



WILLIAM PEPPER

William Pepper started his May 4th talk at Harris Hall by describing Vietnam as a land of quietly absorbing beauty and the Vietnamese people as quiet, gentle, and dignified. Then he spoke about the effect of war on that small country and those tiny people. He detailed the American "scorched earth" policy which declares much of Vietnam open target area and calls for the bombardment of villages where there are suspected Viet Cong. Peasants are removed by force from unpacified villages and sent to camps, while their huts and fields are burned and destroyed. The idea is to render whole sections of the country not only uninhabited but uninhabitable for the foreseeable future.

As the earth is scorched, many of the people die. While government and military spokesmen have continuously talked of winning the hearts and minds of the people, most authorities will admit that the ratio of civilian to military dead is ten to one. These civilians, Mr. Pepper stressed, are mostly children. Citing UNESCO figures, he estimated that "upwards of seventy per cent of the civilian population in rural Vietnam is fifteen or younger." Adults, usually including the women, are fighting on one side or the other. Then the mightiest nation in the world, said Pepper, is using its might against children.

The speaker noted that it is not always possible to say which side is responsible for some of the injuries he and others have seen. The burned children, though, are marked as an American responsibility, because napalm and white phosphorus are manufactured only by the United States. Describing the gruesomely damaged children he saw, he agreed with Dr. Richard Perry, author of the January Redbook article, that one can never be prepared for the sight of napalm injuries.

William Pepper discussed Dr. Howard Rusk's widely circulated assertion that he never saw a single case of burns due to napalm, though he visited twenty hospitals in South Vietnam. Mentioning that Rusk had spent only a week in Vietnam, he said he wished Dr. Rusk could have been with him, or with Martha Gellhorn, whose article appeared in the January Ladies Home Journal, or with David McLanahan, or with Dr. Perry, or with a number of other distinguished doctors who have toured in Vietnam. One of these physicians reported seeing the only four survivors in a village of 3000 burned by white phosphorus. The four, their bodies still smoking, were brought to him, but died within ten minutes.

Pepper cited a speech he heard Dr. Rusk make at the New York Hilton over a year ago, in which the doctor expressed his concern over the massive devastation occurring in Vietnam. He stated his opinion that Rusk had allowed himself to be used by proponents of the war, and added that, "the government is trying to keep from the people of the United States the simple truth" of American responsibility for massive injury, for decimation, for the burning of innocent women and children. These burned children are being hidden. He said that Committee of Responsibility personnel have been given and held to an itinerary, kept under twenty-four surveillance and "allowed to see only what the Military Assistance Command wants them to see."

The speaker described the "unceasing horror" of the medical situation in Vietnam, where even soap and water are not always available, and where physicians must stop to swat flies in the midst of an operation. He added that only a small number of the injured ever reach a hospital. He also talked about the two million people in the refugee camps and shelters, reminding the audience that seventy per cent of these refugees too are children. Living behind barbed wire, these children have one set of clothes and one meal a day, but no education, no sanitary facilities, and no health care. The situation in the orphanages is similar, and even insect bites become infected sores when children are dirty and in poor physical condition. Mr. Pepper went on to tell of the tens of thousands of children who live on the streets in urban areas, in packs, begging and stealing in the fight to survive.

The result of the United States military involvement in Vietnam, according to Pepper, will be nothing less than the



(PEPPER)

destruction of an ancient culture. This destruction is already well under way, as Americans alter the architecture, the language, and the social patterns. The basic family unit has almost disappeared. Hardly anyone who has grown up in Vietnam in the last twenty years has lived in an intact family setting. Juvenile delinquency, previously unknown in Vietnam, is constantly increasing. The suicide rate has gone up fifty per cent, and self-executions among groups of teenagers are not uncommon.

William Pepper also expressed his concern for the effect of the war on Americans and American society. When grenades are thrown into a bunker or huts are machine-gunned, the young Americans who must go in and remove the bodies find, often, that they have killed a group of children. "You don't do these things," Pepper stated, "and ever be the same again." Some of the soldiers break down, but most "perform the deed and rationalize it, follow the order and accept it." The conditioning to violence occurs in the United States too, as people see small amounts of devastation night after night on TV, but never seeing its magnitude they are not moved by it. Pepper described a war economy in the United States, run by a military-managerial clique and requiring conscription, which has harmed democracy. People, aware of their own powerlessness, have lost their sense of individual responsibility, and have come to regard as unbalanced those who feel strongly. The Vietnam war is "a symptom of an all-pervasive sickness in the society," said Pepper, voicing his fear that "should it go away the root illness will still be there."

What is needed, asserted Pepper, is revolution in this country, not a violent overthrow of the government, but a political revolution resulting in a de-centralization of power and massive social and economic reconstruction. The movement towards such a revolution, he added, is already underway. Things are happening in towns and cities across the nation, and about 1000 groups are moving to affiliate with the National Conference for New Politics, of which Pepper is the Executive Director. Over 500 communities will be involved in the "Vietnam Summer" project announced by Martin Luther King, Jr. William Pepper urged participation in the new politics here in Eugene.

M.B.

COPIES OF WILLIAM PEPPER'S JANUARY RAMPARTS REPRINTS ARE AVAILABLE FOR SALE AT THE HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER, 356 W. 8th.

#### SANCTUARY

The April 1967 Ramparts carries an important article by Donald Duncan, former "Green Beret," called "Sanctuary." All young men of draft age and their families should read and ponder the implications of this piece.

What is the effect upon American life of the Selective Service System? How many boys go to college only because they want a deferment? How many others are not sure what their motives are? What is the price in personal integrity paid by the draft age boy, as he struggles with his conscience and examines his motives? Who, in fact, is the draft-dodger -- the boy who leaves the country, or the one who seeks (often by faking illness or criminality) to avoid his so-called duty?

Why do we let the military and the super-patriots tell us that the draft is necessary, even for our ridiculously large military establishment? And why should a draftee or a man who volunteers to avoid that category be considered a more patriotic or valuable individual than the one who simply leaves the country?

Donald Duncan does not provide any short-cut solutions, but he will provide some answers to give to those who have refused to understand. Do read the article! G.B.

(Ramparts is available in the reading room at the Center).

NEWS ITEM IN THE EUGENE REGISTER GUARD, SUNDAY MAY 7, 1967, ENTITLED, "DELLENBACH SIDESTEPS WAR STAND"

The remarks of Representative John Dellenbach printed in this news item are symptomatic of a general failing in American democracy:

"The whole Vietnam situation is being run by the administration, not by Congress," said Oregon's newest congressman, a Republican from Medford.

"All we get to do is vote funds for the military; the policy has been set - a fait accompli - and all we get to do is sign the checks that go with it," Dellenbach added.

Moreover, lacking any policy-making role with respect to the war, congressmen know little more about the situation than what they read in the newspapers.

We all feel generally powerless and helpless in having any effect on national policy. To think, though, that power is so centralized that not even our congressional representatives feel they can make responsible decisions -- this is frightening. Information is available, however, if Representative Dellenbach would bother to read The New York Times or any of a number of works on how the United States got involved in Vietnam. When asked if he had discussed the war with Senator Hatfield, Representative Dellenbach said no, "because he wants to form a judgement independently."

This article about Representative Dellenbach illustrates, too, that we cannot rely on the men in power, or the experts, to make decisions that involve all of us. We all have to learn as much as possible, from as many sources as possible, and then voice our judgments. M.D.

#### VIETNAM: MYTHS AND REALITIES

A number of instructors and students at the University of Oregon will have given noon-hour lectures on Viet-Nam at the Free Speech platform, Monday-Friday, May 8-12. This teach-in will continue on Saturday, May 13, from 12-5 PM. Also, from sun-down Friday until sun-down Saturday there will be a fast for peace in Viet-Nam and in sympathy with those conscientious objectors who are being imprisoned for their refusal to fight in this war. All citizens are welcome to participate. The teach-in was organized by laymen -- not experts on Viet-Nam -- because they believe it is possible to discuss the facts of our involvement, to make judgments concerning these facts, and to influence public policy. M.D.

#### END THE DRAFT (S. 1275)

In the Sunday Oregonian Forum section of April 30, 1967, Senator Mark O. Hatfield stated reasons why a volunteer military system was practical, necessary and consistent with our "democracy." Hatfield sees the present draft system as an invasion of individual liberty. For other arguments that he presents, read the full article and the full text of (S. 1275) at the Human Rights Center.

Senator Mark O. Hatfield submitted a bill (S. 1275), March 14, 1967, the "Armed Forces Improvement Act of 1966" which would essentially do away with the draft and institute a professional army. Perhaps some recall Seymour Melman's discussions of this very matter during his most recent visit here. Melman and Hatfield may have exchanged ideas on this matter, for Melman expressed his desire to approach Hatfield with technical data that would make for a smooth transition from the present draft and military structure to one that would utilize many more civilians and an army only concerned with defense of our actual land area and would never be involved in any interventionary activity.

As this bill is a potential threat to the garrison state and an affirmation of a young man's right not to participate in military service, let us communicate with all our friends about bill (S.1275) so that in turn we can all contact every senator pleading with them to release this bill from committee hassles so that the merits of the bill can be fully explained on the floor of the senate. Let's mobilize the public so that this bill becomes law! END THE DRAFT! PASS SENATE BILL 1275! Z.B.



# Bulletin Board

Salem, Oregon

May, 1967

## VIETNAM DIALOGUE IN THE CHURCHES

"Vietnam Dialogue in the Churches: Why and How" will be explored in a workshop held at Portland's First Methodist Church Sunday May 7, 1967, from 2-8 pm.

Keynote speaker will be Father John Gianini, O.P., professor at Marylhurst.

A reaction panel will include:

Ronald J. Young, National Director of Youth Work for the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Richard Celsi, of Portland's John XXIII Council.

Discussion groups will center on the "How" of dialogue in the Churches. Some of the fodder for these sessions will be provided by a social psychiatrist on the panel, who will clarify the emotional factors which impede discussion of controversial issues in church groups. This person will also deal with these emotional factors as they appear during the course of the Workshop itself.

Registration for the Workshop will be \$1.25, including a light supper. Reservations should be in the hands of the Portland Council of Churches, 0245 S.W. Bancroft, Portland, Ore. 97201, no later than Friday noon, May 5, 1967.

## F.O.R. STUDENT DIRECTOR VISITS OREGON

Ronald J. Young, National Director of Youth Work for the Fellowship of Reconciliation, will speak in Oregon May 1-7.

Ron has served as an assistant minister under the Rev. Mr. James M. Lawson Jr. in Memphis, Tenn.; worked extensively in the civil rights movement in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama; visited the Dominican Republic three times during 1966; and become well-known as a reconciler in many areas.

Ron will be available in the following communities; local arrangements may be learned by contacting the persons named below:

Mon. May 1: Ashland: Vince Oredson

Tues. May 2: Eugene: Rev. Jay Rea, U of O Christian House

Wed. May 3: Corvallis, Monmouth, Salem: Henry Van Dyke, Corvallis

Thurs. May 4 and Friday, May 5:

Portland: Hideo Hashimoto, L&C College, Portland

Fri.--Sat. no engagements scheduled

Sun. May 7: Portland Workshop on

"Vietnam Dialogue in the Churches: How and Why." See separate article.

Ronald Young will be one of the Conference speakers at the Seaback F.O.R. Conference July 1-4, 1967. For details, see the enclosed brochure.



Word to F.O.R. group leaders from Alfred Hassler, National Executive Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, indicates that the South Vietnamese government is arresting "many persons" who have demonstrated for peace in Saigon, Hue, Dalat, and Da Nang. Among those arrested was Prof. (Miss) Cao Ngoc Phuong, one of the two persons who signed the letter found on page 3 of this issue of the BULLETIN BOARD.

Hassler urges "written or telegraphed protests against the arrests, directed to Premier Nguyen Cao Ky in Saigon, and President Lyndon B. Johnson in Washington;" and "widespread publicity about the arrests, and circulation of the students' letter," which appeared in the Review section of the New York Times, Sunday April 9, 1967.

The Vietnamese demonstrations began Easter Sunday, March 26, and were expected to culminate in large-scale protests during the week of April 9-16. "They represent the desperate desire of tens of thousands of South Vietnamese for peace," writes Hassler. "In the words of New York Post columnist James Wechsler, they may be the 'last desperate cry in the night' of the potential 'third force' in Vietnam that could make peace. Let us do all that we can to assure that their message is heard, and to save them personally from the harsh reprisals of which the South Vietnamese government is capable."

## NOTES FROM MT. ANGEL

During the week of April 6, an evening discussion on Vietnam featured two guest speakers.

Ken Cavanaugh, peace intern with the World Without War Council in Seattle, spoke on the background of the war. Beginning with the premise that US policy has consistently been based on misunderstandings of the real situation in Indochina, Mr. Cavanaugh traced our involvement in Vietnam from the Truman administration to the present.

Father John Gianini, O.P., of Portland, the second speaker, discussed the moral questions involved in the Vietnam conflict.

More than 400 Oregonians journeyed to San Francisco, the birthplace of the United Nations, to participate in the April 15 Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam. Hundreds of others participated in spirit and through their financial support. Oregon's participation was planned and coordinated by the Portland-based Society for New Action Politics (SNAP).

At the moment the Oregon group took its place in the line of march on San Francisco's Market St., the first contingent of marchers had just reached Kezar Stadium, our destination four miles away. Behind us, 20,000 more people had not yet begun to march.

Waiting our turn to join the line of march, we read the passing signs carried by the seemingly endless groups of marchers: Women for Peace, High School Students for Peace, Physicians, Psychiatrists, Medical Professionals, Teachers, Social Workers, Lawyers, Seminarians, Unions, Medical Centers, High Schools, Colleges, Churches... From Washington, Colorado, California, and Oregon came workers, students, mothers, babies, young and old; over 62,000 people, all deeply troubled and concerned about how to end this cruel, unjust war.

The capacity audience at Kezar Stadium heard in song and spoken word about the effects of the Vietnam War on various segments of the U.S. population, and of the need for continued and increased protests against the War. Among the speakers and singers were Julian Bond, Rabbi Abraham Feinberg, Mrs. Coretta (Martin Luther) King, Robert Scheer, Robert Vaughn, Paul Schrade, Judy Collins, Dr. Robert McAfee Brown, and Malvina Reynolds.

Three thousand miles away the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke for another 125,000 demonstrators at U.N. headquarters in New York City:

"I speak as an American to the leaders of my own nation. The great initiative in this war is ours. The initiative to stop it must be ours."

--Rith Frankel

(Mt. Angel cont'd.)

Tuesday evening meetings at the Seminary College are viewing the WWV series of programs on war and peace, followed by discussion. The series has been very well received. --Jim Coleman

## FEATURING: THE METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION (UNOFFICIAL)

The Methodist Federation for Social Action, an Unofficial Fellowship founded in 1907 by leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has among its objectives:

"To deepen within the Church the sense of social obligation and opportunity to study, from the Christian point of view, social problems and their solutions, and to promote social action in the spirit of Jesus. The Federation stands for the complete abolition of war. The Federation rejects the method of struggle for profit as the economic base for society and seeks to replace it with social-economic planning to develop a society without class or group discriminations and privileges."

The Federation believes that as an individual must "be born again," so too must society be "Born again" before World Peace can become a reality. With this as one of its objectives, the Federation carries on an extensive program of educational activities. Among these:

1. Regular Sunday evening forums from October to June, with such speakers as Dr. Harry Steinmetz, U. of Alberta, Canada; Mr. Charles Porter, former U.S. Congressman from Oregon; and Dr. Frances Herring of the U. of California, Berkeley.

2. Maintains a loan library for members of the Federation, with such works as D-F. Fleming's "The Cold War and its Origins;" Wilfred G. Burchett's "Vietnam North;" and Wg. Hinton's "Fanshen: Documentary of Revolution in a Chinese Village."

3. Raising funds for delegates to the Washington Consultation of CALCAV, the Annual Conference of the National Committee to Abolish HUAC, and the Spring Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam. Members and friends of the MFSA have helped organize and participated in all the peace demonstrations held in Portland, and were the first organization to display signs in a demonstration in defiance of Mayor Schrank and City Hall.

4. Distributing thousands of pieces of Peace literature through the mails and by leafletting on the streets and at public meetings.

5. Letter-writing parties, producing 20 to 40 messages on each occasion to elected officials and to the "Peoples' Column" of local papers on World Peace and related subjects.

6. Two-day Peace Workshop held each year for the past nine years with speakers and leaders of exceptional ability.

7. Cooperation with OPAGCC in publication of the Bulletin Board and in the State Fair project each summer.

8. Cooperation with the Society for New Action Politics (SNAP).

--Mark Chamberlin

## LETTER FROM VIETNAMESE STUDENTS

The following letter was addressed to American students who have protested American policies in Vietnam by representative students and professors at five South Vietnamese universities. It was signed by 70 well-known University leaders, and released to the American press on March 20. The Press has ignored it.

"Dear Fellow Students:

"We are students and professors from all the universities of South Vietnam (Saigon, Hue, Dalat, Can Tho and Van Hanh), who write to thank you for your action in trying to stop this terrible war in our country. We cannot act officially, as you did, because the universities here are not permitted by the government to express themselves freely. We have made petitions and appeals, but we cannot let our names be made public, because we would be arrested and imprisoned. That is the kind of society we live in here today.

"Nevertheless, we write to thank you for your actions and to plead with you to continue. We ask you to consider these facts:

"1. In South Vietnam cities the American power has become so great in support of the Ky government that no one can speak against the war without risking his life or his liberty.

"2. If it were not so, millions would speak out. The people of South Vietnam desperately want the war to end, but they are losing hope. They are not communists, but if the war does



(Letter from Vietnam, cont'd.)  
soon end, they will join the National Liberation Front because they see no other way out.

"3. Americans should not believe that they are protecting the South Vietnamese against communism. Most of us believe that the United States only wants to control our country in order to prepare for war with China.

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- M.F.S.A.-Methodist Federation for Social Action
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All copy for the BULLETIN BOARD AND FOR THE CALENDAR should be sent to Mrs. Elizabeth Rademaker, 960 Shipping St. N.E. Salem, Oregon by the 20th of the month.

"4. The present government of South Vietnam is not our government and is not representing our people. It was imposed on us by the United States, and is controlled by military men who fought for the French against the Vietnamese before 1954. If we were free to vote freely, that government would not last one day. We want a government of our own, not controlled by either side, so that we may be able to settle the problems of Vietnam by ourselves on the basis of national brotherhood: to negotiate peace with the National Liberation Front and North Vietnam, and negotiate the withdrawal of American troops with the United States.

"5. Do not believe that the danger of a Communist takeover justifies continuation of the war. We believe we are strong enough to form an independent government. The decision, however, should be ours, not yours, when it is our lives and our country that are being destroyed.

"6. We endorse the proposals outlined in the book written by our friend THICH NHAT HANH, Vietnam: Lotus In A Sea Of Fire, and ask your help in realizing them.

"Finally, we send you the best wishes of ours and also of the Vietnamese people.

"Done in Saigon, the 20th of February 1967."

(Signed by two leaders for seventy students and professors.)

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# PEACE & FREEDOM NEWS #3

NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM  
341 West Mifflin Street

September 6, 1965  
Madison, Wisconsin

## CONNECTICUT "CALL TO ACTION"

Several Connecticut peace groups-- CNVA, Yale-New Haven Committee for Peace in Vietnam, AFSC, W.E.B. DuBois and Promoting Enduring Peace --will sponsor an assembly similar to the Washington, Aug. 6-9 Assembly. The program is planned for September 18th at Bushnell Park in Hartford. Workshops will go on all day and will be followed by, at 4:00 P.M., a protest march ending at the capital building. Special workshops will be included on civil disobedience and on planning for the October 15th and 16th days of protest.

## DETROIT COMMITTEE - VIGIL PLANNED

The Detroit CENW and Detroit Women for Peace are co-sponsoring a march, rally and all night vigil on September 11th. Forty peace, church, labor, civil rights, political organizations and individuals have been asked to endorse this vigil. DCENW and ACME (Adult Community Movement for Equality) are re-evaluating their community action project and street rally held two weeks ago before moving out into other communities in the Detroit area.

## SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA PROTESTS VIET WAR

The San Jose Committee to oppose Intervention in Vietnam held a protest rally on Monday, August 30th. Speakers included Horace Cayton, sociologist and author of Black Metropolis; Glenn Taylor, former United States Senator from Idaho; and Carol Shelley, a Berkeley student.

A petition was circulated by the San Jose Peace Center asking President Johnson to bring all troops home from Vietnam and the Dominican Republic and to guarantee the right of each nation to live under a government of its own choosing.

## CONTRIBUTIONS URGENTLY NEEDED

We would like to thank all those individuals and groups who have already sent contributions to the National Co-ordinating Committee. We must repeat, however, that more money is still needed. We would like to be able to count on our own readers for financial aid to keep this committee going. Please, if you have not already done so, send any amount to the National Co-ordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam, 341 West Mifflin St. Madison, Wisconsin. (Checks should be made payable to the National Co-ordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam.)

## NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

Chairman - Frank Emspak  
Staff - Ray Robinson, Jr.  
Andra Lichtenstein  
Rena Leib

## REPORT ON THE SOUTH

by Ray Robinson, Jr.

### Natchez, Mississippi

Natchez is a very tense, small rural town with a population of 5,000. Last year the mayor spoke out against violence and denounced the Klu Klux Klan over radio and T.V. This brought the Klan out in force, and they bombed his home and shot up a Freedmen House.

Last week a bomb was placed under the car hood of a local leader of the civil rights movement. The tension grew higher and wider. Deacons from Louisiana came to Natchez to speak at a mass meeting. Negroes began arming themselves. Charles Evers, State Field Secretary for the NAACP warned the Klan about coming into the Negro neighborhood since the Negroes would protect themselves by any means necessary.

The mayor then put into effect an injunction against all civil rights marches. The Negroes began picketing his stores. (The mayor owns four Natchez stores.) Because of the heightened tension, Governor Paul Johnson put National Guard units on stand-by duty.

Charles Evers then called off the march that was to take place Wednesday, September 2nd "because we are outnumbered." But the people planned to have their march as hostile whites had been walking around the town with guns.

When Evers made the announcement that the march would be called off, there was quite a bit of hissing and booing and name-calling, such as "Uncle Tom" and "March, march, march." When the troops started coming through the Negro neighborhood, chants were shouted out such as "Why aren't you in Vietnam?" The guards were fully equipped with gas masks, rifles, and fixed bayonets ready for action. SNCC plans to march today, Sept. 3rd, to the downtown area.

### Flymouth, N.C.

A march in Plymouth, N.C. has been postponed because of the tension that has mounted in this small town. Local leader, Golden Frinks said orders to delay the demonstration came from the SCLC office in Atlanta. The local leader said that the march would be held Sept. 3rd.

### MFDP

On August 30th, Mississippi Congressmen filed motions that the MFDP challenge be dismissed. The Jackson Daily, reported that Orman Burleson of Texas, Chairman of the House Administration Committee, will also introduce a motion on Sept. 14th about the Challenge dismissal. MFDP thinks that it will be very important that Congressmen get as much mail and telegrams as possible along with phone calls, so that the illegally elected Mississippi Congressmen can be un-seated.

## CHELSEA, N.Y. COMMUNITY ACTION

Chelsea CEVWN is continuing its activities of door-to-door canvassing, information tables, and open community meetings. It is co-operating with other local peace groups in the 19th District to pressure Cong. Farberstein to hold neighborhood hearings. The committee is considering support of radical candidates in future elections.

## ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITY IN NEW YORK CITY

The May 2nd Movement, the N.Y. Workshop in non-violence, and the N.Y. Committee to End the War have been leafletting induction centers. The leaflet is composed of statements and letters of dissident G.I.'s.

An intensive anti-induction campaign on city college campuses is planned for the coming fall semester.

NEW YORK WORKSHOP IN NON VIOLENCE  
SEPT. 22-24

(more information on p.10)

The N.Y. workshops in non violence will consist of demonstrations, each concentrating on a specific aspect of U.S. policy in Vietnam. Examples are the burning of villages, prevention of elections, etc. The demonstrations will culminate in an all night sing out in Carnegie Hall. (The sing out was planned by a group of folk singers this summer at the Newport Folk Festival.)

## NEW YORK COMMITTEE SPEAKERS HARRASSED

New York Committee community speakers have been met with increasing harrassment lately. The committee is trying to take legal action designed to ensure police protection.

Last week the Philadelphia committee reported that they too had difficulty in getting a theater in which to hold a rally and show a film made by the MLP.

## NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL FRIENDS OF SNCC

N.Y. high school friends of Sncc is planning a multi-issue peace, civil rights meeting of high school students. There is a possibility that a kind of regional high school Union will be formed.

AN ITEM TO REMEMBER WHEN READING  
THOSE OFFICIAL FIGURES ON VIETCONG  
CASUALTIES

"Vietcong casualty figures have always been difficult to pinpoint. As the Communists withdrew from Quangnai last Monday, U.S. jet bombers pounded the hills into which they were headed. Many Vietnamese--one estimate was as high as 500--were killed by the strikes. The American contention is that they were Vietcong soldiers. But three out of four patients seeking treatment in a Vietnamese hospital afterward for burns from napalm, or jellied gasoline, were village women."

(Jack Langguth from Saigon in the New York Times June 6th)

NEW YORK POLITICAL ACTION-MAYORALITY  
CAMPAIGN, RYAN HEARINGS

The New York Committee to End the War in Vietnam has shown that community work can be extremely effective. They have helped to force Congressman William Ryan to take onto consideration Vietnam and Civil Rights sentiment in New York. Immediate success came when they forced Ryan to open his Vietnam hearings to the community. Their success can be measured by the change Ryan's position has undergone.

Ryan has been forced into making statements calling for an immediate cease fire, negotiations with the liberation front, and freezing of all military positions. While it is true that a committee composed of liberals, peace, and civil rights people could not be set up, the New York Committee work has shown that gains can be made at the grass roots level by going directly to the constituency in an organized manner.

The New York Committee has not endorsed Ryan or the Democratic Party. They are, however, inviting all candidates to use their sound trucks as a forum for discussion on the issue of Vietnam.

NEW YORK RALLIES AGAINST THE WAR  
SEPT. 12th and OCT. 16th

The NYCEWV, the DuBois Clubs, and perhaps the WSP will sponsor a rally based on the community work the three groups have done during the summer in the city. Marches will start in the neighborhoods in which the groups have worked. The lines of march will converge on some central point, quite probably the U.N.

On Oct. 16th, a rally co-sponsored with the Teachers' Committee to End the War in Vietnam and the Welfare Workers Committee will be held at either Carnegie Hall or City Center. The focus of the rally will be on community organizing.

## DOES THE SOVIET UNION NEED PEACE?

"The Soviet Union has got to have peace because after almost 50 years it is still a developing country, one that needs to put all its resources into supplying the elementary requirements of its people."

"Prices are high. And, even taking into account free medical care and insignificant rents, wages are low. Moscow is full of soldiers who could be useful in production."

"One Soviet official described to me his hopes for Soviet education and then said, 'As long as we have to spend billions of rubles on armaments, these plans can never be carried out.'"

(Robert M. Hutchins in the Madison, Wisconsin Capital Times, Sept. 2, 1965)

Do we have your correct address? If not, please let us know.

#### LOS ANGELES VIETNAM PROTEST ACTIVITIES : Community and Anti-Draft Action Planned

There are several groups in the Los Angeles area working more or less together on a number of programs. Current sentiment seems to be against further conventional demonstrations and centrally held educational programs since they draw mainly those who are already committed against the war. Groups are thinking of new ways in which to act in co-ordination with the October 15th and 16th days of protest. In terms of money and people it is impractical for them to attempt to conduct massive civil disobedience. Discussion is therefore centering around the use of those dates to launch full scale community work and the anti-draft program.

The anti-draft program, being primarily developed by SDS in co-ordination with WSP and the AFSC, will take much of its direction from the type of thinking outlined in the recent proposal from Todd Gitlin and Mike Locker. The SDS groups on several L.A. area campuses will be setting up tables distributing literature about CO status and other means of avoiding the draft. Particular targets will be such recruiting programs as Armed Forces weeks with possible protests staged when large displays of military hardware appear on the campuses.

WSP and AFSC are setting up informative programs to give legal advice not only to those who may desire to refuse the draft, but also to those who organize such programs and may face ultimately serious charges from the government. It is hoped that those who chose to refuse the draft will then become organizers to reach others who may desire to do so but are uncertain about their course of action. Such people would probably also be involved in leafletting at recruiting centers and induction stations. They might also, in refusing to fight in Vietnam, declare their willingness to serve at home in community anti-poverty projects or similar domestic priorities. In co-ordination with this youth-based activity conducted by SDS, WSP might conduct mothers' marches, while the CEWVN, breaking its membership down by areas, would hold neighborhood meetings where people seek to discuss the war.

#### MINNESOTA COMMITTEE PRINTS NEW LEAFLET

##### "SUPPORT THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT"

In order to reach the larger and larger numbers of people who are becoming opposed to the war in Vietnam, the Committee has a new leaflet designed for large scale distribution in Minnesota. The leaflet which is entitled "Support the Anti-War Movement", describes the formation of the committee, its purpose and its reasons for opposing the war. It also describes briefly some of its activities. The first mass distribution of the leaflet was at the Minnesota State Fair on August 29th. About 5,000 copies were distributed at that time.

SEND CONTRIBUTIONS NOW!!!

#### TEACH-IN AND SOLVE-IN SCHEDULED BY NEW YORK EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE FOR SEPTEMBER 17th AND 18th

Speakers both pro and con on present U.S. policy will seek answers to such questions as: Is radical dissent possible in America today? If we are to achieve a great society, should all governmental, organizational and institutional restrictions on advocates of communism and other radical dissenters be dropped right now? To what extent has the suppression of radical dissent affected the tenor of all opposition? What are the effective limits of free speech today? Is the first Amendment enough? The first teach-in of the new academic year will be held at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Seventh Ave. at 33rd St, Friday September 17, at 8 p.m. on Constitution Day. On the following day there will be solve-in workshops sessions at which plans for action will be studied. Each session will be \$1.50 at the door. Information can be obtained from Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, 421 Seventh Ave., NYC, 10001.

#### DEMONSTRATION FOR MITCHELL PLANNED

On September 7 a demonstration took place in New Haven, Connecticut in support of David Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell, who has refused induction, is basing his case on the Nuremberg Laws which assert that all citizens of a country are ultimately responsible to humanity above the commands of military and political "orders." The Laws say that ignorance, obedience to orders, fear, or coercion are not adequate excuses for crimes against humanity. The defendant claims that the war in Vietnam is a crime against humanity.

The fact that the motion to dismiss the case will probably be denied is not important. What is important is that each situation should be built into a challenge of government policies. The demonstration of support for Mitchell was one challenge. A legal attack on the constitutionality of the draft law is another type of challenge, as is the disruption of induction procedures by prospective draftees.

#### THE NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE NEEDS YOUR HELP

THIS IS YOUR NEWSLETTER. If you want it to succeed then you must let us know what changes you want in it. You must also send us articles on a weekly basis about what is going on in your area. Please include in your description the type of activity, i.e. strategy or tactics, whether or not you think it was successful, and any ideas you may have for improvement of the program. Articles on the subject of Vietnam, the U.S. policy makers, the assumptions of U.S. policy and how policy is made are also welcome.

The National Co-ordinating Committee is a communications and co-ordination body. In order to do either we must have your cooperation.

NEW ENGLAND CNVA ANNOUNCES A SIX WEEK PROGRAM: THE CREATION OF A NONVIOLENT PEACEKEEPING CORPS--- WORKSHOPS AND EXPERIMENTS IN TRAINING

Dates: From October 17, 1965 to Nov. 27.  
Co-directors: Bob Swann and Paul Salestrom

Schedule and subject matter: Weekdays shall be used for reading, physical training, (also training in first aid) firefighting, and emergency relief work) and work within the New England CNVA program. Each weekend (Friday-Sunday) will be centered around two or more resource persons. One weekend will host theoreticians of nonviolent resistance; a second will feature individuals close to UN peace keeping operations; a third will concern the work on the UN's special agencies and voluntary organizations doing similar work, (and a 4th, consideration of the lessons learned by Peace Corps volunteers in the Dominican Republic; a fourth weekend will study in depth community development and power structures, with an eye to learning from SNCC and SDS activists how overseas programs can take on a political cutting edge.

Nonviolent Conflict Resolution: in the tradition of Ghandi and the Shanti Sena, an attempt will be made to integrate direct action with constructive program.

Three remaining weekends shall be devoted to concrete proposals, such as (1) that the groundwork of the World Peace Brigade be used to develop new freedom projects in southern Africa; (2) that Canada, Ireland, Sweden, India, Ghana and Nigeria, as countries which contribute Special Forces to the UN, be urged to consider the experimental formation of corps for that function which would receive training in nonviolence and would not carry arms; (3) that some of the program's participants take the initiative of declaring themselves an independent action or research unit, read to relate to moderate-sized conflict situations in, say Latin America. It is expected that other proposals will arise from participants and resource persons.

For further information, write NECNVA, RFD #1 Box 197B, Voluntown, Conn. Applicants will be sent a packet of preparatory reading and a questionnaire about their special areas of interest. Suggestions and criticism welcomed.

NSA PASSES RESOLUTION IN GENERAL SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT VIETNAM POLICY

In the final session of debate and voting at the National Student Association convention which ran in Madison, Wisconsin for the past three weeks, the large majority of delegates voted for a resolution in general support of the U.S. government position on Vietnam. However, they did call for a cessation of the bombings of North Vietnam, dependent on the actions of the North and the Viet Cong.

The primary debate centered upon whether or not to delete a passage which called upon the U.S. to remain in Vietnam in whatever way necessary to protect the right of self-determination of the South Vietnamese; this in spite of the fact that "liberals" spoke

for over an hour constantly stressing the point that indeed the U.S. presence in Vietnam was obstructing the basic right of self-determination.

Against deletion, conservatives generally echoed a stale and unintelligently supported containment policy. Not one person spoke on the floor in favor of immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. It should be noted that SDS and others worked to get a condemnation of U.S. policy in Vietnam and to get NSA to adopt a position calling for withdrawal of U.S. troops, but these efforts, strong though they were, did not succeed.

As the evening progressed it became continually more difficult to distinguish the "liberal" proposals from those of the further and far right. Before debate hardly got under way, issues were obscured and most of the delegates returned to their bridge games, in between naps and trips downtown for cokes and chicken dinners. It was evident that most delegates had their minds made up on the Vietnam question before it was even on the floor for debate.

NSA, recognized as a "legitimate" organization in high places and among the generally apathetic population, elated liberal factions earlier in the evening when it supported a resolution to allow Red China into the UN, a some what weak resolution condemning U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic, and a resolution with "strengthening amendments" in support of last year's student action at Berkeley as a legitimate and necessary form of protest. It should be remembered, however, that NSA took no concrete stand on Berkeley's protest at the time it was happening, and the resolution made no condemnation of administration or other state officials involved. This seems in keeping with the traditional NSA psyche of speaking softly and treading safely and securely on the toes of the government.

All in all, delegates left the final session of the convention full of the traditional NSA birthday cake and content that they had again done their patriotic duty in representing the students of this country.

NEED FOR EXTENSIVE POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS FOR CONGRESSIONAL SEATS

(The following is a portion of a letter received by the NCEWVN from Dr. Harry Klein of New Haven, Connecticut.)

"...Once the public understands what is happening and why, they are in a position to combat foreign and domestic policy constructively.

"The problem is how to get the issues to the polls and to harness their energy. The press and other communications media are no source of factual information. The government necessarily prefers secrecy, as such of it as it can maintain. The advertisements of various organizations and professional groups, letters to the editors, the demonstrations in Washington and elsewhere, and the teach-ins provide the only wellsprings of genuine value.

(continued on page 5)



LETTER FROM DR. KLEIN (Continued from page 4)

But I believe we need more intensive and extensive nodes in order to reach the people in greater numbers and more effectively and consequently influence the Government.

"My idea is to mount as many Congressional campaigns throughout the country as we possibly can. We must force the incumbents and their opponents to discuss the vital issues which they would otherwise avoid. Focusing on congressional offices involves all the states in greatest concentration. (Connecticut for example would have six simultaneous campaigns). We would have to think in terms of educating people by word of mouth; ringing doorbells; creating dialogue; while meetings everywhere and anywhere, so that we may circumvent the press which will tend to ignore us initially, hoping we'll go away, and the radio and the TV which we won't be able to afford. Eventually we will be given the essential publicity through press releases and equal time owing to the force of public opinion which we will be developing through human contact. We must direct our energies to recruiting support and strength through education and instruction, so that the public can be alerted to the entire gamut of anticipated reactions of the opposition and thereby develop their own determination, vigor, resistance and militancy.

Since our financial resources are most limited, nil when compared to what the opposition can pour in, we can use to effective advantage the literature and resource material of peace groups, labor unions, student organizations, civil rights movements, etc.

A coordinating group can hold the campaigns together--not to make multi-copies, but rather to maintain a cohesiveness so that the total national effort is greater than the sum of its parts.

The immediate work that a key group in each congressional district must do, once it takes root, is to find out what the local election laws are; how to work within a political party; what is the requisite number of signatures to get on the ballot independently, and accomplishing this as part of the total campaign without the likelihood of being disqualified at the last moment through 'legal' machinations. I see all these steps taking place concurrently with the people, as part of the all-encompassing operation. It will be a learning process for all of us."

#### NEW ADDRESS

The National Co-ordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam is now located at 341 West Kiffin St., Madison, Wisconsin, 53703. Please address all correspondence to this address.

#### NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE PLANS STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING SEPT. 19 & 20

The steering committee of the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam will meet for two days in Ann Arbor Michigan on September 19th and 20th.

The agenda will include a discussion of plans for October 15th and 16th, the proposed National Convention to be held in November, how to increase cooperation between peace groups, and how to cooperate with civil rights groups to bring the issue of Vietnam to the people living in the South. The agenda is not final and other problems, such as how the committee can work better, finances, and implementation and proposals of the anti-draft fight will be discussed.

At present we expect a representative from each of the groups represented in Washington in August, as well as a number of people from other local groups who have called and asked to come. In addition, individuals active in national organizations, in trade unions, and in civil rights have also indicated that they would like to attend.

This newsletter will feature a summary of the meetings. If you are a representative of a local group and would like more information, please let us know by writing or calling us here in Madison.

#### DODGER LAND DEAL MAY HAVE LED TO LOS ANGELES RIOTS

by Drew Pearson

Washington-- Attention John J. McCone, Chairman of the California commission to investigate the Los Angeles race riots:

"In your effort to get to the cause of the recent race riots, may I respectfully suggest that you probe the long range effect of the fiasco which switched Chavez Ravine from a low-cost housing project to the home of the Dodgers Baseball team. I think you will find that 3,300 ill-housed families were kicked out of their homes on the excuse of putting up a new, modern public housing project. Instead their land was turned over to the one-time Brooklyn Dodgers, and part of the evicted families went to swell the already overcrowded area of Watts.

You will also find that someone high up in Los Angeles real estate circles presented "gifts" of \$57,570 to the late City Councilman Ed Davenport to switch his vote against the public housing project in favor of the Dodgers baseball team." (Drew Pearson, the Madison, Wisconsin Capital Times, September 2, 1965).

#### TAPES AVAILABLE OF BERKELEY TEACH-IN

Tapes including Norman Mailer, Isaac Deutscher, M.S. Aronson, Paul Potter, Staughton Lynd, I.F. Stone and Dick Gregory are now available. They can be obtained by writing to Radio Station KPFA, Shattuck Ave, Berkeley, California.

## THE FOREIGN POLICY OF MC GEORGE BUNDY

By Howard Schonberger

As the war in Vietnam competes with the moonson in ferocity, world concern over American foreign policy grows: White House aide Jack Valenti claims to sleep more comfortably these nights, because Lyndon Johnson is President, but even some of the administration's strongest supporters are beginning to writhe in the prickly bed of the Johnson consensus. Johnson's very style and tone, to say nothing of his policies, have become a source of dismay. The irascibility, moodiness, and thin skin of the President are already legendary, and his advisors seem only to lend weight to the already heavy hand of their chief. Of the important advisors, McGeorge Bundy has a peculiar fascination for the academic community. A former professor and Dean of Students at Harvard, Bundy appears at his most arrogant and brash in confrontations with students and professors. But as infuriating to his critics as he is praiseworthy to his supporters, Bundy has been subjected to more public harschach tests than to careful considerations of his foreign policy. Bundy must first be viewed as an intelligent and systematic student and maker of American foreign policy who has so much influence on Johnson precisely because of his experience and talents in diplomacy.

Bundy's biographies of Henry L. Stimson (Secretary of State for Hoover and Secretary of War for Roosevelt during World War II) and Dean Acheson (Secretary of State for Truman), provide valuable clues to the grotesque shape our present Vietnam policy is taking. The central argument advanced here is that, until the promulgation of the Hite Paper (Feb. 1965), Bundy conceived of the war in Vietnam as one of communist subversion similar to the communist subversion in China, the Philippines, and other southeast Asian countries after World War II. Drawing on Acheson's policies, Bundy recommended to Kennedy and Johnson, that the proper response to the communist activity in Vietnam was military and financial aid to the Saigon government in sufficient quantity to turn the tide of war and crush the National Liberation Front. The heart of Bundy's Far Eastern policy, as it had been of Acheson's, was the recognition of the limits to the effectiveness of American assistance. The United States could not furnish the determination, will or loyalty of the Vietnamese people to the Saigon government. American assistance could only be effective when it was the "missing component"--to use Acheson's words, in a situation which might otherwise be solved.

Bundy's approval of Acheson's doctrine of the "missing component" as applied to the Philippines and China is important for understanding U.S.-Vietnam policy, because in the Philippines, the policy attained its stated objective, while in China it did not. For the Philippines, Acheson recommended the continuation of economic aid and a program of internal reform to bolster the economy and crush the threat of the communist-supported Huk rebellion. In Acheson's view, the Philippine government made many mistakes, but American money and counsel had supplied the "missing components" in combatting communist subversion. China was different. Though Acheson has been vilified for losing China to the Communists, he had, in fact, supported increasing military and financial aid to Chiang Kai Shek, up to the point where American combat troops and U.S. government administrative agencies were considered necessary to prevent the collapse of the Nationalists. The choice confronting Acheson and the State Department in 1947, was between qualitatively changing American policy by committing combat troops, and effectively taking over China, or, following out the logic of the doctrine of "missing components", concede that we had won the war in spite of all that the U.S. could do to help Chiang, short of direct involvement.

Bundy and other policy makers always hoped to avoid, in Vietnam, the Hobson's choice which Acheson had faced in China in 1947. The Hoover Vietnam would be another Philippines, or Burma, or Thailand--but instead, the terrifying ghost of another China loomed before them. When Dien Bien fell to hold the line, the U.S. engineered his downfall, and began the fruitless search for a leader who could survive long enough to rally the people to resist the Communist advance. But all to no avail. By February, 1965, the U. S. had come to the same fork in the road it had faced in China, in 1947. Either the U.S. had to give up the Saigon government, and watch it fall to the NLF, or it had to qualitatively shift its policy, by directly involving American combat troops, and commencing air raids against North Vietnam.

Probably it was Mc George Bundy who disingenuously convinced President Johnson to take this latter step, by representing it, not as a shift in policy, but as a continuation of an old policy. This involved a change in the definition of the war, and the relevant historical analogies from which to draw on for policies and intellectual comfort. The principle document for understanding this shift is the Hite Paper of February, 1965. Instead of a war of basically communist subversion, the Hite Paper defines it as one of "simple aggression from the North". Moreover, this analysis is made

(continued, page 9)

PEOPLE AND ORGANIZATIONS IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE  
 Members of the Steering Committee are marked with an asterisk.

- (National Co-ord Office:  
 311 West Mifflin  
 Madison, Wisc.  
 608- 255-7512 )
- Ad Hoc Committee on Vietnam  
 2806 A Derby St., Berkeley, California
- Aronowitz, Stanley\*  
 656 W. 152nd St., New York, N.Y. 10032
- Bergen Committee to End the War in Vietnam  
 1343 Trafalgar St., Teaneck, New Jersey #7666
- Berkeley, Dave\*  
 c/o Dept. of Physics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
- Bobrick, Edy\*  
 Austin, Texas
- British Council for Peace in Vietnam  
 c/o Lord Brockway, House of Lords, London S.W. 1, England.
- Brooklyn College Committee to End the War in Vietnam  
 240 Crown St., Brooklyn, NY. 11225.
- Californians for Peace in Vietnam  
 Box 3806, Stanford, California.
- Cambridge-Boston Citizens' Committee to End the War in Vietnam (Tom Schwetzer\*)  
 241 River St., Cambridge 39, Mass.
- Canadian American Rally on Vietnam  
 5411 Ravenna Ave NE, Seattle, Washington.
- Cawood, Patrick\*  
 1853 Lamont St. NW, Washington, D.C. 387-1571
- Chapman, Vern\*  
 c/o Millersville State Teachers College, Millersville, Pa.
- Chicago Committee to End the War in Vietnam (Earl Silbar\*)  
 1103 East 63rd St., Chicago, Illinois. 312- 752-5293
- Chicago Peace Council  
 910 West Irving Park Rd., Chicago, Illinois.
- Ciesielski, Dennis\*  
 1524 A E. Park Pl., Milwaukee, Wisc. 964-0586
- Cincinnati Committee to End the War  
 8 Westview St., Dayton, Mass.
- Cleveland Citizens' Committee for Peace in Vietnam  
 1334 Oakridge Dr., Cleveland Heights, Ohio
- Committee to End United States Intervention in Vietnam  
 918 Buchanan St., San Francisco, Calif.
- Dayton Area Committee for Peace in Vietnam (Ann Perry\*)  
 133 W. Whiteman, Yellow Springs, Ohio 767-3671
- Delaware County Committee for Peace in Vietnam  
 33 Plush Mill Road, Wallingford, Pa.
- Dellinger, Dave\*  
 5 Beekman Pl., New York, N.Y.
- Detroit Committee to End the War in Vietnam (Larry White\*)  
 1101 W. Warren Ave., Detroit, Mich. 832-4791
- End the Draft  
 150 Crown St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11225 778-5935
- Fusco, Lis\* Box 469, Sidon, Mississippi.
- Height-Ashbury Vietnam Project  
 734 A Natoma St., San Francisco, Calif.

(continued on page 8)

Heisler, Rob\* New York Lucie Club, 154 Fifth Ave. Rm. 526, NYC.

Hill, Lon\* 2520 1/2 Melpomene, New Orleans, La.

Inter-University Committee for a Public Hearing on Vietnam  
PO Box 1383, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Lower East Side Mobilization for Peace (Irvin Weinin\*)  
172 E. 4th St., New York City.

Lynd, Staughton\* 25 Court St., New Haven, Conn.

Madison Committee to End the War in Vietnam (Frank Susspak\*)  
1114 St. James St., Madison, Wisc.

Martin, Joe\* c/o SNCC 762 Wall St. McComb, Mississippi.

McDonald, Mel\* SDS Vietnam Staff, 1103 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Illinois

Miller, Bill\* 429 Patton Ave., Sound Brook, N.J. 201-356-0414

Minnesota Committee to End the War in Vietnam (Larry Seigle\*)  
1819 16th Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

New England CNVA  
RFD #1 Box 197E, Voluntown, Conn. 203-376-9970

New Haven-Yale Committee for Peace in Vietnam (David Kartz\*)  
1321 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

New York Committee to End the War in Vietnam (Sue Schwartz,\* Dave Gilbert\*)  
1155 Broadway Rm 412, New York City. 889-5793

Orange County Emergency Committee (Nadya Spassenk\*)  
RFD #1, Box 717, Woodstock, N.Y.

Parris, Bob\*, 519 Independence Ave. SE, Washington, D.C.

Patch, Penny\* Box 654 Batesville, Mississippi.

Peace Center of Miami 1185 Sunset Dr., Coral Gables, Florida.

Philadelphia Area Committee to End the War in Vietnam (Robin Malsal\*)  
228 S. Duckingham Pl., Phila., Pa. 19104

Pittsburg Committee to End the War in Vietnam (Vivki Cooper\*)  
715 Copeland St., Pittsburg, Pa. 412-621-8533

Racine-Kenosha Committee to End the War in Vietnam  
P.O. Box 25, 5218 8th Ave., Kenosha, Wisconsin

San Francisco Women for Peace Box 2364, San Francisco, Calif. 94126

San Jose Peace Center 235 N. 1st St., San Jose, Calif.

Sapir, Marc\* 315-5 Stanford Village, Stanford, Calif.

Shenberger, Neil\* 461 State St., Lancaster, Pa.

Southern Student Organizing Committee (Sherry Myers\*)  
Box 6403 Nashville, Tennessee. 615-256-6058

Stanford Committee for Peace in Vietnam Box 2584 Stanford, Calif.

Stanford Vietnam Newsletter Box 4525 Stanford, Calif.

Teachers' Committee for Peace in Vietnam 5 Beelman St. NYC

Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Student Faculty Committee to End the War in Vietnam  
1524 A. E. Park Place, Milwaukee, Wisc.

Vietnam Ad Hoc Committee (Joe Gross\*) 406 Wilder Hall, Oberlin Ohio

Vietnam Day Committee (Jerry Rubin\*)  
2502 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley 4, Calif.

Wedleigh, Larry\* 17th SE Ash, Reed College, Portland, Oregon. 235-6329

Zaretsky, Eli\* 425 Neptune Ave., Apt. 9D., Brooklyn, N.Y.



CHICAGO CEWU -- DEATH MARCH PLANNED  
TEMPORARY PLANS FOR OCTOBER 15th and 16th

The Chicago CEWU will hit area campuses at registration urging students to work with existing groups and to set up new committees. On September 18th they are planning to have a "Death March" with ghouliah masks and loud drums through the downtown area.

Alternative plans for October 15th and 16th call for a student strike on Friday the 15th with simultaneous discussions on Vietnam and campus questions. On Saturday the 16th they plan to have marches from all participating campuses to a central area for a rally, possibly to join and converge on the induction center.

STANFORD, CALIFORNIA -- ACTIVITIES

The Stanford Committee for Peace in Vietnam is working on a number of projects for the fall. These include suggestions of speakers and programs to the University Speakers Series and to the Student Political Union, organizing regular noontime programs (speeches, anti-war satirical drama, folk singing, etc.), an anti-war movie series, open discussions on the connection of the University with the war (Stanford leases land to the "defense" industry), an anti-draft program, a mobile teach-in and speakers bureau for the high schools and junior colleges in the area, and perhaps a collection of non-military supplies to be sent to the Viet Cong.

Californians for Peace in Vietnam, another Stanford Peace group, is essentially composed of faculty members who have taken it upon themselves to raise the money for putting spot announcements against the war on radio. They have collected \$1,000 so far, and KPFA, the local Pacific station (listener donated) is donating time and talent in cutting the tapes.

Graduate students in the political science department at Stanford also publish an informational newsletter. It is a digest of news stories from the American and foreign press concerning Vietnam, rather than a forum for student opinion. If people are interested in receiving this newsletter, either in single copies or in bulk, contact Stanford Vietnam Newsletter, Box 4525, Stanford, Cal.

THE RADIO IS FREE - TRY TO USE IT

In many cities "talk" shows are becoming increasingly popular. Perhaps in your own town people can call each day and discuss the issue of Viet Nam over the air.

Furthermore, on many shows it is possible to announce in detail what your group is going to do in the coming week.

(McGeorge Bundy continued from page 6) to appear the view of government all along. Thus Communist subversion had merely been the cutting edge of the aggressors from the North. In summary, though the fundamental nature of the Vietnam War did not change in February, the failure of America's policy, based on the doctrine of "missing components" has resulted in a redefinition of the war--a redefinition that was then represented as the definition from the start.

The importance of their intellectual juggling bears directly on the policies derived from it. For Bundy, it means dipping back into Stimson's hard line policies during the Manchurian crises of 1931-33, of Acheson's immediate response to the North Korean aggression of 1950. Then as now, it is the determination, will, and loyalty of the American people - to the American government, that is crucial -- not the determination, will and loyalty of the Asian peoples to their governments. Bundy's policy invokes treaty obligations, long-standing commitments, and the willingness to use every means available to stop the "agressors". Only the neo-isolationist critics of the academic world, who, like President Hoover, "do not like the notion of even un-spoken threats of war", stand in the way of the success of the Bundy policy. Aggressors in Vietnam can be ultimately napalmed, gassed, and even irradiated into submission--but critics at home insistently question and demand explanations of obvious truths.

For Bundy, the real enemy to American policy is not the Viet Cong or the North Vietnamese -- it is the professors who bring their protests before the American people. This is why Bundy is so testy and arrogant with the academic community. But only our continued protest may yet save the world from the disastrous course which he and the government are leading us.

MILWAUKEE COMMITTEE CONTINUES LEAFLET-  
ING AND PICKETING AT INDUCTION CENTERS

On Sept. 3rd, a group of concerned citizens again picketed and handed out fliers to the inductees who reported to the Milwaukee Induction Center. The purpose of the demonstration was to raise questions in the minds of the inductees to which they would hopefully demand answers. Each member of the demonstration represented himself alone. Some members were pacifists, some members of the Armed Forces Reserves, and some veterans.

A member of the Mil. Comm., David Russell will be reporting for induction in the near future. At that time he will pass out fliers on his beliefs as a conscientious objector and calling on his fellow inductees to join him in nonviolent protest.

Vivian Moser  
Dept. of Anthropology  
U. of Oregon  
Eugene, Oregon

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION  
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Page 10

**PROTEST AND LEAFLETING PLANNED FOR UPSTATE  
NEW YORK - OPEN HEARING HELD IN AUGUST**

The Orange County Committee to End the War in Vietnam is planning for the near future:

1. A daily picket down Broadway, the business section, in Newburgh, with leaflets. This will be after school every day.
2. Submitting articles to the local newspaper on Vietnam, nuclear dangers and the U.N.. Also a continuing of letters to the editor.
3. A debate on the war between John Dow (27th district), one of four votes against the \$700 million appropriations bill, and an unannounced prominent Republican.
4. Seminar with Senator Robert Kennedy on the dangers of nuclear arms.
5. Buying time on the local radio station to educate and urge alternative service in place of the draft.

On August 14th Joseph Resnick, 28th district, held an open hearing on Vietnam in Kingston, N.Y. Of several hundred thousand people who live in the district, about one hundred came to the hearing. Resnick claims he holds a middle-of-the-road position, namely, he supports President Johnson. The entire hearing was on tape which Resnick plans to take to the State Department for its edification on how his constituency feels about the war in Vietnam.

**NEW YORK WORKSHOP IN NON-VIOLENCE  
DEMONSTRATIONS - SEPTEMBER 22nd to 25th**

The New York Workshop in Non-Violence will sponsor a series of demonstrations to be followed by a seven hour sing-in for peace. Each demonstration will dramatize a specific reason for their opposition to the war in Vietnam. The schedule of events is as follows:

**Wednesday, September 22, 9:00 am  
PROTEST AMERICAN SUPPORT OF THE TOTAL-  
TARIAN GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM**

A walk from Washington Square Park, W. 4th St. and Sullivan St., to the U.S. Army Induction Center at 39 Whitehall St. About 12:30 pm, when the walk arrives at Whitehall St., there will be an attempt by those willing to face arrest to non-violently block the entrance of the building, symbolically intervening against American military support for the Saigon government. (Note: There will be a meeting Thursday, September 16th, 8:30 PM, at 5 Beekman St., rm. 1031, for everyone considering taking part in the sit-in.)

Thursday, September 23, 2:00 pm to 4:00 pm  
**PROTEST THE TORTURE AND SENSELESS KILLING  
OF CIVILIANS IN VIETNAM**

A vigil at 108th St. between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. (The location of both P.S. 155 and the Church of the Ascension School) Through this vigil they hope to communicate the idea that children just like the ones playing in this school yard are being killed by American soldiers and American weapons in Vietnam. There will also be intensive leafleting of the neighborhood.

Friday, September 24, 4:30 pm  
**PROTEST THE VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS BY THE  
UNITED STATES IN VIETNAM**

A walk from 24th St. and 7th Ave., location of the main Navy and Marine recruiting stations, the Defense Contract Credit Union, the U.S.I.A. and other military offices, to the United Nations, the symbol of mankind's hope for world peace.

Friday, September 24, 8:00pm to 3:00am  
**SING-IN FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM**

(Sponsored by the Sing-In for Peace in Vietnam Committee)

Part 1: 8:00pm to 11:00pm

Part 2: 12:00pm to 3:00am

Tickets for either part are \$2, \$2.50 and \$10.

Among the performers will be Theodore Bikel, Oscar Brand, Guy Carawan, Len Chandler, Judy Collins, Barbara Dane, Rev. Gary Davis, Ron Klirman, Logan English, The Greenbriar Boys, Paul Krassner, Tom Paxton, Bob Parris, Earl Robinson, Pete Seeger and others.

The sing-in will be followed at 3:30 am by a walk to Washington Square led by many of the performers.

Information about the demonstrations can be obtained from the New York Workshop in Non-Violence, 5 Beekman St., rm. 1031, New York, New York 10038, phone: 212-227-5535

**END THE WAR IN VIETNAM! NOW!!**

## FOREIGN POLICY

American foreign policy is on trial in 1966 as it has been since the end of World War II. We are once again called upon to respond to new challenges in the imaginative manner that produced the Marshall Plan, technical and economic assistance programs to developing nations, the Peace Corps, the missile blockade on Cuba and the cessation of nuclear testing. All of these successes were handiwork of the Democratic party and Democratic administrations. We are mindful that the true test of foreign policy is the nation's ability to deal with new crises in creative ways dictated by changing circumstances.

### ISSUE LATIN AMERICA

American policy in Latin America has strayed from the positive emphasis of the policy pursued by democratic presidents since the times of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The Good Neighbor Policy and the Alliance for Progress are two such forms of policy. The United States should recognize and support such ~~democratic~~ <sup>democratic</sup> revolutions. Our policies should not contribute to the thwarting of such revolutions. We should not support unpopular regimes in the name of anti-communism.

### ISSUE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

We recognize that as China is a nation of 750 million people and possessing limited nuclear capabilities we should establish relations with the People's Republic of China. To encourage peace and to encourage world disarmament we advocate an exchange of journalists, cultural missions and other cultural ties. We also encourage trade with the People's Republic of China. We also urge that China be seated in the United Nations.

### Issue Communism

American policy toward communist countries should be premised on the reality of the diverse and constantly changing nature of Communism in the world today. Our relationship with different communist nations should not be based on the assumption that all communism is a single east world movement. Policies should be initiated that would lessen tensions with communist nations and that would tend to elicit favorable responses from them.

### ISSUE DEVELOPING NATIONS

American foreign assistance should be reexamined and aimed at the promotion of human welfare and liberty by eliminating problems of hunger, disease and ignorance in these lands. We favor President Johnson's proposals for Congressional passage of an International Education Act and an International Health Act in 1966. We applaud his willingness to place "the skill and resources of our own great America—in farming and in fertilizers—at the service of those countries committed to developing a modern agriculture." Congress should quickly enact into law the President's request for funds "to help countries trying to control population growth."

### ISSUE NUCLEAR WEAPONS:

To avoid nuclear catastrophe through the proliferation of nuclear weapons we recommend:

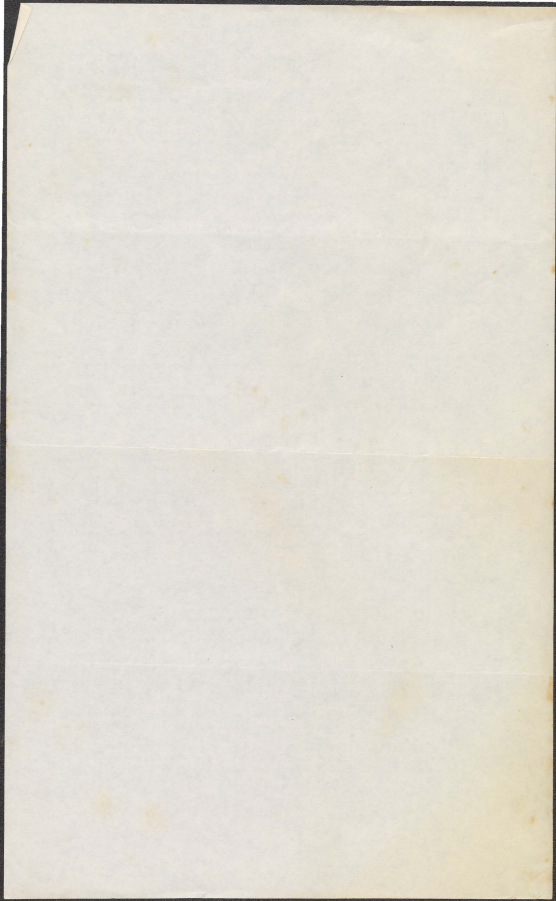
A. The achievement and implementation of a non-proliferation treaty should receive the highest priority among our foreign-policy objectives. Plans for a multilateral control over atomic weapons by NATO or other limited alliances would represent a degree of proliferation and should be abandoned.

B. In order to limit the proliferation and further development of nuclear weapons, a comprehensive test ban treaty banning all nuclear weapons tests should be negotiated.

C. The establishment of inspected nuclear-free zones should be promoted as a beginning towards an eventual policy of disarmament.

D. In order to allay the fear of non-nuclear powers, each of the major nuclear powers should pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons against any nation nor possessing them.







## ISSUE UNITED NATIONS

To strengthen the United Nations, American foreign policy should acknowledge the authority of the United Nations to act as an arbiter in international disputes of whatever magnitude, including those where our interests are concerned. The United States should actively promote UN charter revision.

We commend Congresswomen Edith Green for urging that contributions to the United Nations or UN sponsored agencies be made tax deductible for U.S. income tax purposes.

~~We recommend that the office of Secretary of Defense be henceforth entitled "Secretary of War".~~

## Issue Viet Nam

Consistent with the need for flexible adjustment of American foreign policy objectives to insure that our strength will serve the end of peace, the YDCO favors the following guidelines to foreign policy making in the year ahead, emphasizing that we protest strongly against the State Department's withholding of informations from the American people.

A. The U. S. government should institute a policy of thoroughly and informing the American people of the developments in Viet Nam.

B. We believe the Viet Nam crisis must be faced by every nation of the world. We urge those nations not militarily involved in Viet Nam work for an international solution, whether collectively through the U.N., or singly through their own diplomatic officials.

C. We believe that the most honorable position for the United States, in this conflict would be in the role of peacemaker, and advocate the United States taking the initiative in halting the war in Viet Nam.

*D. Cessation of bombing of N. V. N.*

We urge the U. S. government propose an immediate cease-fire, by both sides, and that the United States Government further propose that the cease-fire be followed by negotiations between all concerned parties, including the National Liberation Front, through whatever international body may be mutually acceptable, to the end that a representative government, chosen by self-determination, be established in South Viet Nam, and that mutually acceptable international machinery be provided to supervise the cease-fire, insure peaceful selection of a representative South Viet Nam government, guarantee the protection of the rights of all minority groups, and safeguard permanent peace in Viet Nam.

*→*  
~~Forward eventual reunification of the 2 zones~~

