

# Senate Group Hears Anti-War Views

By CAROL LOWERY  
Staff Writer

"In the end we are walking right into the beginning of our own downfall . . . perhaps a full-scale land war in Asia."

That was one prediction voiced by Mary Hamilton at the ASUO Senate's third Viet Nam hearing Wednesday night.

Three panel members were questioned by senators and the audience about their personal views on the war in Southeast Asia. They were Miss Hamilton of the Faculty-Student Committee to Stop the War in Viet Nam, Greg Bachelis of the Young Democrats, and Barry Barlow of the Students for Democratic Society.

The Senate Public Affairs Committee is holding the hearings in an effort to formulate an instructive stand to guide the NSA delegates this summer on national and international issues.

When asked their own stand on the conflict, they generally agreed that there is certainly some alternative to escalating the war. The United States could at the very least hold its position—stop the bombings and not increase their troops, to allow time for negotiations and re-evaluation of our foreign policy.

## NLF Representative

To implement the Geneva Accords we must recognize the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong) at the conference table. The NLF "represent a good deal

of the people whether we like it or not," said Bachelis.

Barlow stated that the NLF is fighting a genuine war for independence from the "brutal, feudalistic, preindustrial government" of South Viet Nam. He feels that we are violating our own revolutionary heritage by remaining in the Asian nation.

"The history of the war is illegal, its conduction immoral, and the consequences utterly disastrous," said Miss Hamilton.

The only genuine alternative is complete withdrawal of U.S. forces regardless of the loss of prestige. She places part of the blame on the South Vietnamese government which has stated that it will absolutely never negotiate with the North.

## Confusion of Terms

Bachelis felt that this question implied a confusion of terms; since Viet Nam was officially one country divided into two zones, there could be no possibility of Communists being aggressors in their own country.

"I hate to say this, but if anyone's the aggressor here, I think it is the United States," he added.

Supplementing this, Barlow offered a source which stated that 80 per cent of the Viet Cong fighting in the Mekong Delta area were born and raised in the southern sector and had never left it. He also sees the Saigon regime as a continuation of the puppet government set up by the French.

"It is impossible for the United States to conceive of an independent revolt being staged, without labeling it a 'tool of aggression' by the Communist conspiracy."

"We're in a position now where

## Rhodesian Crisis Topic of Lecture

A lecture entitled "Southern Rhodesia, Background to Crisis" was presented Wednesday by William J. Talbot, visiting professor of geography. Talbot is chairman of the Department of Geography at the University of Cape Town, South Africa.

Talbot outlined the events leading up to the present Rhodesian crisis by giving a history of southern Africa and white colonization in the area.

He noted that the discovery of diamonds was responsible for the importation of Europeans to manage the mines, and the hiring of Africans to provide cheap labor. This, he said, is pretty much the pattern today—a white elite presiding over the black masses.

While many whites were amassing great fortunes and power, notably DeBeers and Cecil Rhodes, the black African tribes were suffering from the migratory labor system, Talbot added.

He then covered more recent events leading up to the unilateral declaration of independence and answered questions from the audience. When asked if he thought that the present economic sanctions against Rhodesia are proving effective, Talbot said that when the unsalable tobacco crop goes on the market in March, the lack of mainstay income combined with oil and credit embargoes may indeed force Rhodesia to reconsider possible negotiations with Great Britain.

events control us rather than us controlling events," Bachelis said.

Miss Hamilton further explained Gavin's theory of U.S. global power. "If we increase the war effort in Viet Nam we will upset the apple cart in Asia and, hence, everything else," he said. Gavin suggests that we retreat to our controlled areas and re-evaluate our policy and tactics.

Barlow agreed that this was the only good face-saving way to get out.

All three panelists considered the bombings of North Viet Nam to be futile. The people and arms are still movable at night; it has just solidified the people against us, thus stimulating instead of discouraging infiltration.

## Boost Morale

Barlow suggested that we launched the bombing effort in order to boost the morale of the Saigon regime—"There was a fear by President Johnson that peace might break out."

Are we winning or losing the war?

According to Barlow's sources the United States and South Viet Nam are in control of less population and territory than they were one year ago.

Contributing to the problems encountered in waging the war, Miss Hamilton explained that the U.S. has not sought out a leader who could fight and extend benefits to the people at the same time. And what small na-

tion wouldn't resent and fear the establishment of 200,000 foreign troops in permanent bases on their soil?

## Communists in NLF

When asked about the Communist influence in the National Liberation Front, she referred to figures which named 30 per cent of its leadership as Communist and stated that the leadership as a whole is strongly nationalistic. Ho Chi Minh is also a nationalist before he is a Communist.

Would mediation by a neutral nation such as Japan be beneficial to the possibility of negotiation?

Miss Hamilton declared that she was willing to try any means to slow down the war, including this neutral intervention.

"We are not the kind that will back out as Russia did in Cuba, but I hope to God we do."

## Meet Evelyn

Try her group therapy

at the

**RANCHO**

Nightly

1466 W. 7th

## Low-Cost Dorm OK'd . . .

(Continued from page 1)

University co-ops do not now have stated discriminating policies.

He said that he "agreed reluctantly" with the policy of individual student room rentals. He cited Co-Ed Housing, Inc., governing body of the four women's co-ops at the University, as being "truly co-operative," in that all members are charged identical rates, even though some of the houses cost more to maintain than others.

Co-Ed Housing had previously expressed a desire to block-lease the units. Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, Board member from Redmond, said that individual contracts were "almost a necessity" for tax reasons.

## Should Not Subsidize

Flemming said he agreed that students residing in other dormitories should not subsidize those living in co-operative dorms. However, he said "we have to be sure that the students in the co-ops aren't subsidizing those in regular dorms, either."

A question arose, concerning the co-ops' ability to fill the units. Flemming said that the co-ops turned away "a couple of hundred" applicants last year for lack of space.

"It's a moot question concerning the co-ops' ability to fill the units. If the time came when they couldn't, the University would use OSU's policy of integrating students into the co-ops," he said.

## Policy Never Used

OSU's policy has never been used since the co-ops there have never experienced difficulty in filling their houses.

There was some question in Board member Ray Yasui's mind, whether or not the Committee should recommend erection of three or five units. Yasui, of Hood River, later yielded to Board member John Merrifield, Portland, in recommending five units.

The Committee spent most of

the morning considering Southern Oregon College's building proposals. SOC, which cannot now house all students formerly required to live on-campus, asked for authorization to go ahead with plans for expanded physical education facilities, athletic facilities and dormitory construction.

## Needs More Beds

Previously the go-ahead had been given to proceed with plans for a 160-bed dormitory now known as the Green Springs complex. However, SOC President Elmo Stevenson said that SOC now wants at least 200 beds "and could use 400."

Stevenson said that nearly 42% of SOC students live in dorms and that 45% of the student body should be living in them. He said that about 200 students have been granted permission to live off-campus who otherwise would be required to live in dorms, but that Ashland has experienced difficulty in absorbing them and that "a real housing shortage in the community" exists.

## Need to Continue

He said that students are now living in an old hospital which previously had been condemned, two motels and other dormitories which the college had considered terminal, as part of the dormitory system. Stevenson said the housing need arose this fall and is expected to continue.

"Only 28% of the student body lives in permanent dorms," he said. "The rest of the temporary dorms should be abandoned as soon as possible."

In other business, the Committee:

- Discussed married student housing at SOC;
- Discussed SOC physical education facilities, including the leasing of property from the U.S. Forest Service which is located near Fish Lake, for use in field instruction of recreational physical education;
- Discussed the need for a new seven-story dorm at OSU.

## DAD'S DAY

Your Dad's Day Luncheon Tickets Sales are extended

S.U. Main Desk .....\$2.00

## Have You Seen People Reading Dynamically

Do You Wish You Could Do It Too?

**You Can!**

Both Classes Are Still Open

Classes Are Now Starting

TUESDAY FEB. 15 AT 7:00

THURSDAY FEB. 17 AT 3:30

AT THE

**Evelyn Wood Reading  
Dynamics Institute**

Call for Information

344-3154 or 344-8345

1432 Orchard (Right Behind McDonald's)