

Black & White



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VOLUME 1 NUMBER 1 October 31, 1972

A.C. Wheeler

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BLACK AND WHITE BI-MONTHLY

A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to the first issue of the "Black and White Bi-Monthly" NMU campus newspaper. It's staff and contributors have worked hard to provide you with a much needed alternative to the printed media now functioning as educational and informational organs within the NMU community. We hope that you benefit from the contents of this month's issue and we look forward to bringing you three more issues... two in the month of November and an issue in December before the end of this first semester.

This new organ is designed to recap current happenings at the international, national, state and local levels and is very much prone to analyze and editorialize on implications. The "Black and White Bi-Monthly" also offers several notable columns, reviews the arts and sports and presents you with a centerfold created by Alvin C. Wheeler, a former NMU student who is now a professional artist. Many other worthy contributions by students, faculty, staff and other persons will be made. If you yourself would like to put something in to print, please do not hesitate to contact us at either telephone number 227-3366 or 228-9840. Readers' opinions as to the character, contents, design, et cetera, or the "Black and White Bi-Monthly" may be announced in the form of letters to the editor. After the fourth issue of this newspaper is brought to you in December, ASNMU Student Government representatives will solicit student opinions on the "Black and White Bi-Monthly" and the other independent student newspaper, "The North Wind". Since the financial base of these news organs is a portion of the five dollar Student Activity Fee, student opinions will affect the disbursement of student money to both of these newspapers for the second semester. Thank you for reading and again, we hope that you enjoy this first and the following issues of the "Black and White Bi-Monthly".

Joyce Wheeler

The "No-Show" Voters?

Joyce Wheeler

It is impossible to believe that for the first time in twenty-four years, less than sixty percent of the United States electorate will cast ballots in the national elections November seventh. That is just what political experts are predicting. I don't like to believe their theory, but, look at what happened in 1968. The voter turnout then certainly was not as sparse as it is predicted to be this year, but, in the presidential race alone, the number of persons who checked third party votes for George Wallace, combined with the number of persons who did not cast ballots at all gave a total greater than the number of votes cast for both the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates.

Pity the campaign funders who've lent four hundred million dollars to this year's show because the critical prognosis is for a poor voter showing, especially among the Democrats and among the eleven and one half million new voters between 18 and 20 years of age. The experts say the young voters traditionally have a poor turnout, but, the experts have never before dealt with us, the newest young voters.

When one recognizes the state of the nation and the world, there can be no alternative to voting November seventh. That may be a little too smaltzy for you, but, read on. The phrases will begin to get tougher.

I know the cliché, "What difference does it make if I vote or not?" I've even said that myself. But, if you ask that question with any sincerity whatsoever, you know the difference voting can make. Sure, we're in Marquette and the big politicians are bustling around downstate and in D.C. and there's a lot of mileage in between. Not so much mileage when one focuses in on the effect government has upon life in the U.S.A. It is the U.S.A. Whether you affiliate yourself with this system or not, you are governed, you are ordered by the Democratic process. I agree with "Chicago Seven" Abbie Hoffman who says that the character of the President will set the tone for the character of its people. Staunch McGovernite Jane Hart, in Marquette last week while stomping out votes for the Democrats, including her husband, Senator Phil Hart, says there's need for alarm among the populous. To those who would dare to shy away from the ballot boxes on November seventh, Jane Hart says this, "Remember that there is one if there are not two Supreme Court vacancies to be filled by presidential appointees after this November seventh." The Supreme Court Justices are the nth in taking responsibility for the direction in which the U.S. has gone, is going, and will go. Jane Hart says that under the Nixon administration our snoots are clearly pointed in the direction of a police state.

That's Jane Hart's opinion of Dick Nixon. If it is at all difficult for you to decide in what state the U.S. is and in what direction it is taking you, simply take a look at the facts. Of course, that's easier said than done. Since the U.S. news media is reportedly 80 percent Republican owned, it may be tough to wade through the mill generated by Republican doctrine proselytizers, then, dilate your pupils, blow your mind with the facts. But, no matter how some may dress up the pig with an apple in his mouth, he can be put in the raw.

Because Richard Nixon, as author (*The Making of the President 1972*) Theodore White says, "is playing a game called President", it is therefore virtually impossible to get at his person. Thusly, the newsmen flock to George McGovern. The bulk of the news this campaign centers upon George explaining his stand on the issues and his stand against Nixon. Of course, that does not let Nixon off the hook. Nixon may not answer the charges against him, but, that does not let him off the hook.

The fact is that Nixon's four budgets to date have piled up a

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"A writer is not the detached judge of his compatriots and contemporaries, he is an accomplice to all the evil committed in his native land or by his countrymen. And if the tanks of his fatherland have flooded the asphalt of a foreign capital with blood, then the brown spots have slapped against the face of the writer forever."

A quote from Russian author, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn

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Open Letter To The Peace And Justice Loving People In The World

Last Words of the Vietnamese Student Hijacker

July - 1 - 1972
VIET THAI-BINH
Vietnamese.

Dear friends,

In the last stage of the courageous eighty year struggle of the whole Vietnamese people against French domination, during 1950 to 1954, the United States government had stood for the enemies of the Vietnamese people by covering 80% of war cost (two billion dollars) for French colonialists.

The great victory at Dien Bien Phu forced the French government to sign the Geneva Accords on July-20-1954, reestablishing peace in Indochina. French and American intentions to spread hostilities collapsed.

It is common knowledge that the Geneva Agreements have officially recognized the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam and provided for free general elections in 1956 to reunify Viet Nam.

At the Geneva Conference on Viet Nam, the U.S.A. has undertaken not to disturb the implementation of the said accords. But it was only a smoke screen for its intervention and aggression, for its designs and crimes. For the past eighteen years, the U.S. imperialists have been systematically violating and sabotaging the Geneva Agreements and waging a war of aggression against our beloved Vietnam. They have installed and maintained a series of dictatorial, fascist, puppet administrations from Diem to Thieu today, in order to obstruct the restoration of peace, to prevent the reunification of Viet Nam and to turn South Viet Nam into a U.S. neo-colony and military base for use as springboard to conquer the whole of Viet Nam and stem the national liberation struggles of the Southeast Asia peoples.

"All men are created equal. They are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

This immortal statement was made in the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America on July-4-1776. In a broader sense, this means: All the peoples on the earth are equal from birth, all the peoples have a right to live, to be happy and free.

Nevertheless, during the last decades, the American Imperialists, abusing the standard of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, have violated our Fatherland, oppressed our fellow countrymen. They have acted contrary to the ideals of humanity and justice.

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The Plunk System

There are 34 persons running for City Charter Revision. You can vote for one or nine persons. If you vote for one person, you multiple that candidate's total by eight. Dig?

Bruce Peek is the only student candidate for City Charter Revision. He has some new ideas: Day Care centers, legally defining the relationship between the University and the city of Marquette. We students have potential power. We must seek to make use of it.

Nixon Now

Alan Leininger

In behalf of the College Coalition to re-elect the President

President Nixon has called the 1972 Presidential Election the "clearest choice" offered to America's voters in this century. We are in full agreement. We believe that when the facts are weighed by the voters on November 7, President Nixon should be re-elected. President Nixon has demonstrated that he is a competent and skillful chief executive. As the Detroit News pointed out in their endorsement of the President, "There would be no good reason to replace him even if his opponent were a man of outstanding merit, which Senator McGovern is not."

Senator McGovern has structured his campaign predominantly on the issue of Viet Nam. He has stated repeatedly during his campaign for the presidency that he has been "right from the start" on the war in Viet Nam. When looking at George McGovern's record in the Senate of the United States, one might wonder just what "right from the start" really is.

In "McGovern: A Biography," Robert Anson reveals that in a Jan. 15, 1965 speech, McGovern stated: "Actually, the North Vietnamese cannot benefit any more than South Viet Nam from a prolonged conflict. I would hope that we would be prepared to wage such a conflict rather than surrender the area to Communism."

In January, 1965, McGovern declared on the floor of the Senate: "Few Americans favor an immediate and unqualified pullout. I believe the commitment we have given the South Vietnamese leaders of South Viet Nam and the concern we have for the people there would make it impossible for the U.S. to withdraw immediately."

In a March, 1965 newsletter to his constituents, McGovern wrote: "Since we have steadily become more involved in the Viet Nam struggle for the past 11 years, mistake or not, we cannot now abruptly withdraw and leave our South Vietnamese ally at the mercy of the guerrilla forces."

In July of 1965 he advocated "consolidating our present position, keep our casualties at a minimum and hold out indefinitely for a negotiated settlement." He said we must "respect our commitment to the various governments in Saigon that have held power since 1954."

In a 1967 interview printed in the Mitchell (South Dakota) Daily Express, he said; "I am not now, nor have I ever been, an advocate of unilateral withdrawal of our troops from Viet Nam. I have voted for all the appropriations supporting our men."

In 1968 he voted for three more bills to fund the war. Only when the President (Johnson) had been forced out of office by other contenders did he venture forth, and even then he recommended to the Democratic Convention Platform Committee that a residual force of 250,000 be left in Viet Nam.

However, in a recent major address over nation-wide television, Senator McGovern made it clear that surrender is precisely what he is talking about. In addition to stating his demand for an immediate pullout of U.S. forces in Viet Nam, George McGovern is proposing to halt all shipments of supplies to South Viet Nam and to reclaim all "salvageable equipment", which, as James Reston said, must mean "planes that fly, tanks that run, and guns that fire." George McGovern would do this without any assurances from the North Vietnamese that they would withdraw from the war. So, in what must be presumed his final word on this subject, George McGovern has proposed not only an abandonment of the American Commitment to an ally, but he has proposed to force the surrender of South Viet Nam to the enemy. As McGovern stated in his Vietnam address, a proposal similar to his is what got the French out of Indochina many years ago. What the Senator failed to point out is that it did not end the war. It did not end the killing. It did not by any means bring a semblance of peace to Viet Nam—North or South. Upon examination of McGovern's policy stands concerning the war, past and present, it is more than clear to us that the Senator's conception of "right from the start" is an absurdity and affront to the intelligence of the American voter. It is hard to believe when viewing some of the Senator's remarks concerning the war, that he could make a great issue out of a fellow politician's statement of October 9, 1968. Senator McGovern—who has consistently demonstrated his disapproval of U.S. and South Vietnamese actions and has yet to criticize the North for its invasion of 13 divisions across the Demilitarized Zone—continues to place great faith in the government of Hanoi. One wonders what sort of action a President McGovern would take on the 91st day—April Fool's Day, 1973—if Hanoi has not kept his promise for him.

This is exactly where McGovern and Nixon disagree. President Nixon would not withdraw all forces until a negotiated settlement agreeable to both sides is agreed upon. It is only through this type of agreement that this war can be terminated justly and fairly for all sides concerned. President Nixon, during his entire administration, has worked diligently to these ends. The President thus, would not leave the situation to the discretion of the North Vietnamese as Senator McGovern

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"No-Show"

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net deficit of seventy-four billion dollars. There's no denying that. Five and one-half-million more people have been forced onto the cramped welfare rolls since Nixon took office. Five million good workers are known unemployed. I hope you're not graduating in December with a teaching degree. Nearly two hundred thousand teachers can't be hired by schools without the funds to do so because 64 percent of our tax dollars is funneled into the military whereas education gets less than 10 percent of federal revenues. The Cost of Living has gone up 19 percent and Nixon has frozen wages. Prices are up 15 percent. Beef prices are set to jump even higher from now until February. And, since Federal spending is set to sock the 257 billion dollar mark and Nixon could not beg off Congress for a 250 billion dollar ceiling on U.S. spending, top Nixon aides declare Nixon is ready to impound already appropriated funds as he sees fit so that higher taxes won't be added to his list of detriments. In other words, Mr. Nixon wants to wrench more power out of congress' hands, our representatives' hands, our hands.

Now, if that doesn't bug you, what about the Watergate affair? The F.B.I., along with everyone else, including the General Accounting Office and Martha Mitchell, has piled evidence on top of evidence...enough to strangle key Nixon aides who burglarized Democratic Committee Headquarters. Whereas Nixon boasts a fatuous immunity to this whole conspiratorial caper, McGovern says, "If seven key McGovern aids were caught breaking into the offices of the Committee to re-elect Nixon, with burglar tools, well, I might as well have resigned." What about the Nixon campaign slush fund, the Russian wheat deal manipulations, the ITT deal, Lieutenant Calley, Jimmy Hoffa?

Oh yes, the list goes on. Crime. It's up 83 percent. One newsman says Nixon is "shifting pea from shell to shell" when he lauds U.S. crime statistics. But, F.B.I. statisticians calculate that in the first three Nixon years, serious crimes rose by 30 percent to an all-time high. And, last year, rapes increased by 25 percent in the nation's suburbs. Ah yes, Supreme Court Justice Rehnquist. Nixon appointed him. Rehnquist's contribution to supreme justice was to become the first Supreme Court Justice in history who had to scribble a defense of his involvement in a case in which he allegedly held prior interest.

There are those who say that if Richard has botched up things here at home, he's made up for more than the balance with his foreign policy.

Well, let's take a look at Vietnam. What other country can better give an idea of Nixon's idea of policy towards foreigners. Nixon was elected on a pledge to end the Vietnam war. He said he had a "secret plan". Newsweek Magazine's Paul Samuelson calls the Nixon-Kissinger policy in Vietnam a "moral and political disaster". And, That's no secret. Nixon has presided over the Indochina conflict for a longer period of time than it took the U.S. to fight and win World War two. Under Nixon, the war spread to Cambodia and Laos. Remember Kent State? In the past 12 years, 45,857 U.S. servicemen have been killed in Vietnam, 14,676 since Mr. Nixon took office. President Nixon has lied to the American people when he has said that the US troop strength in Vietnam is down to 27,000. Those are men on the ground. But, look up. What about the more than 100,000 US men in the air over Vietnam, dropping laser guided bombs on North and South day after day after day. In the first half of this year, Nixon's barons boasted a record number of airstrikes, more than the amount dropped during the entire Korean war. With all this, Hanoi is still the capital of Vietnam. Most territory owes allegiance to Hanoi. And the fight to save the Vietnamese for democracy under President Thieu?..well that's a bit of a farcical problem. You see, Mr. Thieu has now abolished local elections, is murdering those persons not aligned with his style of politics, has shut down the opposition newspapers, I believe 28 in all. You ask, what about the rumors of peace? Henry Kissinger is now making an election-year rush to stuff the seven-point peace plan down Thieu's throat. That's the "Viet Cong" plan which has been refused through more than 150 sessions of the Paris peace talks.

Enough's enough. Whether you're into this system of government in the US or not, the above ridiculousness is quite immediate. Don't even begin to think about any move to more "liberal" movements thriving under these conditions, or simply staying alive under this murderous situation. Vote, November seventh. That's the first move to save your own neck. We are the only one's to say, now, that things will not get progressively worse.

**Nixon's Harvest
The Russian Wheat Deal**

By Mike McGee

Why did the Nixon administration suppress information which would have helped U.S. farmers get a better price for their wheat crop? Where is the leak which permitted big grain exporters to know ahead of most farmers that the Soviets had committed themselves to purchasing 11 million tons of wheat as opposed to the 7 million originally calculated? Are such things as government credibility, secrecy in high places, favoritism for corporations, and conflict of interest, issues that should be considered this November seventh or forgotten because "that's the way things are"?

We Americans are supposed to be informed people. How then did the largest wheat deal (1/4 of the total US harvest) between the USSR and the U.S. come about without us knowing? To get an idea, I have listed briefly and chronologically the events that led to the controversial Russian Wheat Deal.

June 28 -Soviet negotiators agree to US terms for financing wheat deal (price per bushel \$1.63 plus 1c subsidy-a subsidy is roughly equivalent to the difference between the domestic price and the lower world price).

July 8 -\$750 million dollar, three year grain deal announced between Russia and U.S.

June 29-July 21 -Soviet negotiators place order for 250 million bushels of wheat (price is up to \$1.76 plus 13c subsidy).

July 29-Aug. 20 -Soviet buyers, after returning home, suddenly return to the US and resume negotiations with wheat export companies for more wheat.

Aug. 1 -Cost is up to \$1.80. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture worried about rising subsidies and decide to let export cost go up by letting subsidy lag behind domestic prices.

Aug. 8 -First report that Russians purchased 400 million bushels. USDA claims they didn't have news before anyone else-but were happy at unexpected orders (the July 8th agreement could have been a smoke screen?).

Aug. 24 -Cost up \$2.14 plus 38c subsidy. USDA advises large export firms that they are going to abandon their commitment to maintain the \$1.63 world price in order to avoid a domestic bread-price hike which would be embarrassing to the Nixon administration.

Aug. 25 -USDA announces that they will offer an unusual nine-cent retroactive supplement to the 38 cent subsidy of cover exports made through Aug. 24. The 280 million bushels qualifying for this provision represent almost a 60% jump in wheat registration since July and raise estimated subsidy costs to almost 250 million dollars for the first two months of the marketing year (wheat subsidies last year amounted to only \$65.4 million dollars-the high year, 1965-66 was \$160 million).

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China - 1972

Brian D. King

In late winter, 1972, Richard Milhous Nixon, President of the United States, paid a visit to the People's Republic of China that was described as anything from "Historic" to "a sellout", depending upon one's viewpoint. I subscribe to neither. Before getting down to the meat of China - 1972, let us ascertain why neither of the above adjectives is apt. A "sellout" can certainly not be called a fitting adjective, for what, indeed, did RMN sell to China? Certainly not a used car. He did not give them anything. As far as I may ascertain, all he did was admit to himself that China was, indeed, a reality, and that there was a man named Mao Tse-Tung, who controlled the existence of 25% of the world's people. Nixon certainly did not admit this to anyone else, as the United States of America has still not "recognized" the legitimacy of Mao's government. There are those who, I am sorry to say, still prefer to believe that Chiang will some how find the energy to return and take what is rightfully his (ours?)

As for it being historic, why is that so? By whose standards was this visit historic? Theirs? In probability this was not the case, even though Chou En-lai said it was to placate ruffled American nerves. The Chinese nation and people has been around much longer than the American, has seen many more wars, disagreements, and kiss-and-make-up's than we may ever see. At this point in time, the United States happens to be the most powerful nation on the face of the earth, more powerful, indeed, than any nation in previous history. Yet, Mr. Nixon deigned to visit China, and it is most unlikely that he did so out of love for fellow-man or the goodness of his heart. It is more reasonable to assume that he acted as he did in order to attain (1) Recognition, and ultimately the adulation of the American people, (2) personal gain, (3) gain for others or (4) any or all of the above in combination.

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Nixon Harvest Continued from page 3

A U.S. agriculture attache in Moscow filed reports in June and August that disclosed more about the Soviet Grain situation; however, the Dept. felt it was best not to release the report. The August report which dealt with the worsened Soviet wheat situation was only made available to top Officials.

On top of this it appears that Officials from the Department of Agriculture and corporations involved in the deal (Continental, Cook, Bunge, and Cargill) were engaged in a game of musical chairs prior to the wheat negotiations.

In June, Palmy, then Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, resigned to accept the vice-presidency of Continental Grain Co. (the largest participant in the Soviet Deal). He was replaced by Brunthaver who came from Cook Industries. Pulvermacher quit as manager of the Department's Export Marketing Service the same month to become Washington's representative for Bunge. The Job with Bunge was vacant because Shenkin had left Bunge in January to become Pulvermacher's assistant at the Department of Agriculture. Pearce, vice-president of Cargill, resigned last December to become the White House special representative for trade negotiations.

Other interesting connections between Nixon and the large grain firms are in the form of contributions for the President's re-election campaign. The Andreas family of the grain firm—Archer-Daniels—Midland, of Decatur, Ill., donated \$30,000 to the campaign. Another \$10,000 came from four other grain firms.

But, there's no need to become alarmed. President Nixon has ordered an FBI investigation. And, to make sure the job is done "right", the man in charge of the investigation answers directly to a Nixon appointee.

Aside from widening the Nixon credibility cavern, one might wonder at this whole thing and ask why the badly needed wheat wasn't used to bargain for a settlement in Indochina, the Middle East...?

Film Notes

Owen Shapiro

Antonio Das Mortes by Brazilian filmmaker, Rocha, was shown by the Art Students' League on October 20 and 21. Although it is difficult for an audience of one culture to understand the intent of communication by an artist from another culture, the artist should be able to illicit a response of some fidelity. Unfamiliar as we may be with Brazilian folklore, religious philosophy and political milieu, Antonio Das Mortes creates an image based on such concerns that is clearly communicable in the film's structure. For whatever we are not aware of, we do become aware of a character whose religious fever and uncompromising individualism (known to us through the image of the American western) is forced to change his political allegiance. Antonio, attracted by the Virgin spiritual leader of the peasants turns on those who hired him to kill these same peasants. Antonio is a friend of the Professor, whose political bias excludes violence. The Professor

lives among those established in power and whose corruption of power lead the Professor to religious sacrilege (the rape scene in the presence of the dead) and revolutionary action (joins Antonio in the final shoot-out—alla Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid). Each character behaves in reaction to a symbol rather than through personal motivation and interpersonal relationships. Note here the fantasy sequence in which the Harlot and her lover kill her husband beneath a painting of Christ and the Virgin. The image is one of perfect semetry forming a triangle. Images and narrative actions of the character described thus far typify the film's structure and propell the audience into the mythical world of an artist from an alien culture. However, the real power of Antonio Das Mortes lies in its direct confrontation between the old and new. Folk songs and religious chants sung unceasingly create an uncomfortable hypnotic effect. Set at full volume these sounds cause physical and psychological pain for the audience. In one brilliant scene that sums up the old-new confrontation, the peasants are in the village singing as the camera wanders through their masses, slowly discovering Antonio, the Professor, the Landlord, the Harlot, the Virgin and the peasant's rebel leader. At once all elements of the conflict are before us on the periphery of the central mass of singing peasants. Juxtapositions of trucks and industrial sounds to the folk songs and of the small mountain village to a larger modern town are other manifestations of the old-new conflict.

The film's violence is taken in a matter-of-fact manner and Rocha, much like Godard, reveals the non-reality of the violence by making blood appear to be red water and death to be an over-acted falling scene. Like Godard, Rocha addresses the audience through direct monologues. In fact Rocha is often referred to as Brazil's Godard.

It would seem to me that an American audience could well receive Antonio Das Mortes with credible insight and appreciation if the film is not reacted to with a value judgement while it is being experienced. Antonio Das Mortes weaves its own atmosphere and leaves its audience with much to think and feel if the film experience is allowed, by the audience, to have its effect.

Next:

November 3 and 4 - from Japan- Boy by Nagisa Oshima, Friday and Saturday, 7 & 9 p.m., I.F. 102, admission \$1.00.

A haunting and ultimately terrifying film, Boy was "the foremost discovery" of last year's New York Film Festival, according to Newsweek. Boy, the story of a con game in which a boy is forced by his parents to throw himself in the path of automobiles, can be seen as a mysterious thriller in disguise as well as a deeply poignant exploration of a child's fantasy world in conflict with reality.

"A rich, textured tale and drama that emerges as a statement on life and childhood... If there ever was a 'festival film', one that goes far in dealing with its theme in cogent, visual fashion, this is it" -Variety.

Book Review

Put Your Head Into This One

Ralph Nadar Raids Congress

National gadfly and consumer protectionist, Ralph Nader, has busted into print his newest and biggest study ever. It's called the Congress Project. It is sponsored by Nader's Public Interest Research Group and paid for by the lawyer himself. More than one-thousand researchers have spent one year and a half to bring the most comprehensive study of its kind into the record of every member of Congress who is running for re-election this November seventh. The cost of the profiles for 93 senators and 391 representatives was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars which Nader calls "only the beginning of a campaign to reform by informing." "The first step toward bridging the gap between promise and performance in Congress is for citizens to obtain information about the men and women who make up this legislature. Taken together they are the most important group in the country. But most of the people have never heard of 95 percent of them."

Copies of the profiles are now available in pamphlet form throughout the U.S. at local libraries. If you wish to order the profiles of your state representatives, send for them at one-dollar each, to cover printing costs, etc., to Grossman Publishers, Congress Project, Box 19281, Washington, D.C. 20036. Be sure to include the name of the congressman you are requesting the profile for. Michigan's Senators are Philip A. Hart, Democrat and Robert P. Griffin, Republican.

Every Wednesday

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4.35	2.00	
CLUB STEAK	4.35	2.00
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MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

Activities for November

Nov. 1	8 pm and 9:30 pm	CONCERT: "Rufus Krisp," a Colorado Bluegrass band from Denver, Colorado	IF-102, 49c adm.
	10:30 pm	Mens' Intramural Ice Hockey	Palestra Palestra
2		Department Choral Concert (see the music dept.)	
4	1 - 7 pm	MEETING: Chess Club	IF-242
5	3 - 5 pm	MEETING: Right to Life Committee	IF-205
	8:15 pm	NMU Benefit Variety Show for the Marquette Community Chest	HPER GYM 50c donation
7	7 - 9 pm	MEETING: Campus Crusade ELECTIONS	IF-219, IF-220
9	7 pm	MEETING: Cambium Club	WS-239
10	9 pm	DANCE/Alpha Kappa Alpha	Michigan Room-75c
11	1 - 7 pm	MEETING: Chess Club	IF-242
	9 pm	DANCE/Kappa Alpha Psi	Michigan Room-50c
12	1:00 pm	FOOTBALL: Green Bay Packers vs. Chicago Bears	Chicago
	3 - 5 pm	MEETING: Right of Life Committee	IF-205
	7:30 pm	FARCKLE FLIX: "The Wild Bunch"	IF-102
13	7 pm	Mens' Intramural Pre-Holiday Basketball	HPER
14	7 pm	MEETING: Campus Crusade	IF-219, IF-220
	8:15 pm	CONCERT: B.B. King (tentative)	Fieldhouse -Prices to be announced.
15	8:15 pm	PLAY: TBA	IF-103
		M.I.M. Deer Hunting Contest -3 trophies awarded: First buck Heaviest deer Biggest Rack	

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Conditioning Conditioning Conditioning

Ozel Brazil

When I think of conditioning, I usually put it in terms of what has been presented or implied for me to follow. In expressing what I want to say, let me first say this: that we students of northern Michigan University condition ourselves to several things that have been presented or implied to us. We really don't take into account, a lot of times, the truth that is necessary in order to accept something. We simply ostracize ourselves into our own little shelves, leaving very little room for any self awareness or acknowledged opinion that is backed up with fact. In explaining, let me cite a few examples. First off, one familiar example is how we students automatically blame our frustrations and bitterness on our institution, our "messed up" Northern Michigan University. Yeah, this is a good example of how we condition ourselves to believing that it's the school's fault. But, the crucial part of this process is that we don't take into account that it is "us", the individuals, "ourselves", who make up the institution. If the institution is "messed up", then we the individuals are "messed up". Another example of how we condition ourselves is when we stereotype and find fault with one another. We tend to develop philosophies that say we don't have to deal with one another as students. We think we can form different classes among ourselves, giving top credit or priority ranking to our individual cliques and we deliberately name call and ostracize others who are not a part of our individual group.

The problem with this is that we are not recognizing one fundamental fact among ourselves and that fact is that we are a part of the whole unit that makes up the entire group. We are the students who make up this university, and the students who are to so-call benefit from the educational knowledge the hired professors are trying to give. My third and final example of how we condition ourselves is when we have personal problems with ourselves. We have self laid in our minds that it is no use in trying to overcome our problems. We simply succumb to our problems and don't try to deal with them at all. In attempting to further explain "conditioning", I refer to truth as being important in dealing with what has been implied or presented to us. In the case of the institutions being "messed up", I ask the individual to search in his mind for the truth as to whether the individual is "messed up". We have to take truth and decide if it is right or wrong within ourselves to separate and divide. We have to take truth and decide if we have personal problems with ourselves or if they are self made. I truly believe that when individuals start taking things into account and start applying truth to them; then and only then will things come across differently.

Political Rhythm

Ed Koslowski

Our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people. Every word, every act and every policy must conform to the peoples interests, and if mistakes occur they must be corrected—that is what being responsible to the people means. Mao.

Americanism with its ideals of free thought and synthetic freedoms professes to have responsibility to its people. Why then should Daniel Ellsberg have to suffer political harrassment for an act which involved nothing but truth and responsibility to the American people?

We must be ready to employ trickery, deceit, lawbreaking, withholding and concealing truth. We can and must write in the language which sows among the masses, hate, revulsion, scorn, and the like, toward those who disagree with us. Lenin.

How about the Watergate incident. Why hasn't the language of the masses reacted. Are our minds so stagnant that we can no longer react? Our lives are controlled by our ignorance, our ignorance is controlled by the government. Who can deny it.

If anyone attacks us and if the conditions are favorable for battle, we will certainly act in self defense to wipe him out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly, and completely. (We do not strike rashly, but when we do strike we must win.) We must never be cowed by the bluster of reactionaries. Mao.

Were the murdered students at Kent State armed to the point of violent overthrow? Was George Jackson guilty of societies teachings, or are we pressed to accept the fact that Democracy's right to self determination is no longer a fact in the American way of life.

Democracy is of great importance for the working class in its struggle for freedom against capitalists. But democracy is by no means a limit one may not overstep; it is only one of the stages in the course of development from Feudalism to Capitalism to communism. Lenin.

It seem natural for the American people to indulge themselves in the illusions of hope. These illusions are rapidly becoming a pattern of thought which are controlling our way of life. Phraseology of our political heads is becoming saturated to the point where truth is no longer used in text governmental attitude toward the people. Our Government was founded on an ancient democratic structure. Yet, it can't help but bring to mind a similar structure, that of the Middle Ages church. Corrupt, deceiving, and rich. Our system is supposed, because it is readily assumed that no man is free in any other government.

Has our government been responsible to its people? What is the rationale behind secret peace talks to end the Viet Nam war. The outcome would make us victorious in the traditional American way. Or, can we simply assume that in order to be victorious, there must be no truth to the fact of war. It seems that truth is a part of a whole, that whole is war, and war is politics. Why then should the administration not come forth with the truth to the people. How many more George Jacksons will it take, how many more Daniel Ellsbergs, how much more blind truth before the people begin to realize that our right to self determination isn't turning our backs, hoping the problem will go away. Or am I not right in saying that nobody really gives a damn.

Indians Celebrate Awareness Week

Tom Dammann



The plight of Indians who have moved from reservations and rural areas into such cities as Grand Rapids, Detroit and Los Angeles is the catalyst that is uniting American Indians for the first time in history, Mrs. Ladonna Harris told an audience of Indians and non-Indians here last week.

Mrs. Harris, wife of Sen. Fred Harris, D-Okla. and herself a Comanche Indian and president of Americans for Indian Opportunity, was the featured guest at the second annual Great Lakes Indian Awareness Pow-Wow held here last week under the sponsorship of the Organization of North American Indian Students of Northern Michigan University and the organization's newspaper, the Nishnawbe News, in cooperation with the university, which underwrote two-thirds of the cost.

The Theme

Awareness Week was programmed to produce multiple effects with audiences comprising Indians and non-Indians, students and non-students. As important as enhancing non-Indian awareness of Indian needs, aspirations, history and "two-leggedness" was the intent to reinforce Indian self-awareness. From formal pow-wows to late-night stomp dances in the corridors of the Holiday Inn here, Indianness was the theme.

For the Indians, it was the togetherness of the pow-wows that counted; for the non-Indians it was the speeches that furnished the impact.

The stage was set for Mrs. Harris last Monday night by Eugene Crawford, a Sioux of Omaha, Neb. and executive director of the Chicago-based National Indian Lutheran Board, aided by Floyd Westerman, Sioux folk singer of Campo, California.

Westerman kept the theme of awareness and protest alive throughout the week with the biting satire he and author Vine Deloria Jr. have put to songs in a record album, "Custer Died for Your Sins."

Crawford discussed the growing awakening of American Indians and some of their achievements in business and the professions.

"We are learning, but we have a long way to go," he said. "Young Indians are becoming lawyers so that we can get back our rights within the frame of white justice. But what we want most of all is to make our own decisions and to have the opportunity of making mistakes ourselves."

Keep Indianness

Mrs. Harris said it is no longer necessary to give up your "Indianness" to acquire an education.

"That's all been changed," she said. "That's what Indian Awareness Week is all about. We know, who we are and are proud of it.

"Indians are beginning to do things for themselves, but there are still many things to be done."

She criticized government agencies for concentrating on curing alcoholism among Indians, "because alcoholism is a symptom of our plight, not the cause."

"There are 300 North American Indian tribes with 300 different languages and 300 different religions," she explained. "Half the Indian population lives off the reservations in the big cities, where they find it almost impossible to adapt. But the government does not recognize this.

"The urban Indians have had to cross traditional tribal barriers in order to unite in their fight against the big-city poverty culture," she said.

"That's what started the nationwide movement for Indian unity."

Acknowledging an earlier statement by Northern Michigan University president John X. Jamrich that the university is committed to a substantial program for American Indians, Mrs. Harris concluded her remarks by saying that Northern Michigan University is a leader, doing more than merely paying "lip service."

The Bus Is Coming

Fuji Harold Fielder

The fascist guns have been momentarily silenced. Search and destroy Gestapo-like tactics have ceased, an air of tranquility has apparently gripped the nation. Is Amerika internally at peace?

For those who may have cared to exercise or cogitate within their minds (With the politically impecunious students running amok on this academically incompetent institution, it's very unlikely) must have at one time or another, asked himself, "Whatever became of the seemingly abundant factions of revolutionaries?" who were so poignantly visible a few brief years ago.

Ah yes, a short revocation in history brings us back to the bygone days when such propulsion rhetoric as, "Seize the time!", "All power to the people!" and "Death to the fascist pigs!" was hardly emotive to those in power. It was a beautiful era in Amerika. The power structure was trembling and writhing with fear. But, as the case was, the intense efforts made by Amerika's first line of defense against anti-colonialism, (The men in blue) successfully squelched the flame of revolt before it could get started.

Treacherous people these pigs are. The Fred Hamptons, the Mark Clarks and the Bobby Huttons personify exactly the power structure's position in the handling of those who dare to struggle against the oppressor. Death or incarceration has momentarily halted the resistance movement.

On the other hand, the "Lumpen" which is the U.S. equivalent of the street people, have come to realize that they are the ones who must strike the blow for freedom. Also, by weeding out the thorns in the side of the revolution, that being, the right reverends, the black bourgeoisie and the militant opportunist, the struggle will be on.

As the late but great George so explicitly put it; "Anyone who doesn't sense the power of the people cannot be a guerrilla fighter!"... Dig it.



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From DuBois to Fanon

By C.L.R. James

W.E.B. DuBois wrote about Africa for a long time, and he set himself to make not only Africa, but Western Civilization understand that the enslavement of the African people was not only a disgrace but a burden to Western Civilization itself. He held a series of Pan-African conferences. I hear people say that DuBois was a great Race leader. That was only part of it. At the time DuBois was holding these Pan-African conferences, there were secretaries of state in the United States, there were journalists, there were writers, there were travelers — not one of them understood what Africa meant and would mean in the years to come. DuBois stood alone. It is true he was helping the Negro people, the African people, but it was not an African task. He was not an African leader. In that respect as well as in the writing of history, he was one of the foremost Americans of his time. And in regard to what he was saying about Africa he was one of the foremost men among politicians, economists, sociologists and the others who were dealing with world civilization at the time and not confining themselves to the narrow limitation of one country. In 1935 DuBois wrote *BLACK RECONSTRUCTION*, a history of the Negro in the Civil War and its aftermath with general remarks about the Civil War, and what happened in the states Negroes governed or took part in governing after the Civil War. DuBois not only told that story; he brought into it many important matters — the French Revolution, the American Revolution, the Paris Commune, the Treaty of Versailles, the condition of the Communist International — and he knitted all of these into a structure in which he placed the contribution of the Negro people to their own emancipation. It is one of the greatest history books ever written.

The world needed the work of DuBois at the time. It was what was required. The beginning of the twentieth century saw the beginning of the necessity of involving not only Negro people in Western Civilization, but also the African people in the world that was being born. DuBois saw the importance of history, economics, sociology, etc., and saw that without an understanding of the role of the Negro people it was impossible to get a clear and consistent and comprehensive view of American civilization as a whole. And that I believe was the cause of his strength and the remarkable range of his accomplishments. I insist that to call him only a Negro leader is to do him an injustice; it is to do an injustice to the Negro people, to strike a great blow against a clear view of Western Civilization as a whole.

Next, I want to speak of Marcus Garvey, who works a new stage. What DuBois did in regard to the Pan-African movement, in educating intellectuals, journalists and persons who were interested in Africa, Garvey took up. He did not get it from DuBois. Garvey found his task because the West Indies were in a certain situation, and being a black man and limited by this, Garvey felt it necessary to clear a space. And in clearing a space for himself and the Negro people of the West Indies, he cleared up a lot of litter about the history and development of the African people.

Marcus Garvey was not a scholarly man, he was careless in the things he said. He used to say "400 million Negroes"—multiplying the number by two. That is okay with me; he could have multiplied by three as far as I am concerned. He was saying something that had to be said. He had picked it up from various books he had read, but I don't think it was so much a matter of scholarship with him. DuBois had been writing scholarship about Africa for many years. Garvey said: "The Negro was born free, but is everywhere in chains, and he must break the chains to recapture a lost freedom." It was a conception, it was necessity he saw; there was an encumbered space that had to be cleared up, and did so with great vigor.

Marcus Garvey at his height functioned from about 1917 to about 1923. When he was finished, the Negro people and the people of Africa were an integral part of world history, where they have remained ever since. This despite the mistake he made.

Garvey mobilized, he put forward schemes that were not very good. Many men have done that. But what Garvey did was to make people understand that the African people had to be incorporated into the future, that they had a civilization in the past. Garvey did not have the historical knowledge for speaking about Africa's ancient civilizations (which have since been established by scholars), but he felt it was right, that it was needed. Garvey, without scholarship, felt an empty space in the history of the Negro peoples, and according to his limited historical ability, he filled it in the best way he could. In doing so he accomplished, in my opinion, the greatest propaganda feat of the twentieth century. . .

And now I go quite rapidly to George Padmore. I have to spend a little time here. You know, when I was a boy I lived in Trinidad. My parents were Trinidadian. We knew nothing about Africa except what we had learned from the British. And what they taught us was what they themselves believed about Africa—or perhaps what they wanted us to believe. I knew a boy in Trinidad named Malcolm Nurse, who later became George Padmore. I knew his family, he knew mine. He used to go to Arima (Trinidad) as a boy of 10 or 11 where my father used to teach and spend his vacation. During July and August, morning after morning, Malcolm and I used to go to the Arima River to bathe. At the bottom of the hill, which as the top was an ice factory, we'd go walking up the river about a mile to the Blue Basin and swim. We hadn't the faintest idea that the time would come when we would be leading movements in Europe and America for the emancipation of the African people. You never know where you will be and what will happen to you. Well, we remained great friends. In about 1922 he went to the United States and joined the Communist Party. I think he was profoundly influenced by Garvey. I know I was. Because Garvey used to publish a paper called *The Negro World*, the Trinidad government forbade it coming into the country, but I managed to buy my copy every Saturday morning down St. Vincent Street in Port of Spain. I'm pretty sure George used to read it, too.

Well Padmore went to England. Then in 1928 the Communist Party made him head of the Negro department of the Third International. I do not think any other Negro had such a position of power and influence in the International. George really was one of the Communist leaders, and he did tremendous work organizing Negroes, stimulating Negroes, writing in Negro journals, writing books, etc., and all with the power and authority of Moscow.

I used to see him. In those days I was a Trotskyist, but we remained good friends and never quarrelled about our differences. He was a remarkable man in many respects. One day in 1935, I remember it well, there was a knock at the door of my flat in London. I opened it and there was George. I said, "George is something wrong?" He said, "I have left those people, you know." I was startled. He supported Moscow, I was against them, and he had left them. So I said, "Well, come in, sit down." I said, "What is it?" He said, "They are changing their policy." And George told me that they had now told him they were going to make friends with the democratic imperialists, Britain, France and the United States; and that future pro-Negro propaganda should be directed against Germany, Japan and Italy, and played quite softly in regard to the "democracies." Padmore said, "But that is impossible." He said, "Germany and Japan have no colonies in Africa, so how can I say that the Negroes in Africa must be emancipated, that they have friends in the democratic imperialists of France and England?" They say, "Well, that is the line." He said, "Well, that may be your line but that is a mess," and packed up and left.

There was something else very important about him. Padmore remained a leader of the people who had joined him when he worked as a leader of the Communist Party, and no attempt of the Communist Party to change them ever did. I think he was one of the few who were members of the Communist International, left it, and retained his influence over the people he had built up while under their aegis.

At the time I was chairman of an organization in London, "The International African Friends of Ethiopia." George joined the organization and when it came to an end, formed the International African Bureau. Padmore was chairman of that, and I was editor of the paper, *International African Opinion*. The Bureau was at that time the only political organization devoted to the emancipation of the African people. A more tireless leader than George would be hard to imagine: anyone who came from Africa, whether as a member of the government or to escape persecution by the British police, found his way to Padmore's house and received Padmore's advice.

In New York I met a man called Francis Nkrumah. I used to call him Francis in those days, we all did. We became very friendly, and when he said he was going to London, I wrote a letter to Padmore saying, "George, this young man is coming to you. He is not very bright, but nevertheless do what you can for him because he's determined to throw the Europeans out of Africa." I am not disturbed about saying he was not very bright; he used to talk a lot about imperialism and Leninism and export of capital, and he used to talk a lot of nonsense. But he went to England; Padmore met him at Victoria Station. And he began to work with Padmore. In 1945 there was a conference in Manchester, the Fifth Pan-African Congress, organized by Padmore. Kwame Nkrumah delivered a speech on imperialism which was an absolute masterpiece. He had learned all there was to be learned from Padmore.

From that conference in Manchester in 1945 Padmore got Dr. DuBois to come from the United States and be the chairman because of the work DuBois had done on Pan-Africanism from the time before Padmore had been born.

That was quite an event, in 1945; a little later something happened. Kwame Nkrumah was invited to Ghana to work, the Gold Coast it was called then. The story runs that he didn't want to go particularly, because he was busy organizing in London and Europe. Padmore insisted that he should go. Francis went, and the revolution, and while that was going on in the west of Africa, the Mau Mau were carrying on their activities in the east, and I want you to understand that we had no idea that the things which we were fighting for would come with such rapidity. Naturally we backed Nkrumah, and Padmore worked with him to the end; I did what I could also. But we had not the faintest idea that after it had taken place in Ghana, before ten years had passed, seven-eighths of Africa would be independent. That demonstrates an important political lesson: do your business, do your work and trust that things will come your way if you have an idea that is ready to work.

You know in those days they must have thought Padmore and the rest of us (Jomo Kenyatta was a member, Nkrumah became a member, but most of us were West Indians at the time) were well-meaning but illiterate people talking about the independence of Africa, Pan-Africa, a lot of nonsense. But it turns out that we were right and they, the learned ones, were wrong. We were able to see it because we were members of an oppressed group of people and knew what was in front of us had to be cleared up. That is what made DuBois and Garvey the historical figures that they were. Now Padmore went to Ghana when it was established, working with Nkrumah, organizing the first Conference of Independent African States and the first Conference of African Freedom Fighters. He worked in Ghana until he died, and I was then in the West Indies. Three or four days after I heard the news came a bundle of pamphlets and documents about a conference from Padmore, saying "We have finished and I sent this to you."

Finally, I wish to discuss Franz Fanon. I want you to follow the general trend. First, DuBois the scholar. A wide range of matters concerning Africa—he dealt with each of them and laid down lines which are valuable to this day. DuBois introduced Africa to the intellectuals. Then came Garvey, who translated a view of Africa into public property: that was a stage in the development of the consciousness of the world. The next, Padmore, who became a political organizer, was a man very different from Garvey and from DuBois, but an

Watch, LOOK & Listen to Uganda

Vidya Chaddah

Kwame Nkrumah died in May of 1972. He was 62 years old. Kwame Nkrumah was an African Nationalist. He was also the first African leader of a British colony to win independence for his country after World War II. Nkrumah was obsessed with the Pan-African movement, a design to unite Black Africa to fight the white settlers of South Africa, Mozambique and Rhodesia. Today, however, Pan-Africanism is starting to lose whatever momentum it had gained during the last ten years. Last month, President Amin of Uganda declared a state of emergency and announced that ten thousand Tanzanian soldiers had invaded Uganda. President Amin, who ousted Milton Obote about a year ago, is having a bad time with Ugandan politics. President Amin announced that an 'Exodus' must begin in Uganda. In July of this year he gave all Asians, including Pakistani Muslims, three months to evacuate the country. One week later the time limit was reduced to a month.

There are about 80,000 Asian residents in Uganda. Some of these Asians have been in Uganda over five generations, some have British passports while others have Ugandan citizenship.

President Amin's political move, which can be called economic racism, is very ironic because Uganda's Asians will probably head for Great Britain while its government is already taking drastic measures to keep the 'coloured' immigrants at arms length. Amin also announced that Asians leaving Uganda would not be allowed to sell their property to those who stayed behind. This means that the people leaving will have to sell at rock-bottom prices or abandon their property entirely. Asians are reacting fatalistically. One shopkeeper said, "they want our shops and businesses to give to Africans who have no business experience. In a little while, this place will be a desert."

What will become of these 'coloured' immigrants now? A couple of weeks ago, 6,000 'coloured' immigrants landed in Britain and most of them were shipped to the Stradishall R.A.F. base. Asians were crammed 18 to a room. The U.S. has agreed to admit 1,000 immigrants under emergency provisions. If the Asians are lucky here, their status just might change from 'coloured' immigrants to plain 'unlucky' immigrants.

What will happen to Uganda and Idi Amin? Most analysts attribute Amin's erratic foreign and domestic policies to a growing isolation from his civilian advisors and to a state of near desperation over the economy, which has been steadily going downhill ever since he came to power. Despite a tight budget, Uganda is getting very short on foreign capital, partly because Amin is using over a third of it on his military, his main power base. Amin probably thought that diverting the attention to the Asians might divert attention from the economic plight of Uganda. Amin may have shot his 'ship of state' full of holes and have to relinquish power soon, but a lot of damage has been done to the economy and Uganda may be in a state of crisis for some time to come.

What happens to Pan-Africanism, a movement designed to fight racist government such as South Africa and Rhodesia? African governments on the whole have dedicated themselves to fighting white racism in Africa: moral and political pressures have been employed to isolate and hopefully defeat white minority governments whose policies are based upon racial discrimination. The expulsion of Rhodesia from the Olympic games makes me wonder as to why a unanimous condemnation of Amin's racist policies has so far not been made by Black Africa.

The declaration that the Asians 'milk' the economy and are not prone towards integration is an all-too-familiar argument. Hitler used the same argument to get the Jews into concentration camps and if anyone thinks that the departure of the Asians will bring miraculous economic well-being to Uganda, then all you have to do is watch and see what happens to Uganda from now onwards. In 1969 the Zambian government forced a large section of Arab and Asian shopkeepers to leave the country and generous government loans were made to Africans to open up the same business, but recently, nearly all these businesses have collapsed with a vast loss of public money. From this it seems that economic-racism nearly always harmed those who practice it. That, General Amin will discover sooner or later. The political consequences of this action will prove to be very harmful. With Tanzania's invasion of Uganda, an important break in the Pan-African movement will soon become apparent and most importantly, the badly-needed unity of the Third World will be indefinitely postponed.

Amin is already contemplating the possibility of putting the remaining Asians into camps. And, so given this situation in view, it is time for Black Africa to speak out or be assumed guilty of this tragedy as General Idi Amin is.

organizer of the first class. And the last one, Fanon, from Martinique, French West Indies, went to France and studied psychiatry. Fanon then went to Algeria and joined the Algerian Revolution. While Padmore organized various people to prepare for the Revolution in Africa, Fanon went himself; he went to Algeria, and as a doctor and a revolutionary he played a tremendous role. Before he died, he left a book that has recently been translated, called *LES DAMNES DE LA TERRE*. In this book Fanon went a stage beyond DuBois, Garvey and Padmore.

Fanon said: In the nationalist revolution of the twentieth century, the people must be against not only the imperialists. Some of the people's leaders who come forward to lead the revolution have nowhere to lead the people, and revolution must be as fiercely against them as against the imperialists. He said that some of the writers, having learned all they could

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Fanon

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from Western civilization, will join the revolution, but bring nothing positive and corrupt the revolutionary movement. The intellectuals will have to learn that they must dig deep among the mass of the population to find the elements of a truly national culture.

While one can find many mistakes in Fanon's work, his greatness lays in this total devotion to the revolution, to wiping away everything but the mass of the population, to creating a new and revolutionary nationalism. Nothing else will do. And the book is, in its way, a hymn to the idea of revolution. Sartre says that Europeans have to read the book because the state in which civilization now is demands on the part of "les dames de la terre"—not only the colonial peoples but all who suffer the weight and bitterness of what Western Civilization has done—must feel all this totality of revolution and of what government is as Fanon felt it.

On A Watercolor Painted by
Inmate No. 413072

I am looking out
a window;
I see
is touched
by shadow.

Though small
in area
it covers
the entire view.
It is what
your eye
first focuses on--
that dark spot
on the roof.

You'd think the artist
half-believed
his painting:
picture a summer day
in a courtyard,
the prison roof
to your left
giving a certain tint
to the perspective,
and on your right
the dark gun tower--
you can't see
through the windows--
facing inward,
looking down at
the soft patches
of green grass
in the yellow yard,
wanting the color
of the pines
dead center
behind the wall,
fifty steps from
where you stand,
the mauve sky
above them
the shade
of the bricks
reinforcing the wall.

You have
to turn away
and then look back
before you notice
high barbed wire
and the cloud-white gull
hanging, motionless,
over the tower.
He should be
circling
boats on the lake
or the city dump.

It is then,
stretching
the full length
of his wings,
you feel he's going
to fall.

Any minute
he will fall,
like an unsheathed
knife
or Jesus
on the cross
or any free
world person
looking through
this window,
all verticals
and horizontals,
to meet
his shadow bird.

Philip Legler

VICTOR THE RAT



".....Just IN CASE you cheat!!"

BOMBARDIER

125 SHOP

125 W. WASHINGTON ST. DOWNTOWN MARQUETTE

NIXON

Continued from page 2

would. President Nixon desires a negotiated settlement which would end the war and insure peace in Indochina, as well as assuring the safe return of all our P.O.W.s. Senator McGovern's proposals do not provide for or insure peace, but provide for the continuation of the war by the North and do not insure the return of our P.O.W.s, but leaves it to the discretion of Hanoi. We believe that Senator McGovern's proposals would guarantee the continuation of the killing. With a negotiated peace settlement so imminent, is it rational at this point to abandon our present commitments to South Viet Nam, and for a durable peace in Indochina? In our opinion, Senator McGovern is ducking the real issue of ending the war, for he is addressing himself only to the issue of our withdrawal from it.

What has President Nixon done to deescalate the war and bring about a negotiated settlement?

1. He has brought home 520,000 men from Viet Nam, from total forces of 549,000 there when he took office.
2. He has reduced casualties by 98%
3. He has cut war cost by two-thirds. When President Nixon took office in 1969, the cost of the war to our defense budget was 22 billion dollars. It is expected that 15 billion dollars will be cut from that figure by the end of this year.
4. He has ended the American ground combat role.

5. He has done—and is doing—everything to end the war completely. The President has taken strong military steps to get the enemy to cease its aggression and make peace. But even while refusing to surrender to naked aggression, he has explored every channel—public and private—in search of a way to end the fighting honorably. He has continually made fair and generous proposals to end the war. His newest proposal includes: An exchange of all prisoners of war. An Internationally-supervised ceasefire throughout Indochina. The complete withdrawal of all American forces from Viet Nam within four months after agreement on these principles. Thus, the President has done everything possible to end the war, short of agreeing to a communist takeover of South Viet Nam. And although remarkable progress has been made since 1969, the President will not be satisfied until the war is ended completely—and so has pledged his ever-readiness to go the extra mile to negotiate an honorable end to the entire conflict.

Even while President Nixon has been working for a negotiated peace in Indo-China, he has also made strident efforts to insure a global peace and a safer world. As Time magazine has pointed out in a recent issue, "The President has wrought a historic change in relations with the two hostile superpowers, China and the Soviet Union, opening fresh channels for accommodation and peace throughout the world." Time magazine called these actions by the President "creative statesmanship." While the Democrats have talked about limiting nuclear weapons, President Nixon initiated the SALT talks, which started a chain of agreements which will be extremely vital to global peace and stability. With his trips to Moscow and Peking, President Nixon has brought a new reality to U.S. policy.

As President Nixon stated in his foreign policy address to Congress in February of this year:

"Our dramatic departures of the past year—the fruits of our planning and policies over three years—reflect the historical conditions we see today and historic possibilities we see for tomorrow. They were momentous steps, accelerating the very process of change which they addressed. The world—and we ourselves—are still in the process of adjusting to the developments we have set in train. But we know where we are going. We are moving with history, and moving history ourselves.

"There will always be conflict in the world, and turbulent change and international rivalries. But we can seek a new structure of global relationships in which all nations, friend and adversary, participate and have a stake. We can seek to build this into a world in which all nations, great and small, can live without fear that their security and survival are in danger, and without fear that every conflict contains for them the potential for Armageddon. In such a structure of peace, habits of moderation and compromise can be nurtured, and peoples and nations will find their fullest opportunities for social progress, justice, and freedom.

"This is what we mean by a generation of peace."

On the domestic front, under the Nixon administration, true progress has been made. In the area of the Environment, President Nixon is the first president to issue annual messages to the Congress. President Nixon set up the Environmental Protection Agency in 1970 to consolidate the federal government's pollution enforcement operations. This agency will receive 25 billion dollars in 1973, which is up from 431 million dollars used by the government to fight pollution in 1969. The president also set up the Council on Environmental Quality to advise on new legislation on ways to attack pollution.

In 39 months President Nixon has appointed 105 women to top-level, policy-setting posts (\$28,000 and over per-year salaries). Twenty-five were to positions never before held by

women. The original commitment to double the previous record between April and December 1971 was exceeded in October of last year.

Nixon as compared to other Presidents

	Time	no. of women appointed
Kennedy	35 months	18
Johnson	62 months	27
Nixon	39 months	105

Under executive order 11478, this administration is the first to

Under executive order 11478, this administration is the first to conduct compliance reviews of higher education institutions' hiring policies toward women. The result has been 350 higher educations which receive federal grants.

Overall priorities concerning human resources spending and defense spending have changed percentages under the Nixon administration. As a percentage of overall budget spending, the breakdown is as follows:

1968	1973
Defense: \$80.5 billion (45%)	Defense: \$78.3 billion (32%)
Human Resources: \$57.2 billion (32%)	Human Resources: \$110.8 billion (45%)

Concerning the draft, since 1969, the President has reduced annual draft calls from 299,000 to 1968 to 50,000 in 1972, which is a 77% drop. The defense Department inducted no one in the first 3 months of 1972 and the draft will end for the first time since WWII, in July of 1973.

In the area of Community Development and housing, this year budget allows 4.8 billion dollars as compared to 109 billion when the President took office.

In the area of Urban community development, the President has fought for and signed into law this passed week a 30 billion dollar revenue sharing bill, which will return these tax dollars (no strings attached) to the State and local governments to spend as they see fit. Thus, for the first time in the past 50 years, the trend of power is being reversed to the localities and returning power to the people. The sum is in essence a direct transfer of federal tax dollars back to the localities without first going through the federal bureaucracy.

President Nixon established the office of Child Development as part of the HEW Department to coordinate federal programs targeted on the first five years of life, and to give increased attention to developing better methods of educating disadvantaged children.

The President believes that public and nonpublic schools are mutually beneficial. He created the Office of Education (in HEW), a coordinator of nonpublic schools to make certain that nonpublic school pupils obtain all federal aid for which they are eligible under 76 federal programs.

President Nixon has expanded the Vocational Career Education Program to 530 million dollars this year from 81 million dollars last year. The new Skills Office is now helping 165,000 young people.

The President has proposed and is fighting for a National Foundation For Higher Education, to foster excellence and encourage innovation and reforms on college campuses. During its first year, the Foundation would have 100 million dollars in grants to distribute.

Government lending to minority businessmen has increased 6 times since President Nixon took office. It was 86 million dollars in 1969, and is now 452 million dollars.

The list of domestic improvements under this administration are vast, and those listed above are merely a few that the general public may not be aware of. This administration has taken bold initiatives in conquering cancer, drug abuse and crime. It has taken initiatives in the economy and rural developments. The list in extensive, and compared to previous administrations, is excellent.

Judging from the Polls, McGovern's programs and policies, and his vacillation on such matters as the Eagleton affair, his economic proposals, and his extreme rhetoric have left the mass of voters cold. The Detroit News says "Desperate, he now grasps at straws—the Watergate caper, the ITT episode, the wheat issue—and exaggerates flimsy evidence into ironclad proof that this administration is the 'most corrupt' in the history of the United States." We believe that on the facts and record of this administration, Richard Nixon should be re-elected November 7, 1972.

Viet-Thai-Binh

Continued from page 2

With the U.S. policy of killing all, burning all, the American commanders have been using most murderous weapons against the civilian people including those banned by international law: B-52 bombers, napalm, phosphorous bombs, bullets, toxic gas, crop kill chemical products... In many localities, after massacring the people by indiscriminate bombings and intensive artillery fire, the U.S. troops have also sought to asphyxiate with toxic gas all those hiding in underground shelters.

For years, the inhuman technical and scientific achievements of the American scientists have been used in the chemical, biological, murderous weapons such as: CBU cluster bomb, "smart" bomb, BLU-26/B guava bomblets, 7.5 ton "cheeseburger" bomb, XM-41E gravel mine, MK-36 dragon tooth sensors, napalm, thermite, white phosphorous, NPT...

In February 1971, President Nixon said: "I will not place any limit of air power". After Nixon took office, with 3.8 million tons of bombs, more bombs have been dropped in Indochina than the total dropped during World War II and the Korean war combined.

From the expenditure of over \$120 billion for genocide, ecocide the magnitude of death, destruction, and dislocation inflicted upon Southeast Asia by American intervention has surpassed levels that are comprehensible. Within the past decade of direct American involvement in Southeast Asia:

1. More than one and a half million people have been killed and million more injured.
2. In South Viet Nam, it created 300,000 orphans, 150,000 war widows, removed one-third of population to the detention camps as refugees forced to live in abject misery and hunger.
3. In an area the size of New England, the United States has expended over three times the amount of explosives used in all of World War II.
4. One seventh of Viet Nam's forest land has been defoliated with chemicals which cause birth defects, and one-fourth of Viet Nam's crop land has been devastated, causing severe food shortages among civilians in many areas.
5. Over twenty million bomb craters mar the countryside of Indochina, and several hundred thousand unexploded bombs endanger attempts to reclaim farm land.

Those figures merely hint at the vast destruction of social fabric and economic of Indochina, especially of Viet Nam.

This is a ruthless, immoral war of extermination.

Hitler did the same but with less "modern" means.

VIET NAM has a long history of four thousand years of fighting against foreign aggressions to defend the independence and liberty. The Vietnamese people is only one and indivisible. During the past, we have never bent under the pressure of any invaders (feudal Chinese, Mongolese, Japanese Facists, French Colonialists, and now American Imperialists.)

We, Vietnamese, still exist, and shall exist forever.

The only way to exist is to RESIST.

Although the U.S. war of aggression has escalated, the U.S. Aggressors are trampling underfoot the Vietnamese soil, it is crystal clear that no material and technical force whatsoever can extinguish our people's will to struggle for the basic rights of human being, that is the right to live, and the right to protect one's national independence.

The Nixon Administration, while removing slowly U.S. foot soldiers, has turned to a new form of war—automated air war—one in which machines do most of the killing and destruction, unknown to the American people, a war in which an American President can claim to be bringing peace even as he continues to wage a full-scale and bloody war from the air.

In addition to more than 100,000 U.S. and satellite troops who are still fighting in South Viet Nam, Nixon ordered: U.S. marines withdrawn to Japan sent back to Viet Nam. Marines on the ships of the seventh fleet increased from 380 (Feb-72) to 800 (April-72). B-52 increased from 45 to 130, and fifty thousand American airmen, all are located at a dozen mammoth airbases, and aircraft carriers.

A giant apparatus of destruction is today firmly installed in and around Indochina.

Now, in the madness of the leaders at Whitehouse and Pentagon, they are committing the salvage war crimes by the barbaric, indiscriminate bombing, mining all over Viet Nam, costing countless Vietnamese lives, including innocent children, old women, destroying bridges, roads, pagoda, churches, schools, hospitals...

In South Viet Nam combat zones, the U.S. troops are using civilians as an advance shield to fend off the liberation armed forces' attacks.

The more inhuman the American Imperialists, the stronger the Vietnamese resistance. The barbarous, atrocious bombing just stir up the hatred and strengthen the determination of the whole Vietnamese people.

In the eyes of the world, the United States become a kill-crazed nation. For the American, the problem of face saving is not to win the aggressive war but to end this inhuman, immoral war, now. The main responsibility, for defeating Nixon's new aggression and ending the war, rests with the people of the United States themselves.

We, Vietnamese, do not underestimate the ability of the U.S. war machine to inflict suffering and brutality. The anti-human technology a rapacious military establishment has employed to defend the investments of its masters has already written a new page in the history of cruelty. But the Vietnamese people have demonstrated that the power of people's war is greater even than the death machinery employed by U.S. imperialism.

We pledge ourselves to keep our independence oath:

"Nothing more precious than independence and freedom"

Having gone through over twenty years of war, the Vietnamese people desire peace more eagerly than any one else to build their life. But it must be a genuine peace, a peace in independence and freedom, not a sham peace; not an "American" peace.

In the past, we defeated the Japanese fascists and the French Colonialists. Today, we are strong because of the justice of our cause, the unity of our entire people from north to south, our traditions of undaunted struggle, and the broad sympathy and support of the progressive people throughout the world. We shall win!

Conflict on the Football Field?

Henry Johnson
After talking with several of NMU's football players, it is the belief of this writer that coach-player conflict has attributed much to this year's losing streak as well as promoting the resignation of two of Northern's key players. I mention the quitting of those two players because it seems that head coach Ray Drake has the radio sportscasters believing that these players are not playing because of injuries. Actually, the players quit the team and will not return to school here second semester.

Allegedly, two of Northern's coaches are somewhat lacking in respect for their players. I get the feeling from the team members I talked with that head coach Drake and coach Rice play supreme ruler over the player and will not tolerate any verbal controversy or "feedback" from the players.

During a training film, it's reported that one of the coaches became so upset over what he saw on the screen that he began to verbally abuse the particular player who was involved in that play. However, it seems that this player decided not to take the linguistic abuse lightly, so, the new all-conference, honorable mention transfer from junior college told the coach what was on his mind also. That starter was benched after that.

One prevalent complaint among these football players interviewed is that football coaching staff seems more interested in winning a game than they are concerned with the physical stability of the team. This can be illustrated by the fact that cortizone shots are used to ease the pain of an injured player. Now, that may seem like the most humane thing to do. But, to give an injection of this drug to a valuable player for the sole purpose of not having to replace him in a game is nothing less than total inconsideration.

Some of Northern's black athletes seem to think that the football coaches expect them to be supermen on the grid. They say the coaches seem to think that if Northern doesn't win, it's because they didn't try hard enough, not because other team members were not playing up to par. An example of this was when one of Northern's defensive starting backs was benched for "not doing the job", but, when his replacement got beat back

several times, the starter was put back in the game. Northern still lost, so, the starting back got harassed for not making any miracles happen while he was on the playing field.

It has been brought to my attention that some players believe their needs to be a drastic change or reshuffling of the football coaching staff here at NMU. The players that I have spoken with unanimously agree that head coach Ray Drake along with Coach Rice ought to be replaced (for reasons previously stated) by Coach Novack. They say he better understands the players. All of the players interviewed for this article agreed that both coaches Drake and Rice have bad attitudes toward the players, that they are treated "more like savages than men". One example cited to me was that when a freshman player and a halfback got into a fight on the practice field, Coach Rice reportedly pulled the two players apart and then, grabbing the freshman ball player, he began hitting him, screaming words too harsh to mention in this newspaper.

You may wonder, since there are all these complaints on the player's part, why do they continue to play football here? It may be their love for the sport, or, their hope to make it to the pros, but, I think one of the best reasons was stated by one player who said, "If I don't get anything else out of this, I got a free education."

China Continued from page 3

Now that we have determined that this visit from the 20th to 28th of February 1972 was neither a sellout nor historic, although quite newsworthy, it is safe to assume that it falls somewhere between the two descriptions, though I would say closer to the latter; because it is high time that we realize that China is not only there, but probably the potentially greatest power on the face of the earth. This has nothing to do with her 800,000,000 population. If anything, that is more likely to be a liability, as they must all be protected, fed, clothed and armed (in case of war), a tall order for any government. A close look at recent history will show just how meaningless population is. Britain, with one of the smallest land areas in the world, and a population of somewhere in the area of 20-25,000,000 at her

zenith of power, virtually controlled the world. Germany held the entire continent of Europe and part of Asia (U.S.S.R.), over 350,000,000 people, at bay with barely 70,000,000 at the height of her power in 1941-42. No, the determinant of power, power being defined as the ability to control the minds and actions of men, is not in numbers, but in determination, drive and other factors affecting the motivation of a people. And there is no denying that the Chinese are motivated. For the first time in literally thousands of years, they have enough food in their collective bellies, shelter, clothing and a strong central government. Mao Tse-tung has fairly wrought a miracle. No wonder he is adored. He saved that nation from disaster, bankruptcy and starvation. And for the first time in 500 years, they are not oppressed, and I refer to their standards of freedom, not ours. I refer to the freedom of a full belly, a warm home, and relative security.

However, the aspects of yet another nation a few short weeks ago was, in many respects, even more surprising than Mr. Nixon's trek to Peking. I refer to the voyage of Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka to Peking. This was a visit which could truly be termed "Historic", for it terminated a virtual century of hostilities. And it brought to a close a most repugnant chapter in the history of the land of the Rising Sun. For the rape of China, (and the Korean Peninsula) and subjugation of the indigenous population several times since 1864, is not something easily forgotten by any people, and the Chinese are probably not in any more of a forgiving mood than anyone else these days. Not when she can sit back and have the greatest of the world's leaders beating a path to her door. And she deserves this new-found respect, after the abuse suffered at the hands of the great powers, including the U.S.A.

China is the sleeping giant waking up from a long hibernation. She is now in the process of flexing her muscles. As a long-time resident of the North American continent, and a member of a race which has for too long considered itself superior because of its skin colour and level of technology, I sincerely hope that the attitude of the awakening Chinese is tempered with more Justice than that of my own people.

Senator Griffin: The Record With No Fancy Dressing

ON JOBS AND COLLEGE AID:

GRIFFIN is the Senator behind the National Student Loan Program. Since 1958, this GRIFFIN-sponsored program has provided low interest loans (repayable after graduation) to 2.7 million students.

GRIFFIN launched a Jobs for Veterans Program. So far, this project (which Senator Griffin and Senator Hart co-sponsored) has developed more than 6,000 new jobs for returning Vietnam veterans in Michigan.

GRIFFIN wrote the "Workingman's Bill of Rights". He co-authored the Landrum-Griffin Act, the watch-dog of union elections, which assures fair accounting of union member dues and shuts union donors to criminal influence.

GRIFFIN fought for a five-year extension of the Voting Right's Act. This meant five years more assistance for blacks who are being deprived of their vote in the South. And the extension did pass Congress.

GRIFFIN was a co-sponsor of the 18-years-old Voting Rights Amendment. Griffin also co-sponsored the Equal Rights Amendment that eliminates job discrimination because of sex, and a new bill allowing 18-year olds to serve on juries.

ON PEACE
GRIFFIN wants to end the war in Vietnam. He supports President Nixon's withdrawal of American troops and his efforts to negotiate return of our prisoners of war. He

travelled to Paris himself to seek release of the POW's.

GRIFFIN was an early supporter of closer relations with Mainland China. Before it was popular to do so, Senator Griffin called for admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations. GRIFFIN has a bill that would bring orphaned Vietnamese children to America. Griffin's legislation is designed to cut out red tape so that victims of the war can be adopted by families here.

ON THE ENVIRONMENT:
GRIFFIN broke with his party to fight the Supersonic Transport. His argument: More study was needed on sonic boom and on the SST's potentially harmful effect on the stratosphere. The SST was defeated. Griffin also opposed the President on the Lockheed loan.

GRIFFIN is fighting the heavy polluters of Lake Superior. He was the prime mover in getting court action against the Reserve Mining Corporation of Silver Bay, Minnesota. Reserve Mining was dumping up to 67,000 tons of taconite waste daily. Griffin took the case to the Lake Superior Enforcement Conference, then to the Corps of Engineers, finally to the Environmental Protection Agency, where he got a 180-day notice citing Reserve Mining for pollution. The case is now in court.

GRIFFIN is co-sponsoring legislation to protect Michigan's wilderness. These new Griffin bills will preserve forever the wilderness along the Au Sable and Manistee Rivers, and on Isle Royale.

by David Carson

STOOD AGAINST THE CROWD:

Senator Griffin bucked President Johnson and virtually the entire U.S. Senate to oppose the Supreme Court appointment of Johnson's close friend Abe Fortas. Powerful Democrats and Republicans ridiculed Griffin's concern over Fortas' "conflict of interest," but in the end Griffin was proved right and Fortas' name was withdrawn. Griffin stood against President Nixon on the same issue a year later (the Haynesworth nomination). Again, he won.

FOR INDIAN EDUCATION:
Senator Griffin got the Bureau of Indian Affairs to reverse a 30-year position and release education funds for Indians living on Michigan's 4 reservations.

ON BUSING:

Senator Griffin introduced a constitutional amendment to outlaw busing. (On the other hand Kelly has endorsed busing. Kelly signed the manifesto that says "...we accept busing as an instrument for immediate implementation of the Court's ruling.")

This record that I have presented above is only a few of the countless things Senator Griffin has done for you while he has been in Congress. There is one more fact that you should know and that is that Senator Griffin needs your vote. It does not matter if you are a Democrat, Independent or Republican, Michigan needs Senator Griffin and he needs your support.

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Open Letter to President of the United States of America

July-1-1972.

VIET THAI-BINH
VIETNAMESE.

To Mr. Richard Nixon President, United States of America.

Mr. President,

I am Vietnamese. My name is Thai-Binh, which means Peace. A "leadership" scholarship of the Agency for "International Development" brought me to the United States four years ago.

As a Vietnamese student in Vietnamese Affairs, I have studied the massive social, economic, and cultural damage caused by the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

Vietnam is thousands of miles away from the United States. The Vietnamese people have never done any harm to the United States. But, for the past eighteen years, the U.S. Administrations have been systematically violating and sabotaging the 1954 Geneva Agreements, waging the war of aggression in Vietnam, obstructing the restoration of peace, preventing the reunification of my beloved country.

Mr. President, as the leader of the United States, you must know more thoroughly than any one else about when, why, how the United States involved in Vietnam, about the magnitude of war-crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes against peace being committed by the U.S. government in Vietnam, as well as in Laos and Cambodia.

I think you and your successors know perfectly clear about:

- how much bombs dropped in Indochina after you took office.
- how murderous your weapons are
- how destructive on landscape, people under the U.S. bombing.
- how suffering millions of people in Indochina have endured under your hands, under the U.S. policy of genocide, ecocide.

If suppose a powerful country, which is a thousand times stronger than the U.S.A., had been trampling underfoot the soil of the "beautiful" America in its war of aggression. Then, those Imperialist Aggressors had been seizing American property, raping American women, forcing American men to kill each other and other human beings in the "Americanization" program, turning millions of American women into prostitutes, making 150 million Americans becomes refugees forced to live in abject misery and hunger, murdering and maiming 10 million American men, women, and children, supporting a barbaric and repressive regime which puts 2 million American men, women and children in prison as political prisoners.

In that case, I am sure you, as an American patriot, would fight against those barbarians to save your country.

Fortunately for American, since the United States is the most powerful country in the world as you are proud in your speeches many times on T.V., the United States has not been dominated yet.

The above things have been happening exactly in the same way, in the same proportional to Vietnam during the last decades.

May I ask you: who has perpetrated those monstrous crimes?
- It is the United States and satellite troops. The U.S. Government is entirely responsible for the extremely serious situation in Vietnam.

Mr. President, if you imagine for a moment that you are a Vietnamese, and see over 10 million tons of bombs falling on a country that is so small on the map of the world, how do you feel?

If you saw the babies who just uttered their first cry and breathed in the air of this world suddenly B-52s fly over their home and snuff out their innocent precious lives, if you saw the old people who have just as much right to enjoy the comfort and peace of old age as the old people in America, killed by merciless bombs, the fate is worse than the fate of a criminal sentenced to death. See our women, unlike American women who can give their all to the joy of creating and caring for their families, our women loss their lives in frantic efforts to protect their children.

If anyone says that they will cut your body in half and call the upper half of your body A and the lower half B, would you agree? Your answer will surely be NO. With Vietnam it is the same. We are Vietnamese, no matter where we were born, south or north, we have the right to struggle for the independence of our country—Vietnam—according to our circumstances and means wherever we are.

You and your administration often propagandize that North Vietnam has invaded the South, but we ask you to see the fallacy of such propaganda through the example given above. It is the struggle of the whole Vietnamese people for national salvation, for national liberation from the U.S. domination. When South Vietnam is invaded by a foreign force, cannot the people of the North help their fellow countrymen? All support and aid rendered by the North Vietnamese people to the South are within the sacred right of the Vietnamese people.

"All men are created equal. They are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness"

This immortal statement was made in the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America on July-4-1776. In a broader sense, this means: All the peoples on the earth are equal from birth, all the peoples have a right to live, to be happy and free.

Nevertheless, during the last decades, the American Administrations abusing the standard of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, have violated our Fatherland, oppressed our fellow countrymen. They have acted contrary to the ideals of humanity and justice.

This year, July-4th comes to you at a time when the Vietnam war has been spread out all over Vietnam due to your policy to reescalate its war strategy.

If we, Vietnamese, were Americans, we would be very happy to read the Declaration of Independence, but as Americans we would be ashamed that the U.S. government in recent years has undermined the foundation of independence in Vietnam.

For the Vietnamese people, so long as the U.S. aggressive forces remain on our soil, we resolutely fight against it. We rather sacrifice everything than lose our independence and be enslaved. It is crystal clear that no material or technical force whatsoever can stamp out the will for independence and freedom of a people.

We pledge ourselves to keep our independence oath:

"Nothing more precious than independence and freedom" (Ho Chi Minh)

Having gone through over twenty years of war, the Vietnamese people desire peace more eagerly than any one else. But it must be a genuine peace, a peace in independence and freedom for the Vietnamese, not a sham peace, not an "American" peace.

In response to the call of my beloved country, I am resolved to struggle by all means against any kind of foreign Aggressors, who invade Vietnam, it is now the American Invaders.

Returning to Vietnam to stand in the line of the Vietnamese people in the struggle for national liberation, I go to Hanoi.

Mr. President, for the destruction, killing, burning in Vietnam as well as in Indochina, you have had in your hands the whole of the most sophisticated, murderous weapons (chemical, biological, electronic ones). In the struggle for love, peace, justice, I only have with me my unshakable iron will, my indomitable spirit, and my true love to mankind. My cause is just; no weapons, no threats can make me shrink. With the Vietnamese, it is the same.

To defend Vietnam from the U.S. aggression, from the savage ambition of the leaders of the most powerful country in the world, the struggle of the Vietnamese people is full of hardship. Even though today, my only bomb is my human heart which can explode since I accept the sacrifice for grant cause, to call for love, to restore faith of MAN in justice, to wake up the conscience of the enemies. If I get killed, million Vietnamese will replace for me to fight until we end this inhuman, immoral war.

Viet Thai-Binh,
Vietnamese.



We Who are Inferior

Are we inferior?
We who man claims
Is slow in receptivity,
We who help to built a great country
While bound in extort slavery.

Are we inferior?
We who spent years
Without education
Who once was promiscuous
But now promising
In this modern civilization.

Are we inferior?
We who skin is black
And have hair of sheep wool.
We who live in the worst of housing
But still find a way to live good.
We who stood and still stand
For equality.
We who rather be a political prisoner
Than a servant to be.

Are we inferior?
We who they claim are aggressive
And people of violence.
We who fight for our rights
And refuse to sit like fools in silence.
We who know we're as good
As the other man.
And able to prove it.
As soon as we're given a even chance.

They call us inferior.
We who forefathers
Took the worst of hell
And taste the bitter fruits of life.
But yet, shown strength to prevail
And of our women
A woman of understanding, and so divine
Who watch her man go through hell.
But never left his side.

They call us inferior - NO!
I've gather the facts
I say that lie - is a fool's security
Now you run

And tell that!
by Richard Joseph

Indian Beliefs Before Intervention

1. He believed in one supreme being who is everywhere at all times, and that his behavior in this world had a direct influence on the next world to which he would go.

2. He beautified his life to the fullest extent possible, and the evidence of this is what he made with the environment around him. He made blankets, moose hair weaving, porcupine quill needle baskets, pine needle baskets, black ash baskets and many more, which would be too numerous to mention. These are a few of the evidences of beauty as the Indian saw it.

3. He believed in an equal sharing attitude toward all people of his community. The sick, the old, and the widows were first to be looked after.

4. He believed that the strenuous exercises he would endure would perfect his physical stature and that he would be a worthy link in the society of his people.

5. He believed in the cleanliness of his body. It wasn't an uncommon sight to see sweat lodges in an Indian community. It was a common practice for an Indian to go into a sweat bath and then go into icy water right after.

6. He believed in the reverence of his body, for it was a common belief for the Indian that the spirit dwelled in his body, and that his body was the temple of the spirit.

7. He believed in the immortality of the soul. That life after death existed in a spirit world.

8. He believed in respect for people's property, and held high regard for other people's possessions.

9. He believed in giving thanks to the Creator for all the things on earth, the forces of nature and the sky world.

10. He believed in respect and honor for his elders; his grandparents possessed knowledge far beyond his thinking and he looked up to them for wisdom and knowledge.

11. He believed in close ties with his people. Very seldom do you find an Indian gone from his people for a long time.

12. He believed that the sacred ceremonies handed down by our ancestors should be continued to be handed down from generation to generation. That these are the sacred gifts of the Great Spirit, and it was his intention that these ceremonies would be carried through generations to come.

13. He believed that fear of death should never enter his heart.

14. He believed in meeting his final day in triumph, that he would sing his death song like a hero going home.

15. He didn't believe in the possession of property such as lands, but that it should be free to hunt and fish as the creator had intended. He believed that wealth in a person would turn that person's heart into stone. This is why potlach was a common practice among Indians. Especially the coastal Indians.

by Kolonwhio
(Dickie Laughing)