages of war which weighed so heavily on their neighbors in Laos and Vietnam. Prince Sihanouk's success in keeping from his country, for sixteen years, a war which surrounded it on every side was a remarkable accomplishment.

With the removal of Prince Sihanouk in the spring of 1970, through an American supported coup, and the subsequent decision by the new head of state, Lon Nol, to confront the NLF and North Vietnamese, Cambodia's neutrality was shattered. The military leaders of both the United States and South Vietnam, who had long complained bitterly about "Cambodian sanctuaries," seized on Lon Nol's announced intent to drive out the Vietnamese, (a traditional enemy of Cambodia) as the pretext for the invasion they had long advocated. Since the Campaign began, Cambodia has been transformed from a picturesque tourist country of pleasant villages and ancient pagodas, into helpless victims of the Vietnamese war with a half million refugees and an economy almost totally dependent upon U.S. aid. Cambodia, like Laos finds its future irrevocably linked to a solution of the war in Vietnam.



Evergreen Environment



Cooperative note: This is one of a series of articles Al Wiedeman has written on The Evergreen Environment.

Has anyone noticed the great number of tiny, two-leaved seedlings coming up in great profusion along the roadways, sidewalks and trails on campus? Ever wonder what they are? And how big they will get? Or how many will survive? Well, they are seedlings of the big leaf maple, the tree that is just now spilling out its pendulous masses of green flowers. To answer the other questions, one of the Evergreen Environment students has initiated a study of maple seedling growth and survival, and should have an interesting report by the end of the quarter.

This is just one example of the many interesting research and study activities concerned with Evergreen's natural environment. In one workshop, students are systematically exploring the campus to inventory plant species (and learn much about botany and plant ecology in the process).

In the past week they have noticed the sprouting of horsetails along the roadsides, the leafing out and flowering of red huckleberry, the peculiar, hard-to-find flowers of wild ginger, the pollen cones of Pacific yew, the flower buds of madrone, and many others.

Another group is active on the college's tidelands. They are working on an extensive survey of the animal life, trying to establish "what is there" before any time of intensive human activity is begun. This work will be extremely valuable for future reference. Snails, worms, mussels, crabs, barnacles and clams are a few of the various forms of life teeming in this muddy habitat. Plans are also underway for the re-establishment of the Pacific oyster. When part of the Brenner Oyster Company, the college tidelands were covered with these unique animals. A local grower has offered enough oyster spat to make possible the establishment of some experimental plots which will be studied intensively in the

next few years. Next the geoduck ...!

Probably the most dedicated group are those who arise early enough to be walking around the fields and woods just after sunrise. Their task (and pleasure) is to determine something about the kinds of birds and waterfowl found on our campus. Although conditions can be cold and wet at times, there is a sort of special satisfaction in being out early, watching the awakening of another day. On a recent morning these birdwatchers saw, among others, song sparrows, Oregon juncos, a rufus hummingbird, a downy woodpecker, a golden crowned kinglet, a rufus sided towhee and two beautiful, blue stellar jays.

Regardless of their special interests, the individuals of these various groups are becoming more and more aware of the great diversity of life on our campus. Learning about these forms of life and their interrelationships is a basic step toward a fuller understanding of the environment of man and his place in it.

CPA "walk-in"

A temporary monument of trash will be built to dramatize the concern for open spaces and the need for a clean trail system on the peninsula. That's the planned finale for the April 15, tomorrow, Cooper Point Association "Walk-In." Besides making a mock garbage shrine, the walkers will hopefully arouse public interest in their fight against the LITTERal destruction of the beauty of Cooper Point.

The attack on empty beer cans, pop bottles, old newspapers, etc. will be launched

at 10 a.m. from Ron Clark's home on Huckleberry Lane, and will end at Manzaila Beach, right off Barnacle Bay Road. Unlike the last CPA "walk-in," the route will be much shorter and coffee will be served at the destination.

If you're going, be sure to bring a trash sack, a sack lunch, friends, relatives, your dog, cat, and/or goat.

WashPIRG

WashPIRG petition drive is underway! But more support is needed from each program and contracted students. Petitions are located in the Information Center of the Library. A meeting to discuss further petitioning will be

held Monday April 17, at 12 noon, a \$3.00 contribution from each person will help in paying research and possible litigation costs involved in problem-solving in Olympia and the Evergreen community.

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WEDNESDAY: "2001: A Space Odyssey"

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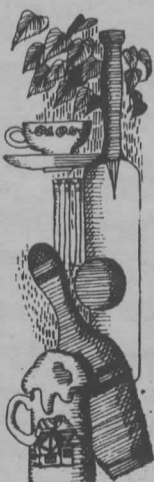
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Evergreen women set 'Phases of Eve'

Women's work will be shoptalk during the weekend of May 7-8 at Evergreen. "Phases of Eve," a conference on women supported by the Women's Commission of Evergreen will attract people from the Olympia community as well as elsewhere in the state. The conference originated with a group of concerned women from the community and from Evergreen -- students, staff, and faculty -- who hope that such a venture will build communication between Evergreen and some of the various communities which affect it. Funding for this event was obtained through the offices of Vice President Joe Shoben, though the event largely will be subsidized by donations of time and energy by the many helpers who are making this conference a reality. Childcare will be provided at a nominal cost to enable all to attend.

Registration will take place on

'Oracle' calls for artistry

Evergreen community members within the Man and Art Coordinated Study program still have "The Oracle" on their minds. An Evergreen literary magazine with this title is their intent, and they are soliciting contributions from all Evergreeners.

Due by April 30 are "anything in the way of poetry, songs, stories, photographs, paintings and drawings," according to Man and Art magazine organizers. Works may be turned in to the MA program office, 2214A Library, or to Jose Arguelles' office.

Further information is available from Arguelles, campus extension (753) 3965, or Carrilu Thompson, (753) 2625.

Passport service

The United States Postal Service is now accepting applications for passports at the Olympia Post Office.

The new service started April 3 and is offered by the new Postal Service System.

Saturday morning. Workshops and panels will follow: "Women's Study Programs"; "Living with Emancipation -- Alternative Life Styles"; "A Room of One's Own; Androgenous Literature for Women, Children & Men"; and "Women in the Professions." A collage theatre will grace lunch, and the film "Taste of Homey" will be viewed after a potluck dinner.

Two films, "Six Become One; Growing Up Female" and "The

Woman's Film," will begin Sunday. A Reader's Theatre and panels on "Femininity and Mental Health," "Aging Women" and "Women in Politics" will follow. Negotiations are in process to bring the Women's Art Cooperative of Seattle to Evergreen for this event.

Among the people who will participate are Dr. Angela Bowen, M.D. (Olympia); Dr. Mary Dexter (Olympia Mental Health Center); Gisela Tabor (Executive Director

of the Washington State Council for Women); a representative for the Wash. State Human Rights Agency, sex and age division; Mary Aiken (Women's Studies UW); Pat Larsen, and Sandy Nisbet. Among the faculty participating in the conference will be Nancy Allen, Lynn Patterson, Richard Jones, and future faculty member, Bonnie Alvarez. Negotiations are in progress with a number of other speakers, both local and from

areas in Washington and Oregon. Students will participate in various panels and in the readers theatre.

Contributions of time, energy, and Potluck Supper are still needed. For more information, contact (during the day) Connie Kaufmann in the Library, Debbie Saunderson - Chang (evenings only) 943-5683, Michelle Pailthorp, 943-7246, or stop by the Women's Center in Library 3225A.

Photo darkroom opens soon

As a result of a cooperative effort between technical staff, faculty and students a new photographic darkroom has opened on campus. The lab is located in Building 211 next to the security/facility planning building.

Woody Hirzel, photo-media specialist for the library, made the announcement last Friday. Hirzel said, "This lab, which has taken three months to build, will provide good photographic

facilities for the entire Evergreen community." The lab will be open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. seven days a week. A darkroom supervisor will be on hand at those times to answer any questions and offer advice and technical assistance.

The lab will be self supporting, according to Hirzel. The equipment has been loaned by Library Media Services but users will have to reimburse the

lab for chemicals and furnish their own paper.

Two students responsible for the idea and most of the darkroom construction, Pete Pugh and Marty Oppenheimer have announced that a voluntary student organization named "The 211 Darkroom Conspiracy" has been formed to purchase chemicals and papers for the users. "The spring quarter fee will be five dollars, or 50 cents per use," Oppenheimer commented. He also added that a portion of the initial fee may be refunded at the end of the quarter.

the series will be repeated, according to Pugh.

Monday's workshop beginning at 10 a.m. and another at 7 p.m. will be an introduction to the camera and darkroom procedures. Film developing will be discussed at the workshops on April 21 and 24, Printing on April 26 and 28, Photograms on May 1 and 3, and Montage and Collage on May 5 and 8. All workshops will be held in the new darkroom facility.

Interested students may sign up for these sessions in Building 211.

Anthology is free

"Frost Anthology," a multi-program compendium of poetry collected from the works of literary artists at Evergreen, nears publication and distribution throughout the college and Olympia communities. Free copies of the anthology may be obtained the last week in April from TESC's bookstore and Library.

In addition, a table for distribution of the collected works will be set up in the Library Building lobby.

While the anthology will be complementary for members of the Evergreen community, those from outside the school wishing copies will be charged a minimal amount.

All money collected from sale of the booklet will be returned to the school, "in the hope that other anthologies may blossom in the future," according to John

Glade Wittmayer of the Individual in America Coordinated Study Program.

Wittmayer, after obtaining \$850 from the Services and Activities Fees Hearing Board for the project, obtained poetry submissions from Jim Cameron, Ned Swift, Pete Sinclair and Bruce Horn, all Individual in America; Steve Smith, Doug Kahn, Mark Storseth, Jose Arguelles, Dave Groves, Political Ecology; Donna Walczak, Sharon Ryals, Man and Art; and Timothy L. Moffatt, Environmental Design.

Artwork was provided by Tom Anderson, Susan Lux, Carolyn Hall and Nani Pappé.

Those interested in further information should contact Wittmayer through the Individual in America program office, 2214A Library, campus extension (753) 3951.

In conjunction with the opening of the new darkroom in Building 211, Pete Pugh and Marty Oppenheimer have informed us that they will be holding workshops in photography which will be open to all Evergreeners.

The series of four workshops beginning today will offer the Evergreen community the chance to acquaint themselves with varied photographic techniques. The workshops are limited to five students and if interest is shown

Summer Internships

Students desiring summer internships are asked to fill out a student request card in the office of cooperative education by April 24, according to Ken Donohue.

The cards may be obtained in the co-op office. Donohue noted that if students have previously requested a summer internship to contact the co-op office for an appointment at this time.

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HORSE FOR SALE: 3/4 Thoroughbred, \$125. Call 491-5187 after 4:30 p.m., ask for Sandy.

FOR SALE, '67 Suzuki about \$125, needs new rings or something, Johnathan and Ruthie, Rt. 11, Box 280 Mix Rd., neighbors phone 943-5162.

FOR SALE, Old royal electric typewriter, all capital typeset, \$50, see Patty Allen, Cnsl. office, 3238.

FOR SALE, A green Schwinn Varsity, 10-speed in good condition, somewhere around \$70, call 753-4700.

WANTED BOOKS, inmates at McNeil Is. would really appreciate books of all sorts, drop them by the MECHA office, (Man & Art).

WANTED BOOKS, Have any books to rid yourself of, give them to the Third Eye, kids there want to read, contact Joan 753-7082.

HELP WANTED, need structural engineer who cooperate with building a dome, contact John David Hartung, C & I, home 943-8893.

FOR SALE, B flat clarinet, Contact Cathi Carr, Mod 303A, phone 5770.

SIGHT POINT INSTITUTE is an experimental summertime community of scholars which is being set up by a group of Reed College students. It will be located on a farm on the coast of Nova Scotia, and in essence will be a small community of no more than twenty-five students who have gotten together to live in the country and study with one another during the summer in a free and informal atmosphere. If you are interested in coming, write to Alan Walworth, Box 1156, Reed College, Portland, Oregon



'No villages, no guerrillas, simple'

In order to begin to understand the effects the savagery of the U.S. has had on the people of Indochina, one must see the conflict against the backdrop American racism. For U.S. ground troops to commit atrocities such as those at My Lai, to set up freefire zones and to conduct the science of counterinsurgency, the "enemy" in Vietnam had to be dehumanized. Military training indoctrinates soldiers to think of the Vietnamese as subhuman gooks, dinks, slant-eyes, commies, so that killing, torturing, and mutilating these people could be done in a much more efficient manner. By dehumanizing the Vietnamese people, the U.S. government has been able to justify the actions of its overall military policy of counterinsurgency, and as Secretary of the Air Force Townsend Hoopes put it, "carry this strategic logic to the final conclusion, which is genocide."

American intentions in Vietnam are clear. The long term objectives are twofold: first to eliminate communist influence in Indochina and to prevent Chinese influence "so that the peoples of Indochina will not be hampered in their natural developments by the pressure of alien people and alien interests." (The American influence and interests are, naturally not alien to the Indochinese.) Second, "to see installed a self-governing nationalist state which will be friendly to the U.S. and which . . . will be patterned upon our conception of a democratic state" oriented toward the West, contributing to "a better balanced world economy."

Presidents Johnson and Nixon have recognized that these goals could not be realized as long as the communists retain popular support. So U.S. military policy is aimed at eliminating that support through the strategy of counterinsurgency.

Since the beginning of the war with France, the communists have had the popular support of an overwhelming majority of the people. Indeed, their military strategy in fighting the French and Americans relies on that support of the people. To be such an effective force against the military might of two of the world's greatest powers, the guerrillas had to be extremely mobile, receiving all their needs (except weapons) from the villagers.

They established a network of friendly villages where they were fed, hidden, given information and in return they continued their reforms where possible, setting up schools and hospitals, helping the villagers in their daily chores. So to eliminate the communists, Vietnamese villages, their crops, livestock and their people had to be eliminated according to American policy. As one general succinctly put it: "No villages, no guerrillas, simple."

Those people who were not killed or seriously injured, were relocated to government controlled areas. This was called pacification and it so brutalized the Vietnamese people, severing their ancestral ties with the land, that many social scientists describe it as "cultural genocide."

The strategy of eliminating the villages has created in the south some 1.5 million refugees; in Laos nearly 1 million or one third of the population. in Cambodia some 600,000. These figures are from a 1971 report by the Senate subcommittee on Refugees. The report continues by explaining that the health conditions for these relocated villagers are among the worst in the world. Most of these refugees have been created by massive U.S. bombing, against south Vietnamese villages and suspected "enemy" supply routes (in Laos). In the current north Vietnamese offensive across the DMZ, communist military strategy has changed from guerrilla to

conventional warfare, according to reports. One reason: the guerilla support has been eliminated with the destruction most of the villages, a success for the U.S. and a disaster for the Vietnamese.

A quick glance at U.S. weaponry can also give some insight to the effects of the war on the people. Up until about 1968 the U.S. ground troops conducted what was called "search and destroy." This was proceeded by saturation bombing of "enemy" targets (villages) with huge conventional bombs that not only leveled the village, but also any underground tunnels that could be hiding communist guerrillas and supplies. The ground troops then moved in and "secured" the "hamlets" by searching through the rubble for anything that might have been missed by the bombs. This method was often extremely exasperating for American troops who confronted any Vietnamese peasants because of the language barrier so it was much easier to kill the survivors than to take them prisoner. Indeed, several books prove that this type of activity was encouraged by higher command.

More recently, with the gradual withdrawal of ground troops, heavy emphasis has been put on America's almost undisputed air superiority. Major parts of the U.S. military budgets since 1965 has gone to the scientific development of antipersonnel bombs. These bombs can be classified into three categories -- incendiary, fragmentation, and gaseous. Napalm is the most common incendiary bomb. It is a chemical that when dispersed in the air, bursts immediately into flames, indiscriminately frying people, houses, crops, animals. Since last year a more effective napalm was developed that cannot be wiped off the skin. Fragmentation bombs are the most widely used antipersonnel weapon. They

contain thousands of pellets or jagged pieces of metal that explode over a wide area (about the size of a normal village). These fragments are all but impossible to remove from the body without inflicting serious injury. New developments include use of plastic fragments which cannot be detected even by x-ray. These bombs terrorize as effectively as they kill, leaving several people in a village in extreme suffering. After months of agony the wounded villagers usually die from inadequate health facilities.

Gaseous bombs are primarily used to flush guerrillas out of hiding so they can be killed by ground troops or another kind of bomb. These gaseous chemicals are similar to those used on America American college students and against blacks and Chicanos in American ghettos, only they are more potent.

An important part of the counterinsurgency warfare is defoliation and crop destruction. By using chemical defoliants in huge quantities, ground cover for guerrilla activity is eliminated as well as farm crops that can be used as food. In 1970 an article in Science magazine, it was estimated that as much as half of the arable land in Vietnam had been rendered useless because of chemical defoliants. Further, the ecological effects this had on the animal life were said to be incalculable, as well as problems with erosion. Orians and Pfeiffer, the scientist who conducted this investigation said that the swamps and forests that were killed may never recover. Chemical defoliation has decreased since 1968, but much of the land in the south may be virtually useless for decades. Although the U.S. government has come under attack for the use of these weapons, and tactics because they violate Geneva and U.N. agreements on war crimes and use of chemicals in warfare, their use continues.

Economically, Indochina is a disaster, even though it is one of the richest areas of the world in natural resources. Until U.S. intervention the Indochinese were exporters of agricultural products, primarily of rice. Agricultural production, now has almost ceased and these countries must import rice to feed their starving people. The economies of all three are now totally dependent upon U.S. military aid. The war has so militarized Indochina that 75 percent of all production is for the military, by the military and 70 percent of south Vietnam's budget goes to the military.

In fact, Americans pay for two of the largest armies in the world, ours and south Vietnam's,

in addition to the cost of development and production of extremely expensive sophisticated weaponry. We also support the entire armies of Laos and Cambodia plus economic aid to all three countries. This adds up to well over 50 percent of the U.S. budget.

Since most of this money goes to the military, social reforms in Indochina (except in north Vietnam) are almost non-existent. Sen. Kennedy's investigations show that living

conditions in Laos and south Vietnam are deplorable. Health and education standards are among the lowest in the world. Saigon and other major cities like Vientiane, Laos, have been transformed into teeming slums, full of homeless refugees, black market profiteers, prostitutes of both sexes, and drug traffickers. Obviously, American involvement in Indochina cannot stop with the end of military hostilities, when the governments are so dependent on the U.S.

In conclusion, American military policy in Indochina against its people and culture has been and continues to be genocidal, for the purpose of maintaining a military elite friendly to Western capitalism. Justifications for U.S. military hostilities are in direct contradiction to actual policies. For example, bombing of north Vietnam was resumed this week, because, according to Melvin Laird, the communists violated a 1968 "understanding" to end the bombing and the 1954 Geneva accords. In point of fact, the communists have never recognized any such understanding which was a unilateral action by Johnson. The U.S. has violated it and the accords several times, by its own admission. The U.S. claims the treatment of POW's in the north violates world agreements, when in fact savage U.S. treatment of south Vietnamese peasants is in direct violation of war crime agreements made after World War II. Nixon claims he is winding down U.S. involvement, when in fact more bombs have been dropped and as many Vietnamese people killed "to protect remaining American forces," as at the height of U.S. escalation under Johnson.

For almost 20 years Americans have been paying the U.S. government to conduct a savage war against the Vietnamese people, using their country as a testing grounds for expensive sophisticated weapons. Still no end is in sight. If the war continues much longer, Americans will be responsible for the destruction of a people, a culture, and the land of Southeast Asia.

NEXT WEEK:
The electronic battlefield
Indochina: the next phase