



Shirley Lorene and Track will perform Nov. 28 at a post Thanksgiving Dance to be held at the TCC Gym. The dance will feature the reading of the names of all turkeys who met their demise the previous day. All sympathizers are encouraged to wear feather arm bands to the dance. It's rumored Shirley will take part in the observance by doing her version of "Cold Turkey." Another band and a light show are also scheduled to perform.

# Lawyer Advises On SDS Suspension

By Marshall Vigus

During last Thursday's Senate meeting a lawyer from the Attorney General's Office of the State of Washington gave advice to that body concerning the suspension of the Students for a Democratic Society by the Activities Council.

Council was brought in on request by Dr. Robert Lathrop, Dean of Students, after he was contacted by the American Civil Liberties Union. The ACLU told Lathrop that there was the possibility of a legal action against student government and himself. The ACLU maintains that the SDS was suspended illegally by Activities Council for illegal distribution of printed matter on campus.

Associated Student Body President, John DeVore told the Challenge that the states lawyer told the Senate that SDS and the ACLU would not stand much of a chance if the matter was brought to court. The ACLU told SDS member that there would be a good chance of winning a court battle.

There has been no legal action as yet and neither SDS or the Senate want to take the matter to court. Jenny Coles, Dan Freeman and Darrel Connerly, Tacoma Community College students, and members of the SDS steering committee, think it would be embarrassing to both

parties if court action was taken. SDS wants to exhaust all channels on Campus to get back on AC before going to court. The matter has been taken to the TCC Board of Trustees and at press time the Challenge feels that the Board will stay with its practice of letting the students handle their own affairs rather than over-ruling student government.

Senator Phil Shinn said that the Senate was going to let the AC resolve this problem by itself. Shinn said that this year's Senate does not want to be criticized for interfering in AC affairs. "Personally," said Shinn, "I think AC shafted them (SDS)."

At Tuesday's AC meeting representative and senator, Brian Baker, moved that the SDS suspension should be reconsidered and debate and a final vote will take place Tuesday, November 15.

Distribution committee member, Brian Baker, said that the reason SDS was suspended was because they did not go through the proper channels for approval of distribution of printed material. They were not suspended, said Baker, because the Committee or Student Government did not agree with the material being distributed. The committee has never told anyone material could not be distributed on campus, concluded Baker.

## The Collegiate Challenge

Volume V, No.7

Friday, November 21, 1969

### Charles Evers Will Discuss Community Race Relations

Charles Evers, civil rights leader and the first black mayor of Fayette, Miss., will speak on "Racial Relations in the Community" this Friday at Tacoma Community College.

The speech, which is complementary and open to the public, will be given at 1 p.m. in room eight of Building 15, located at the southwest corner of the campus.

On May 13 of this year, Evers was elected mayor of Fayette, a town of 1,700, defeating the white incumbent who had held office for 18 years. An all-Negro slate of aldermen was also elected. Evers has since been referred to as the first black, post-Reconstruction mayor in a biracial community.

The 47-year-old Evers is the brother of Medgar Evers, the civil rights worker who was assassinated six years ago in Jackson, the capitol of Mississippi.

The lecture is sponsored by the Political Science Forum of TCC, a campus group funded by student government.

A lengthy Associated Press feature by John T. Wheeler, which detailed Evers' present and past activities, appeared in the Sunday, Nov. 9 edition of the News Tribune.

The next issue of the Collegiate Challenge will be a 12-page Christmas edition on December 12.

### Forensics Squad Hosts Tournament December 5 and 6

By Tom Ries

The Tacoma Community College Forensics squad will hold a tournament on campus December 5-6. The tournament will begin 2:30 p.m. Friday in Building 15 and will continue through Saturday.

Approximately nine community colleges from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California will participate. Between 50 and 75 students are expected from the nine schools. TCC squad members are expected from the nine schools. TCC squad members who will take part include Mary Simpson, Margaret Ryan, Margaret Ryan, Manuel Rosemarie, Paul Van Giffen, and Kathy Sparks.

#### COMMUNITY COLLEGE—FALL 1969 DAY EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

##### MONDAY, December 15

All classes meeting regularly on Monday at:  
10:00 a.m.  
1:00 p.m.  
4:00 p.m.

**Test Period**  
8:00-10:00 a.m.  
1:00- 3:00 p.m.  
3:00- 5:00 p.m.

##### TUESDAY, December 16

All classes meeting regularly on Monday at:  
9:00 a.m.  
12:00 noon  
3:00 p.m.

**Test Period**  
9:00-11:00 a.m.  
12:00- 2:00 p.m.  
3:00- 5:00 p.m.

##### WEDNESDAY, December 17

All classes meeting regularly on Monday at:  
8:00 a.m.  
11:00 a.m.  
2:00 p.m.

**Test Period**  
8:00-10:00 a.m.  
11:00- 1 p.m.  
2:00- 4:00 p.m.

##### THURSDAY, December 18

The following Tuesday classes will meet for tests at the appointed times:

Communications 201	8:00-10:00 a.m.
Physical Education 190	10:00-12:00 noon
Reading 110B	1:00- 3:00 p.m.
Engineering 101A	5:00- 7:00 p.m.

##### Notes:

- ALL PHYSICAL EDUCATION ACTIVITY CLASSES WILL HAVE THEIR FINALS DURING THE LAST REGULAR CLASS PERIOD.
- Art classes which meet TWF or TThF will hold examinations according to the Monday schedule above.

# EDITORIAL...

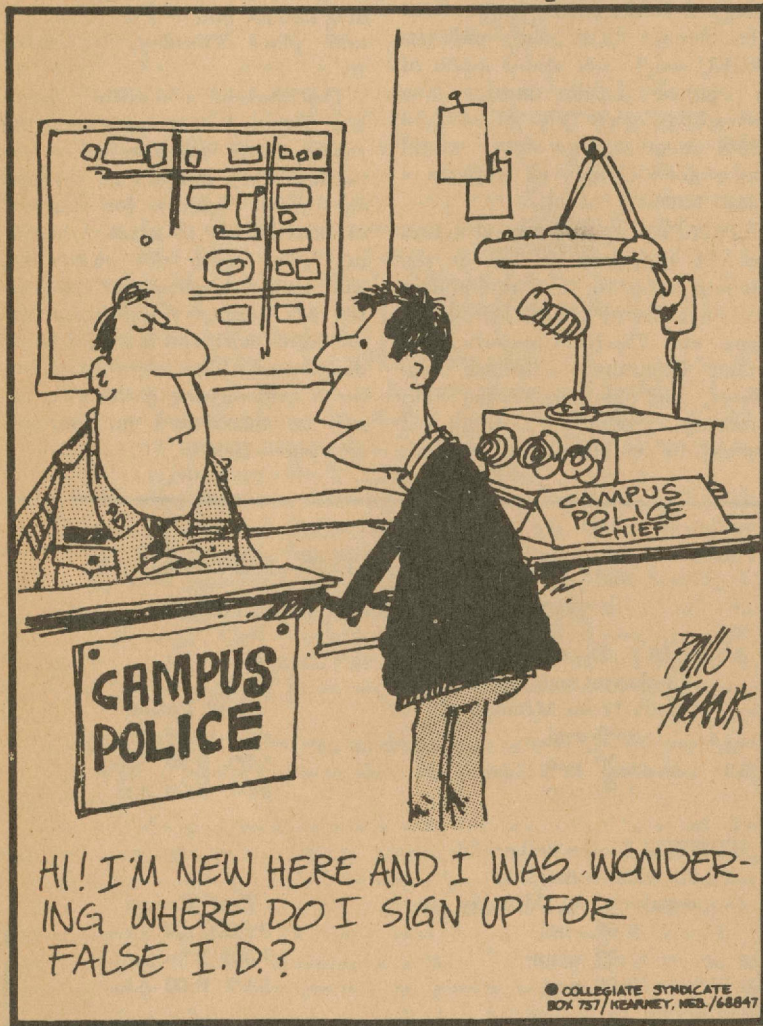
At the first meeting of the newly elected Tacoma City Council Tuesday evening, several references were made to the recent statements leveled against the press by Vice President Spiro Agnew. A. M. Zatkovitch said that the speeches were "darned good", while other members of the council also offered their opinions on what Agnew said.

Could it be that there is a dis-enchantment with the press among members of the city council? Apparently so, since many attacks were leveled against the local press for what some council members claimed was the printing of slanted news.

The council members, and mainly George Cvitanich, failed to note, however, that it was not a news story which they were attacking, but, rather, an editorial. Every member of the press knows that an editorial does not reflect any opinions other than those of the author and they are never to be considered as representative reporting.

An apology to the general press, in this case, should be given. To attack a media for simply allowing an expressed opinion to appear on the editorial page is not quite fair. It is more like the old childish feeling that, just because one member of a group is disagreeable, the whole group is bad. This kind of thinking is not only narrow minded, but highly illogical and completely unfounded. **DAVE WORKMAN**

## FRANKLY SPEAKING by Phil Frank



# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## 'Easy Rider' Re-reviewed

After reading student themes and published reviews of the movie *Easy Rider*, I have noticed that many viewers tend to see the film not as a critical examination of freedom but as an anti-establishment, pro-hippie piece of propaganda. An excellent example of this non-objective and unsupported type of evaluation was the film review in the last issue of the *Challenge*, the review entitled "Easy Rider Gets Raves."

To begin his review the author cites two credentials. A good beginning? Yes, but only when the author gives reasons why the credentials he cites are valid or not valid. The *Challenge* reviewer, however, generalizes and assumes that the reader will take him at his word. For example, the fact that *Easy Rider* was given the "Best Film by a New Director" award at the Cannes Film Festival was, according to the author, "very good." As to the reasons why the award was very good? The author gives none. The credential itself, the reader must assume, is reason enough. Unlike the critics at Cannes, the author's second credential — *Time Magazine* — has little good to say about the film. But again, the author's comments can only generalize. Comparing the actual film with the *Time* review, the *Challenge* reviewer contends, will "cause you to lose faith in this magazine." Reasons? Again, none. The author seems to think that his generalizations can stand unsupported. The author obviously thought that the movie was "good." Since the Cannes critics compliment the film, they are also "good." And since *Time* panned the film they must be "bad." Never does the *Challenge* reviewer support anything he says.

In addition, the author prefaces the *Time* quote with the phrase, "Time rambles on..." *Time* may be slanted — even inaccurate — but the magazine definitely does not "ramble." If anything, *Time* does not "ramble" enough; it is almost too succinct even to the point of being sketchy. The concise staccato of *Time's* diction is the antithesis of wordiness; the antithesis of rambling.

Am I picking on a minor point? Is the use of "ramble" merely a matter of insignificant semantics and irrelevant to the author's theme? I think not. The use of the word "ramble" typifies the unwarranted bias that the author assumes his readers will share with him. Opinion is fine — everybody is entitled to his own. Opinion also has a place in a newspaper. But unsupported opinion and, as I intend to point out, uninformed opinion, has no place whatsoever in newswriting

— especially in an award winning publication such as *The Collegiate Challenge*.

Back to the review proper. Leaving the reader with idea that *Time* is "bad" because they criticize a movie done in a "radical new way," the author goes on to explain what the term "radical new way" means. Finally, it seems, the author is going to back up something he says. The film is done in a "radical new way" because the actors and staff finance the film themselves and therefore have "something to lose if (the film) flops." "New and radical?" Is the reader of the review to assume that such financial involvement of actors and directors in their own film is unprecedented in film making? Hardly; what about *The Subject Was Roses*, *Faces* and other recent films which were made on the same risk basis? Didn't the reviewer know about other films? Did he think that *Easy Rider* was the first film to make such opinion always runs the risk of being ludicrous in its inaccuracies.

I also question the idea that the film even took a risk. A film dealing with and appealing to a young audience; a film containing action, violence and sex; a film which has for its star an established actor and name such as Peter Fonda; and a film with a "mature" rating — all of these factors hardly constitute a risk situation. By contrast, a film such as *The Subject Was Roses* is a true risk. No "R" rating, no sex, no action (almost the whole movie takes place in an apartment). The movie depends on its acting and its ability to make its audience become involved with the domestic drama. *The Subject Was Roses* was a true risk.

Again to return to the *Challenge* review. The author's comments on the film itself are as general and unsupported as his preliminary remarks. For more than half a column the author summarizes the plot. Following the summary is a brief paragraph which at first promises that the author intends to respond to the film's adverse criticism. His paragraph begins: "All in all a very loosely episodic melodrama?" The author's answer to the rhetorical but again the author fails to support his contention even to a small degree. He does not even address himself to his own question but instead changes the subject. The

author mentions that some viewers were offended by the drug scenes and bad words and concludes that such viewers should plug their ears. The author never cites one reason why the reader of the review should believe anything he says.

The article as a whole ends with the emphatic statement, "THIS WAS A GREAT MOVIE." In the light of his previous remarks the statement is more like immature pan pounding than objective film criticism.

As a composition instructor, a newspaper reader, and, most importantly in this case, an ardent movie fan, I object strongly to the irresponsible criticism in such articles as "Easy Rider Gets Raves". But my objection to the author's method is only half of my thesis. The author is not only a poor writer but a poor observer. He has perceived in the movie only those ideas which are in agreement with his own opinion; an opinion which, judging from the article, considers the establishment as evil and against freedom. The prostitution of an expressive medium, in this case the use of a movie as an instrument of propaganda in support of one particular point of view, is worse, I think, than reams of poor writing.

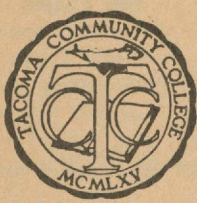
Harry Woodward  
TCC English Instructor

## Nam Forum Disappointing

Looking in retrospect at the November 14 Vietnam Forum held at TCC, I am thoroughly disappointed. What was planned to be objective and educational became nothing more than the proverbial "same old thing:" the repetition of hackneyed arguments and generalizations which were either unchallenged, unsupported or ignored.


Many of the speakers — TCC instructors for the most part — presented a "neutral" position. They often approached the issue from an academic angle, took no sides, but provided information for audience analysis. Their purpose — and I think, a valid one — was to educate, or "make people think" to use the common cliché. But the results, it seemed to me, were negligible. "Like water off a duck's back" to use another cliché. The audience reacted to such speakers with polite attention but few questions of requests for clarification. Even the primarily pro-Vietnam Policy comments of Mr. John Swarthout elicited little visible involvement. The audience, it seemed to me, was waiting for the "con:" the anti-war speakers. The "educational" value of the forum seemed doubtful from the very beginning.

The only speakers creating any  
(Continued on Page 8)



### The Collegiate Challenge

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THE COLLEGIATE CHALLENGE

Sports

Today In Sports

By Marshall Vigus

**TCC BASKETBALL**—The Tacoma Titans will enter community college tournament competition next Saturday night with Shoreline in an away game. And Coach Donald Moseid says our team will be ready for the Shoreline five.

Moseid said that with the new talent that has come to TCC and with four returning players the team is just as good as last year's team at the same stage of training.

The coach feels that the team has a lot of enthusiasm towards the upcoming game. This is due largely to the fact that the team members are in stiff competition with each other to get on the coach's starting line-up. Coach Moseid said that the starters won't be chosen until a few days before the game.

If the Titans show as much talent on the court as last year's team, TCC will have every right to be proud of its team.

Last year the Tacoma Community College Titans finished second in league play.

\* \* \*

**UW FOOTBALL**—The University of Washington will meet Washington State in its biggest game of the season.

Both teams will be vying for the honor of having one of the worst records in intercollegiate history.

If the Huskies lose they will set a new record by losing every game in a season.

Many feel that with the improvement the UW has made in the past few weeks and if they can keep it up, the University of Washington will triumph over the Cougars. Head Coach Jim Owens says that the Huskies have been working defense patterns to combat tricks the Cougars will more than likely spring on the UW.

Others feel the Huskies will beat the Cougars, not because the UW is that good, but because the Cougars are that bad.

I am sticking by my prediction that the University of Washington Huskies will complete its so far winless season by losing to the Cougars.

**Rolled Fiat Forces New Rules; Safety Helmets Required for Some**

Several new rules concerning auto safety were initiated at the Sports Car Club meeting this Monday.

Because a Fiat was rolled in the last auto cross the club felt the new rules were needed. Effective immediately: 1) All the drivers of convertible cars without roll bars will be required to

wear safety helmets. 2) All swing axle cars like Volkswagens will have to be equipped with camber compensators.

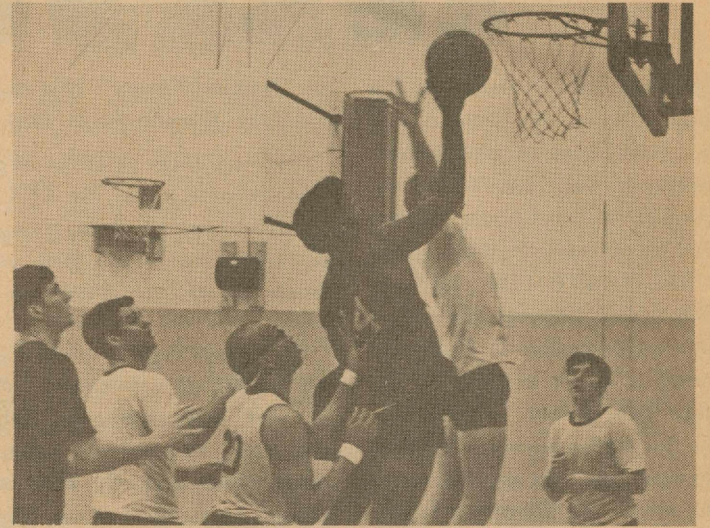
The club also put the new club emblems on sale at \$1.00 apiece to cover their cost. The emblems feature the TCC Titan and the club's title on a silver background.

**Basketball Team Readies; First Game November 29th**

The Titans of Tacoma Community College shoot for their initial win in basketball next Friday night as they travel to Shoreline. This year only four team members are returning. They include: Charles Odam, 6'4", from Stadium, Jim Womack, 6'2", and Bob Hall, 6'4", both from Lincoln and Arve Johnson, 6'6½", from Los Angeles.

The team is fighting to recoup from the loss of the starting five whose graduation left the Titans without a guard section. Those vying for guard positions included Mark Siels, 6'2", from Issaquah, Dennis Bitz, 5'8", and Jim Johnson, 5'11", from Lincoln, Steve Wortman, 5'10", from West Bremerton, and Art Frazier, 5'9", from Stadium.

Center position this year will go to Arve Johnson. Bruce Larson, 6'6", from West Bremerton, will double as center and forward along with Charles Odam. Jim Johnson, who has improved his outside shooting, will serve in the starting and forward spots. Coach



Members of Tacoma Community College's basketball team are shown preparing for their first game.

Don Moseid also mentioned Ron Odam for a starting forward spot. He felt Bob Hall had improved the most of any player this year.

Other new team members this year include: Ron Oughton, 6'4", from Clover Park, 6'3" Gary Lis- kin from Mount Tahoma, Ray

Marthaller, 6'2", from Oregon, and Jack Heinrick, 6'1", from Washington.

This year's team is being managed by Forrest Dial and Joe Bushnell, who hope everyone will turn out Friday to support the team.

**Cross Country Team Closes Season; Al Swenson Takes 9th at State Meet**

By Chris Taylor

Last Saturday afternoon the cross-country team traveled to Mt. Vernon to participate in the 4th Annual Washington State Community College Cross-Country Championship. Because of the amount of rainfall prior to the meet the course was in poor condition. Spokane CC took team honors and Riley Shirly of Seattle CC took individual honors. The majority of the race was run on grass fields, resembling swamps, and also down a hill through a maze of trees and mud.

The bright spot of the meet for Tacoma was Al Swenson's 9th place finish earning himself an individual medal. Al covered the course of 3.5 miles in 18:11. Tacoma's other place finishers were Tom Meade 35th (19:33); Terry Johnson 42nd (19:50); Chris Taylor 51st (20:07); Todd Ketter 63rd (20:41); Greg Elmen- dorf 82nd (21:43) and Mike Ide who fell in the woods and did not finish.

This meet concluded the season for the harriers, but some

of the runners will keep running and enter various invitationals during the winter months. In Jan. Coach Ed Fisher is going to enter a few individuals in the Seattle Indoor Invitational Track Meet. In March the Titan track team will begin their season with the Pullman Invitational. The team is expected to be a contender for the state championship.

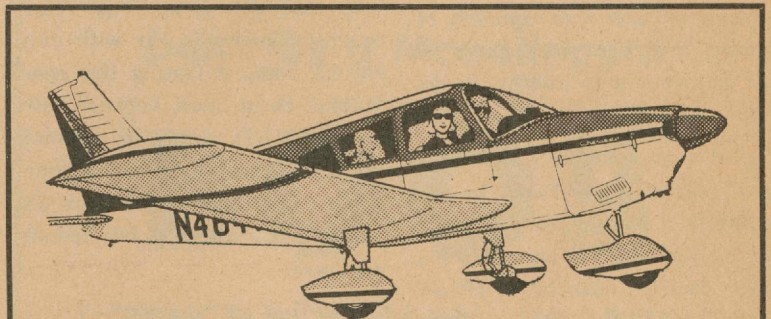
In the meantime basketball will be the center of attention on campus. The team will be out to improve on their second place finish in state last year. The first game is Nov. 29th at Shoreline CC.

**'Olympics' Autocross Set For Sunday**

TCC's Sports Car Club will hold an Autocross Olympics this Sunday in the parking lot. Registration for the event will be from 9 to 11 and the first car will start at noon. All contestants must register prior to 11.

All contestants will be placed on teams chosen by lottery. Teams will be composed of 3 drivers each. As each driver runs the course, points will be given to his team. The team with the most points will win.

The cost will be \$2.00 for members and \$3.00 for non-members.



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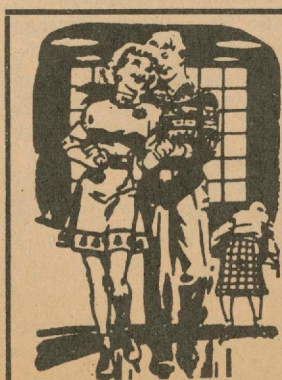


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STUDENT PRICES

## Viet Nam - A Historical Summary:

# HOW WE GOT

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Following is a brief history of Vietnam and the involvement of the United States in that war. Views expressed or conclusions reached are not necessarily those of the COLLEGIATE CHALLENGE. We do feel, however, that information presented in this summary is of an informative nature and should be presented to the reader in order for him to reach his own conclusions or to add to his knowledge of the subject.

By Harry J. Winsor

*Why is the United States fighting in Vietnam? And why do some people protest the war — and organize Moratoriums? The United State's investment in time, money, and human lives in Vietnam suggests that our reasons for being there must be sound, just, honorable, and necessary. Yet mention "Vietnam" in almost any gathering, and tempers rise. People spit out phrases such as "Why don't we get it over with?"; "This war is illegal and immoral . . ."; "We've got to stop Communism"; "We have to keep our commitments"; "It's a civil war, we shouldn't be there." Returning G.I.s have cursed the war or have cursed our unwillingness to win the war.*

*The subject of Vietnam is controversial, complicated, and emotional. A brief summary of Vietnamese history may help answer some questions.*

*First, consider this summary of reasons that have been given by our government to justify our actions in Vietnam:*

1. We are keeping a commitment made to Vietnam in response to a request from the people of Vietnam to protect them from outside aggression (From State Dept. "White Paper" dated Feb. 17, 1965)

2. We must prove to the world that aggression does not pay.

3. "We are there to strengthen world order." (President Johnson from Dept. of State Bulletin Dated April 26, 1965)

4. If we don't stop Communism in Vietnam, they will attack the remainder of Southeast Asia, then Australia, the Philippines, Hawaii, then the Golden Gate. (From

*the "Domino Theory", first enunciated by Eisenhower in 1954)*

5. *We are there by virtue of our Commitment under the SEATO Treaty (Dean Rusk, in response to questioning in the Feb. 1966 Senate Hearing on Vietnam)*

Two words appear quite regularly in official statements: "commitment" and "aggression." When and how were these commitments made; precisely what constitutes aggression? Some Americans declare that the United States has already broken several commitments, and that we have tended to overlook aggression when committed by our friends. Let us turn to the history of Vietnam and look for some answers.

### Primitive Society

A primitive society using stone tools inhabited the Red River Delta area of north Vietnam before the time of Moses, who lived approximately 1300 years before Christ. In 208 BC, before the last Old Testament book was written, this northern part of Vietnam was declared to be Nam Viet (Southern People) by a Chinese general, whose family ruled until other Chinese conquered the area in 111 BC, placing the Viets under direct Chinese rule. For about 1000 years, the Vietnamese resisted assimilation, often revolted, and finally defeated the Chinese in 939 AD. The Viets treasured their independence. Once, in 1284 AD, they refused passage to Kublai Khan. The Mongols attacked with 500,000 men. The Viets fought a guerrilla war with only 200,000 men, defeating the great Kublai. Once more, between 1408 and 1427 AD, the Viets suffered under a cruel Chinese regime. Then came independence for 400 years—not without a few bloody civil wars.

The first Westerners — Portuguese sailors — arrived in 1535. The Dutch followed; then the British and the French. Only the French stayed, bringing Catholicism, a desire for markets, then a desire to rule.

By 1887, France had conquered Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam (then broken into three parts; Tonkin in the north, Annam, and Cochin China in the south). From 1887 until May 8, 1954, the French ruled Vietnam as a white colon-

ial power; excluded the Vietnamese from government, refused to grant concessions or reforms; imposed a westernized tax structure; developed irrigation and dike systems; introduced new crops such as rubber and coffee; milked the land of raw materials; and cooperated with the money-wise Chinese banking community. The French, some Chinese, and a few Vietnamese prospered under land speculation, absentee landlordship and usury. Land became the exclusive property of the rich. Over 90% of the population were landless peasants. A capitalist economy, which emphasized the importance of money, issued credit, and sought profits, widened the gap between rich and poor. The fields were worked by the ta dien (sharecroppers), who paid over half of their crop in money and rice to the landlord, and borrowed from him to make ends meet.

### Nationalism Lived

The fires of nationalism never died. Few westerners understood the ties of loyalty and customs that bound the Vietnamese together. Underground societies grew. A non-communist independence movement was crushed by the French in 1930, when they guillotined 12 Vietnamese nationalists. This gave the Communist party, organized by "Nguyen the Patriot" (later called Ho Chi Minh) many new recruits. After several plantation strikes, the French suppressed the Communist movement by arresting 10,000 and executing the leaders. Ho was arrested by the British in Hong Kong, but was later released.

Then came World War II, with France being defeated by Germany in 1940. The French Vichy government allowed Japan to enter French Indochina, including Vietnam. After Japan attacked the United States, the Vietnamese, under Ho Chi Minh's leadership, assisted Americans in their fight against the Japanese by aiding downed fliers, finishing intelligence, and generally cooperating with the OSS.

In 1945, Japan forcibly replaced France in the administration of Vietnamese affairs. Then came the Bomb. Japan was defeated. At the Yalta Conference, President Roosevelt brought up the idea of trusteeship for Vietnam (he had earlier written Sec. of State Cordell Hull that France should never be allowed to rule Vietnam again). Churchill, the British Prime Minister, rejected the idea.

### Japanese Defeated

With the Japanese defeated,

and the French "Puppet" regime collapsed, the Vietminh formed a provisional government, finally issuing a "Declaration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam" on Sept. 2, 1945. This document, which starts with the words "All men are created equal. They are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights . . .", also included this paragraph: "We are convinced that the Allied nations which at Tehran and San Francisco have acknowledged the principle of self-determination and equality of nations, will not refuse to acknowledge the independence of Vietnam. Self-determination, freedom, anti-colonialism were familiar words from Western leaders after World War II, and the Vietnamese had every reason to believe that the Allies would honor their deep yearning for freedom and independence.

Then came the first blow from the West. At Yalta, the Allies determined that China would enter Vietnam temporarily to administer the disarming of Japan in the area north of the 16th parallel. The British were given the same task in the south. The Chinese, under Chiang Kai-shek, discharged their obligation, though not without some friction with the Vietnamese, their traditional enemies. The British, however, refused to disarm the Japanese on schedule! Instead, British and Japanese troops joined the newly-arrived "Free French" forces to drive the new Vietnamese government out of Saigon into the Delta. The British withdrew in Dec. 1945, leaving south Vietnam to the French. Meanwhile, in the north, Chiang-Kai-shek had granted de facto recognition to the new Vietnamese Republic, and the new government under Ho Chi Minh had successfully coped with the immediate problem of famine. A literacy campaign was organized, and in January 1946, national elections were organized for Vietnam's first national assembly.

### Officially Recognized

On March 6, 1946, France officially recognized the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by issuing the "Agreement on the Independence of Vietnam." This Accord, which was signed by France and Vietnam, began with the words: "1. The French Government recognizes the Republic of Vietnam as a free state, having its government, its Parliament, its army, and its finances, and forming part of the Indochinese Federation and French Union."

Since France still regarded Vietnam as partitioned into what they called the three K's (Tonkin, Annam, and Cochin China), the Accord called for their reunification, with the Vietnamese themselves making the decision "consulted by referendum."

The referendum, or election was never held. French Admiral Georges Thierry, d'Argenlieu, a French official in the south, unilaterally declared that Cochin China was now part of France — without benefit of elections. This infuriated a group of Vietnamese officials then meeting at Fontainebleau in France. They walked out, leaving Ho Chi Minh behind to salvage some kind of a settlement. In November, a minor customs squabble erupted in the Port of Haiphong. Although quickly settled, the French High Command unleashed a naval bombardment on Haiphong, killing thousands. The Vietnamese retaliated in Dec. 1946, and the 8-year French-Indochinese War was on.

History records that France started this war by their act of aggression. The United States had the options of supporting the Vietnamese, remaining neutral, or supporting the French. We did the latter, bearing up to 80% of the cost of the war in the final years. Why did we support the French after an earlier President had said France should never be allowed back into Vietnam?

### New Policy

By 1954 our foreign policy had taken a new direction. Dulles had put into action a policy of military containment of communism. In a speech to the Overseas Press Club of April 12, 1954, Dulles stated that if any part of Southeast Asia went communist "by whatever means," the United States must meet with this action. Dulles further stated that "The United States has shown in many ways its sympathy for the gallant struggle being waged in Indochina by French forces . . .". Dulles made it clear that the communists had committed aggression in that area. He apparently forgot the shelling of Haiphong 8 years before.

Vice President Nixon also announced U.S. policy in April 1954 when he said "The United States . . . cannot afford further retreat in Asia." He said the U.S. must send troops to Asia if necessary. He also stated that the " . . . Vietnamese lack the ability to conduct a war by themselves or govern themselves."

### Secret Meeting

On April 3, 1954, at President Eisenhower's request, Dulles and Admiral Radford (Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff) met with eight congressmen at a secret meeting, seeking sponsorship of a joint resolution calling for a direct air strike by U.S. naval forces against the Vietnamese. This would be war. The tight congressmen hesitated, including the then-Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, suggesting we consult with Britain first. Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden both

# IN THE WAR

strongly rejected the idea, and Eisenhower took no further action. Five weeks later, France was defeated at Dien Ben Phu.

## Killing Ended

The killing had ended. Although opposed by the United States, a conference was held in Geneva to prepare an Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam. Everyone who "argues Vietnam," irrespective of viewpoint, would profit by studying these Articles—47 in number—which were ultimately signed by two military officers on behalf of the two armies; the French and the Vietminh.

These Articles called for the withdrawal of forces to each side of a "provisional military demarcation line," roughly along the 17th parallel. The civilian government on each side was to be temporarily under the control of "the party whose forces are to be regrouped there," pending "general elections which will bring about the unification of Vietnam." No military weapons were to be allowed entry into Vietnam; no new bases could be built; no additional military personnel were to be allowed entry.

## "Final Declaration"

A "Final Declaration" of the Conference, noted that the elections would be held in July 1956, two years after signing of the Articles. This 12-paragraph Declaration, which summarized the sense of the Articles, was agreed to by vote of all the participating nations except the United States and with partial reservations by the French-supported State of Vietnam. Then the U.S. delegate made a "unilateral declaration": that the United States "... takes note of the Agreements ... and of paragraphs 1 to 12." This excluded paragraphs 12 and 13, which called for the Conference participants to refrain from tampering with the sovereignty or independence of Vietnam and to refrain from interferences in their internal affairs. Then the U.S. delegate, Mr. Bedell Smith, stated that the United States would "... refrain from the threat or the use of force to disturb them (the Agreements)." He also reiterated a U.S. policy that "In case of nations now divided against their will we shall continue to seek to achieve unity through free elections ..." He stated further that the United States "would not join in an arrangement which would hinder this (the elections)." Mr. Smith then closed by saying that the U.S. hoped that the Agreement would allow Vietnam to play its part in full independence and sovereignty under the Agreement, with the people determining their own future. These statements, from the official United States representative, constitute the first

real commitments made before the world. None of these commitments were honored.

## Key Provisions

Note again these key provisions of the Geneva Accords:

1. Cease fire . . . withdrawal of all foreign troops . . . no military forces or equipment allowed entry into Vietnam.
2. Temporary partition of Vietnam into two zones (not two sovereign states).
3. General elections July 1956.
4. Elections to be organized and supervised by Control Commission of outside nations.

Meetings to plan the elections were to begin in July 1955. No meetings were ever held. The new government of Ngo Dinh Diem refused to attend such a meeting. In this he had U.S. support. The U.S. officially opposed the elections as reported in a June 11, 1956, Dept. of State Bulletin. Diem's government completely opposed all the Geneva Agreements and was adamantly against the elections, declaring that an "agreement" with such an adversary as the Vietminh could "... only be a fool's bargain."

## Letter from Minh

In accordance with the Geneva Accords, Ho Chi Minh's government sent a letter to Diem's government, dated July 19, 1955, asking to meet in a pre-election consultative conference. Diem's government brushed the request aside as only "... for propaganda purposes ..." Ho repeatedly asked for such election conferences: May and June 1956, July 1957, March 1958, and July 1959 and 1960. The northern government continued to offer to negotiate on the basis of free and general elections by secret ballot under the control of outside nations. The Saigon government continued to refuse to even talk with the Hanoi government. Yet Diem made this statement in a letter to Pres. Kennedy dated Dec. 1961: "We have honored the 1954 Geneva Agreements even though they have resulted in the partitioning of our country ... We have always been prepared and have on many occasions stated our willingness to reunify Vietnam on the basis of democratic and truly free elections."

The United States stated that such elections would be meaningless unless provisions to prevent "... intimidations or coercion of the electorate were guaranteed beforehand ..." Yet both Saigon and Washington could have used the consultative conferences to insist on the most rigid conditions for free elections.

## Obvious Conclusion?

The obvious conclusion is that both Saigon and Washington fear-

ed a victory for Ho's supporters no matter how carefully the elections were supervised. In Washington, there appeared to be a general agreement that had elections been held — completely open and free — Ho Chi Minh would have won, assuming he ran for office. Eisenhower, in his book *Mandate for a Change*, stated that probably 80% of the people would have voted for Ho.

Therein lies one of the key problems for the United States. This broad support for Ho was primarily for Ho the Nationalist, not Ho the Communist. This distinction was never accepted by U.S. policy makers. Our policy is to insist that the world is divided between the "free world" and the "Communist world," with no room left for the great masses of the uncommitted. In Vietnam, "Free World" meant the Saigon government, which was kept in power by American money and received increasingly military support in violation of the Geneva Accords. The word "advisors" was used for U.S. military personnel, perhaps a semantic circumvention of the wording of the Geneva Articles.

Diem, who was regarded by the Geneva participants as a temporary caretaker who would keep order in the south until the elections, actually laid the foundations for the present civil war. According to Prof. Hans J. Morgenthau as quoted in the April 18, 1961 New York Times, "He (Diem) ruthlessly suppressed all opposition, established concentration camps, organized a brutal secret police, closed newspapers, and rigged elections."

To Diem, anyone who opposed his policies was "Communist." Philippe Devillers, a French scholar and writer who lived in Vietnam through these fateful years, said "... the people were literally driven by Diem to take up arms in self-defense." to Devillers, this was the real genesis of the National Liberation Front that was organized in 1960. To Americans, the fact that Communists controlled the NLF is deplorable. Yet to whom could the peasants turn? In the Fall of 1958 Diem launched what amounted to a full scale military operation against many villages—using infantry, artillery, paratroops, and aircraft. Diem himself declared, at the end of March 1959, "... at the present time Vietnam is a nation at war."

## Citizens Accept Position

Today, many Americans accept their government's position that the present war resulted from Hanoi's aggression against the Saigon Government. The first war between the French and the Vietnamese did start with aggression—from the French, and we supported this action. The second

war began slowly in the south, with guerrilla forces fighting Diem's forces, not by an overt military attack from a foreign power. Hanoi didn't need to start the war. Ho knew he had the support of the majority of the Vietnamese, both north and south. He could wait for elections or wait for the revolt to start anew. Diem's brutal anti-communist stand alienated his own people and drove large numbers into the enemy camp. The resumption of the civil war was almost inevitable.

The United States has made several commitments regarding Vietnam. The first have already been mentioned — to honor the Agreements, and to work for elections to reunify "nations divided against their will." The third commitment was made in a letter from Eisenhower to Diem dated Oct. 23, 1954, shortly after the Geneva Agreements were signed. Diem had requested our aid in handling the serious problem of refugees from the north. An estimated 860,000 people came south as provided in the Agreements, including over 650,000 Catholics, who feared reprisals from the Communists. In Eisenhower's letter, he agreed that we would help, on condition "... that this aid will be met by ... undertaking needed reforms." However, Eisenhower stated that our aid was offered for the purpose of assisting "... the Government of Vietnam in developing and maintaining a strong, viable state, capable of resisting ... aggression through military means." Here, Eisenhower violated both the spirit and the letter of the Geneva Agreements.

## Fourth Commitment

A fourth commitment is contained in a letter to Pres. Diem

from Pres. Kennedy, dated Dec. 1961. The letter promised to increase our military assistance as well as restated that our primary purpose "... is to help people maintain their independence." Again, in violation of the Geneva Agreements.

The credibility of the United States became thin when President Johnson declared (in an Aug. 12, 1964 speech to American Bar Assoc.) that "For ten years, through the Eisenhower Administration, the Kennedy Administration, and this Administration, we have had one consistent aim—observance of the 1954 (Geneva) Agreements ..." He then made the strange statement that these "Agreements guaranteed the independence of South Vietnam." This was completely false.

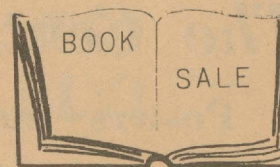
## Limited Presentation

The foregoing is a limited presentation. Omitted has been the documented brutalities committed by both Saigon and Hanoi; the role of the Buddhists; the activities of the CIA, Michigan State University, and the Oram publicity program; the Gulf of Tonkin incident; the strange story of diplomacy and negotiating attempts. The complete story of Vietnam — as much as is public knowledge — is an incredible one. Every citizen should be concerned with what his government does in his name. To Hawk and Dove alike: if you really love your country, be willing to dig deep into the bag of history. You will find leaders of all ideologies and under all flags often tampering with the truth. To point out the error in others is easy. It takes courage to admit your own. This, our government has been unwilling to do. Thus we have protests — and Moratoriums.

Don't Be a Monolingual

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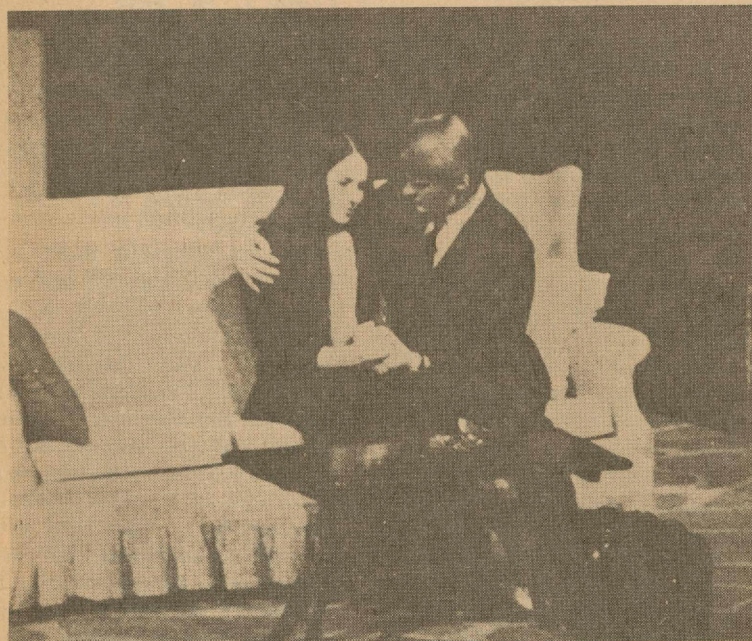
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# Dracula Termed 'Old Hat'



Lucy Seward—Jonathan Harker. —Photos by Gregory Scandamis

By Mike Wurl

The TCC Drama Department presented its first major production of the year, "Dracula," in the campus Little Theatre Nov. 13-16. The production was directed by Chales Cline, speech and drama instructor.

A classic such as "Dracula" has worn itself so thin over the years that it can no longer be classified as comedy or drama. The characters and story are so well known that the actors are limited to mimicking the dozen movie versions of the past several decades. Mimicry alone is not acting. This was the major difficulty of the production.

The capable cast was headed by Jerry Hartman as Dr. Seward and Steve Holmes as Abraham von Helsing. Hartman's delivery was good, although at times he lacked the movement and voice quality of an older man. Holmes' fine performance was marred only by overdoing his thick Dutch accent.

Seward's daughter, Lucy, was played by Deanne Charlton, who well displayed her looks and grace as the ingenue. She was very convincing in several scenes, but could have strengthened her performance by lowering her voice occasionally.

Ken Murphy, as Lucy's apparent fiance, gave an even and very credible performance. His British accent seemed natural and complemented his characterization.

John Barker as Renfield gave the best performance of the evening as the grotesque, psychotic madman who was an inmate of Seward's sanatorium. Barker never let the limitations of his lines interfere with his dynamic output. He was totally involved in the part, and carried its intensity beautifully.

Mark Ford in the tile role of the evil Count Dracula looked

very much the part, but seemed too blase for a vampire. His Transylvanian accent sounded authentic, but his cape looked a little too heavy for his shoulders and his few facial expressions were too practiced to be frightening.

Kip Taylor played Butterworth with a fine cockney accent, and Debby Farrel, as the maid, brilliantly added to the gloom. All of the actors had difficulty projecting their voices loud enough for the audience to hear, especially in the first act.

Technically, the production left little to be desired. The lighting and sound were imaginative, the costumes and make-up excellent. The settings, which depicted several interiors of Seward's residence/sanatorium, created a proper mood and were beautifully constructed. Especially effective were shadows cast far up the wall from a stone fireplace.

The play's major weakness lay in the script, more specifically the choice of script. A play is a vehicle to display the talents of the actors as well as the technicians. "Dracula" is a badly written play. The most professional actors and producers could never elevate the script above a level of dramatic mediocrity. The dialogue is too trite to be taken seriously, yet has no real comic value. Even with ICC's very able cast, their



Dracula



Renfield

efforts were no match for a play which is far outdated for any professional purposes.

The appeal of an cverworked science-fiction thriller is bound to be narrow. It undershoots the capabilities of the college actor and the attention span of the college audience.

The TCC Drama Department has had a hard time getting its feet off the ground. The best facilities are available, yet the most important element is missing — interest and support. Drama en-



Seward—Van Helsing—Lucy—Harker

compasses all the arts. The theatre is vacant much of the time, available to everyone on campus, not just to those enrolled in drama classes.

As an extra-curricular activity, it offers the facilities and sponsorship for more productions, as well as workshops and programs in dance, music, setting, lighting,

playwriting, experimental dramatics, acting, directing, and other areas.

But these can only be developed if students are willing to begin them. Matthew Arnold said, "The theatre is irresistible . . ." Don't resist, get involved. Get the TCC Drama Department off the ground.

## SCRATCH ON A MILANESE URN

I am a sick bird  
Sitting on the branch of truth  
Drinking the sap of the one  
flower.  
Man is a falling leaf  
Who never reaches the ground  
of life—  
Only the sky of death.  
O orgasm of life!  
Take me now or . . .

Love, Red Cancer Johnson

## A FABLE

Once upon a time there were  
Many greedy men,  
Once upon a time they fought  
and called it a war,  
Once upon a time there was a  
war  
And another war and another,  
Once upon a time there were some  
men  
Who wanted peace and love,  
Too often no one listened so there  
Was another war and another,  
Once upon a time there was  
A world—now there is no  
world. Anonymous

## The Central Concern

Posters—Incense—Blacklites

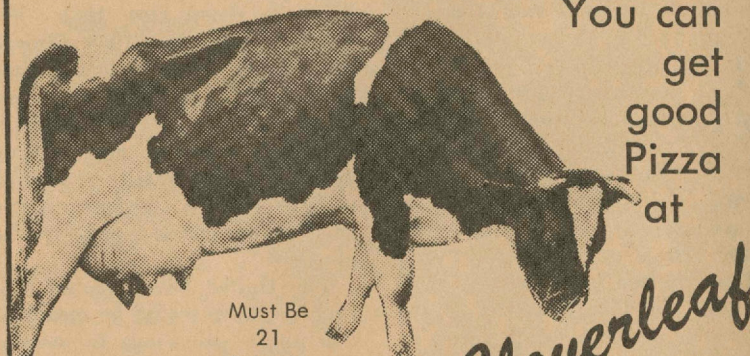
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TO GO

**FOCUSING ON THE NORTHWEST**

# THE PIKE PLACE MARKET

*Photographs by Tom Winter*



Beads



Faces of the Market



How many pounds was that again sir?



Old Couple Buy a Paper



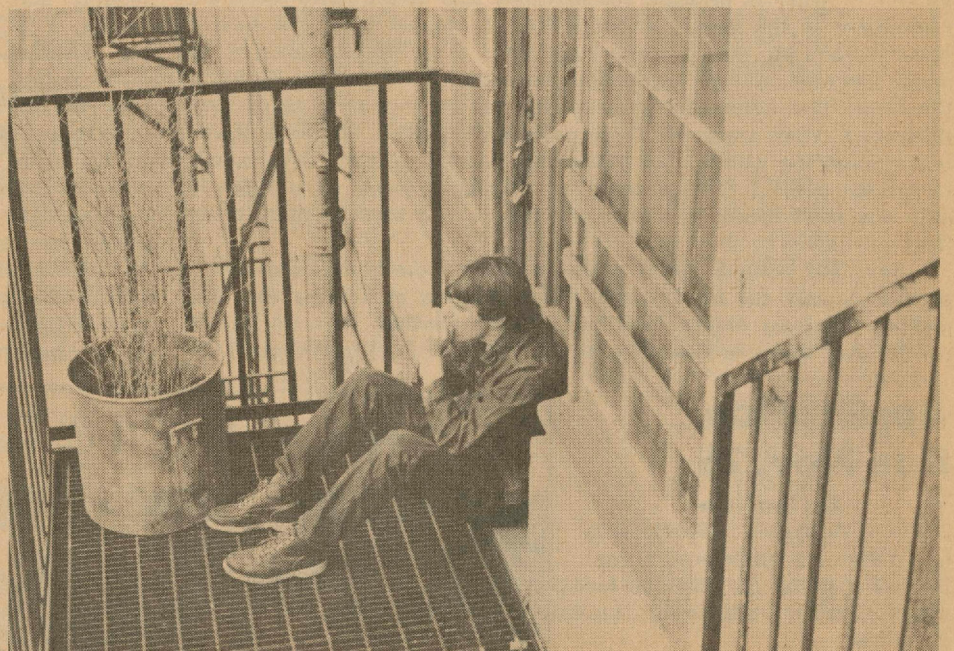
Merchants Discuss Their Days Sale



May I Help You sir?



Merchant Displays His Goods



Harmonica Blues Part II

# WITH MY BOOTS ON

I had the recent displeasure of attending the "Thank a Yank" rally at the UPS Fieldhouse on Veteran's Day. I say displeasure because, although I support the GI, I couldn't stomach a spectacle which went all the way from ridiculous to revolting.

No matter how sincere the participants were, some of them, and especially the master of ceremonies, turned the observance into something comparable only to a medicine show. I stayed only because I thought there might be something there that I could use in my column. Only in that respect was I not disappointed. Even the members of the military band were bored to near sleep.

Through the evening the M.C. kept trying to say something profound, and never quite succeeded. If any one is to blame for the way this otherwise worthwhile rally was turned into a near farce, it would have to be the man who was in charge of the proceedings.

The usual idiot fringe of hecklers were there, huddling together in a corner section of one of the bleachers. They, too, added to the sheer tastlessness of the affair, and only helped themselves look like a bunch of senseless asses.

If there is ever another "Thank a Yank" rally, I doubt if I will attend, unless the format is drastically changed. Certainly our servicemen deserve to be honored, but I feel that they should be honored in a way that is honorable in itself. To me, it was just a bunch of civilians who were trying to honor themselves.

**Oh well, I guess that Tacoma is just a place where all kinds of circuses come to give performances. And with all kinds of ringmasters.**

Is it possible that a certain area radio station hasn't heard that the elections are over? Could be, since there seems to be a considerable amount of campaigning on the air.

The members of the Challenge are sponsoring a cakewalk, scheduled for next Feb. 30. The early ticket sales have already begun, so get in there and buy those places for your chance at winning a cake. We have also sent out invitations to a number of public officials, in hopes that they will also attend and take a chance. Invitations have gone out to King County Commissioner John Spellman, and State Attorney General Slade Gorton. It will undoubtedly be a gala affair, but one change of plans has already been necessary. Instead of having it in the Challenge office, we have been forced to change locations, since a conflict of interest has arisen.

For the purpose of protecting Mr. Gorton from the obvious slams if he should win, we are going to hold the games in Federal Way.

I hate to hear anyone complaining about the Huskies. What's the matter with you people, anyway? At least they can claim something that no other team can. They're consistent.

Now that the election is over and we have a chance to look back and evaluate all that has happened, I wonder if we shouldn't praise the vanquished for finally demonstrating to us that we do have some kind of city government, no matter how much fun they had proving it.

A fellow at work actually wanted me to mention him in my column. No kidding. Well, without further delay, here you are. Bill, you are an idiot for wanting this. I thought you were satisfied in making a fool of yourself when you hired on to work for that lousy wage.

**A note of thanks to all the students who attend the dances here at TCC. Such a turnout proves that not everyone is apathetic. Just most everyone.**

One last thing. I have watched, with interest, the attacks on the television networks by the federal government and the vice president. Is it more than just a rumor that the Nixon administration is doing all this in order to pressure the networks into giving more favorable evaluations in the news? If this is true, I can only say that such a move borders on, yes, a communist tactic. To stifle the press is in direct violation of the constitution, no matter how bad one looks in the news. The administration actually has no source to blame but themselves, since there are three networks reporting on the happenings around the world. Were there only one news media from which to get the news, I can see room for complaint, since when there is only one news media to inform the people, the news is more often than not slanted to one side.

Say, that reminds me of a city in which there is only one news-service, namely the local paper, which delights in nothing else but making the local mayor look bad. That's terrible, isn't it? Aren't you all glad that you don't live in that city? **DAVE WORKMAN**

## Application Due Nov. 26

By Tom Ries

The Activities Scholarship Committee has announced 4 p.m. November 26 as the deadline for winter quarter scholarship applications.

Because only a limited number of scholarships are available, all applications must be turned in by this date.

# Letters to the Editor

Continued from Page 2)

appreciable involvement were those who evoked emotional responses. Fred Wiggs, for example, put on one of the finest displays of dramatics I have seen in a long time. His voice is to be admired for its controlled inflection and vocal range. Wiggs made the audience lean forward to catch his impassioned whisperings, then jarred them back in their chairs with booming shouts. Unfortunately he said nothing. His comments, like his comments last spring at "the rock," were like "recorded messages:" repetitious, unoriginal, even incoherent. The audience, I hope, recognized them as such.

Dr. Annis of U.P.S. also evoked an emotional response through dramatics. His vast store of statistics, his shouting, his use of sarcastic humor, his moving around the room, his practically throwing himself at the feet of his questioners, his "earnest" eye contact with his questioners, his "sincere" nodding to their questions — it became too much. His comments were unorganized. They covered Vietnam, China, Russia, the U.S., the past, the present, morality, immorality (all this in twenty minutes!) The comments lacked a focus, a point to begin a sustained series of questions. He evaded questions. When asked a specific question about Ho Chi Minh's attitude toward communist China, Annis answered: "What about China and Russia? What about it? Have you kept up on the border dispute?" Annis shifted the question to another plain, destroyed the questioner with "new statistics and facts," all the while nodding and retaining the eye contact. A TCC instructor called him down on some of his specifics; pulled the bottom out of some of his statistics and generalization. Annis simply held up his palm, "I disagree." He walked away asking for the next question. He reached his crescendo by saying, "Why don't the U.S. admit that they're wrong? Why won't they say, 'We made a mistake? It's the logical, the only honest thing to do.'" The

audience loved it. They ate it up and he fed them more.

There was a need to pin him down on some of his statistics, to examine some potential inconsistencies, and to point out the false logic of some of his comments. But to do so one would need a steno — a good one. His speech was like guerrilla warfare: strike fast, confuse, evoke emotion, even threaten, and then get out. I suspect that in written form his speech would be less than impressive.

Another emotional speaker was Mr. Agnew, a retired navy officer. He himself was not emotional, but he evoked emotion, namely humor. To many, Agnew was the cartoon following the main feature. His message was "old," his delivery was "old," he was old. His comments were steeped in conservative cliches and assumptions, for example, he spoke of "communist subversion," "outside agitators," and the joy in Hanoi over dissent in America. For the most part, however, he was organized and clear; he did not use emotion to drive home his points. I disagreed with him, but I also admired him.

As most listeners realized, Agnew was very one-sided and unrealistic; but as few listeners seemed to realize, so was Annis. Agnew, however, was honest with the audience whereas Annis was not, Agnew made his points clear enough to allow specific questions and as one listener remarked, "Left himself wide open." He took the questions and dealt with them as best he could. Annis, on the other hand, covered his "wide open" spots with equivocation. When asked "Would

you personally like to see North Vietnam defeat the U.S.? Annis answered, "Defeat the U.S.? How are they going to get here? In their sampans?" By the statement "defeat the U.S." the listener did not mean "defeat the U.S. mainland" but "defeat the U.S. forces in Vietnam." I knew what the listener meant and am sure that Annis did too. But Annis did not address himself to the question. Instead, he shifted ground, used a sarcastic comment to humiliate the questioner and to get the audience behind him.

The audience seemed unable to distinguish an honest speaker — one who was organized and allowed fair questioning — from a dishonest one. To the audience, it seemed to me, an honest speaker was one with whom you agreed and a dishonest speaker was one with whom you disagreed. In an ostensibly educational forum, speakers should be judged on educational honesty not ideological conviction. After observing the audience response, I am convinced that speakers at the forum were judged as "one of us" or "one of them." The organizers of the forum — Martin Yacker and Paul Kleckner — did an excellent job of varying the speakers to assure that all sides had a voice. Their efforts are to be congratulated. But the overall result was less than objective, less than educational. The audience and speakers only reinforced their own beliefs. And even the organizers — Yacker and Kleckner — belied their own stated hopes for objectivity: they sat behind Mr. Agnew, smiling and laughing as he spoke.

HARRY WOODWARD,  
TCC English Instructor

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