

UH NEWS
liberated
press

Strike Issue No. 2

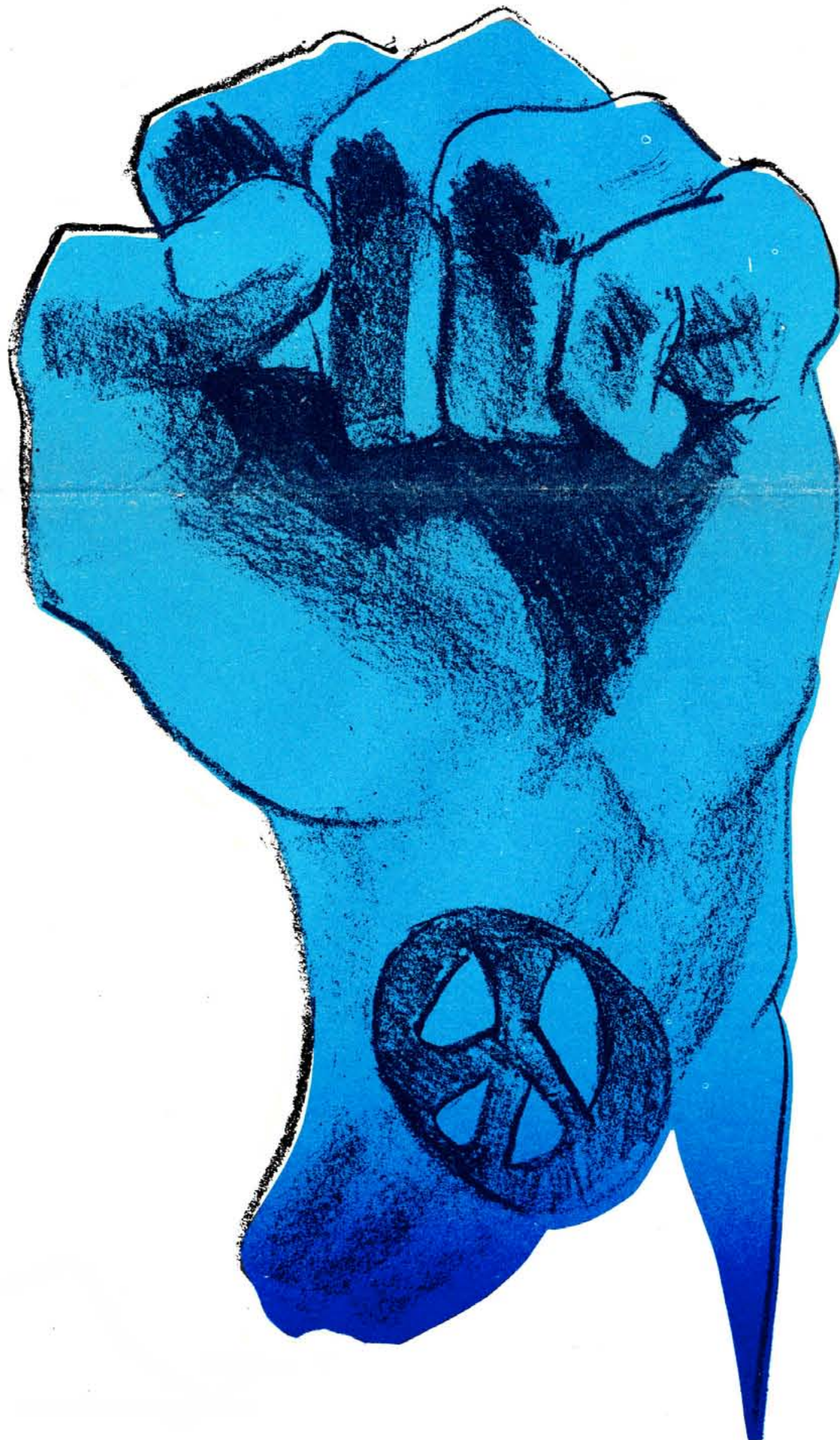
May 8, 1970

The University is now open
to the community.

Seminars & Teach-Ins to be held —

all invited to attend.

Schedule to follow.



ON STRIKE

We the Student Senate of the University of Hartford support the nation wide student strike and an all University strike on the three following issues:

1. The unconstitutional extension of the war into Cambodia and we demand the full withdrawal of U.S. involvement in South East Asia.
2. The repression by the federal government of political activity as exemplified by the treatment of the Black Panther Party, and we demand the immediate release of all political prisoners and the granting of amnesty to all in exile.
3. The involvement of the University in the community and in the national military and industrial complexes.

THIS DECISION MADE BY THE STUDENT SENATE WAS UNANIMOUS!

announcement

The faculty of the school of arts and sciences of the University of Hartford hereby resolves that we are in full sympathy with the national student protest movement and abhor the irresponsible action of the President in Indo-China; and that we encourage and offer our support to our students in the conduct of teach-ins or any other activities which will bring the feelings of the academic community to the attention of the general public, and which are consistent with the principles of academic freedom and an open university.

Administrative Policy

TO: All Members of the University of Hartford Community
FROM: Acting Chancellor Hector Prud'homme

At a meeting held on May 5, 1970, attended by members of the student Senate, the Faculty Senate, Academic Deans and Administration, the following recommendations were made:

1. We support the policy presently existing at the University of Hartford of not making an institutional endorsement of ANY political activities. We support the policy despite pressures of any type which may be brought to bear on the University; and we support the policy of leaving the decision to become involved in political activities and the nature of the involvement to the individual member of the total University community (faculty, students, administrators and staff) without penalty for any such political involvement. So as to protect the individual rights of all members of the University community, the University will remain open.
2. All classes and examinations for the remainder of the semester (including finals) will be conducted as regularly scheduled, but attendance at any or all of these shall be entirely optional, leaving each student free to follow the dictates of his or her own conscience. Each faculty member should meet his classes and carry out his professional responsibilities or provide alternative arrangements.
3. The University encourages formulation and implementation of meaningful programs and activities concerning the present critical problems.
4. Because of the difficulties inherent in the formulation of grading guidelines, either in normal times, and especially in the present situation, faculty members are strongly urged to make appropriate grading and work arrangements for those students who wish to involve themselves more fully in the programs and activities noted above. These grading arrangements must be made on a person-to-person basis. Students not attending further classes shall have the option of being graded on the basis of work completed prior to May 4, and students so desiring may have this semester's work graded on a pass/fail basis.

Clarification

To: All Members of the University of Hartford Community

From: Acting Chancellor Hector Prud'homme

Implementation of the policy adopted May 5, 1970, regarding the conduct of the academic programs for the remainder of the semester.

1. Each faculty member and student, on an individual basis, should agree upon an appropriate arrangement, in writing, as soon as possible in line with the options provided for in the policy statement, and not postpone this decision until the end of the semester.

2. A grade based upon work completed up to May 4 may be

assigned to a student, at his request, if the instructor in the course can make a proper assessment.

3. Either a letter grade OR P-F may be assigned by the instructor at the request of a student, who may opt for either grade designation in recording the final grade for work completed up to May 4.

4. A student who has elected a P-F grade based on work completed up to May 4 may nevertheless continue to meet his classes and-or take the final examination.

5. All members of the University Community are encouraged to exercise maximum flexibility in keeping with the spirit of the policy adopted by the University.

FINAL VOTE ON STUDENT SENATE STRIKE PROPOSAL:

1089 YES
182 NO
16 NOT SURE

1287 TOTAL VOTING

Benedict M. Holden III
Ann Coolman
John W. Addley, dean

May 6, 1970

WWUH
Channel 630 A.M.
in the Dorms
on campus

A permit has been granted for the use of the park at the Washington Monument for Saturday's anti-war demonstration. The federal judge denied a permit for the demonstration to form across the street from the Capitol. However, an attorney for the demonstrators said that they WILL strike in front of the Capitol, regardless of any restrictions.

Jack Hardy
in concert
for the last time

Friday evening
May 8
8:00 p.m.
in
South Cafe

50 cents benefit of strike fund

*Beginning on Monday, May 11,
The UH News Liberated Press
will publish daily.*

This issue is primarily concerned with the first national student demand, that of American involvement in Southeast Asia. The issue published next Monday will concern itself with the second demand, that of political repression, and the issue published on Tuesday will concern itself with the third demand, that of the University's involvement in the community and in the war interest. We would appreciate any articles on any of these subjects by students, faculty, and members of the community. We will also accept letters to the editor.

STRIKE INFORMATION AND SUCH

UofH STRIKE CENTER: 523-4811, ext. 339
TRINITY COLLEGE STRIKE CENTER: 527-3153 ext. 367
Hartford Seminary: 232-4455 (Information Desk)
WWUH: 523-4811 ext. 392; 523-4647; 233-8279; 233-8270
WHCN: 247-9039

Hartford's OTHER VOICE: 247-7711
Buses to Washington: 255-1011 ext. 307; 259-4141.
(Leaving from Fairfield Community Center)

UH NEWS Liberated Press: 523-4811 ext. 391

after 10 p.m. — 523-7919

UPI Wire Services: 249-5659
UofH Information Desk: 523-4811 ext 321
American Civil Liberties Union: 523-1345

Hospital Emergency Rooms:

St. Francis: 249-8281
Hartford Hospital 524-3011
McCook: 242-2241
Mt. Sinai: 243-1441

To get BAILED OUT OF JAIL:

Bruce Hyndman: 523-4811 ext. 349; 232-4997
Dean Addley: 523-4811 ext. 286; 232-6089

Tentative Schedules

Friday, May 8

- 9:00 Millard — Paul Britto leading a discussion for all high school students on Political Oppression and Black Panthers
- 10-12:30 Auerbach — History of U.S. Involvement in Southeast Asia — Dr. Sweeney
- 10:00 Room G — "Alternatives to Democracy" Mr. Kay
- 11:00 Lounge — "Strike Progress"
- 12:00 Gym — Mass Rally With Speakers — Important Announcement
- 1:00 Room G — "Alternatives to Education" — Dr. Mahan
- 1:30 Lounge — "Women's Liberation Panel" Speakers, Workshops and Films
- 2:00 Requiem Rehearsal — all singers for Bushnell Memorial — Berkman
- 3:00 Lounge — Art Show
- 3:00 Room H — G.I. Action Workshop — Randy Erb
- 4:00 Auerbach — "Faculty Scheduling Committee" — closed
- 8:00 South Cafe — Benefit Music Gathering 50-75 cents — Jack Hardy
- 10-5 Hartt — Write Your Congressman
- OPEN all day — Downstairs Study — Prayers & Meditation Gengras

Saturday, May 9

- 10-5 Hartt — 2nd Floor Lounge — Write Congressmen
- 11:00) Draft resistance (High School)
- 12 Green — Discussion — L.E. Aria
- 1:00 Rm. 1 & Pollution
- 2:30 Lounge — C.O. Bob Harper
- 8:00 Millard — Concert — 2 films — music

Your Right To Dissent

"Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peacefully to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

"On the third night of Summer, 1967, the Los Angeles Police Department dispersed a peaceful demonstration of 15,000 people before the Century Plaza Hotel."

Your Right to Dissent?
In the hotel, the President of the United States, Lyndon Baines Johnson, was attending dinner. The demonstrators had marched there to protest a policy their President endorsed.

By sheer numbers alone, they sought to dramatize their opposition to the Vietnam War. They threatened no violence, neither to the President nor to the 1,300 police officers that night.

They came to exercise a right guaranteed to them by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. They were denied that right by arbitrary dispersal order and the violence which followed.....

Chicago Convention, 1968...

Each evening with gusto the police moved in to enforce the arbitrary 11 p.m. to 4 a.m. closing of Lincoln Park. Each evening it was clear that if left alone the Yippie and others would harmlessly spend the night sitting around their trash fires singing and arguing.....

Yet it was equally clear that they had no intention of obeying curfew, and if driven out of the park with clubs and tear gas, they would spill into adjoining streets..... The city opted for a nightly riot, and the demonstrators, augmented by many Chicago young people were thrown out in the streets.....

July 11, 1969...

U.S. Court of appeals finds that a jury might properly find the Reverend William Sloane Coffin and Mitchell Goodman guilty for their public expressions of opposition to the military draft. The court is in direct opposition to the Constitutional right to freedom of the press...

1968...

The House Un-American Activities Commission recommended the use of the detention act (which gives the Attorney General the right to incarcerate "Each person as to whom there is reasonable ground

to BELIEVE that such person will engage in, or PROBABLY will conspire with others to engage in acts of espionage or sabotage.") against black liberation and anti-war organizations...

March 5, 1968...

The anti-riot bill attached to the Civil Rights Bill was passed by the House and signed by the President. This is the bill which makes it illegal to cross state lines to incite, organize, participate in, or encourage others to participate in a riot. This statute also prohibits the use of interstate communications media (telephone, telegraph, mails, etc.) to incite a riot. Even if a riot does not actually occur, a person can still be convicted for attempting to incite a riot. This bill makes the advocacy and expression of ideas tantamount to inciting to riot...

Washington Moratorium, 1969...

I was ready to board my bus to come back to Hartford, leaving what had been a peaceful, beautiful day of marching, singing, talking and converting, loving.... Suddenly I looked up and saw thousands of people running towards me. Like cattle, they were herded and cornered into one block. Blocked off by tear gas, clubs, guns I did not make it to the bus. Neither did many. We were trapped, choking, and trampled. Yet I could not raise my hands to protect myself.....

Kent State University, 1970...

They were out in the open to demonstrate their disgust over the latest expansion of the war, so was the National Guard — to disperse these peaceful people. The gas was thrown at the demonstrators, and was subsequently thrown back. The Guard kneeled, gas masks on, rifles poised and loaded They said later a sniper fired at them from a building, behind them, but they fired and killed four, wounded eleven more, four of whom were on the critical list

Let them not die in vain.....

May, 1970

A San Diego organization which coordinates off-post coffee houses for G.I.'s was machine-gunned from a speeding car. Several people were injured, and the storefront office was badly damaged. Police in San Diego refused to investigate the shooting.

External Communications Committee

If You are Confused about What You Can Do.....

The External Communications Committee is coordinating all Universities, colleges, and high schools to effectively canvass the Greater Hartford Area and to cover it thoroughly. They have established communications with 10 colleges and 14 high schools in the Greater Hartford Area. Many are already helping but they need man power! We must appeal to the voting masses by talking, educating, urging

Please, thing positive! If you want to help, come to Room E. Gengras Campus Center, anytime during the day... Anyone on the committee can tell you what to do, and when

(ED. Note)

The following letter is one which is being used by the External Communications Committee in their canvassing efforts.

Hartford, Connecticut
The Honorable Thomas Dodd
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Dodd:

I am strongly opposed to spreading the war in Southeast Asia, and am very upset about the involvement of American troops in Cambodia.

I realize that you are coming up for re-election and so are very busy. However, I strongly urge you to use your influence to end the presence of American troops in Cambodia and Vietnam.

On Going Out Into The Community

Know the fears of the people you are confronting. Be willing to spend some time with individuals. Help people realize the need for unity, understanding, and confrontation of fears. Combine the situation at home with that in Southeast Asia.

Teach them to read newspapers consciously. Papers present the offensive aspects of political actions because people enjoy reading about violence, etc. — it reinforces their beliefs that dissent is caused by a minority of violent radicals. The papers did not emphasize the non-violent themes of all speeches at New Haven; they emphasized the minor skirmishes.

Tell them why the students (who they feel should be studying and taking advantage of the opportunity for education that many of the older generation never had) have suspended academics: education is involvement, it should be a total experience of applying developed selves to the world. People say we are sheltered — NOW WE ARE INVOLVED WITH THEM. People assumed that students threatened the National Guard — make people question what they read — THERE WERE NO SNIPERS AT KENT STATE.

Confront the perpetuated Cold War ideology: "Communist countries are split — we can bring them together by continued fighting in Southeast Asia."; tell them of the severe split between China and the Soviet Union.

Show them the gains which

would result from withdrawal: 1) The stock market would rise. 2) More money (30 billion a year) would be available for such things as cancer research, poverty programs, etc. 3) FEWER PEOPLE WILL DIE.

When you go out in the community, remember:

1. Talk to the people on THEIR terms if you expect to make any positive impact on them. People are put off by "revolutionary" rhetoric. They don't understand it; they don't listen to it.

2. Don't antagonize people. They have a right to disagree with you. Don't call names. Be diplomatic; use tact.

3. Be familiar with all the material you are carrying. Be able to back up your argument with facts. Use examples that relate to people's experiences.

4. Don't lecture, patronize, or be condescending to people. They will resent it and will not be affected by the points you are trying to put across.

5. Really listen to the people. You can learn from them as much as they can learn from you.

6. Keep cool. Keep your responses as factual and non-inflammatory as possible. Don't let people antagonize you.

7. Ask people to keep up with current events and to question reporting with an open mind. Appeal to their humanity.

8. Don't ask for money, but accept it if offered.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL DISSENT BECOMES "RESPECTABLE." AMERICA MUST ADMIT FOR ONCE THAT IT MADE A MISTAKE.

Strike News

CONNECTICUT WITH CAMPUS
Students at the University of Connecticut have begun swamping their draft boards with requests for conscientious objector status, and they hope it will spark a similar movement across the country. Governor John Dempsey is to meet today with representatives of several Connecticut colleges. A meeting promised after a demonstration of the capitol in Hartford.

A RESPONSIVE CONGRESS

The House passed and sent to the Senate Wednesday a 20-billion 200-thousand military bill. The members debated for five hours and turned down five amendments that would prohibit any of the money being used to pay for US ground troop action in Cambodia.

Brandeis University's national strike information center reports at least 337 (new figure) colleges closed around the country, many with faculty or administration approval.

PRESIDENT

Maine congressman has urged Congress to assert its constitutional authority over future military policy in Southeast Asia. Second district congressman William Hathaway made the statement yesterday on the floor of Congress. Hathaway said President Nixon's issue is "unchecked executive discretion to order our military into action on foreign lands, wherever and whenever the president chooses."

OUR MAYOR!

Hartford Connecticut mayor Ann Uccello says that college administrators should "show more backbone when confronted with demands of militant groups." Mayor Uccello told an audience today at Ohio Dominican College in

Columbus that campus disruptions; destroy colleges. She said "radicals are capitalizing on civil unrest and Americans must strive to eliminate the causes of discontent." She said protesters are those "who cannot compete successfully in the establishment world because they don't have what it takes - courage, dedication and perseverance to succeed the way thousands of young people have done." Mayor Uccello said "instead, the cop-outs try to tear down the society in which they live they simply don't have the ability or determination to make their way."

CAMBODIA & GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP

More accidents and more deaths in the Indochina war. American helicopters have dropped thousands more allied troops into Northeastern Cambodia. One of the choppers crashed, killing nine Americans in the accident-plagued operation.

That makes 26 G-I's killed in five helicopter smash-ups in Cambodia and four in Vietnam, all since Tuesday. US military sources say the Cambodian offensives and Communist reprisal attacks have raised American casualties to the highest point in a year.

American deaths in Vietnam last week totalled 123-an increase of 29 over the previous week. Another 997 GI's were wounded. South Vietnam announced pulling back six thousand men from a completed mission in Cambodia, but UPI reports at least 48 hundred Americans will be in Cambodia by late today.

REPRESSION

The Saigon government has seized editions of three daily newspapers and it brought the total of confiscations since January 1st to 28. Seizure of one paper was

explained by the government in this way — "it misrepresented arguments on the Cambodian issue that might undermine the national security and public order."

REFERENDUM

The Massachusetts Senate has passed a resolution, calling for a referendum on US action in Cambodia. The resolution, introduced in the senate by Senate president Maurice Donahue, would allow Massachusetts voters to decide the issue in the November election. The action yesterday came on a voice vote.

S.T. Del Corso, the adjutant general of Ohio, denies a charge that national guardsmen were at fault in the killing Monday of four Kent State students. He called Senator Stephen Young, who made the statement, a liar.

Mr. Nixon is also under pressure within the cabinet. Interior Secretary Walter Hickel told the President by letter, "I believe this administration finds itself, today embracing a philosophy which appears to lack appropriate concern for the attitude of a great mass of Americans — our young people."

Anthony Moffett quit today as head of the Nixon Administration's liaison office with young people and he resigned with a blast at President Nixon. Moffett charged the president and his advisers have sanctioned, quoting now, "the most vicious tactics" against political dissenters. Moffett said recent remarks by Mr. Nixon confirmed for him that the President and his advisers "do not have the best interests of youth in mind."

Constitutional Rights

Notes: The complete text of the amendments is given in the United States Constitution

To: ALL

Rights Guaranteed by the First Ten Amendments to The Constitution

- Freedom of religion, speech, the press and public assembly guaranteed
- Right to bear arms guaranteed
- Quartering of soldiers on householders prohibited in peacetime
- Search and seizure only of described articles or persons in a warrant, issued after sworn testimony offering good reason for search and seizure
- Trial for a major crime only

after indictment by a grand jury
Double jeopardy prohibited
Witnesses shall not be compelled to testify against themselves

No punishment except by due process of law

No confiscation of property without just compensation

6. Speedy, public trial in state where the offense was committed

7. Jury trial of civil suits of more than twenty dollars and jury findings of fact to be final

8. Excessive bail prohibited

Cruel or unusual

punishments prohibited

9. Statement of guarantees does not deny other rights retained by the states or the people

10. Powers not given or prohibited to the United States are retained by the states or the people

What's It All About

Cambodian

by Professor Harold Sandstrom Political Science Department

Some 20,000 to 25,000 American troops plus about as many South Vietnamese troops are by now reported to be on Cambodian soil. The American people, assured a few days ago of the impending withdrawal of another 150,000 men from the war in Vietnam, faces in disbelief and bewilderment the expansion of that war into a new Indochinese conflict. Why?

The Administration's Case

For several years, North Vietnamese and Vietcong forces have used Cambodian territory as privileged sanctuary from which to launch operations into South Vietnam. According to intelligence reports, a series of major base camps, including the supposed "nerve center" headquarters for all Communist operations in South Vietnam, are strung out for hundreds of miles a short distance inside the Cambodian border.

In his address to the nation a week ago, President Nixon stressed that it was essential to our program of phased withdrawal from Vietnam to clean out these sanctuaries. Indeed, the Cambodian invasion would speed the conclusion of the war.

Apparently there were also intelligence reports that the North Vietnamese were "responding" to Nixon's announcement of further troop withdrawals by enlarging the Cambodian sanctuaries in preparation for an expanded "liberation" movement that would encompass Cambodia and Laos as well as South Vietnam. If this was Hanoi's answer to our peace overtures, it was determined, it must be induced to think more peaceful thoughts by an allied blitzkrieg in Cambodia. For this is to be a "quick and dirty" affair: we have presidential assurances that our troops will be out of Cambodia in three to seven weeks.

Background

Cambodia, the modern manifestation of the ancient Khmer empire, is a country about the size of Wisconsin or Georgia. Located at the tip of the Indochinese peninsula in Southeast Asia, it is nestled between South Vietnam in the east and Thailand in the West, with Laos to the north and the sea to the south.

Historically, the Khmer people have occupied a territory of varying size, the stronger Thai and Vietnamese neighbors periodically picking up some extra real estate. With a population of only six to seven million, a modest economy, and a weak army, Cambodia has survived to this day more by good luck and fast talking than by exertion of national power.

In the heydays of colonialism, Cambodia became a French Protectorate. As one administrative unit of French Indochina (with Laos and Vietnam), Cambodia was left pretty much to itself, its royal authority intact. When the Japanese drove the French out in the Second World War, a sham "independence" was granted. However, at the conclusion of the war the French, not yet awake to the realities of the twentieth century, reimposed colonial authority. The first Indochinese war was not long in coming. Under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh, an old Vietnamese Communist whose guerillas had led the resistance against the Japanese, France was fought to a standstill. The Geneva Agreement of 1954 sealed the doom of the French empire in Southeast Asia.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk

In 1941, before the French were ousted by the Japanese, they maneuvered a moon-faced 19-year-old onto the throne of Cambodia in the hope that he might prove more pliable than his relatives who actually had prior claim to kingpin status. It was realized too late that the youth had considerable gumption, and that he was armed

with the fastest tongue in the east. In 1953 King Sihanouk decided the auspicious moment had come. He flew to Paris to demand independence. The French sent him packing. Undaunted, he resorted to what has since become his peculiar trademark: exile. Pouting in neighboring Thailand, he sought every opportunity to needle the French, who did not feel any particular need for a political crisis in the midst of their futile Indochinese struggle. Grudgingly, they granted independence to Cambodia and its spirited king, who returned to his capital Phnom Penh in triumph.

Two years later, in 1955, Sihanouk abdicated his throne in favor of his father and did a rather unusual thing for a king. He led a political party into battle, and emerged victorious. As Prime Minister, he chartered a nonaligned or neutralist course in foreign affairs. But he executed that policy more dramatically than most. It is only a slight exaggeration to say that he has over the years been found on every conceivable side of every conceivable issue. The guiding principle? Join the winning side. Few barometers have measured more accurately the tide of Southeast Asian power struggles than Sihanouk's stance.

The Coup d'Etat

Prince Norodom Sihanouk's nonalignment policy was sufficiently flexible to allow him to strike some seemingly anomalous postures. In the face of mounting evidence to the contrary, he vehemently denied that Vietcong and North Vietnamese troops were

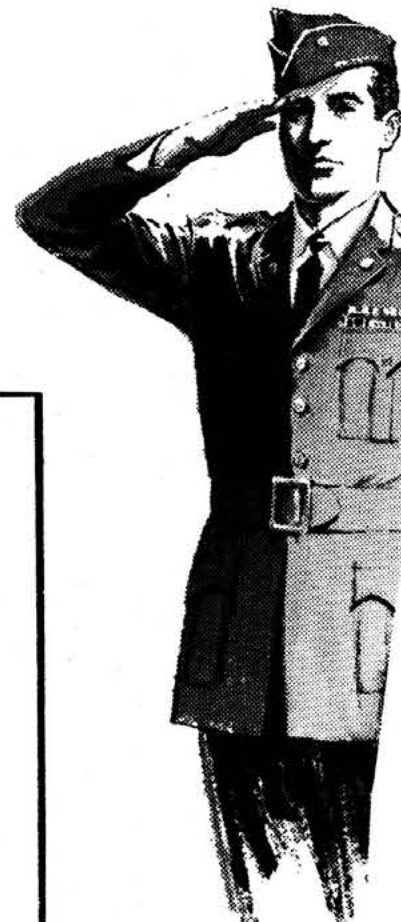
using Cambodian territory as sanctuary from pursuing U.S. and allied forces. Simultaneously, and much to the chagrin of allied commanders, he would scream bloody murder every time an American or Vietnamese soldier set foot on the wrong side of the border (the location of which, incidentally, is a matter of dispute). Furthermore, large quantities of supplies for the Communist forces were allegedly being shipped into the brand-new Cambodian port Sihanoukville, and from thence up the mighty Mekong River into the heart of the war zone. For whatever reason, the ostensibly neutralist Sihanouk chose to look the other way.

It is not yet clear whether these

west of Cambodia, right across the country from the allied invasion forces; and that Gen. Lon Nol's forces control only Phnom Penh and a few big towns.

It leaves us with Vietcong and North Vietnamese forces advancing on Phnom Penh (last account had them 20 miles away), and with U.S. troops committed to advance no further than 21 miles into Cambodia without Congressional approval. Phnom Penh is more than 21 miles inside the border, and Congress is in a sticky mood.

So it leaves us — bewildered.



From: N.Y. Times

The New York Times reported on April 20 that "a month after the event (the Coup d'etat in Cambodia), the officials are tending to doubt that American interests are likely to be served after all." This would tend to indicate that the coup in Cambodia was, from the start, done with the fondest hopes that general U.S. backed efforts in and throughout Southeast Asia, would benefit. Exactly the extent of what our interests are in Southeast Asia are few, outside the privileged informed elite of the White House and Pentagon, can guess. It would be safe to assume that they involve a great deal of U.S. money and U.S. lives.

That same issue reported an unidentified White House source as saying that if the Geneva Conference were resurrected the request by Cambodia for arms should be denied because "It would create another Laos-type situation and make the Nixon Doctrine impossible to implement in South-east Asia. Again it appears the major concern of the White House is to keep United States Foreign Policy aggressive and at the same time keep our unblemished record of war of aggression.

In regard to our involvement in Cambodia White House sources said "The decision was based almost entirely on estimates of

dangerous enemy activity." It is deplorable that major military decisions are based so heavily upon unsubstantiated estimates. The Cambodian Government, in whose territory we are conducting military operations, was not consulted beforehand.

Cambodia has made a direct request for arms and materials from the U.S. but has not asked for the deployment of ground forces or anything else. But, Richard Nixon seems to be more concerned with deployment of troops over whom he, as commander in chief of the armed forces of the United States, has the ultimate control.

The question over the past few days has been the legality of our move into Cambodia. The only reason that Nixon has thus far mentioned outside of the "it protects our boys in Viet Nam" garbage is that he will not allow our perfect war record to be blemished and that he would rather be a one term president (which he might be in any case) and see this country carry out a bloody fruitless military effort than be a two term president and witness this country become a second rate world power. The only thing that he and Agnew haven't said but must obviously believe in is "All power to the press!" Which by pure coincidence they, for all practical purposes own and control.

Invasion

Cambodian Liberators Making Gains

Well over one-third of the territory of Cambodia is already solidly in the hands of the National United Front (NUF)—a total of 25,000 square miles.

In most of the rest of the country, except for the capital of Phnom Penh and a few other big towns, government control by the military clique headed by Gen. Lon Nol is virtually nonexistent.

The Lon Nol regime, which deposed neutralist head of state Norodom Sihanouk in March, is in deep trouble on every front and may well demand and receive considerable American aid.

The Nixon administration appears to be setting the stage for vastly increased U.S. involvement. The White House statement April 24 that Cambodia has been subjected to an invasion by North Vietnamese troops seems the first move in this direction.

Giving the lie to this myth — the same that was used as a pretext for the U.S. invasion of South Vietnam and the bombings of the North—is fact that the NUF-controlled areas include the mountains along the border of Thailand in the extreme West, hundreds of miles from frontiers with Vietnam's Elephant mountains, overlooking the coastal areas in the South and most of Stung Treng province that adjoins Laos in the North.

The regions controlled by the NUF include some of the richest — in terms of rice and fish — and most densely populated. Apart from the CIA-trained "Khmer Serei" (Lon Nol's storm troopers recruited mainly from the Cambodian minority in South Vietnam), the Cambodian army is refusing to fight.

Cambodian liberators in control

A French journalist has described on Paris radio and television this weekend how he was captured in the "Parrot's Beak" in Svay Rieng province. He thought his captors were "Vietcong" but they were in fact from the Cambodian liberation army which controlled the whole area where he was captured and through which he was taken to the point he was freed.

Reports in the French press in the past week insist on the decisive role being played in the fighting by the Cambodian resistance forces. This aspect plus the massacres of Cambodian civilians of Vietnamese origin has undoubtedly influenced the French government in its attitude toward the Lon Nol regime.

An official delegation headed by Lon Nol's foreign minister Pho Proueng and the army chief of staff Brig. Gen. Srey Saman was ignored when it arrived at the Paris airport last week. Its request for military aid was rejected. One of the tasks of this delegation was to preside over a meeting in Paris of 14 Cambodian heads of diplomatic missions in Africa and Europe and give instructions that Cambodian students abroad — who are almost unanimously for Sihanouk — are to be brought under control. The diplomats were also told the Cambodian missions in the socialist world would be cut to the minimum but that diplomatic relations would be established with South Vietnam, South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia.

At the Paris conference on Vietnam, delegates of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam vigorously attacked Nixon's April 20 speech promising new troop withdrawals. Nguyen Minh Vy pointed out for the DRV that even if the 150,000 troops were withdrawn according to Nixon's schedule, there would still be 280,000 U.S. troops and 70,000 from satellite countries in South Vietnam in the spring of 1971. He accused Nixon of wanting to prolong "indefinitely the U.S. occupation of South Vietnam."

Neocolonialist aggression

Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh, speaking for the PRG said the speech "only confirmed our opinion when we say that the Nixon administration has in no way abandoned its policy of neocolonialist aggression in South Vietnam."

Both delegates accused the U.S. of having escalated the war in Laos and of having plotted the coup in Phnom Penh to extend the war to Cambodia.

The DRV-PRG position on the expanded U.S. aggression into Laos and Cambodia was summed up by Nguyen Minh Vy at the Paris conference the week earlier. Following are portions of his remarks:

It is more and more evident that the Nixon administration talks peace but makes war; it talks of the respect for the right to self-determination of other nations, but in fact, commits aggression.

Since the end of the first Indochinese war, the United States — in the framework of its global strategy — has been systematically carrying out a policy of intervention into and aggression against the Indochinese countries.

We have on many occasions pointed out the U.S. ambition of turning the Indochinese countries into new-type U.S. colonies and military bases, an ambition which many U.S. officials in the past have spoken about without scruple. And for dozens of years now, the United States has not for a single moment stopped pursuing that scheme of aggression.

Sham independence

The familiar maneuver of the U.S. is to set up a reactionary administration to serve as its stooge under a signboard of sham "independence" or at times "neutrality." Such an administration would be an instrument and at the same time a smokescreen for the U.S. policy of intervention and aggression.

That is the nature and the role of the successive Saigon administrations, from Ngo Dinh Diem in the past to the Thieu-Ky-Khiem at present. That is the nature and the role of the present Vientiane administration headed by Souvanna Phouma in Laos. Despite the efforts made by the Nixon administration to sow confusion on the issue, it must be borne in mind that this administration is quite different from Lao National Union government set up after the 1962 Geneva Conference on Laos, consecrated by the King of Laos and headed at the time by the same Souvanna Phouma who was then the representative of the neutral party. Since the National Union Government was an obstacle for the implementation of U.S. scheme of aggression in Laos, the U.S. subsequently replaced it by a stooge administration which is the present Vientiane government.

Traitors to the Khmer people

That is also the nature and the role of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak group in Phnom Penh, which staged the March 28 coup in Cambodia.

They are trying to put up a face of "independence" and "neutrality" in an attempt to cover

up U.S. intervention and aggression and their own role as U.S. henchmen, traitors to the Khmer people and opponents of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression. It is also for this purpose that they are feverishly launching an anti-Vietnam campaign, repressing and terrorizing the Vietnamese residents in Cambodia, causing enmity between the two peoples. The most savage evidence of this can be found in the massacre of the Vietnamese nationals in Prasaut April 9.

The United States has shamelessly clamored about its so-called respect for the right to self-determination of the South Vietnam population, the independence and sovereignty of Laos and Cambodia, the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos. However, the realities in the past years have shown clearly that in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, it is the United States which has infringed upon the fundamental national rights of the indochinese peoples, trampled underfoot all these international agreements and created all the troubles and tension in that area.

Cycle of involvement

Just as has been pointed out by many people in U.S. political circles with regard to Vietnam, the United States has gone from military aid to logistics and air support and then direct involvement of U.S. or satellite troops.

At present in Laos, the United States is almost nearing the end of that path. Troops from Thailand have already been introduced in Laos. To complete the process, it has only to massively introduce U.S. troops for direct armed aggression.

Meanwhile in Cambodia, that process has just been started by the March 28 coup and the coup makers are trying to pave the way for the next steps of U.S. aggression.

That is why, the United States must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from the serious situation it has deliberately created.

In such a situation, the facts that the Nixon administration escalated the war in Laos, staged a coup d'etat in Cambodia and attempted to expand the war to the whole of the Indochinese peninsula are but aimed at retrieving its defeat in South Vietnam and gaining a position of strength at the Paris conference on Vietnam.

By Wilfred Burchett
Guardian staff correspondent

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN WASHINGTON

This Saturday, May 9th, in Washington, there will be a demonstration to protest U.S. involvement in Cambodia. It is being organized by Sam Brown through the New Mobilization committee. Supposedly there will be two meeting areas one in LaFayette Park, which as of this time is illegal, and one in the Washington Monument area which is legal. As many different colleges as possible are asked to send at least two representatives, but of course there is no limit to the interested people who may attend. The group is acting as a lobby and will not disband until Congress takes action.

Washington — The House has refused to either oppose or endorse President Nixon's decision to send troops into Cambodia.

It rejected five amendments that were offered to the 20-billion dollar weapons bill. After an all-day debate, it approved the bill 326 to 69.

Legal Issues of US Position

Based on committee research under leadership of Hon. Wayne Morse of Oregon

For the reasons documented in our memorandum our committee has reached the regrettable but inescapable conclusion that the actions of the United States in Vietnam contravene the essential provisions of the United Nations Charter, to which we are bound by treaty; violate the Geneva accords, which we pledged to observe; are not sanctioned by the treaty creating the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization; and violate our own Constitution and the system of checks and balances which is the heart of it, by the prosecution of the war in Vietnam without a congressional declaration of war.

The principal argument advanced in the State Department's memorandum is that our Government's action in Vietnam is justified under article 51 of the United Nations Charter sanctioning "individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations." However, South Vietnam is indisputably not a member of the United Nations and, indeed, under the Geneva accords of 1954, is merely a temporary zone. Moreover, since the Geneva accords recognized all of Vietnam as a single state, the conflict in Vietnam is "civil strife" and foreign intervention is forbidden.

In addition, the right of collective self-defense under article 51 is limited to those nations which are within a regional community which history and geography have

developed into a regional collective defense system. The United States — a country separated by oceans and thousands of miles from Southeast Asia and lacking historical and ethnic connections with the peoples of that area — cannot qualify as a bona fide member or a regional collective defense system for southeast Asia.

The State Department's memorandum also contends that the actions of the United States "being defensive in character and designed to resist armed aggression, are wholly consistent with the purposes and principles of the charter and specifically with article 2, paragraph 4." Yet article 2, paragraph 4, declares in clear and unambiguous language that "all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."

Our Government has often urged that our presence in South Vietnam is solely to preserve freedom for its people and to uphold the democratic process. Yet the series of regimes supported by the United States in South Vietnam have been authoritarian in character, quite without popular support and largely indifferent to the welfare of the local population.

As we have stated, our committee has also come to the painful conclusion that our Government's action in Vietnam violates the clear provision of our Constitution which vests in Congress exclusively the power to declare war — a power not constitutionally granted to the President.

Allies Pursuing 3 Cross-Border Drives



The New York Times

May 6, 1970

The third major allied operation (1) in Cambodia was opened yesterday in the northeastern province of Ratanakiri. Light contact with Vietnamese Communist forces was reported.

In one of the other allied cross-border operations, in the Fishhook sector (2), northwest of Saigon, additional substantial caches of enemy war materials, food

and medical supplies were uncovered.

In the Parrot's Beak (3), sweeps of enemy base camps and suspected areas continued.

The Vietnamese Communist forces (4) that are advancing in the direction of Phnom Penh reached a point 27 miles from the capital, but the pressure on it appeared to be more psychological than military.

KENT MEMORIAL CONCERT '70

7:00 P.M.

Steve Miller Band

10:00 P.M.

and

Tom Rush

UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD

Sunday Physical Education
May 10, 1970

Center

Tickets Available at

- Image Boutique, New Britain
- UFO Shop, Hartford
- Oddity Shop, Hartford
- Magic Carpet, New Britain
- Gengras Campus Center, U of H

As the president and the social chairman of the Inter Fraternal Council, we must express the Greek stand on the National Student Strike. The I.F.C. agrees with the three demands set forth by the Student Association. As members of the academic community, it is our obligation to support and participate in the strike. For this reason, the I.F.C. recently made the following decision:

1. Greek activities of "GREEK WEEK" are cancelled including the semi-formal which was scheduled for Saturday, May 9th. The gym will be used for a relevant seminar on Saturday.
2. The concert scheduled for Sunday, May 10th, will be a memorial concert for the Kent Five. All profits will be divided as follows:
 - a) 20% to the National Strike Fund
 - b) 80% to be established as Kent Five Memorial scholarships for deserving University of Hartford students.

Michael D. Yavener, president
James Brien, Greek Week Chairman
University of Hartford

REFUSE TELEPHONE TAX

YOU HAVE IT IN YOUR POWER TO HOLD BACK THIS TAX. SEVERAL THOUSAND HAVE STOPPED PAYING— THEIR PHONE SERVICE CONTINUES.

amount owed plus 1% per year interest from the refuser's bank account. Only in a few cases has IRS actually carried the case to this final step.

WHY WAS THE 10 PERCENT TELEPHONE TAX RESTORED?

Because of the widening war in Vietnam, federal legislation was passed which, in April, 1966, restored the 10% tax on telephone bills. At that time the tax was 3% and due to be dropped entirely in 1969.

"It is clear," said Rep. Wilbur Mills, who managed the tax legislation in the House, "that the Vietnam and only the Vietnam operation makes this bill necessary." [*Congressional Record*, February 23, 1966]

WHAT DOES YOUR TELEPHONE TAX PAY FOR?

Congressman Mills was always careful to refer to "our operations in Vietnam." But those of us who know its true nature know it is not an operation but a tragic bloodbath. We know that revenue for the Vietnam war pays for:

- napalm, mass bombings, and other attacks on civilian areas resulting in extermination of thousands of Vietnamese—about 200,000 casualties in the last year and a half;
- forcing young Americans into "kill-civilians-or-be-killed" situations. Over 14,450 G.I.'s have been killed in Vietnam;
- perpetuating a military dictatorship;
- violation of the Nuremberg precedents, the U.N. Charter, and the Geneva Accords of 1954;
- indefinite continuation of war against a people who desire above all to be alive and to determine their destiny free from foreign domination.

WHY BOYCOTT THIS TAX?

A tax boycott demonstrates that you believe this war to be immoral and/or illegal and that you are willing to act on this belief.

We boycott the telephone tax because:

- it is a tax directly imposed to pay for the war in Vietnam;
- anyone who has a phone can refuse to pay this tax;
- most telephone companies have indicated that refusal to pay this tax will not result in interruption of your phone service;
- the monthly refusal of a small amount of money creates a thorny collection problem for the Internal Revenue Service.

WHAT HAPPENS TO TELEPHONE TAX REFUSERS?

Over two thousand people in all parts of the country are currently refusing to pay this war tax. In virtually every case telephone companies have assured the refusers that their telephone service will not be interrupted.

The phone companies usually treat refusal as a matter between the individual and the government. In some cases they have even called to remind a customer that on the bill he has just paid he has forgotten to refuse the tax.

At some point the phone companies notify the Internal Revenue Service that the tax is not being paid. The IRS then sends the refuser a claim for the unpaid taxes (form L-45). He is offered an opportunity for a conference with representatives of IRS. If the refuser still has not paid up, another form (17-A) is sent after which IRS can proceed to take the

Please fill out and return to WRL, 5 Beekman Street, Room 1025, New York City 10038

Because of American military action in Vietnam I am deducting the Federal tax from my telephone bill payments.

Signed _____

Date _____

You may make my name public as a participant in this action.

Please keep my name in confidence.

Name _____
please print

Address _____

