

but the peace symbol is different.

"If this were the accepted symbol of the Quakers, or any organized religious sect which is absolutely pacifistic, we would not register it," Wendt said.

"But it's a far cry from that—the use of it by the hippie movement—those who flout all conventions of organized society." Besides, he said, "Its commercial use will not hurt the peace movement anyway."

Harold Koenig, president of Luv, Inc., asks, "What's better than love and peace?" He also said he was "not learned enough about the facts to have an opinion on U.S. policy in Vietnam."

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Lexington's new conservative paper, the *Independent Review*, carried a story of its own about the peace symbol.

According to the story, "The New Yorker says the emblem was adopted by various youth organizations on direct orders from the Communist Party. This, says the publication, is a part of the long-range propaganda campaign of the Communists to encourage youth to express contempt for adults, for authority and for the ideals that built the United States. The symbol is old, but it has never been associated with peace, according to the magazine, it actually is an ancient sign of evil known as the broken cross, sometimes called the 'crucified cross'..."

A UK professor who reads *The New Yorker* regularly didn't remember having read the *Independent Review's* revelations in the magazine and thought they were rather out of character with the usual fare. He dashed off a letter to the magazine seeking an explanation.

*The New Yorker* replied that a number of groups and individuals have been attributing the remarks on the peace symbol to it. It finally traced the original source of the error to an editorial in the May 28, 1970 edition of *The Baptist Courier*, a Greenville, S.C., publication.

"On June 3 we wrote the editor of *The Baptist Courier*, *The New Yorker* says, 'asking him to let us know on what page and in which issue of *The New Yorker* these statements are supposed to have appeared. We have had no reply.'"

## CIA and heroin

Liberation News Service

At the moment the CIA's favorite puppet in Laos is Vang Po, an old friend of General Ky, vice president of South Vietnam. Vang Po served as a sergeant with the French army during the fifties. Now he controls the Meo tribesmen for the CIA.

The Meo tribe moved into Laos about 100 years ago from China, where they had raised opium poppies. Relations between them and the native Laotians were unfriendly and the French took advantage of this. They began to arm the Meo and use them against national liberation forces in Laos and neighboring Vietnam.

Today under the command of Vang Po, the 400,000 Meo are supplied by the CIA with guns, ammunition, rice, liquor, cigarettes, clothes and American "advisors." The Pentagon admits that all this costs \$150 million a year, which means that it costs much more than that. In return for these goods and services, the Meo must attack native Laotians.

All supplies for Van Po's "army" are delivered by the civilian Air American and Continental Air Services lines, which are subsidized by the CIA. *The New York Times*, the *London Times*, the *Le Monde*, *New Republic*, the *Far Eastern Economic Review* and *Ramparts* have reported that the CIA planes often carry cargoes of opium on their return flights from the positions of Van Po's army in the northeast of Laos.

Current estimates from informed economic sources place the total opium traffic in Laos at between \$3 and \$5 million a year. This includes opium that goes through Laos on CIA planes on its way from Burma and Thailand. (By the time this opium becomes heroin and is sold on American streets, its value has increased as much as a hundred times).

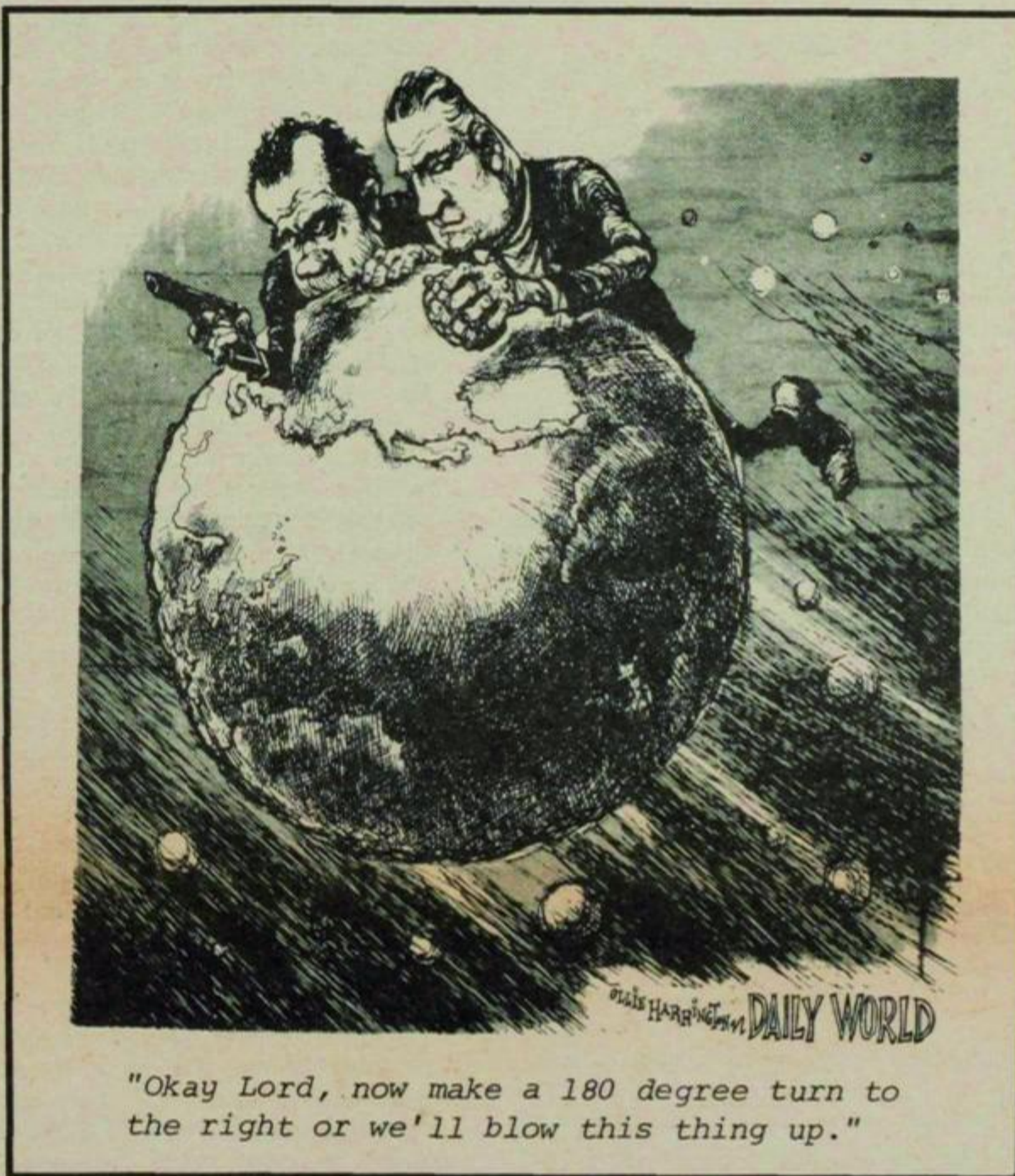
Opium is the only cash crop in Laos, and trade in it is legal. In all other Asian countries, opium growing and trading is illegal, so Laos has become the center of

Asian opium trade. CIA and U.S. military planes are the principal transporters of the drug because they are not subject to strict customs inspections.

The CIA uses racism and tribalism in addition to opium to divide and control the Laotian people. The U.S. military bombs the rice fields in the lowlands. This leaves opium (which only grows in the mountains) as the only cash crop left in Laos. The Meo, who live in the mountains, control this crop and, therefore, the entire economy of Laos. CIA and U.S. military planes aid the Meo by transporting their cash crop to American markets.

## Justice in Orangeburg

ORANGEBURG, S.C. (LNS)—A South Carolina jury of 9 whites and three blacks have convicted Cleve Sellers of participating in what his attorneys called "the first one-man riot in history." He



was given the maximum penalty of one year at hard labor and a fine of \$250.

The case grew out of the 1968 Orangeburg Massacre, where highway patrolmen gunned down three young blacks and wounded 27 others on the campus of South Carolina State College after the students attempt to integrate a local bowling alley.

Cleve Sellers, a former program secretary of SNCC, was the most prominent black activist in the area. As a spokesman for Gov. Robert McNair said at the time: "He's the main man. He's the biggest nigger in the crowd."

Sellers was shot in the arm the night of the massacre and arrested at the segregated Orangeburg Regional Hospital where he went for treatment. He was charged on five counts ranging from arson to assault with intent to kill. Possible penalties totalled death plus 78 years. He was held at the State Penitentiary in Columbia on \$50,000 bail. While in his jail cell he was served with a fugitive warrant from Louisiana based on an old civil rights charge there. He also faces trial on charges of refusing induction into the armed forces.

The official version of the massacre was that the students were "whipped up to a frenzy" by "outside agitator" Sellers, and that the police only shot to protect their lives in the face of repeated sniper fire from the campus. It is a scenario that many embattled officials have thought up to justify murder after the fact.

No one, including the FBI which had 30-40 agents working on the case for four months, has been able to verify that a single shot was fired at the police. The only policeman injured was struck by a piece of wood. On the other hand, a majority of the student victims were shot in the back and some were even struck in

the soles of the feet as they lay flat on the ground attempting to duck under the barrage of bullets.

Henry Smith, one of the students who died, was shot five times, beaten with a rifle butt by police and dragged down a hill.

During the May 1969 trial of 9 highway patrolmen charged with violating the civil rights of the students they shot, Federal Judge J. Robert Martin refused to allow a picture of Henry Smith's body to be introduced as evidence on the grounds that it was "crude." The patrolmen were all acquitted.

White Orangeburg was prepared for the Sellers trial. A National Guard unit was on alert, the streets around the courthouse were blockaded off, and a solid row of uniformed highway patrolmen formed a human barrier between the participants in the trial and the many spectators, most of them black. Defense attorneys tried to get the case removed to a federal court on the grounds that Sellers could not get a fair

almost totally ruined with few places left for an enemy to hide," Arnett's story came clattering over the Saigon teleprinter, "the GIs relaxed and began methodically searching through the ruins. One soldier gleefully ran from a burning Chinese noodle shop with his arms full of Cambodian brandy. A Vietnamese interpreter hauled a case of soft drinks to a small tank. Other GIs smashed open the door of a small wooden shop and discovered clocks, watches and electrical equipment inside..."

Before the story was relayed to U.S. newspapers which take the AP Service, all references to the looting at Snoul were deleted.

The foreign editor of AP's domestic newswire approved of the way Arnett had been edited; and according to the *AP Review*, "It is reported reliably that he added in a note to the desk, 'We can't let the Agnews seize upon this sort of thing.'"

And just to make perfectly clear what the foreign desk wanted from Saigon, the *AP Review* adds, the foreign editor cabled:

"WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF A HIGHLY CHARGED SITUATION IN UNI-STATES REGARDING SOUTHEAST ASIA AND MUST GUARD OUR COPY TO SEE THAT IT IS DOWN THE MIDDLE AND SUBDUES EMOTION SPECIFICALLY TODAY WE TOOK LOOTING AND SIMILAR REFERENCES OUT OF ARNETT COPY BECAUSE WE DON'T THINK IT'S ESPECIALLY NEWS THAT SUCH THINGS TAKE PLACE IN WAR AND IN PRESENT CONTEXT THIS CAN BE INFLAMMATORY."

## Gimmie shelter

By Gretchen Marcum

If there's going to be a real counter-culture, meeting the needs of food and housing are top-priority concerns. Attempts have been made recently in Lexington to organize in both.

The Peoples' Food Collective is all set to begin operating on a limited basis as a food co-operative. PFC is called a collective rather than a co-op to skirt a peculiar Kentucky statute which allows only producer co-operatives and prohibits consumer co-ops.

PFC's long-range goal is a full-fledged grocery store, but lack of money and resources makes that impractical for now. However, PFC does have a three-phase program designed to accomplish that eventually.

Phase one, a purchasing club for members, should begin operating soon. PFC will make mass purchases from wholesalers for members. At present, the Collective plans to handle only nonperishable items and perhaps bread and eggs.

During its second phase, PFC will continue operating as a purchasing agent but will deal in all kinds of foods. Hopefully, a grocery store open to the community will follow.

Those interested in joining PFC may do so by filling out membership forms available in the UK Student Government office. There is a membership fee—\$3.30 per member-unit per year. (A "member-unit" is any group of people who turn in their orders together). If you wish, you can pay your membership fee at the rate of 30 cents a month.

Of course, how successful PFC will be depends on the level of participation it gets from those it hopes to serve. So join. And maybe volunteer to do some work.

It's already clear that PFC is for real because officials at the Kroger store near campus, a student ghetto rip-off, are uptight. For years they've been selling unsold and unfresh produce from their high-rent district sister stores at mark-up prices. Now that students are organizing, they've offered to discuss "food problems."

A proposed Tenants' Union has met with problems similar to the PFC's: lack of money and experience but plenty of legal hassles (Tenants' unions, as well as consumer food co-ops, are illegal in Kentucky).

In addition to these problems, however, it encountered one more—little apparent interest on the part of student tenants. Five people showed up for the organizational meeting—and that's hardly

## AP reviewed

NEW YORK (LNS)—Some angry employees of the Associated Press—some of this country's two major news services—have started a review which criticizes AP news reporting and explains from the inside how the giant corporation decides what news American readers ought to know. The dissidents are distributing their new publication, the *AP Review*, among fellow employees and offering it to the general public.

In its second edition, published September, 1970, the *AP Review* describes the process by which a Vietnam War story by AP correspondent Peter Arnett was edited. The following are excerpts from the *AP Review* story:

Peter Arnett is a veteran war correspondent who has covered Vietnam almost from the start of American involvement there. He has earned two Pulitzer Prizes for his war coverage. His integrity and ability are universally noted among news people. Arnett was with a unit of 25 American Sheridan tanks when they rolled into the Cambodian town of Snoul on May 6.

"American tanks captured the Cambodian plantation town of Snoul Wednesday morning after U.S. airstrikes destroyed 90% of it. The American soldiers celebrated the victory by tearing down the Cambodian flag over the district capital and looting the few shops still undamaged" Arnett reported... After the U.S. troops "found the town