chronological history of the war, with some special emphasis on the alleged US destruction of Vietnamese medical facilities. Among other sights was a large explosion in the heart of Hanoi which, built on the site of the old Vietnamese Supreme Court, was a "repressive dictactorship," having killed 15,000 and written 5000 of its political opposition. Vietnam must live with torture, isolation, and death. Although one million American soldiers is "not willing to fight," with a 25% desertion rate since the October agreement. Economically, Thiệu is also in a difficult position. The NLF has surrounded the biggest cities, cutting off food lines. To buy increasing amounts of food from the outside, Thieu has diverted his money seven times in the last five months. After an American withdrawal, Thiệu would be in even worse economic shape, having lost his supply of American dollars. These factors led Long to conclude that if the US agrees to a peace treaty, Thiệu will not survive.

Long concluded his discussion by addressing the effects of the American presence on Vietnam's popular support. American troops would be fired upon in their bases by the Viet Cong, which would justify further bombing. The American people have been told that even a peace agreement would not mean peace, because Nixon plans to send 900 "special forces" personnel and 10,000 and diseases. Militarily, his one and only option is to keep quiet, to be good Americans, to be good Germans.

"Cosmic exasperation is shaking us apart," said Carl Oglesby, a Visiting Lecturer in Humanities, and one of the original SDS members, who was the next speaker. He joined the anti-war movement when he encountered, as part of his work, invasion plans for every country, and little, in the world. After summarizing how "it has all been going wrong," he offered an explanation for the causes underlying the war. Politics is "the distribution of power of power," so the logical question to ask is where is the power! Historically, the power in this country is in the coalition between North and South. Oglesby feels that the underlying causes of the war be in this North-South coalition. MIT Professor of Linguistics Noam Chomsky did not feel the mood suited one of his prepared speeches, so he answered a couple of questions from the audience. The first concerned the position of South Vietnam. Chomsky said that much of the country was under control of the Viet Cong, especially in the Northern provinces since the spring Offensive. Politically, there have been recently many arrests, with mass arrests political killings. There is much torture and murder in the prisons, because the American military forces. It is necessary to kill Communists to keep the pressure on to see the peace treaty and to see that it is not undermined, the only other option is to keep quite, to be good Americans, to be good Germans.

Professor Nathan Sivin, just returned from Japan, discussed the failure of Asian people are depending on America for their defense. Japanese people are the enemy of the American people. Nixon. Post-war Japanese may be getting much of the revenue sharing money that is around. She pointed out, these people have individual fear, for their careers. But, she said, "You just look at the Japanese, they are afraid, we have to share our country." Conservatives in Japan are concerned, because every stand that they take off from something that public could be doing, "We have to stand behind them," she said. "The goal is to keep quiet, we can't be afraid." MIT Professor Philip Morrison continued with the quote, "if the salty earth lost its savour, it would not be the same."