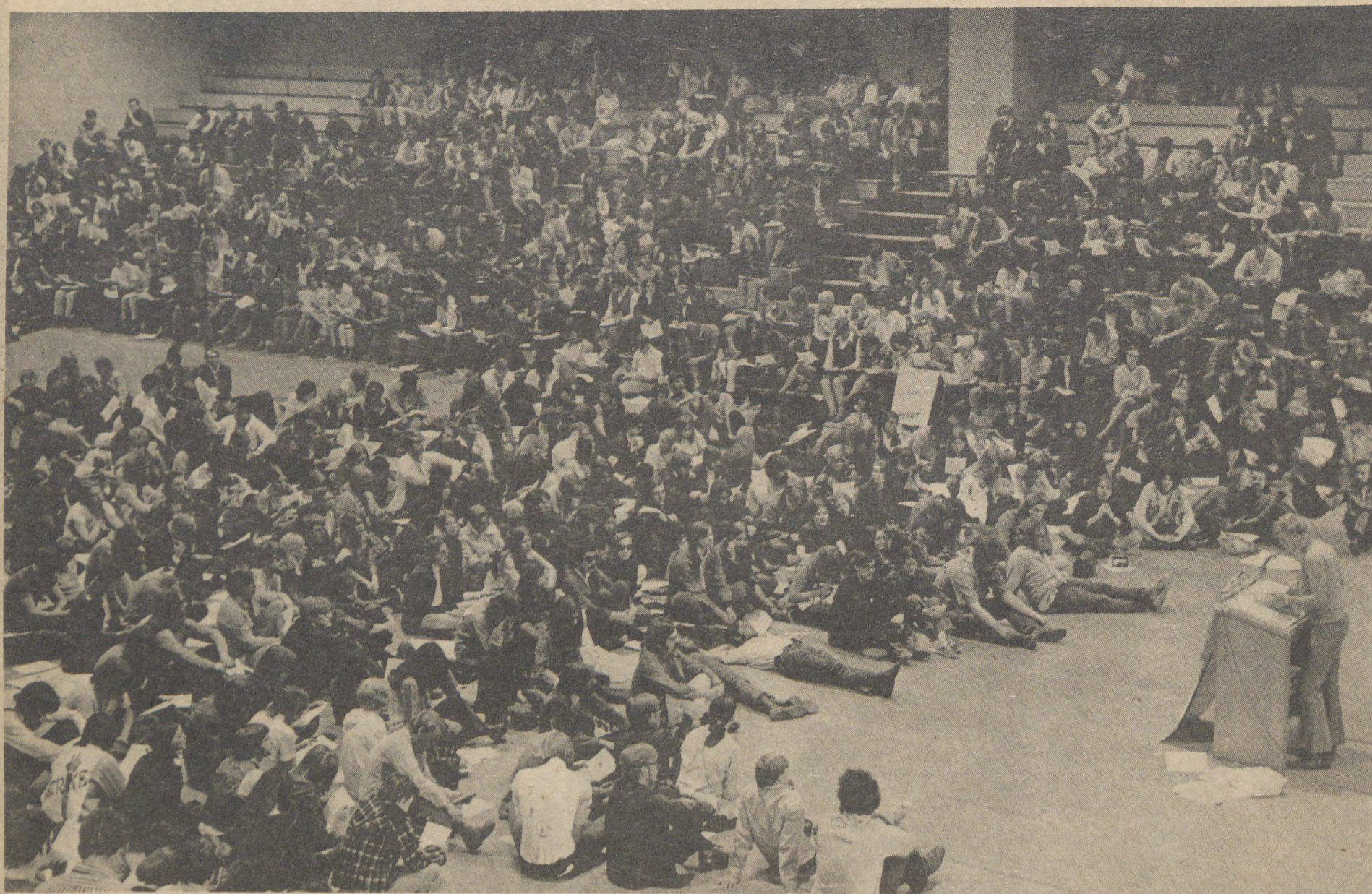


On Strike





Wednesday afternoon rally in Karges gym. Student Senate President Rodney Nilsestuen is speaking.

6 representatives sent to Washington

by Jane Lightbourne

Richard Souigny, Rodney Nilsestuen, Thomas Gavin, Susan Wolf, John Peterson and Fred Jefferson were selected as delegates to represent WSU-River Falls in Washington on Wednesday afternoon.

At this session, Nilsestuen read a letter from President George Field which stated that he was in sympathy with the students, but he, as a public official, cannot declare support of the strike. Nilsestuen also said the president had signed the letter to President Richard Nixon questioning his action in Cambodia.

Carl Pemble and Dr. Charles Carson were the main speakers at this session. Pemble is a local citizen and Carson, of the geology department, had been recommended by various people to speak.

Pemble said to fight with actions not entirely kosher. He said it "is a mindless pursuit of peace which has objective buried in military explanations." He urged a sense of direction to cure the situation.

Pemble remarked that the corporations have the most say as to what happens in this country; these corporations in turn depend, for a large part, on the universities. He believed reform would come if individuals were courageous and dedicated.

Carson declared that the job of government is to protect the interests and welfare of the United States before everything else.

Carson said the war has created disension, inflation and tension among our allies. He said that at the very least the war was questionable.

He said the great reservoir of young people had not been given proper leadership and had very few ways to participate.

"Give peace a chance," said Ted Fetting, student at River Falls and candidate for the Third District Congressional seat nomination, who called for a "new kind of patriotism." He suggested starting at a grassroots level-writing letters, and getting out into the community

to let persons know where we stand. He called for a unified effort with keeping the quest for peace uppermost in mind.

Robert Cathcart, graduate student and a graduate of the University of Minnesota, said the strike was important to let people know something is wrong. He suggested that River Falls become coordinated with the University of Minnesota.

At the close of this session, Dave

Sharp requested more help with the picket lines. During the day, picketers had been stationed at entrances to all buildings, not to prohibit entrance to the buildings, but to explain why they were on strike. Every station reported fewer students going into the buildings. A check of classroom attendance indicated attendance from full capacity to no students in classes.

Few adverse remarks were made to the

picketing students. One student said the strike was wrong; the only way to be saved was through the Bible and Jesus. Another said the whole situation was ridiculous, that the school was to be closed for the rest of the year and the students had better put a stop to their actions.

There was one incident in the Ag-Science building at about 10:30 in the morning. The fire alarm was set off and rang for ten minutes. Very few persons left the building.



President George Field watches as students raise the strike banner across Cascade.

Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra Extra

STUDENT VOICE

"WHERE THE FREE SPIRIT PREVAILS"

WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY-RIVER FALLS

Students vote to strike

by Jane Lightbourne

By a vote of the majority of the student body of WSU-River Falls last Tuesday, students elected to strike for the remainder of the week and not attend classes. The strike was for two reasons--opposition to President Richard Nixon's Cambodian Policy and in sympathy with Kent State University students.

The preceding day, four Kent State University students had been killed by national guardsmen as students were demonstrating against the involvement of U.S. troops in Cambodia.

An estimated 2000 students sat in Karges Center for almost two hours discussing the possibility of a strike on the River Falls campus.

Rod Nilsestuen, Student Senate President, stated that a strike vote had been recommended by Charles Palmer, president of the National Student Association of which River Falls is a member. A number of colleges and universities had decided to strike and many were holding meetings to vote on a strike.

Dave Sharp, a 1968 graduate of River Falls, said that the only reason to strike was to make people think. He suggested the strike could be educational.

Rich Souigny proposed striking for the rest of the week, not attending classes until Monday, with students staying away from the classroom and learning about the world. He said that faculty members were forbidden by law to strike, but if students were not in the classrooms there would not be much teachers could do.

Prof. William Abbott, saying it was "The greatest meeting that has ever taken place on this campus," stated the strike wasn't enough. He suggested sending a delegation to Washington to see congressmen. Abbott received a standing ovation when he suggested the delegation wait in Washington until its protest is heard.

Prof. Donald Charpentier said the issue was not all black or white and that questions of a constructive nature have to be raised. He said that nobody is going to win in a situation such as this.

Elaine Harris, student, said, "Our duty is to inform people of why we would be striking." She believed that time for action is now, "to have our voices heard."

"The real revolution is in the head," said Phil Paulsen who suggested that all get committed and that picket lines be set up.

James Lenfesty said there was an "incredible level of madness in the world." He maintained that Nixon had used every form of propaganda in his speech on

Cambodia. "Only on a personal level can a strike be important," he said.

Prof. Robert Bailey said more education was being gained at the assembly than in the classroom.

Bruce Reynolds, transfer student from Kent State, urged students to stand up for the values they hold.

David Olson, history instructor, recommended writing to congressmen and Nixon.

When discussion began about the emotional tension the room and one student suggested waiting until Wednesday morning to vote, Prof. Josephine Paterek stated both reason and emotion could be applied when talking about the issues.

Prof. William Abbott said that the distinction between emotion and emotionalism was clear and kept in mind.



One student commented that the strike should be a sign of peace, instead of coercion. "By this sign only, shall we live," he said and held up his hand in the sign of peace.

At the close of the discussion and the vote was taken, it was decided to hold daily sessions on the days of the strike.

Nilsestuen made a plea that students respect the rights and feelings of other individuals regardless of whether they supported the strike or not.

An organizational meeting took place after this assembly at which time it was decided to make placards, distribute information, canvas the community and contact speakers for the daily sessions.



Prof. discusses strike

A sign of peace and a sign of togetherness were suggested by Dr. Herbert Cederberg Wednesday evening as the University and local citizens met to discuss the student strike. Cederberg said that the clenched fist had become the symbol of force and violence, but it also may mean togetherness, brotherhood and sisterhood.

Stating that those disposed to social and revolutionary action must distinguish between groups of revolutionaries and anti-revolutionaries, Cederberg suggested an individual become a Captain America, enriching his life while he was attempting to survive.

"That you do it, but do it right," concluded Cederberg.

Gerry Thoreson presented a general background on the history of Southeast Asia which began in 1954 with the Geneva Convention and has led to President Nixon's present policy.

Carl Pemble urged people to work together and if they can get fired up it would be very advantageous. He discussed former President Johnson's war policy and the McCarthy campaign of 1968. He cited the petition which many had signed against the war.

"Direct your power and courage against

those who advocate polarization," said Dale Berg, graduating senior. He stressed that it was not a time for cynicism, but for responsible action. He urged support and vote for individuals who share our views.

When the meeting was thrown open to discussion, a Mothers for Peace representative congratulated the students for their peaceful protest.

A student who did not support the strike commended those who were. She said she had not been harrassed and was allowed to go to her classes.

Dr. William Abbott stated the university and the city of River Falls were one community and must work together.

Dr. Robert Bailey said the real leaders of the university were the students. Because he was a state employee, Bailey said he could not strike. But because he is a sociology professor, he could attend professional meetings. He, therefore had decided to attend a professional meeting the next day in Washington, D.C.

With the money collected from students and other persons, the six students--Rich Souigny, Rod Nilsestuen, Tom Gavin, Sue Wolf, John Peterson and Fred Jefferson--and Dr. Bailey left for Washington Thursday morning.



Money is collected to send six representatives to Washington.

Cambodia, only small crisis says speaker

by Don Oakland

Cambodia is only one small crisis in a much larger crisis facing the United States, said Mulfred Sibley, a speaker at a strike rally Thursday. Withdrawal of troops from Cambodia and Vietnam will not be enough, he said, the basic problem lies within the US.

Sibley, a professor of political science at the University of Minnesota spoke on "Cambodia and the American Crisis."

Sibley began his speech by saying that what is needed is action. Rhetoric will provide a framework from which to work from, he said.

He commended the students present for their actions concerning the strike here.

He suggested the students should support a bill in Congress, the Hatfield-McGovern bill, which would cut off all funds for the war. In other words starve the war economically.

Sibley then went briefly into the history of Cambodia. In the 19th century France entered Indo China and began to breakdown many of the peoples culture. They in fact "alienated human beings from their culture."

Then Sibley said communism began to spread into Indochina. Communism's appeal was that it would return the people back to their cultures.

"Communism," said Sibley "can't be stopped by military force."

Sibley then went into the present Cambodia problem and how Nixon handled it.

He said Nixon contradicts himself. He tells students on campus to work within the democratic process, yet escalates the war without consulting Congress or the people, Sibley said.

Sibley said the US is supporting a puppet government which would collapse if the U.S. withdrew. He said that since 1954 the U.S. has contributed 65 to 75 percent of the Vietnam government's budget.

He said a Quaker white paper indicated that "20 percent of the South Vietnamese support the present government."

In 1956, he said, according to the Geneva Treaty a vote was to be taken to reunite the two Vietnams. This vote was postponed. According to former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's memoirs the reason for the postponement was because 80 percent of the people would have voted against the government favorable to the U.S.

In the late 50's the National Liberation Front was formed to fight US involvement in Vietnam.

At that time Diem was in power. He abolished local government, censored the press, and disposed of political opponents until his assassination in 1963, Sibley said.



Mulfrod Sibley

"The successor governments have acted the same way," he said. "How do you get peace and democracy out of that?"

"1984 is being enacted today," he said.

"An invasion is not an invasion . . . we expand the war to end it," he said.

It is a degradation of the language Sibley stated.

He told students that the boys in Washington don't know anymore about the war than you do, and don't let anyone tell you different.

"And don't think of Cambodia as an

isolated incident," there have been a series of creditability gaps.

One example was in October of 1964 when former President Johnson said that the U.S. would never get into a land war in Southeast Asia. In February of 1965 Johnson was leading a land war in Vietnam.

There is a "definite pattern of events," Sibley said.

The U.S. government has shown con-

tempt for the United States people, he added.

Sibley said that a week after Nixon said that peace is just around the corner, troops were sent into Cambodia.

The presidency said Sibley "has become a monarchy."

There is a feeling in the country that whatever the president does is right and should go unchecked, he said. This contributes to the monarchy of the president.

There is apathy in Congress to check the president. The Congress could vote down funds for the war, yet they haven't, he said.

Sibley said that a revolutionary situation exists here. It is mainly due to the alienation by the government of students.

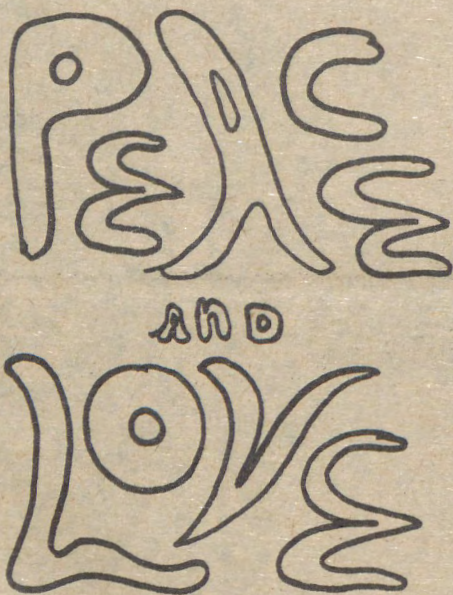
Sibley pointed out as historian Alfred Toybee wrote, societies have fallen from forces within rather than from without. The real enemy is one within the society.

Sibley ended his talk by saying that the real question is where did the peace movement go wrong. As recent events have shown it has failed, he said. We must find more effective methods toward the establishing of peace.

In a question and answer period which followed the talk he said "I no longer believe the president of the U.S." . . . I tend in fact to believe the opposite of what he says."

Sibley took from Nixon's Cambodia speech a passage that stated we would become a second rate country if we don't go into Cambodia.

Sibley said, "so what."



VOICE

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"Thou shalt not kill"

--God