

THE LANCE
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A Sign Of Hope

This week's conclusion of self-nominations for Student Association offices lends at least some hope for next year at SA. The response was better than last year's, with most all offices at least being contested by two or more candidates. Campaigning will continue through this week, with voting next Tuesday. Student support of and interest in this year's elections are badly needed. The students who are elected to these offices must have the support of as many other students as possible in order to make their offices viable institutions rather than just figurehead positions with no real power behind them.

On a lighter note, the Lance is proud to see that our food service is co-operating in the meat boycott this week. Is that their intention, though? Or maybe they're not--it just the shock of coming back to school after a week of home cooking. Oh well...

IF YOU FIND MISTAKES
IN THIS PUBLICATION,
PLEASE CONSIDER
THAT THEY ARE THERE
FOR A PURPOSE. WE
PUBLISH SOMETHING
FOR EVERYONE, AND
SOME PEOPLE ARE
ALWAYS LOOKING
FOR MISTAKES!!!



Root Causes of Wounded Knee Incident Outlined

(Editor's Note: Wakean MacLean spent three days in Wounded Knee. On the fourth day, federal marshals refused to accept his press credentials, and he was ordered to leave the town by Richard Wilson, Oglala Sioux tribal chairman, and some of his supporters.)

Wounded Knee, South Dakota (CPS)-- The armed occupation of the village of Wounded Knee by the American Indian Movement (AIM) continues into the second week. The image of the 1890 massacre of Sioux men, women and children that occurred in the same village seems to constantly hover over the struggle here.

There are about 350 AIM supporters in this village of a hundred or so people, and they are well armed with rifles, crossbows, and handguns.

Ringed the area, in an attempt to seal off the Indians, are 500 federal marshals in blue jumpsuits with prominent American flag emblems. The Indians have taken to calling the marshals "bluecoats."

There are also many FBI agents, camouflaged marksmen with sniper rifles, and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police.

A long string of injustices felt by some Indians--police brutality, and "murders" of Yellow Thunder and Bad Heart Bull, discrimination in flood relief, etc.--have led to the current situation in Wounded Knee.

The struggle at Wounded Knee is both a national and local one.

On one level, it is a standoff between AIM and the federal government, with the "20 Points" made during the takeover of the BIA building in Washington D.C. still at issue.

The "20 Points" were drawn up by the Trail of Broken Treaties Caravan, representing Indians from all over the country and signed by White House negotiators.

It proposed: restoration of treaty making; that Indians have the legal right to interpret treaties; land reform and consolidation of Indian resources; abolition of the BIA by 1976; national referendums on reservations, and more.

Dennis Banks, an AIM leader, feels that the issues are not limited solely to Indians. "Wounded Knee is not just here--it is in Selma, Kent State, and Watts," he said.

The AIM action at Wounded Knee is also a symbolic one. Russell Means, another AIM leader has said, "... we never attempted to claim we could overthrow the U. S. Government military."

AIM's number one demand was "... that the highest ranking official in the Department of Interior ... come to meet immediately at Wounded Knee to discuss problems and to offer solutions. ..."

In response, the Interior Department sent an Assistant Solicitor General, who had no decision-making power and was not allowed to talk to the press.

They claimed that "... the Interior Department, as a matter of policy and law, will not and cannot interfere with the rights of Indians to govern themselves. ..." and said the problem was an internal tribal matter.

AIM termed this "a complete lie" saying, "... Interior can do anything, anytime, on any reservation they want to ..."

There has been much shifting around and granting of minor concessions, but negotiations are still at an impasse.

Nixon's "Winning The Peace" Ensures New Indochina Costs

BY GEORGE STEIN
(Editor's Note: George Stein, a former employee of the American Friends Service Committee, is a free-lance journalist).

(CPS)--President Nixon in his March 2 news conference declared, "The costs of peace are great, but the costs of war are much greater." Exactly what the costs of "peace" will be, however, has not been spelled out yet.

As the initial period of the ceasefire draws to a close and the Congressional budgetary machinery moves into high gear, it is time to look ahead.

Putting together government figures and unofficial estimates, the continuing cost of US-Southeast Asia policy for the new fiscal year 1973 (FY 73) can be put at slightly more than \$6.5 billion.

Estimates of US spending for Southeast Asia are neither final nor complete. Much of the spending is subject to Congressional revision and events may catch up with predictions.

The budget for FY 74 is based on the present level of conflict. Should the fighting increase, the record of the past year shows that costs would rise sharply.

The Christmas bombing campaign against North Vietnam cost an average of \$25 million a day, totaling \$450 million. The increased action in Southeast Asia following the North Vietnamese offense sent the Pentagon to Capitol Hill with a supplemental budget request for FY 73 of \$2.3 billion.

The \$6.5 billion total includes economic and developmental aid; contribution to the Food for Peace program; reconstruction aid for Indochina, and Pentagon outlays.

The Pentagon estimates that \$4.618 billion will be spent in FY 74 for Southeast Asia.

Although the current Pentagon estimates do not take the ceasefire into account, several considerations weigh against substantial savings from the ceasefire.

The replacement clause (article 7) of the ceasefire agreement under which equipment and munitions used up or damaged may be replaced leaves legal justification for providing a continued high level of military assistance to the Thieu government in South Vietnam.

Defense Department Secretary Elliot Richardson warned, March 5, that if the ceasefire breaks down more drastically, the money

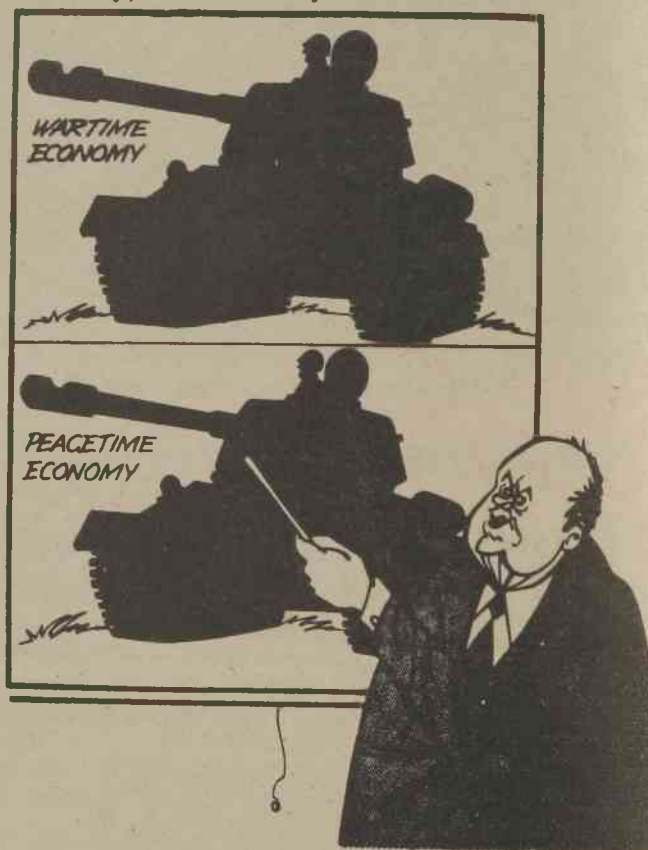
requested in the budget for Southeast Asia may not be sufficient.

Although the Pentagon released comments January 29 detailing the \$2.9 billion budget request, the \$4.618 estimate for outlays can be confirmed only by report. In a phone conversation with this writer on March 14, Pentagon press officer John McGuire said that \$4.618 was the Pentagon's figure, but he would not release his fact sheet.

In addition to the Pentagon outlays, reconstruction aid for Southeast Asia has to be considered part of the US bill for the upcoming year.

The pledge for reconstruction aid in the ceasefire

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"SURE THERE'S A DIFFERENCE... THIS LITTLE BABY COMES WITH STEREO TAPE DECK, WHITE WALL TREADS, RECLINING BUCKET SEATS, VINYL TOP AND REAR ARM RESTS!"

