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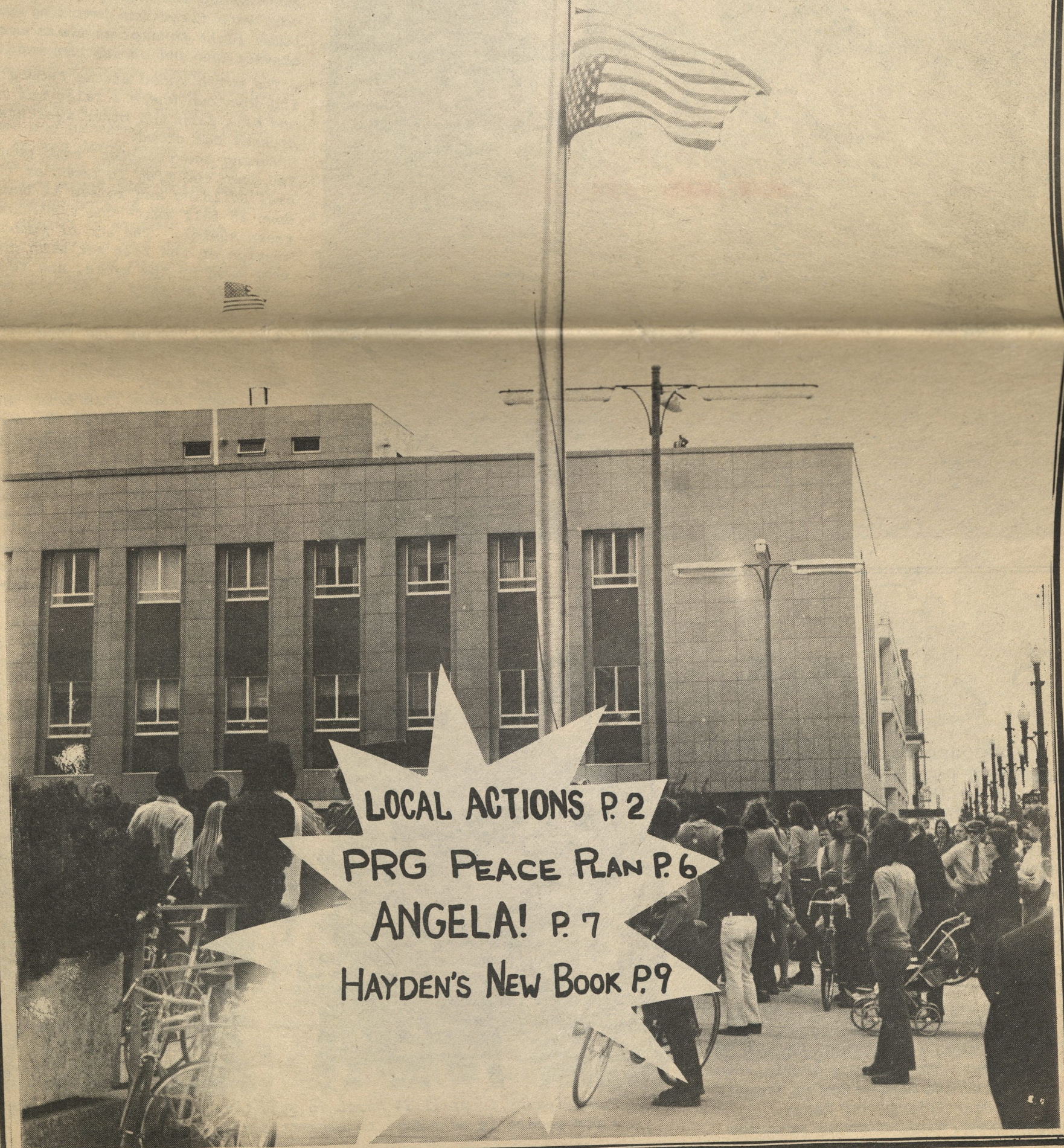
STREET PAPER 25¢

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THE WAR COMES HOME TO SALT LAKE



INTO THE STREETS



When the news came that Nixon had bombed Hanoi and Haiphong, people in Salt Lake knew they had to be heard and felt like never before to relate their utter disgust to the genocidal escalation of the war. Within a period of 10 days, the United Front to End the War organized the most effective actions ever staged here to expose the brutal insanity of U.S. imperialism.

The first meeting of the United Front produced some sound political strategy, noting that if there was to be a march, there would have to be a significant purpose to it. Therefore, the group decided to call for a general work strike on Monday, April 24, and set out to urge both workers and students to boycott business as usual and march in solidarity with the liberation fighters in Vietnam.

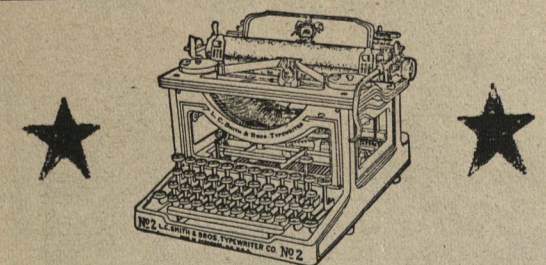
Nearly 4,000 people participated in the April 24th March, with hundreds of workers joining the crowd. Five beautiful brothers working in a cabinet-making shop who joined the boycott were fired for demanding their human right to express their moral convictions and oppose the war.

The march ended at the Federal Building downtown where a rally was held and Mark Lane and other speakers addressed the crowd.

During the speeches, some people pulled down the flag in front of the Federal Building and raised it back upside down at half mast--the traditional distress symbol. The act of symbolic liberation of the flag met with cheers from most of the crowd, and federal marshalls stepped in to retrieve their gory old glory. But several people let the marshalls know that the flag was ours that day and only after several minutes of scuffling with marshalls and rally monitors did they get their flag back.

For some reason this brief incident freaked a lot of people who were not yet willing to deal with spontaneous disruption. It was stressed at a following meeting that such acts were an inevitable part of demonstrations and should be accepted as well as encouraged.

(continued on next page)



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STAFF MEMBERS: Becky, Corky, Paul, Connie, James, Larry, Carlyn, Bruce, P.T., Larry, Carol, Hans, Archie, Doug, Walt, and moral support from all our dear friends and bozos.



Participants in April 24 March in Salt Lake which attracted nearly 4,000 people in an effort to boycott business as usual that day.

...AND THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

The following evening the United Front announced it was burning Nixon in effigy in front of the Federal Building. About 100 people were on hand when Nixon was run up the flagpole in flames. The energy among the people was high and we decided the evening was far from being over. People began spraying slogans around the Federal Building plaza, the fountain suddenly turned blood red from some handy dye, and rocks began going through federal windows.

Several people then moved into busy State Street and stopped evening traffic, which was soon backed up in every direction for several blocks. At this point police swarmed in the area and dogs were sent into the crowd to get them out of the streets. One brother was attacked by a dog, dragged out of the street and arrested for asking a pig what he was doing wrong.

With the police closing in, the crowd quickly moved down State Street to escape being bottled up, and continue the action in another area. The number of people had swelled to 300, and when all the police jumped in their cars to chase us down State Street, we switched directions again and headed for the Mormon Temple.

Police succeeded in splitting up the group, but enough people got over to Main Street to atop traffic for several blocks on that street. People then dashed through Mormon-owned Hotel Utah to let the guests know that while they slept, people were being slaughtered in Vietnam.

The heavy duty Tactical Squad was closing in behind us and we were again split up, but everyone eventually got back to the Federal Building where every available city and county cop was on hand. The people collectively decided that they were not ready to deal with what the local authorities were about to do (gas and charge the crowd), so it was decided to wait until the next day to continue the action. The evening was a solid victory for the people, despite three brothers being busted.

Some 300 people attended a mass meeting Wednesday night, where it was decided to return to the streets to demand prime time on all the three local television stations for the United Front to discuss the implications of Nixon's actions and to explain in detail the actions taken by local people. The group returned downtown and occupied Social Hall Avenue until all three stations had promised prime time slots within the next few days.

With a few exceptions, the programs were effective outlets for information never before presented to the masses. The United Front selected a woman and man for each program in a debate format with stereotyped right wingers.

Other significant actions took place during the week of protest. A telephone committee was organized to jam

the lines of federal agencies, and proved very effective for several days. Two people attempted to make a citizen's arrest on presidential advisor Harry Dent during a speech at the University of Utah to prevent the conspirator in genocide to spread more lies about "winding down the war". Comrade Mike Hansen succeeded in skyjacking a Western Airlines flight to Los Angeles in an attempt to get the plane to fly him to Hanoi. He settled for Cuba, vowing to hijack more planes if the war did not stop. Members of the Anti-Imperialist Movement (A.I.M.) cut phone cables that impaired service to several hundred phones in Salt Lake.

The organizing committee for the United Front has continued to meet for the purpose of creating a tight network of communications within the organization, deal with aspects of new leadership, formulate an agit-prop committee, and plan for future actions to bring the war closer to home.

VIETNAM VENCEREMOS!



United Front member Walt Klinger attempts to place presidential advisor Harry S. Dent under citizens arrest during a speech at the University.



Effigy of Richard Nixon hangs in flames on the flagpole of the Federal Building.

people take the offensive



Berkeley cop who was zapped by a rock retreats as the people in the streets burn a police motorcycle on May 9.

At Santa Barbara a couple thousand of the Isla Vista student ghetto marched on Route US 101 and blocked it off for several hours. In Chicago, 30 people from Clergy and Laymen Concerned formed a peace block on one of the main expressways going thru the city during morning rush hour and blocked traffic for miles. Nine persons were busted. Later in the day, nine Vietnam Vets occupied the city's Nixon presidential headquarters while a hundred others marched through the streets of downtown Chicago. About 500 people at Columbia University marched down Broadway after Nixon's speech and trashed two branches of the First National City Bank on the way.



Ten anti-war protestors occupied the U.S. minesweeper Inaugural docked in the St. Louis waterfront, hoping to get the ship to North Vietnam to clear mined harbors.

Nixon's recent acts of aggression triggered the most militant response to the war than ever before. As of this writing, hundreds of thousands of people have taken to the streets all over the nation, with over two thousand arrests and millions of dollars of damage done to corporate Amerika.

Demonstrations were held in hundreds of cities during the past month, and the major actions are related on these two pages.

The heaviest response to the mining of harbors came from Berkeley. A few hours after Nixon's speech, a torch-light march set off from Berkeley's Ho Chi Minh Park and gathered nearly 2000 people as it criss-crossed residential neighborhoods near the University of California. The crowd headed for downtown Berkeley and soon began setting trashcans afire and demolishing the plate glass windows of banks, car dealers, an supermarket, and other wealthy businesses.

Demonstrators smashed windows of possibly two dozen police cars, hurling heavy rocks even at cars full of helmeted officers. One police car was overturned and burned as a hundred people cheered.

A group with torches attempted to set fire to the University's Asian Studies Center, where war research has been conducted, but police stopped them. However, a couple hundred people managed to tear down the fence surrounding People's Park, scene of massive and bloody battles in 1969.

Although Berkeley police were unable to control the streets for several hours, they fired sporadic shots of putty bullets at demonstrators, which can break bones but not cut skin.



Minneapolis police capture a prisoner of war after people moved into the streets to block traffic during early May.

In Boulder, Colorado, where nine persons had been arrested and protestors severely beaten by police in an earlier protest, 2,000 students marched on the Boulder Courthouse on Wednesday, May 9. Traffic was blocked and four more arrests resulted. On Wednesday night, a wing of the Arts and Sciences building at the University of Colorado was seized and strike headquarters were established. More than 1,000 people from the University of Iowa marched on the state capitol on Thursday, May 10. The governor refused to address the group, which proceeded to block Highway 80. Police tear gassed the group and made 46 arrests.

in response to u.s. aggression



Boulder police prepare to move in on students and freaks who occupied the interstate highway leading into Boulder. The people were gassed off the highway and several arrests were made that day.

Champaign-Urbana, Illinois was the scene of a riot by thousands of University of Illinois students. At Springfield, 250 marched on the state capitol in a peaceful protest. A thousand students at Southern Illinois U. in Carbondale confronted tear-gas lobbing police after extensive damage of the town. Police stormed, then tear-gassed the campus after the students had been forced back there. 29 were arrested for curfew violation. Barricades were maintained in Evanston, Illinois by students of Northwestern U. on Tuesday and Wednesday. Major arteries connecting Chicago with its suburbs were blockaded by motorists who stalled their cars.



The chain linked fence that provided grim memories of the incidents two years ago over People's Park in Berkeley was trashed during a series of street actions in that liberated zone. After trashing the fence, people proceeded to tear up the asphalt of the parking lot before police began shooting clay bullets into the crowd to disperse them.



Meanwhile, in Vietnam, the liberation fighters from the North joined with their sisters and brothers in the South to continue their offensive to liberate all of Vietnam.

Seven members of VVAW seized the top of the 630 foot tall Gateway arch in St. Louis. They held the Arch over an hour. At 9:15 Friday morning, six women and five men liberated the minesweeper USS Inaugural, which was anchored in the Mississippi right outside St. Louis as a tourist attraction. The group has renamed the vessel People's ship Hoa Binh and are trying to get technical assistance to restore the minesweeper to working condition. 5,500 students at Penn State University forced the school to close its Ordnance Research Lab. The administration building and ROTC headquarters at Rutgers University in New Jersey were taken over by students who demanded that the university make a public statement about the war, sell all war-related securities and abolish ROTC. 1500 slept over in the administration building. Thursday, a contingent held a sit-in on the tracks of the Penn Central Railroad in New Brunswick, tying up commuter service. 18 were arrested. In Princeton 100 were arrested as they tried to block entrances at the Institute for Defense Analysis for a second day. Using clubs and pellet guns, Ohio police dispersed a crowd of 1,000 protesting Columbus students who had snarled traffic late Thursday night. Sporadic street fighting ensued and 75 people were busted. 3,000 people clashed with police at Kent State on Wednesday night and demonstrators and police exchanged rocks and wooden bullets.

Spiro Agnew addressed a \$150 a plate dinner in Columbus, drawing 250 demonstrators who cracked the rear window of his limousine with rocks. Two Thousand marchers blocked the main streets of Oxford, Ohio and clashed with police. In New York, nearly 3,000 people took part in a protest and simulated "saturation bombing" in front of the offices of ITT on Park Avenue. Traffic was snarled for several hours by a 1y-in on Park Avenue while demonstrators listened to speeches by Vietnam veterans and participated in guerrilla theater. Later, a sit-in held in front of a recruiting station in Times Square ended when police began to drive demonstrators from the site. Also, 2,500 took part in a three mile candlelight march to Times Square. In Washington D.C. some 6,000 met on the steps of the Capitol to hear speeches. Later, 200 people broke off from the crowd trashing and battling police.

(thanks to Liberation News Service for the info and photos)

SUPPORT THE PRG 7 POINT PEACE PLAN

By now it's clear to most of us that though the tonnage of dead American's returning to the U.S. has diminished since Nixon's "winding down" of the Vietnamese War, the tonnage of American bombs and other weapons of war going the other direction steadily increases.

And it's also becoming more clear that if a realistic answer to U.S. involvement is forthcoming--it isn't coming from Washington. But an answer has come, from Viet Nam's Provisional Revolution-

ary Government (PRG) at the now suspended Paris Peace Talks. This plan for ending the war, called the "Seven Point Statement," is reprinted elsewhere in this paper, but its two main points that will answer many of your questions deserve further elaboration here.

The Seven Point Plan presented by the PRG is a concrete basis for peace that meets virtually all the real desires of both the American and Vietnamese people. The first of the two points, fundamental to any genuine settlement of the war, deals with Viet Nam's military situation. It calls for the U.S. to end its aggression in Viet Nam and set a concrete date for total withdrawal of all its troops and material and those of its allies. Once this date is set, the PRG has pledged all POW's will be released simultaneously with the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

The second main point of the PRG peace proposal encompasses plans concerning the future political si-

tuation in South Viet Nam. It demands that the U.S. once and for all respect the South Vietnamese people's right to self determination and therefore to stop backing South Viet Nam's dictator-president Nguyen Van Thieu. Alternatively, the PRG proposal provides for a coalition government to be formed by all political, religious, and social forces in South Viet Nam who favor peace, independence, democracy, and neutrality. This new government, the PRG states, could even include members of the present government. Duties of the new government would include calling a new election and holding an assembly to write a new constitution for South Viet Nam.

The PRG plan is not only a peace plan for the Vietnamese, but a peace plan for the American people too. It provides for the safe withdrawal of all U.S. troops and the release of all POW's. A great majority of the American people have opposed the war for some time. With these Seven Points, there is now a way to end it.

as soon as a government of national concord is formed.

- b) to take concrete measures with the necessary guarantees to prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal and discrimination against persons having collaborated with one or the other party; to ensure every democratic liberty to the South Viet Nam people; to release all persons jailed for political reasons; to dissolve all concentration camps and to liquidate all forms of constraint and coercion so as to permit the people to return to their native places in complete freedom and to freely engage in their occupations.
- c) To see that the people's conditions of living are stabilized and gradually improved, to create conditions allowing everyone to contribute his talents and efforts to heal the war wounds and rebuild the country.
- d) to agree on measures to be taken to ensure the holding of genuinely free, democratic, and fair general elections in South Viet Nam.

3 - REGARDING THE QUESTION OF VIETNAMESE ARMED FORCES IN SOUTH VIET NAM.

The Vietnamese parties will together settle the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam in a spirit of national concord, equality, and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the post-war situation and with a view to lightening the people's contributions.

4 - REGARDING THE PEACEFUL RE-UNIFICATION OF VIET NAM AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH ZONES.

a) The re-unification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, on the basis of discussions and agreements between the two zones, without constraint and annexation from either party, and without foreign interference.

Pending the re-unification of the country, the North and the South zones will re-establish normal relations, guarantee free movement, free correspondence, free choice of residence, and establish economic and cultural relations on the principle of mutual interests and mutual assistance.

All questions concerning the two zones will be settled by qualified representatives of the Vietnamese people in the two zones on the basis of negotiations, without foreign interference.

b) In keeping with the provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, during the present temporary partition of the country into two zones the North and the South zones of Viet Nam will refrain from joining any military alliance with any foreign countries, from allowing any foreign country to maintain military bases, troops, and military personnel on their soil, and from recognizing the protection of any country or of any military alliance or bloc.

5 - REGARDING THE FOREIGN POLICY OF PEACE AND NEUTRALITY OF SOUTH VIET NAM.

South Viet Nam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, establish relations with all countries regardless of their political and social system, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, maintain economic and cultural relations with all countries, accept the cooperation of foreign countries in the development of the resources of South Viet Nam, accept the economic and technical aid of any country without any political conditions attached, and participate in regional plans for economic cooperation.

On the basis of these principles, after the end of the war South Viet Nam and the United States will establish relations in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

6 - REGARDING THE DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE IN THE TWO ZONES.

The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for the losses and the destruction it has caused to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

7 - REGARDING THE RESPECT AND THE INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE ACCORDS TO BE CONCLUDED.

The parties will reach agreement on the forms of respect and international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.

7 - POINT STATEMENT

by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam made public by Minister Madame NGUYEN THI BINH at the 119th session of the Paris Conference on Viet Nam (July 1st, 1971)

Responding to the Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace and national independence, considering the American and the world peoples' desire for peace, showing its goodwill to make the Paris Conference on Viet Nam progress, basing itself on the 10-point over-all solution, and following up the September 17, 1970 eight-point and the December 10, 1970 three-point statements, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam declares the following:

1 - REGARDING THE TERMINAL DATE FOR THE TOTAL WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. FORCES.

The U.S. Government must end its war of aggression in Viet Nam, stop the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, withdraw from South Viet Nam all troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the United States and of the foreign countries in the U.S. camp, and dismantle all U.S. bases in South Viet Nam, without posing any conditions whatsoever.

The U.S. Government must set a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

If the U.S. Government sets a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam in 1971 of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities of

- a) the withdrawal in safety from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp;
- b) the release of the totality of militarymen of all parties and of the civilians captured during the war (including American pilots captured in North Viet Nam), so that they may all rapidly return to their homes.

These two operations will begin on the same date and will end on the same date.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp as soon as the parties reach agreement on the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

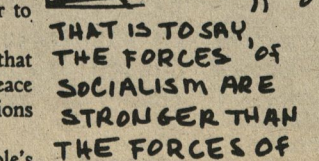
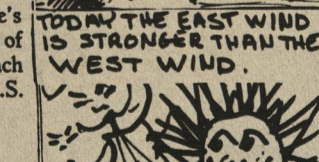
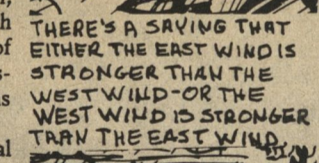
2 - REGARDING THE QUESTION OF POWER IN SOUTH VIET NAM.

The U.S. Government must really respect the South Viet Nam people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam, cease to support the bellicose group headed by Nguyen Van Thieu now in office in Saigon, and stop all manoeuvres, including tricks on elections, aimed at maintaining the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu.

By various means, the political, social, and religious forces in South Viet Nam aspiring to peace and national concord will form in Saigon a new administration favoring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam will immediately enter into talks with that administration in order to settle the following questions:

- a) to form a broad three-segment government of national concord that will assume its functions during the period between the restoration of peace and the holding of general elections and that will organize general elections in South Viet Nam.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Saigon administration



Free Angela Davis

LOS ANGELES (LNS)--The prosecution in the Angela Davis trial rested on May 15 after eight weeks of testimony. Prosecutor Albert Harris called over 90 witnesses and introduced 200 pieces of evidence including a U.S. Armed Forces weather report that the temperature in Marin County on August 7th 1970 was between the low of 53 degrees and the high of 83 degrees.

A reporter for a local San Jose paper summed up the feelings of the press group, "Well, if Harris ever had a case, he lost it."

Angela is charged with murder, kidnapping and conspiracy in connection with the August 7th, 1970 Marin County Courthouse escape attempt. On that day, Jonathan Jackson walked into Judge Harold Haley's courtroom and passed out guns to two San Quentin inmates Ruchell Magee and James McClain. Another San Quentin prisoner, William Christmas, was present but his role is not clear.

What does the evidence show? In the first phase of the case, Harris set out to prove that the escape attempt was in fact a plot to free the Soledad Brothers (George Jackson, Fleeta Drumgo, and John Clutchette). Only one witness consistently said he heard a demand to free the Soledad Brothers. He was a photographer for a Marin County paper and he said he wrote the words "Soledad Brothers" in his notebook but he threw away that page so he had no record of it.

Gary Thomas, the Marin County Deputy District Attorney who was taken hostage said he never heard anything about the Soledad Brothers. Police and San Quentin guards claim they heard various remarks from "Free all the black brothers" to "Free all our brothers at Folsom." Harris moved on to show Angela's "irrational" love for George Jackson. Until August of 1971 he had planned to claim that Angela was politically motivated to free the Soledad Brothers. Then, in August,

George Jackson was killed and as a prison guard and agents of the Attorney General rifled through his papers they found a diary from Angela in which she said she considered herself George's wife.

Harris then changed his entire case from a political one to a passion story. He felt that would appeal

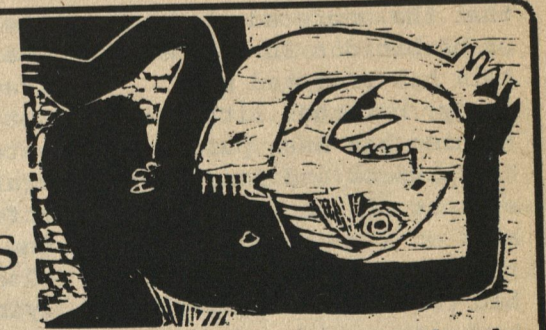
to the jury and at the same time would release him from the burden of prosecuting an overtly political case. He staked his entire case on the diary and apparently had no doubts that it would be admitted as evidence. But when he tried to admit it several weeks ago, Judge Richard Aronson ruled that most of it was irrelevant.

The gun which Jonathan carried into the courtroom on August 7, 1970 was registered to Angela and Harris called witnesses who sold her the gun. She purchased the gun under her own name and even gave one of the clerks an autograph. She has explained that she bought the guns after threats on her life when she was a teacher at UCLA.

Two attendants at a Mobil gas station across from the Marin County Civic Center testified that they saw Angela and Jonathan at the Civic Center the day before the escape attempt and that the two were in the yellow van. The defense attorneys discredited these witnesses but could not shake the identification. This was probably the prosecution's strongest evidence.

Harris tried to show that the yellow VW which Jonathan Jackson borrowed on August 4 and was found three weeks later at the San Francisco airport was parked there on the morning of August 7th. The accountant for the lot said that there is really no way of placing a specific car in the parking lot at a specific time. There were several clear fingerprints on the parking slip but none belonged to Angela.

After introducing the weather report into evidence and reading the 2 1/2 pages of the diary to the jury, the prosecution rested. The jury was dismissed for two days and it is expected the defense will move to dismiss charges. If that motion is denied, the defense estimates their case will take three or four weeks. Then each side makes closing arguments and the case goes to the jury.



National United Committee to Free Angela Davis and All Political Prisoners

The case of UNITED STATES vs. ANGELA DAVIS, in what is purported to be a fair trial, is in reality a grotesque travesty on the Bill of Rights and traditional court procedure.

A disgraceful and unethical precedent for the pre-judgement and condemnation of Angela was established by the nation's chief executive, Richard Nixon. When it became known on Oct. 13, 1970, that Angela was in custody of the FBI, Nixon hastened to congratulate J. Edgar Hoover and his henchmen publicly for having thus set "a stern example" for "other terrorists."

Angela was denied her right to a

speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, as she languished in jail for over a year before the trial began. For some time she was denied the constitutional right for bail being set, she has fought a losing battle with the court to change the site of the trial acceptable to the defense, and was denied the opportunity to be tried by a jury of her peers. Her jury consists of twelve, white, middle-class people.

As the defense begins its case to prove Angela's innocence, money is still desperately needed to defray the costs of the trial. The National United Committee to Free Angela Davis and

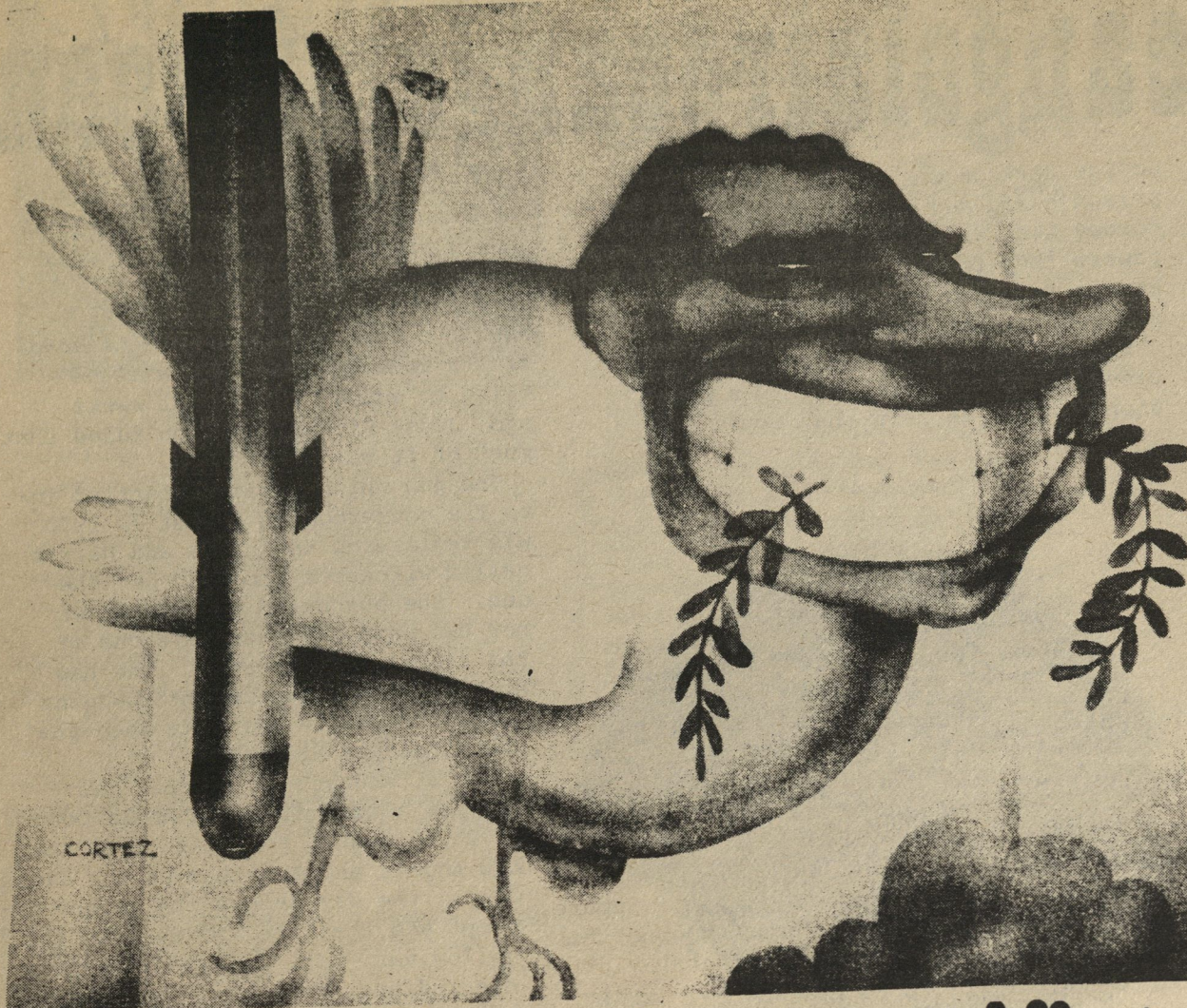
All Political Prisoners has produced materials concerning Angela and her trial which are available to the public. They include posters, buttons, bumper stickers, pamphlets on Angela's political biography, her lectures, information on her bail, and a newsletter. For details on contributions and trial information, write NUCPAD at 2085 Sutter, Suite 209, San Francisco, Calif., 94115. The local organization working with Angela's defense is the Wasatch Coalition for Peace and Justice. For more information about this group's activities write to Hans Hart, 159 East Center Street, Springville.

AIR FORCE DROPS GAS

NEW YORK (LSN)--In the summer of 1968, the United States Air Force dropped two 50-pound canisters of nerve gas known as "Type VX" on an outpost of what they claim were North Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia. According to a report in a recent issue of EARTH MAGAZINE, the gas was dropped to determine whether "Type VX" actually worked the way scientists at Rocky Mountain Arsenal in Denver, Colorado, designed it to.

"Type VX" is so powerful that a single drop of the gas on human skin causes vomiting, involuntary defecation, convulsions, paralysis of the central nervous system and death--all within ten minutes.

Gerard Van der Leun, who wrote the EARTH article, said that it was impossible to determine how many people died in the experiment known as "Project Red Cap" but added, "It could be assumed that everything that walked, flew, crawled or lay within the immediate area of the target was dead several thousand times over within fifteen minutes."



CORTEZ

U.S. Bombs Destroy Vietnam's Land

Ever wonder what all the tons of bombs dropped on Indochina by B-52s and ground shelling have done to the land surface and ecology of these countries? A detailed study of the physical alteration of the land was published in a recent edition of Scientific American (May 1972). The authors, Arthur H. Westing and E.S. Pfeiffer, have produced evidence showing that America's gallant efforts to save South Vietnam from the godless commies has resulted in virtual annihilation of much of the usable land so badly needed by a country basing its economy on agriculture.

The authors point out that the unprecedented use of herbicides in Southeast Asia has prompted much study, but that little attention has been paid to the present and long term effects of the bombardment of a country about the size of Texas that has had twice the tonnage of bombs dropped by the United States in World War II.

Both Westing and Pfeiffer visited Vietnam in August, 1971 to survey bombed areas and gather data through interviews with the people living in those areas. Their immediate impression was that the Vietnam countryside looked like photographs of the moon. Results of their study are quoted from the published report.

"In the seven years between 1965 and 1971, the U.S. military forces exploded 26 billion pounds of munitions in Indochina, half from the air and half from weapons on the ground. This staggering weight of ordnance amounts to the energy of 450 Hiroshima nuclear bombs. For the area and people of Indochina as a whole it represents an average of 142 pounds of explosive per acre of land and 584 by craters. One of the important deterrents is the presence of unexploded munitions buried in the ground. A number of farmers have been killed by the detonation of shells or bombs by their plows. Moreover, the ubiquitous missile fragments in the ground cut the hooves of the water buffaloes used as draft animals, causing infection and death of the animals. The unexploded bombs and shells lying about in the soil of Indochina are known to number several hundred thousand. Bombing has also disrupted rice-growing in Indochina by breaking up many of the intricate irrigation systems, and in some areas near the seacoast it has opened the land to encroachment by salt water."

"The timber industry of South Vietnam, potentially one of the most important elements in the region's predominantly agricultural economy, has been particularly hard hit by the bombing. It has catastrophically slashed the values of the once prime timberlands northwest and northeast of Saigon, for example. The heavy shelling and bombing have damaged the trees in three ways: outright destruction, riddling of the timber by missile fragments and subsequent weakening of the trees through infection by wood-rotting fungi."

"The forests have been bombarded by ordnance so intensively that the trees are filled by metal shards; one mill owner told us that four out of five logs he receives have metal in them."

"During a survey in a high flying helicopter of a mountain forest near Da Nang we saw many craters on the mountainside and along the ridges with severe accompanying erosion; they had been produced by a single B-52 raid about a year and a half earlier. We also observed another significant type of damage: large areas of the forest had been burned out, apparently by incendiary attacks with napalm, white phosphorus and flares."

"Bombardment and defoliation are by no means the only methods used by the U.S. military in its struggle with vegetation in Indochina. Beginning in the mid-1960s a vast program of systematic forest bulldozing has

been developed. The employment of massed tractors organized into companies for extensive forest clearing has apparently replaced the use of herbicides to deny forest cover and sanctuary to the other side. The effectiveness of the tractors, called Rome plows, is in some ways clearly superior to that of chemicals and is possibly more destructive to the environment."

"Only about five to eight percent of the U.S. bombing missions in Indochina have been directed at tactical military targets, that is, in direct support of troops. The rest of the bombing missions are described as "harassing" or "interdiction" attacks. They are also referred to as strategic missions."

"The cumulative impact of the munitions attack on the land has to be seen to be grasped fully. Reports by military observers speak of the landscape's being "torn as if by an angry giant"; and of areas of the green delta land's being pulverized into "a gray porridge." Our brief survey has only suggested some of the present and future life of the inhabitants of Indochina. Still to be assessed are the effects of the persisting bombardment on the people's habitations, on the animal life and general ecology of the region. The damage caused by the large

(continued on page 15)

U.S. "MODERNIZATION" OF SOUTH VIETNAM

(The following article, which goes into the rationale for U.S. policy in Vietnam, was excerpted from a piece by Tom Hayden that appeared in UNIVERSITY REVIEW. The article is part of a new book on the war by Hayden, *The Love of Possession Is a Disease With Them.*)

When an Air Force general made the infamous remark during the 1968 Tet Offensive that he "bombed the city to save it," he was speaking from an underlying policy that guides the American war effort in Vietnam at every level.

The destruction of the fabric of life in South Vietnam, the killing and displacing of so many people, is justified by the concept that it is all in their best interest. Their lives are thought to be backward, tradition-bound, and poor, lacking in middle-class possibilities altogether. The road to progress and a better life, even if it begins in a bombed village and then goes to a refugee camp, is the road to the city, to urbanization, to a "modern" world.

Samuel Huntington, former chairman of the Harvard government department and a regular adviser on Southeast Asia policy introduced the phrase "forced draft urbanization" for this process, in an article in the July 1968 issue of Foreign Affairs. Huntington describes the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam as holding the "good Maoist expectation that by winning the support of the rural population it could eventually isolate and overwhelm the cities." And he says, ominously, the enemy will remain a "powerful force which cannot be dislodged from its constituency so long as its constituency exists...."

"Forced draft urbanization and modernization (brought about by the "modernizing instrument of bombs and artillery") rapidly brings the country in question out of the phase in which a rural revolutionary movement can hope to generate sufficient strength to come to power."

Huntington's plan to minimize this "constituency" has so meant the eventual dislocation of over nine million of the 27 million people of Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam. And Huntington is not making an isolated and embarrassing comment on the true meaning of U.S. policy. The same views can be found coming from two top officials.

In January, 1969, NEWSWEEK quoted John Paul Vann, one of the highest-ranked U.S. advisers in Vietnam as saying, "We inadvertently stumbled on the solution to guerrilla warfare--urbanization." Robert Komer, the official in charge of pacification under Johnson, admitted that "...a high percentage in this increase in 'relatively secure' population (from 40% in 1964 to 62% in 1965-67) did not occur because of increased security in the countryside, but rather as a

result of refugee movements and the accelerated urbanization taking place."

American plans for the "modernization" of Vietnam do not end at simply shifting the population into cities. For the Vietnamese who have been driven into the U.S. controlled zones, a new system of domination awaits them: a growing Western oriented consumer market economy.

As early as March, 1966, FORTUNE Magazine was claiming that "a South Vietnam preserved from communism has the potential to become one of the richest nations in Southeast Asia."

"It is not a bit too early for the U.S., which has sent some of its finest military minds to the Vietnam war, to send eminent experts on agriculture, transportation, education, and industry to prepare plans for South Vietnam's postwar economic development."

Japanese and American corporations are moving rapidly into South Vietnam. Economists and technicians are studying the economy, its natural resources, manpower supply, and quality of labor force, and drafting plans for the future. Even though the war makes investment a high-risk proposition, and even though (as one planner says) "the Anglo-American concept of the corporation has not made much headway," the official plans are piling up.

Although these reports admit that the South Vietnamese economy is now a shambles, they still go on to outline a bright economic future. The war, they assert, though somewhat damaging, has been largely progressive for the people of South Vietnam, for it has now placed them in the takeoff stage just prior to prosperity and happiness.

The physical infrastructure created by the war is now "the best in Southeast Asia" according to Fortune. American planners glow at the thought of the 2,400 miles of highway, the countless bridges, the 600 miles of railroad line, the 200 airfields (five large enough for passenger jets) and the six major ports which have been built in the ruins of Vietnam.

The growth of a cheap and relatively skilled labor force "trained in the basic routines of industrial life" excites economic planners. The Japanese business study analyzes the South Vietnamese people "from the viewpoint of labor quality," and finds them "superior to the inhabitants of adjacent nations." The report stresses "ensuring an adequate supply of high-quality and inexpensive labor, which does not quit easily." This "supply of cheap labor" is "without a doubt...the greatest attraction for foreign interests in investing in Vietnam."

South Vietnam's role is to be a vial subarea in what Asian Development Bank (ADB) calls a "new international division of labor." Its economic roles would be (1) to continue as a market for U.S. investments; (2) to be a purchasing point for subsidiary companies to obtain goods from the U.S.; and (3) to supply rice, lumber, rubber, and other goods to countries like Japan.

Its own manufacturing responsibility, in the words of the ADB, would be the "production of components for multinational companies which (would then) assume the responsibility for world marketing of the output." Electronic parts, bicycle and motorcycle components are specifically mentioned as products.

Thus, even before the war ends, the U.S. is shaping a new economic system for South Vietnam in which the Vietnamese people are supposed to play a vital but subordinate role, and in which their economy and national independence will be in the hands of the U.S. and Japan.

American corporations like Standard Oil, Shell and Ford have moved into South Vietnam, and dozens of other contractors, builders, machine tool companies, and producers of agricultural equipment are involved. Alongside them are the expanding Japanese business interests: farm machinery factories, telephone and water works systems, a Sony plant. And Toyota is rumored to be coming.

Japanese business investments in Saigon were only \$4 million from 1960-69, but since the Nixon doctrine, Japanese investments have jumped to \$32 million. "As the Americans withdraw, the Japanese are becoming more visible here," reported the New York Times, December 21, 1971. Motorcycles, television, radio, rice cookers, fans, refrigerators, and phonographs--all Japanese made--"are all commonly found in Vietnamese middle-class homes."

(continued on page 16)



SCHULTIS

HATCHING

an illustrated women's liberation diary

(out of the shell and into the streets!)

like some 50% of us i was born
FEMALE!

about 17 years later discovered:
WOMEN'S LIBERATION

when what women's liberation was about finally hit me
it meant a lot of changes.

a lot of things had to end for me:
letting men treat me certain ways:
being worried about the way i looked:
thinking about other women as competition; not really liking them

a lot of things had to begin:
self-respect self-love
digging other women
getting more strong and more secure
HEY, I'M BEAUTIFUL!
HEY, THEY'RE BEAUTIFUL!
HEY, WE'RE BEAUTIFUL!

i did a lot of thinking...

eventually i came to certain conclusions

and then i started explaining a lot...
what do you chicks want to be liberated from, anyhow?

i spent a lot of time explaining. It's a funny situation —

i don't enjoy being angry, but how do you tell someone on you?
uh... excuse me.
what do you do with blindfolds that were stapled on at birth?

i explain a lot why i think the word 'chick' denies women their humanness and i really get tired of explaining.

go in the interests of helping to build a world where i don't have to explain, i'm gonna try to do it here, hopefully, once and for all:

if you look at the commonly used 'hip' words for men and women you notice something

have you ever seen a real baby chick? they're soft and cute and cuddly and adorable and fragile and you really want to touch them and they really need protecting 'cause they're **SO STUPID!**
(all birds are notoriously dumb. witness the word "bird brain". The English call us birds.)
cheep cheep

now, CAT, on the other hand, the term for a male: well, a cat is strong, serious, smart, mysterious but most of all: **SUPREMELY INDEPENDENT.**
cats don't need anyone; they don't take orders.
DON'T MESS WIT' ME

when you were little, did you ever play the game of choosing what animal you'd like to be?
i'd say most of us would chose some kind of cat, but who wants to be a baby chicken?
i wanna be a leopard
i wanna be a panther

now, a lot of men say...
i don't mean those words that way, i never thought about them meaning anything.

and i say: Racism in this country is subtle, unconscious (like "flesh-colored" band-aids) that makes it no less real. Sexism is the same way (though both are also often blatant). Even if you personally didn't think up cat and chick and what they mean, it's your responsibility to stop using them once you become aware of what sexual roles they imply.

and a lot of men say
words are just words, and you shouldn't get so uptight about 'em...

and i say: words are not just words, they are symbols, and what the words CAT and chick symbolizes are the respective places of men and women in this society. They are limiting, confining, and a general drag.

and a lot of men say...
well, i think your whole argument is full of SHIT and i don't think the word 'chick' is insulting

and i say: **LAY OFF!** cause in this case, what you think is irrelevant! Cause even if my objections to the word were completely "irrational" **I HAVE TO DEFINE FOR MYSELF WHAT WORDS ARE INSULTING AND WHAT WORDS AREN'T AND YOU, IF YOU WANT TO TREAT ME AS A HUMAN BEING, HAVE TO GO ALONG WITH IT!**

THAT'S WHAT ALL OF US HAVE TO DO! THAT'S WHAT WOMEN'S LIBERATION IS ALL ABOUT — OR ANY LIBERATION — STEPPING UP FROM UNDER AND OUT FROM BEHIND "THE MAN'S" DEFINITIONS OF YOU AND WHAT YOU ARE BASED ON RACE, SEX, AGE, OR ANYTHING ELSE!

WE SEEK A WORLD FREE OF NIGGERS, GREASERS, SPICS, CATS, OR CHICKS — WE WANT A PEOPLE'S WORLD
and we're gonna get it!



SOUTHEAST ASIAN OIL

by Adam Bennion

Is Nixon's continued search for a military victory in Indochina being spurred by the recent successes in the search for oil off the South Vietnamese and Cambodian coasts?

Many American statesmen and businessmen have long thought of Southeast Asia as a treasure chest of raw materials. "One of the world's richest areas is open to the winner in Indochina," wrote *U.S. News and World Report* just before Dienbienphu, on April 16, 1954. "Tin, rubber, rice, key strategic raw materials are what the war is really about. The U.S. sees it as a place to hold—at any cost."

Speaking in Boston in 1965, LBJ's ambassador to Vietnam, Henry Cabot Lodge, extended that analysis: "He who holds or has influence in Vietnam can affect the future of the Philippines and Formosa to the east, Thailand and Burma with their huge rice surpluses to the west, and Malaysia and Indonesia with their rubber, oil, and tin to the south. Vietnam thus does not exist in a geographical vacuum—from it large storehouses of wealth and population can be influenced and undermined."

Only recently have American businessmen learned just how lucrative the greatest of those resources—Southeast Asian oil—will be. Recently discovered oil fields in Indonesia alone have been favorably compared to those of the Persian Gulf.

American interests in Southeast Asian oil dates back to John D. Rockefeller's 1911 entry into the rich fields of the old Dutch East Indies. Competition with the U.S. for control of the Indies' oil was a major reason for Japan's strike at Pearl Harbor and its subsequent invasion of Indonesia. When Indonesian president Sukarno threatened American oil holdings in 1963, the Kennedy administration was less concerned that the holdings would be nationalized than that the oil might be traded to China.

The American oil giants' stampede to Southeast Asia began after the 1965 coup in Indonesia by pro-American generals which left a half million communists dead but opened the door wide to foreign investment. Southeast Asian oil's importance was heightened by the Six Day War in 1967, which cut off the Suez Canal to important Middle Eastern oil shipments. "Major companies are eager to diversify their sources of petroleum because of political uncertainty in the Middle East, the world's major source of crude [oil] today," wrote *Fortune* magazine in March, 1970. Now the oil rush in Southeast Asia has reached the shores of South Vietnam, where exploration for long-suspected offshore oil reserves have been underway since 1969. Currently, sixteen American oil companies along with two Japanese firms and one Canadian company, expect to begin negotiations with the Thieu-Ky regime in late February or early March for seventeen major oil concessions. The oil companies clearly have a real interest in having Nixon hold on to Indochina at any cost.

To some observers, the oil companies' quick action for Vietnamese concessions indicates that they have received a clear message from the President. Jacques Decornoy, the Southeast Asian editor of the prestigious French daily, *Le Monde*, wondered in that paper's January 8 issue, "Have the oil companies perhaps received some solid assurances from Washington concerning the United States willingness to 'hold' Indochina, and South Vietnam in particular?" "In view of such haste, one is tempted to think so," he concludes. "The companies have already begun to invest, even though President Nixon has begun using the slogan of 'Vietnamization.'"

The potential of the South Vietnamese oil fields is apparently immense. The May 22 issue of the German magazine *Weltwoche* quotes "a top oil company official" as saying that "compared to the Southeast Asian offshore deposits, those of Louisiana are like a postage stamp on the back of an elephant." *Weltwoche* paraphrases a U.S. oil expert with fifteen years experience in Southeast Asia as saying that in five years "the offshore oil fields of Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, South Vietnam, and Indonesia will be ready to produce... more than is now produced in the whole Western world."

The Vietnamese oil discovery has been made the more significant by the attempt of OPEC, the international consortium of oil-producing countries, to force the oil companies to grant them a larger cut of Middle Eastern oil revenues. According to the *Wall Street Journal's* estimate of February 4, the OPEC action will cost American oil

companies at least \$1.2 billion annually.

But with the "sovereign" governments of Indochina, the possibility is much higher for American oil companies to negotiate contracts on much more "friendly" terms. The Vietnamese leases will give American companies a 45/55 split with the government, much higher than the 32 1/2/67 1/2 split they get now from Indonesia.

But the ultimate reason for the American companies' passionate interest in the Vietnamese and other Southeast Asian oil fields is not simple profit, but control of vital oil reserves. As has been the case since WWII, American economic hegemony in Asia rests on the American ability to control Japan's supply of raw materials and its available markets. An independent, socialist, resurgent Southeast Asia would pull Japan into expanded trade both with itself and China and end its reliance on the U.S.

Such a shift in the Pacific balance of power could deal a shattering blow to the American big business strategy to keep and extend its position in the world economy.

As the major source of the world's usable energy, oil has an importance in international politics far out of proportion to its dollar volume. Emphasizing the link between oil and international relations, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Philip H. Trezise, writes in the Department of State Bulletin of last October 26: "Our investors are predominant in world petroleum, and petroleum is by far the largest single commodity in world commerce."

"Energy and the materials which provide energy are basic

to national economies," Trezise said. "No government anywhere can fail to be aware of the place of energy supplies in its political and economic life."

For many underdeveloped countries, American control of their energy sources is a major obstacle to industrialization. To develop these sources for themselves is made even more difficult by the oil giants' strangle-hold on exploration and drilling technology, shipping, refining, and distribution.

What frightens the major international oil companies is the prospect of an independent Southeast Asia, developing its own resources for the needs of its own people. As Southeast Asia's important natural resources include not only oil, but also tin, tungsten, iron, bauxite, copper, nickel, and rubber, Southeast Asian development is not only possible, but likely, if current independence movements achieve victory.

But America's great oil families, who stand to lose most if Southeast Asian oil comes under Southeast Asian control, have a strong ally in the White House. The Mellons (Gulf), the Rockefellers (who have large interests in all companies that grew out of the Standard Oil trust), and other oil families contributed some \$600,000 to Nixon's 1968 presidential campaign. They need only remind him that his political fortunes rest upon the continued expansion of American corporate capitalism—an expansion fueled by Asian oil and Asian oil revenues.

The reasons for the U.S. presence in Indochina go much deeper than the control of raw materials in Southeast Asia. The extent of the petroleum reserves is really not yet known. The disproportionate influence that the oil industry has over U.S. foreign policy, however, should make it clear that "black gold" will be an important factor in the U.S. decision to escalate or accept defeat.

Pacific Studies Center

GOLD RUSH IN S. E. ASIA



PINOSA IS THE DRAFT

The system is set up so you never get any time to think about things. But after I sent in my CO claim, I had to wait. Now I am a resister. I won't take anything but a 1-O, 1-Y or 4-F. I won't give my body to the system.

I immediately fired off letters to every single communist shortwave radio station I had ever listened to, explaining how enthralled I was by their broadcasts, and how I would love to receive all the literature and information about their countries they could send me. I gave them the following address: Arturo S. Pinosa, L.B. 100, P.S. Box 9867, Bombast, Indiana, which is the address of my draft board. Then I wrote the local board telling them that they would shortly be receiving letters from friends abroad, and would they please include them in my file. Let me tell you, once you get on those mailing lists, you almost never get off!

Then I sent them a change of address—carved on a concrete block. They have to keep everything I send them and must read (allegedly) your whole file when they make a determination on your conscientious objector claim.

So ever since my reclassification, I have been working on a document explaining my moral and intellectual development—in full. Every day I send in what I have completed. It's already over 100 single-spaced typewritten pages long, and I'm still working on it. I also sent them a copy of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, explaining that this document had played a vital role in my philosophical and moral development and would they please include it in my file? Certified mail, return

receipt requested of course.

I then sent them an 8 foot by 10 foot plywood board with a long letter written on it with a drymarker. I don't know what they did with the damn thing, but I can just feature it hanging on their wall like a mural—except that I used some mighty colorful language on both sides.

Then I wrote to the Spanish Refugee Organization and adopted a refugee, \$36 per year. Then I wrote the board and told them that if I were in the army or jail, I couldn't support my dependent and thus I was qualified to a 3-A dependency deferment. In the meantime, I changed my address again, so I sent them a dead fish with my address written on the belly.

And let me expound upon what happened at that induction physical. I could have pulled the old obscene tattoo routine, but I decided on another tactic. I checked on one of the questionnaires that I was subject to frequent and severe depression, but one of the clods there looked at my form and said, "Aha, mild depression, huh? Not enough grounds for seeking the shrink, P. ss." But he did not reckon on the subversion list. Since I am, in point of fact, not of "complete and unswerving loyalty to the government of the United States" I decided to make that quite plain. I refused to answer any questions and put the following in the box under "Remarks": "My relationship with the Communist Party, Socialist Workers and SDS is none of your damn business. I therefore invoke the 5th Amendment—my right to remain silent." So after I went through the line, they sent me to a colonel, who lamented about

what trouble I was causing and how I would have to stay an extra day to talk with FBI agents. I asked him if he was going to illegally detain me, since I knew that there was no legal way they could hold me over for that purpose and that I would refuse to give any information other than my name and Society Security number as provided by the Geneva Convention on war. He was, stumbling over an answer to that one when his eyes stumbled over my answer to the question on depression. A broad smile lit on his face as he said, "Well you should see the psychiatrist first." So I went to see the shrink.

Shrink: "So you are subject to depression are you?"
Me: "And not only that, but schizoid tendencies as well."

Shrink: "Schizoid tendencies?"
Me: "Yes, I think I am schizoid...No, I'm not...Yes, I am... am not...Oh, yeah? 'Take this!'" (Whereupon commenced slapping my face and kicking myself, all the while screaming at the top off my lungs. "I am not! I am so!")

So the shrink gave me a 4-month 1-Y to "think things over."
Public evidence of my subversive tendencies? My latest treatise was printed in *Obscuration*, in which I pointed out the fact that the army drafts males and only males, then has them killed off, and heaps their dead bodies with glory and honor. I titled it, "Why the military is nothing but a bunch of homosexual Necrophiles." Before that there was a bit in the *Cataleptic Quarterly*, called "The Boys in Vietnam—Why Don't They Call Them Men?"

And almost any day you can read my letters on the editorial page of some random newspaper in the country. I flayed ROTC in the *Weehawken Post*; I slandered General Hershey in the *Greenbean World-Examiner*. I even hit some major newspapers like *THE SPECTATOR*. I'm so familiar to newspaper editors that they call me by my first name. I make Gus Hall look like J. Edgar Hoover.

Does the board get copies of my letters? Not copies, sweetie, but the whole newspaper. By the way, my file subscribes to the *New York Times*. It has played an important part in my personal development, you see.

A month ago I got my sisters and all their friends, and all the women I know to send letters to the local board that go something like this:

"Dear Sirs: I have just turned 18, and I will not at this time register for the draft, nor will I ever. (Signed) P. Pinosa"

Of course the board didn't know that P. stood for Penelope. So wham, a full scale investigation. FBI agents, talk of mass insurrections, mutiny, violence. And do you know what they did when they found out? Nothing. They couldn't do a thing. The letters, you see, are quite true. Yesterday I sent the board a little package with some empty red tubes, wires coming out of them, a ticking clock, and a note on the bottom. The note said, "If I were a violent man, this would be real dynamite. But I'm not, so where is my CO?" Today I sent them a little package tied with a string. When the clerk pulls the string, THOOOMP! A ten foot rubber raft. I hope it puts a window out. A. Pinosa



The Cultural War In Saigon....

(Editor's Note: Since 1962, Saigon's population has grown from 400 thousand to four million; Danang from 120 thousand to 450 thousand; Hue from 104 thousand to 200 thousand; Pnom Penh from 600 thousand in 1970 to two million in 1972; Vientiane from 80 thousand in 1968 to 160 thousand in 1969 as Nixon doubled the bombing.

In 1969 the population of South Vietnam was 90% rural--today it is 60% urban. Cambodia and Laos are going in the same direction, only faster, South Vietnam, and Cambodia have been dislocated by American involvement in Indochina.

The French designed Saigon to accommodate 300 thousand people. Now there are over three million people in the twenty-one square miles of Saigon proper, and another million on the outskirts. It is the most densely populated city in the world--with approximately 150 persons per acre. (Tokyo has 63 per acre)

Samuel Huntington, former chairman of the Harvard Government Department and a regular advisor on South-east Asia invented and named the "forced-draft urbanization" policy. Through this policy, American officials hoped to eliminate the possibility of a rural revolution in South Vietnam that would eventually overwhelm the cities. Instead the U.S. hoped to urbanize the bulk of South Vietnam's population and tempt them with consumerism.

American plans for the economy of South Vietnam stretch far into the future, and the process of Americanization has already begun.

SAIGON (LNS)--Picture this scene: miles of uninterrupted beach with fine white sand. In the summer the ocean is almost warm. Barbecue grills dot the beach at frequent intervals; piles of beer and soda cans are scattered carelessly nearby. On a rock are the letters NIX painted tall and white, maybe the start of the name Nixon. A group of men stand around grinning. Most of them are overweight, loose flesh

spilling over the tops of their bathing suits. One of them examines the sunburn on his shoulders.

Women in bathing suits recline at the edge of the surf. They are lying on a camouflage tarp, watching a motor boat pull a water skier. The women have long dark hair held back in braids for swimming.

California? No, the beach is in South Vietnam, the women are Vietnamese, and the men American GIs. The beach is littered with Budweiser, Coca Cola cans, and Pall Mall packs.

Picture this scene: Saigon from the back of a Honda. High above the sidewalk is a poster of a bunny girl--half go-go girl, half stripper. Words in Vietnamese, with one English word screaming out "SEXY!"

Behind a bust of a "student heroine" located in the main square of Saigon is an American-looking Mr. Atlas figure with bulging biceps posing for a body-building advertisement.

Advertisements alternate with police watchtowers. LIP toothpaste, Eagle LONG LIFE batteries. Saigon is a city of three and a half million with very little industry. What substitutes for industry is the "servicing" of Americans. "Servicing" is a degrading occupation, but only by hustling can most Vietnamese in the cities get enough money to buy food.

Smack, Pimps, And Coca-Cola

There is a serious food shortage and many people starve. Most of the refugees in Saigon--about two million--were formerly peasants; a money-based society is alien to them. And the money depreciates daily in value.

Saigon means consumerism. There is a conscious attempt being made by Americans to replace the traditional values of the village with new values like owning a TV set. Saigon has received millions of tons of U.S. merchandise, while production in South Vietnam itself has been reduced to nothing.

The basic daily products--rice, sugar, and fabrics--have become scarce yet the market is always full of American and Japanese-made luxuries. In the last few years, prices of TVs, clothes, cosmetics, and liquor have become relatively low, while food prices have soared. Free rock concerts have been sponsored in Saigon by Madame Thieu, while the medical needs of thousands of refugees have been neglected.

Saigon means people living in graveyards, in any available space. Homes are made of cardboard, discarded C-ration boxes, bits of tin, old rotten cloth, anything people can salvage from the colossal amount



A prostitute on the streets of Saigon.

of garbage the Americans have produced in Vietnam.

Saigon means waste. Traditional Vietnamese society allows for no waste of any kind; even human excrement goes back into the soil or into the family fish pond to feed the fish. Now, discarded useless military equipment collects in huge stockpiles. Scrap metal is now South Vietnam's largest export item accounting for 90% of total exports. Even ordinary garbage and trash is now sold to Vietnamese garbage "contractors" who sell it to the poor. Formerly, children examined the contents of garbage dumps and some families made a living salvaging the debris. The dump was dangerous since GIs sometimes booby-trapped the piles of garbage to keep Vietnamese children from taking it.

Economic conditions around the cities and near American bases make it necessary to steal simply to live. In a culture where the people are traditionally honest, children have organized into pickpocket gangs.

Saigon means heroin. Vietnamese men and teenage boys increasingly are turning to heroin as their lives become more hopeless and degraded. The government the Americans are fighting to preserve pushes heroin on its own people. Huge profits from opium sales are going into the pockets of the highest government and military officials in the Thieu regime.

This is the nature of life in South Vietnam's cities. It is a slow form of American-sponsored

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VULCANIZING WAR CRIMES

for want of constructiv alternatives, ie no inspiration for "ye olde anti war poem", i lingrd at a mcgovern rally to listn to leonard nimoy gambit to th faithful. aftrwards, i butonholed mr. nimoy and inquired if ther wer any plans in th mcgovern amnesty proposals to xtend th amnest to include not only th deserters and draft dodgers but also to xtend th gi-bill to these people since aftr all th desertrs and draft dodgers r th ones whov provided th public service, and when did they intend to reconvene th war crimes trials. i got for ansr, a very cool, "i dont think its politically feasibl, but its interesting". so much for war criminal pro-tem mcgovern and at least one of his litl elves. nimoy then went on to say that at nuremberg, th principl had been established that th mere fact that taking orders didnt constitute xoneration from being considered a war criminal. th victors (americans) applied it to th vanquished (germans). who mite b xpectd to apply it to th americans for this round?

th americans hav kild mor vietnamese than hitler kild jews. yet humphrey, th numbr 2 gun for a large part of that murdr, stil is allowd anotr shot at th big oval office in th sky. certainly if he shd win th election ther wd b no war crimes trials during his rain of terror. ther r no politicians who can do as ramparts is so fond of saying, "turn this cuntry around". only th people cd do it, since th american government is abov international law.

it is an open and shut case that they r guilty. they do not need to run around th cuntry like retired sultans. neithr, as some close frends of mine keep suggesting, do they need to b ran thru a meat shreddr and plowd swiftly bak into th soil. that is not to say they cant b givn a change of denims, a cot and a good 12 hour hard labor job a day at any of our lovely federal prisons. perhaps we cd evn construct a war crimes memorial prison wher johnson nixon humphrey agnew, th entire cabinets, everybody in congress except thos people who actually vottd against appropriations and everybody in th service down to th rank of captain, cd work away ther remaining years and perhaps acquire some feeling for th good earth. th 3rd reich may yet last its foundrs hoped for thousand years. when asked about th massiv bombing raids that hav been going on for 8 years, doktor kisinger replied, "its a gass, power to th overhead ovens".

--charles potts

IT'S STAIN-RESISTANT SOIL-PROOF, SHRINK-PROOF, COLOR-FAST, WARM IN WINTER, COOL IN SUMMER AND APPROPRIATE FOR CHURCH, SCHOOL, AND FOOTBALL GAMES.



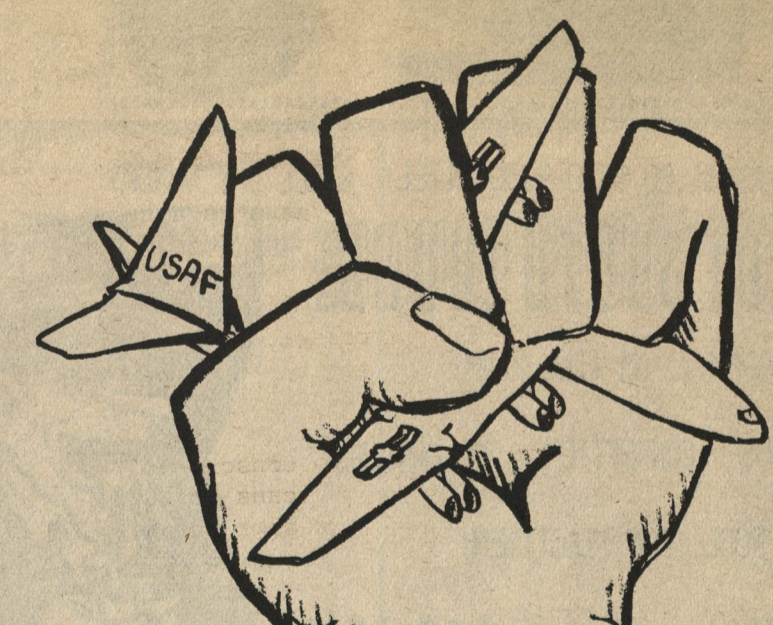
IT DON'T FIT.



DENNIS HARPER

U.S. BOMBS

IN VIETNAM



(continued from page 8) scale disorganization of the environment may be felt for centuries."

"Meanwhile, the steady bombardment and shattering of the land, shielded from the western world's view and concern by the wide Pacific Ocean and the supposed "winding down" of the war, goes on with no end in sight."

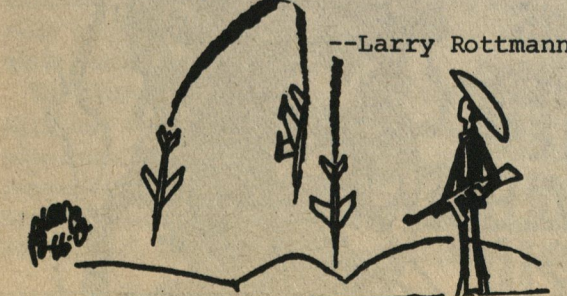
The article discusses many other aspects of the bombing of Indochina, and ends with a statement from

Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, who had introduced a bill to provide a study to investigate the damage done to the environment of South Vietnam. Senator Gaylord Nelson states, "The cold, hard and cruel irony of it all is that South Vietnam would have been better off losing to Hanoi than winning with us. Now she faces the worst of all possible worlds with much of her land destroyed and her chances of independent survival after we leave in grave doubt at best."

What Kind Of War?

Ask what kind of war it is where you can be pinned down all day in a muddy rice paddy while your buddies are being shot and a close-support Phantom jet who has been napalming the enemy wraps itself around a tree and explodes and you cheer inside?

--Larry Rottmann



Modernization of Vietnam

(continued from page 9)

The potentially most important questions about economic exploitation of South Vietnam and Indochina, however, revolve about neither countryside nor city but about the vast stretches of the South China Sea--where oil is said to lie in abundance. With the greedy excitement of the British seeking ivory in Africa and the Americans seeking gold in California, U.S. oil companies are becoming involved in Southeast Asia.

There have been persistent reports of secret negotiations between the State Department, the Saigon government, and the oil companies. Although all sides now minimize the oil issue because of public protest ("You won't find anyone here willing to talk about it and be identified. It's become a real hot potato," said one oilman in the April, 1971, Journal of Commerce), there is undeniable evidence of the growing oil stake in Vietnam.

In May, 1970, David Rockefeller predicted \$35 billion would be invested by oil companies in Asia, especially in Southeast Asia, over the next twelve years. That same spring the U.S. Journal of Commerce declared that South Viet Vietnam "may contain the richest petroleum deposits in Southeast Asia." And the influential Petroleum Engineer in June, 1970, tied the oil issue to a satisfactory settlement in Vietnam: "If and when the U.S. wins its objectives there, oil exploration conceivably could be successful enough to turn that part of the world into another south Louisiana-Texas type producing area. This would be one of the biggest booms in the industry's history. It all depends on the Viet Vietnam war, how long it takes to get the job done and how well the job is done."

The evidence dictates the conclusion that the U.S. instead of withdrawing, is constantly probing and deepening new interests in Indochina.

The October, 1971 issue of FORTUNE states the long-run perspective this way:

"In the end, perhaps the most important legacy of U.S. involvement in Vietnam will be the introduction of modern industrial organization. Exposure to Western ideas and technology has profoundly changed traditional Vietnamese attitudes. More than highways or ports, these trained people could be the most valuable part of the new infrastructure being left behind in Vietnam by the U.S."

These statements mean essentially that the people are driven into the cities as refugees so that they will be absorbed into a materialistic value system, will become turned on to Sony transistor radios, Honda motorbikes and the whole Western consumer culture, leaving behind their traditional ways--and communism.

North Vietnam's leading poet Tho Huu has said the American target in South Vietnam is not simply military slaughter but "the poisoning of people's souls."

(For detailed information about oil and Western consumerism in Vietnam read articles on the following pages.)

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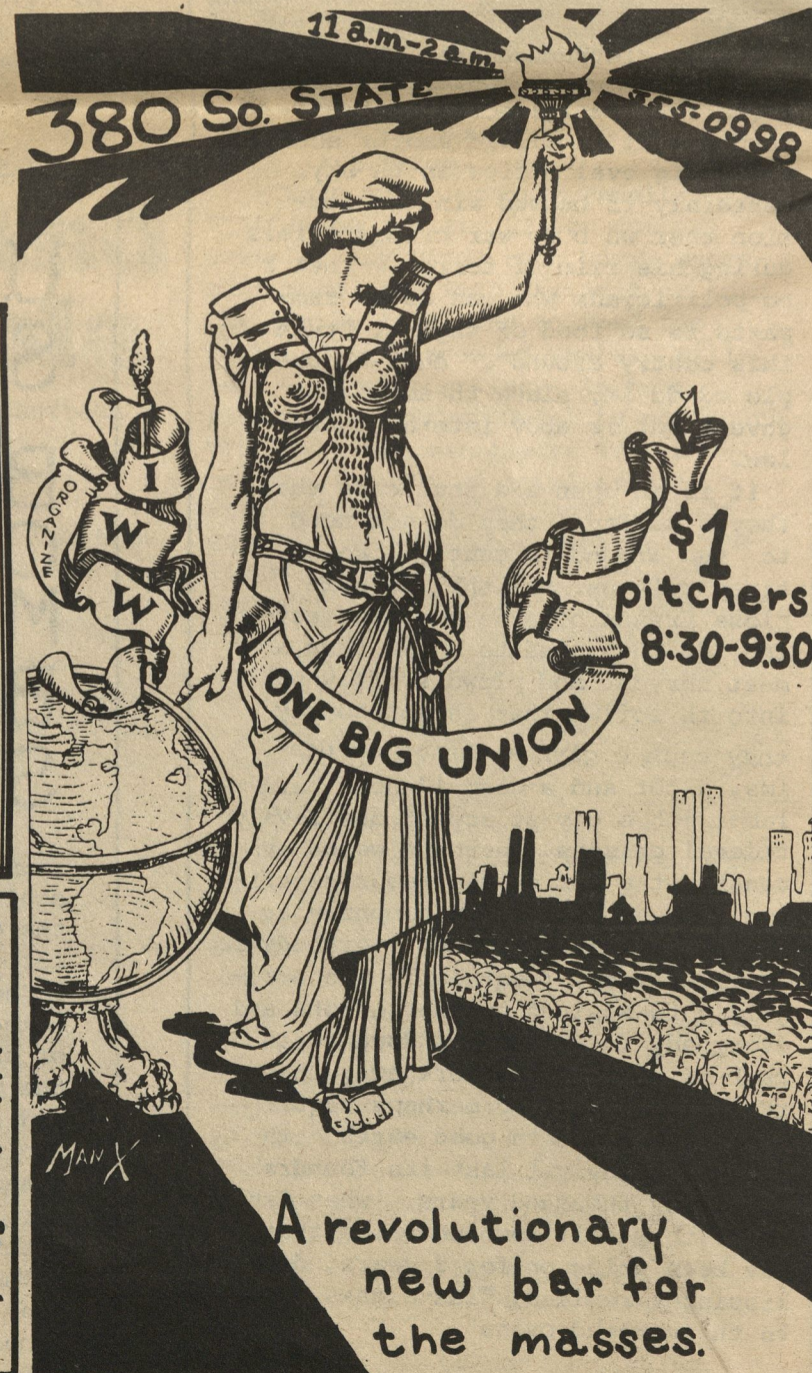
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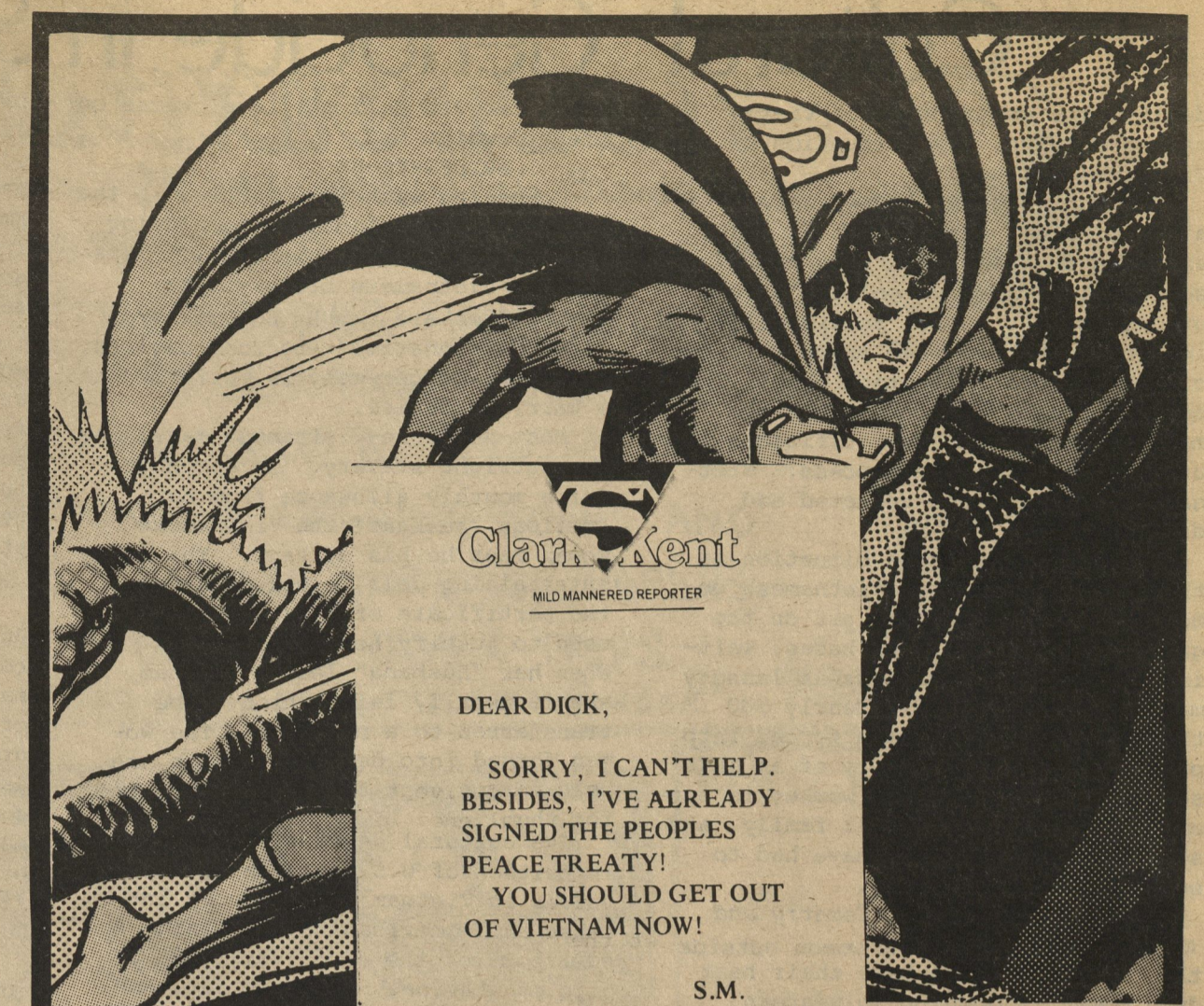


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poets in salt lake

lucky luckenbach and andy clausen r coming to salt lake to giv a poetry reading at the city library auditorium on june 15th at 7 pm. many othr poets from out of town including paul hartnett, lately of albuquerque, wil join salt lake poets for 4 days of poetry readings. luckenbach is being released in june from the montana state prison at deer lodge and has been published recently in salt lake in litmus and concurs as well as othr journals around th cuntry. andy clausen is the legendary figure in american poetry who read "Extreme Unction" to 3-4 hundred peopl one nite in berkeley in 1968 and none of them hav fortottn.

th readings promise to b a refreshing break from th usual milque-toast offerings at th university. in th evnings of june 16 and 17th pm in th ampitheatre at westminister college, open readings wil b given. thes open readings r just that, open to anyone to read original works. also aftr th luckenbach-clausen reading, ther wil b an open reading at yarrow books at its new location on state street. in addition to thos mentioned alredy, sponsrs include, bens railroad exchange, th connection and th renaissance fair at which ther wil b poetry readings also. listn for poetry on KSXX. all salt lake and utah poets r urged to attend and read, as wel as any poets in range of this news. slc



Clark Kent

MILD MANNERED REPORTER

DEAR DICK,

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S.M.

poets contactd and reading include: meri anderson, nic baker, c.s. crowthers, andy doty, robbin duncan, jim force, karl kempton, susu knight, charles potts, dan scott, and greg stewart. call 355-9584 for information. charlie potts, co-ordinatr

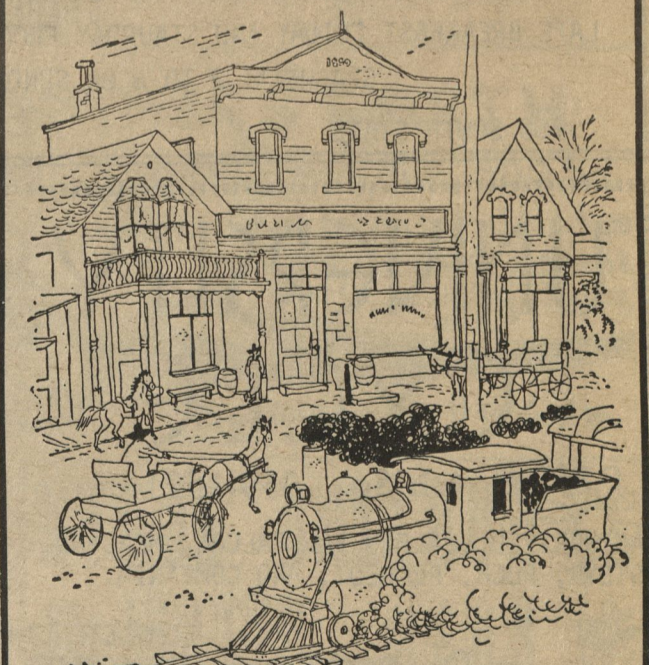
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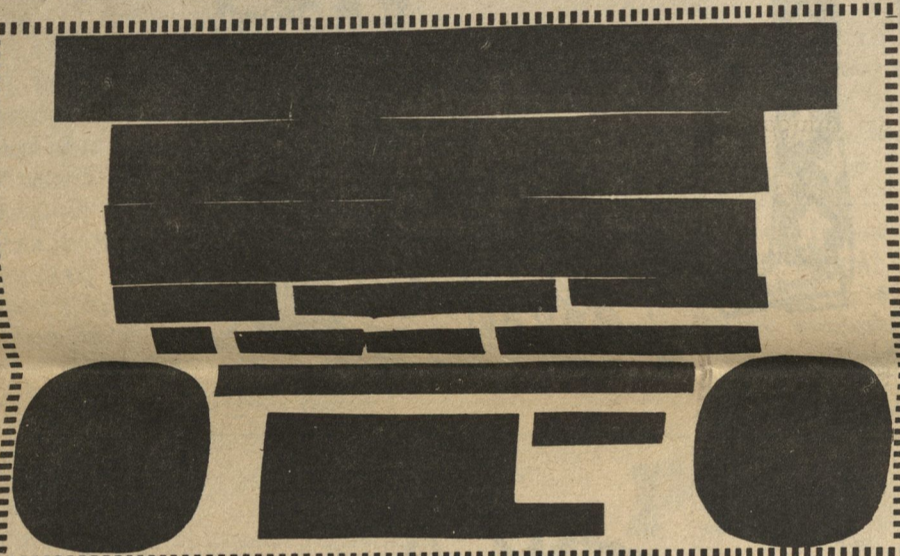
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Cultural Genocide in Saigon (continued from page 14)

death: the destruction of Vietnamese culture, the corruption of Vietnamese values.

The razing of villages, saturation bombing, defoliation of vast areas have caused what some U.S. social planners have called "forced urbanization". Three to six million refugees have been moved into the cities or into relocation camps. The upbeat phrase, "Vietnam is on the move," was the way U.S. officials used to describe the process. Vietnamese families are uprooted and dispersed.

At the root of this situation is the dehumanization of Vietnamese women. Each morning they sit on the ground outside American bases, waiting to serve the soldiers as laundry maids or prostitutes. Nearly 500 thousand women have been forced into prostitution. The salary of an ARVN soldier or a Vietnamese worker is not enough to support a small family, and so wives and daughters have had to sell themselves to live.

Little Country Inn. Country and Western. WELCOME. The women outside the "on limit" bars have their hair dyed brown or done up in western style hair-dos. They wear heavy makeup. Plunging necklines reveal breasts pushed up and outward to make the women look more voluptuous. Vietnam war veterans say that many women have had their breasts injected with silicone so that they more closely resemble the American "ideal". Girls too young to be bed-

mates for GIs sell girlie pictures on the sidewalk.

BRIDES-TO-BE

Competing with prostitution is the "mate-matchers" industry, employing cultural and legal "experts". Pimps procure Vietnamese brides-to-be. These women are taught English from "Love Dictionaries"--bedroom English. The marriage ceremony is performed at a marriage office.

Most American-Vietnamese marriages are outright slavery. In exchange for a monthly allowance from her American "husband" the Vietnamese woman must be his servant. She is an entertaining doll, a sexual object; the certificate of marriage is simply used to justify her exploitation. When her "husband" leaves Vietnam, she is usually left behind to be transferred to a newcomer. The women forced into degrading roles are held in contempt by the men who pimp for them.

The cultural destruction and the imposition of U.S. materialistic values in Vietnam has produced intense anti-Americanism, awakening even some of the conservative Catholic population. American cars and trucks, civilian and military, are constantly vandalized and destroyed on the streets of Saigon by Vietnamese youth.

The Women's Committee for the Right to Live, part of the urban opposition, issued a 4 point declaration in 1971, stating (1) the dignity of Vietnamese in general, and the dig-

nity of Vietnamese women in particular, should be respected and protected, (2) women will struggle for peace and the right to live, (3) all American soldiers must be withdrawn from Vietnam and (4) a coalition government should be formed to represent the Vietnamese people.

Ngo Ba Thanh, president of the Women's Committee, was subsequently arrested and jailed by the Thieu regime for demonstrating against the government. She was brought to trial but fell ill in court and almost died. Her trial was postponed and she is still in prison.

NEO-COLONIALISM

The cultural assault by the United States is cultural neo-colonialism--a policy designed to make South Vietnam a permanent part of the U.S. empire. U.S. AID programs openly describe these policies as "psychological warfare". Anti-communism no longer arouses Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese. A new type of "hero" has to be created. He fights not for a cause, but because he is paid.

The popular culture--magazines, movies, films--in South Vietnam now promotes a model soldier stripped of all human values or political understanding. He kills to survive, then seeks pleasure afterwards through sex. An integral part of this culture is the glorification of American "natural instincts": sex, violence, and the desire for money.

WHAT IS HAPPINESS?

Alienation, absurdism, and other Western cultural concepts, are also encouraged. VAN, a CIA--funded magazine, asks, "What is happiness?" no such thing exists. Only acceptance is real. To accept U.S. domination, is the message behind these words.

U.S. troops can be withdrawn to a residual force. Even the frequency and intensity of bombing raids could be greatly reduced. But U.S. policies of economic penetration and cultural domination are likely to continue for many years. The air war and the ever-present threat of intensified bombing, especially of the cities, buys time while the U.S. intensifies cultural and psychological warfare in South Vietnam.



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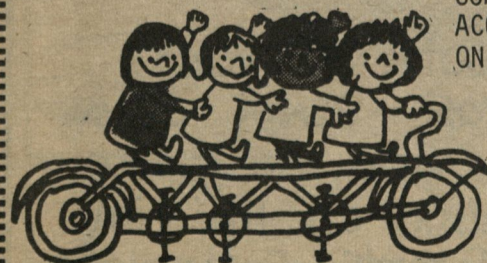
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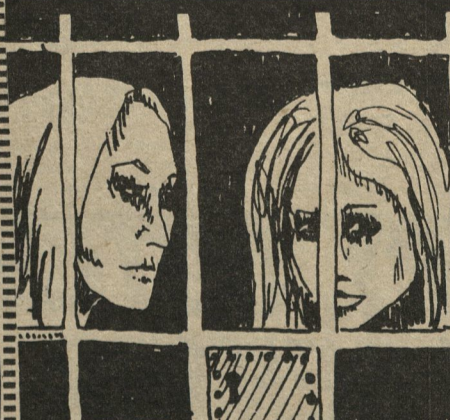
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STREET PAPER/PAGE 18

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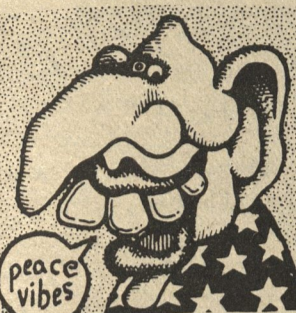
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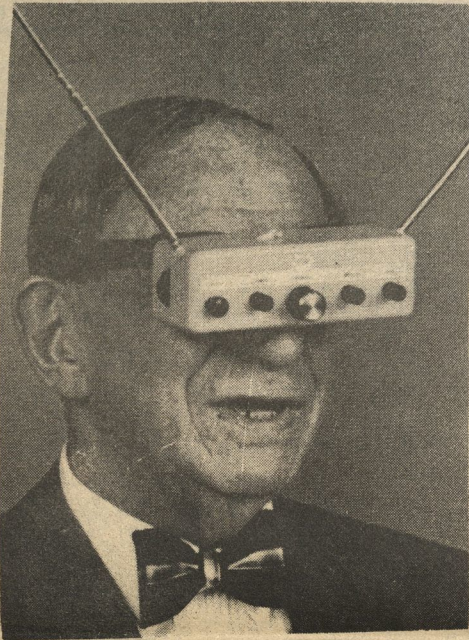
DESERET-Tribune

Jedgar Hoover Mysteriously Croaks!

WASHINGTON (ERP) -- J. Edgar Hoover, president of the Hoover Heever Vacuum Co., and long time head of the FBI, was found mysteriously murdered in his plush Washington home early Tuesday. Police are seeking famous television personality Art Linkletter in connection with the death.

Death came to the bachelor Heever sometime Monday evening or early Tuesday at his palachial mansion on the edge of Rock Creek Park where he lived with a South African dwark named "Todo" and his collection of medieval torture implements.

Hoever's body was found in the bathroom at three a.m. by his long time housekeeper, Annie Fields; his head was wedged tightly inside the toilet bowl.



Edgar J. Hoover speaks to newsmen prior to his death.

Washington Police Chief Jerry Wilson said the brutal mrder seemed to be the result of "some sort of bloody death ritual."

He said the ornate bathroom was littered with scores of empty pizza boxes. Wilson went on to say that Mr. Hooper's body was covered with gallons of tomato sauce.

"Pepperonis and anchovies were found stuffed in literally every orifice of Mr. Hoover's body", Dr. James L. Luke, coroner for the District of Columbia, said at a late morning press conference.

Dr. Luke said the cause of death resulted from

either drowning or suffocation.

Chief Wilson said slogans were found scrawled in tomato sauce over the walls of Mr. Heever's bathroom. He said some of the phrases were "Shoes For Industry," "Michelle, my Belle," "People Are Funny," and "Kids Say The Darndest Things." These latter two slogans, Chief Wilson said, gave police their first inkling that Art Linkletter may have been involved.

Police said that a Mr. Bill Buddy, owner of Buddy's Pizza Emporium, told them that a suspicious looking man fitting Linkletter's description was observed in the pizza house late Monday night. "He was chorkling like a fish and saliva was dripping out of his mouth," Mr. Buddy said. "He seemed to be confused and kept asking my customers what their mummies told them not to say on the show today, and laughing to himself with obscene chuckles."

Mr. Buddy told police he thought \$120 worth of pizza was rather extravagant, but said, "all them tv people are kind of funny anyway ya know."

Acting Attorney General Richard Kleindienst shed further light on Linkletter's involvement in the case in a press conference on Tuesday afternoon in the Justice Department. He told reporters he had been notified a week before by Governor Ronald Reagan that Linkletter was behaving strangely, was making veiled threats against high government officials, and was "perhaps taking dope."

Kleindienst said Reagan told him that Linkletter had made several visits to the Yuba City prison cell of hippie cult leader Charlie Manson,



T.V. personality Art Linkletter, allegedly connected with diabolical crime.

supposedly on the pretext of gathering information for his national Anti-Drug Crusade, but was actually, Reagan said, begging Manson to try to raise the soul of his dead daughter Dianne Linkletter.

Kleindienst said Reagan believed Linkletter had come under the mystical influence of Manson and began to "do dope" in a last ditch effort to reunite himself with his daughter. Reagan ordered state police to pick up Mr. Linkletter for questioning late last week after he went "wild" at a Republican Party fund-raising dinner in Los Angeles and attacked Ms. Shirley Temple Black with a stuffed cornish hen, brutally beating her for several minutes before being subdued.

Mr. Linkletter still remains at large as we go to press, despite massive pizza shop to pizza shop searches in both Washington and Hogneck, New Jersey.

(Many thanks to our sisters and brothers at the PITTSBURGH FAIR WITNESS for the scoop and ideas on the story.)

REACTIONS TO HEEVERS' CORPSE



Washington D.C. Police Chief Jerry Wilson (left) said he will track down Hoover's murderer, "if we have to turn over every anchovy in the district." Martin Borman (right) who is vacationing in South America, remarked on Hoover's death, "Ah yes! I remember Herr Hoover very well. He taught us a great deal about how to get rid of the rotten elements of society. His friends throughout the world have lost not only a great Amerikan but a great German."



Public reaction to Hoover's death was mixed. Mr. Mark Rudd (left) stated, "I'll dance on his grave." An unidentified man (middle) was too shocked for words upon hearing the news. Confederate General George Wallace (right) stated, "It's a damn shame. You know it's not even safe for Americans to walk the streets and shopping centers any more."



Several high government officials from Washington, D.C. were on hand for the final rites of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.