

New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam

New Mobilizer

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Fall Offensive Skyrockets - Meetings Held with over 5000 in 50 Key Cities!

The week of September 15, New Mobe traveling teams met with more than 5,000 people in 50 cities to launch the FALL OFFENSIVE to END the WAR in VIETNAM, a series of anti-war actions culminating in a mass march on Washington Nov. 15. Meetings are planned in several cities this week.

In almost every city, meetings represented the kind of broad coalition of anti-war groups which has developed on the national level. Area offices are being opened in between seven and ten locations as a result of the meetings.

Following is a report on some of the meetings which have taken place so far. If you are setting up an organizing meeting or larger public meeting in your community, contact the New Mobilization Committee for speakers and/or literature on the Fall Offensive.

MILWAUKEE

One hundred persons turned out for the meeting in spite of the fact that a local mailing on the meeting only went out three days in advance. Students and faculty were there from the University of Wisconsin (Milwaukee campus) and from Marquette University. Clergy, women and other community people also attended. A variety of actions are planned for Oct. 15, including a candle-light march to memorialize the Vietnam war dead. Committees were organized to work on local activities for Oct. 15 and to build for going to Washington on Nov. 13-15. A meeting was set for this week.

MADISON

The meeting was held in the Student Union at Wisconsin. 250 people attended, 100 more had to be turned away for lack of space. A four-part resolution was adopted for the Fall Offensive calling on the University to (1) support immediate withdrawal from Vietnam; (2) end ROTC; (3) end war research; and (4) close down on Oct. 15 to support the Vietnam Moratorium and in mid-November to support the Washington demonstrations. In another meeting with a broad range of community peace groups, it was decided to call a full working conference on the Fall Offensive for Tuesday, Sept. 23. A press conference was held to announce the Fall Offensive. Madison newspapers and TV were present.

DETROIT

On Sept. 27, 300 people attended a working committee meeting for the Fall Offensive sponsored by the Detroit Coalition to End the War Now. Committees were formed to take particular responsibility,

including a Labor Committee and an Archdiocese Committee. Plans were developed to place a full page ad in the Detroit Free Press calling people to go to Washington on Nov. 15. The Vestry of St. Joseph's Episcopal Church, Detroit, Mich., endorsed the Nov. 15 demonstration in Washington.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

The meeting was well-attended by community people, faculty and college and high school students. A teach-in is being planned for Oct. 15 as part of the Vietnam Moratorium activities. High school students plan to wear black arm bands to school and will try to organize an assembly. Committees were set up to build constituency support.

TOLEDO

Forty people attended the meeting. The Peace Council is planning action in October at Deeler-Jarvis, a manufacturer of fragmentation bombs. Plans for the Oct. 15 Vietnam Moratorium include a teach-in and it was agreed that building strong and effective participation on Oct. 15 would assure large numbers going to Washington in November.

PORTLAND, ME.

Ninety people attended from all over the state. Committees for the Vietnam Moratorium and the New Mobilization were formed. People agreed that our task now is to build up to even higher levels of the kind of anti-war pressure that we build during 1967-68. Nixon's maneuvers will not end the war. WE can end it. There was a strong mood of solidarity among all the participants.

MIAMI, FLA.

More than 200 people attended the meeting on Sept. 17. Plans are developing for the Vietnam Moratorium and for sending large numbers of people to Washington in November. A Miami Mobilization Committee was formed and a special committee set up to recruit for the March Against Death. The Miami Mobilization Committee plans to open a local office for the Fall Offensive.

OKLAHOMA CITY

Thirty people turned out for the meeting. Organized by an area group, People Involved in Peace and Equality, the meeting included students from Oklahoma City University, the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State. Representatives of the black community were there, including a state senator and someone from the NAACP youth council. It was tentatively planned to develop a dual focus for the Moratorium around the Vietnam war and the demands of the predominantly black sanitation workers union in Oklahoma City.

NEW ORLEANS

One hundred persons met at Loyola University in the largest anti-war organizing meeting in New Orleans in the last two years. There were faculty and students from Loyola and Tulane, where the student body president has endorsed the Moratorium, and from New Orleans high schools. There were representatives from clergy, WSP, the Women's Action Committee and SDS.

DALLAS-Ft. WORTH

Eighty people met at the Unitarian Church on Sept. 16, sponsored by the Dallas Peace Groups. Plans for participation in the Vietnam Moratorium are developing at Texas Christian University, SMAU, and Perkins School of Theology. People have already begun to sign up to go to Washington in November.

BUFFALO

A relatively small meeting launched a working group for the Fall Offensive. They ordered quantities of literature for organizing efforts in Buffalo and pledged \$1,000 per month to support the New Mobilization Committee.

25,000 Launch Ann Arbor Actions

An ad hoc teachers' committee against the war produced Michigan State's largest rally in 20 years. The program began with a teach-in on Friday night which featured university president Rob-In Flanning and Rennie Davis. The auditorium was filled to standing room only over the capacity of 5,500, and 1500 were turned away for lack of space.

After the speeches, 3,000 of the attendants broke into four action workshops dealing with the Nov. 15 strike, the Nov 13-15 Death March and the anti-ROTC program.

On Saturday, 25,000 marched to a rally which followed Michigan State's homecoming game. Speakers included representatives from the New Mobe, Panthers, New Democratic Coalition, Ft. Jackson and others. That evening, Dave Dellinger and Howard Zinn spoke to 1,200.

The weekend's theme: "Let's kick off a real fall homecoming--bring our boys home alive, not in caskets!"



Why Washington - Why Now ?

By Stewart Meacham

After months of fat, vague promises and lean, precise deceptions it is now becoming clear to the entire country that the Nixon administration is offering nothing new to the American people on Vietnam. These basic assumptions of official policy remain unchanged:

1. That the Saigon gov't is achieving increasing popularity with the South Vietnamese people.
2. That ARVN is improving and can eventually combat the NLF/PRG successfully without American help.
3. That given a few more years of American support, South Vietnam will become a stable and prosperous bastion in the American chain of anti-communist containment.

Actually, events have by now demonstrated the irrelevance and the unreality of these assumptions. The American people are deeply dissatisfied and are ready for radical change in policy under bold leadership. Though the Nixon administration has promised to supply such change and such leadership, it is increasingly clear that it cannot or will not deliver.

There seems to be no effective means of relief through the channels provided to citizens by the Constitution. After WWII at Nuremberg, German leaders were found guilty of war crimes, but US courts today refuse to deal with charges brought before them of flagrant

(continued Page 4 Column 3)

Davis Reports on Hanoi Trip and US Government Tactics

Excerpts of Rennie Davis' speech before D.C. Women's Strike for Peace, Sept. 17, 1969.

This particular journey started out with my thinking, along with the rest of the US, that what I really was doing was picking up three American prisoners of war. The rest of the journey came out of a story—a casual story at that. It seems that more and more in my life moments of enormous significance are based in a little vignette or comment like the time Tom Hayden said to me, "Let's go to the Democratic Convention" and changed my life. This particular journey was based on a story that was told to me in Hanoi in Oct. '67. I had just returned from Nam Dinh, a city of 100,000, about 60% of which had been devastated. I was flabbergasted with the evacuation policy: population centers were evacuating not just people but also institutions and organizations, kind of on their backs. We travelled around the rim of Nam Dinh and saw hospitals that were underground so that surgery could go on, even through the most intense air attack, talked to kids who had their schools moved from the city center. We moved out to countryside hamlets and began to get a sense of the way in which, underneath the bombardment, living was going on in perhaps one of the most incredible decentralization experiments occurring anywhere in the world today.

A friend of mine, a man named Hugh, took me aside and said "Rennie, I wonder if you can imagine, based on just one very minor example of devastation, what it is like to live in the liberated areas of South Vietnam or the panhandle region of North Vietnam." I said probably not, and then he went on to tell about a beleaguered people who literally had gone underground to survive; and Hugh said, "you know the people of Vin Linh face problems new to civilization." He talked about a skin disease that people get when they have been unexposed to sunlight for 2 years. He talked about the problems of how cultivation goes on when you have to be underground six, seven, eight hours a day. He talked about special problems of how you know which bombs contain the best nitrates for fertilizing the soil so that cultivation in certain kinds of crates strengthens the actual cultivation.

I don't believe that I ever tried to repeat this story of Hugh's in my speakings or writings when I came back to the United States, and my memory is that it was sort of submerged in my cells, forgotten, and then surfaced again when the tires of our plane touched down on Hanoi's airport. I remember very distinctly getting off that airplane and saying to myself "I want to go to Vin Linh." We repeated our proposal again and again and basically the answer was no: electricity there was none; no toilets, bad roads, hot winds from Laos; shelling in Vin. ing continues today, there's no way to guarantee security; problems of food, problems of transportation, difficulties, hardships...

Three days after we were in Hanoi, seven Americans with twenty seven Vietnamese crowded into jeeps and rode some 700 miles into an area that no American or westerner has ever visited.

Just to tell you very quickly; between the 19th parallel and the 17th parallel I did not see a single brick, cement or structure that had not been levelled. Cities

of 80,000 not only had been gutted but had been pulverized. It literally looked like urban renewal right after the bulldozer makes his last push. It was not enough that a church be gutted, it had been ground into small fragments. And this was true for Thang Hoa and all the major cities we saw in the panhandle region.

The village that I want to talk about is about 80 miles from the DMZ. It has a population of 4600 people. The village is called Phan Thich. We learned there were 15 bombs dropped for every inhabitant of that village.

What was incredible in the listed statistics was that in every area: production, health, education, cultural activities, there was constant progress between 1964-68. The one area to show the substantial set-back was that in 1964 the village chart said there were 32% brick structures in this village; in 1968, none. In 1964 there were 850 households in this village; in 1968, 1700 households had burned to the ground. I questioned those statistics and was told, "well, every house burned twice." But compared with that record of total physical devastation, there was another record, comparing '64 with '68 - in 1964 790 children went to school; in 1968 1128 children went to school. Kindergartens tripled, mobile-cultural groups tripled, libraries were built, and rice per hectare went up two tons annually. Immediately apparent was that everyone belonged to several organizations. You could belong to a women's union, a youth union, a farmer's union, to one of the five agricultural co-ops that made up the 4600 population, to the Vietnam Workers Party, now numbering 2,000,000 people in N. Vietnam, an road building, bridge building people in N. Vietnam, reading, rescue, or self-defense militia unit. It was these organizations that began to give people the kind of collective strength and personal support needed to withstand the mass bombardments coming out of the sky.

I talked to a person in the reading team. He said "in this village of 4600 people there are 26 reading teams each with 5 or 6 people. Our task in the last four years has been to go from shelter to shelter reading books, periodicals, newspapers, poetry; whatever people want to hear."

I talked to guiding team people. They also numbered about 20 in the village. Their job was to memorize the complex network of tunnels and bunkers so that if a hamlet was singled out for concentrated attack, people could move their families underground. We were in an underground shelter in the hamlet at this man spoke, 40 feet under the ground, under rock and dirt. We were told that if a 1000 pound bomb made a direct hit the people would survive. From this underground shelter we could move one mile in any direction underground. I had the incredible chance to meet mobile cultural groups. We were temporarily delayed. A board from a bridge had collapsed and broken because a large truck had gone over it one too many times. We were told if we wait a few minutes, the bridge will be repaired. We waited for about five minutes. Behind us we could hear voices coming. It was a group of 100 women, singing as they marched to the

bridge. When they arrived they examined the problem and decided it was a matter of replacing a section of the pontoon bridge (a task that if we tried to mobilize 100 people to do it might take a day.) They decided the best thing was to entertain the Americans waiting on the road. I suddenly felt surrounded by a professional theater group. These women put on a whole performance while we waited, with songs about building roads and special songs about a woman who was difficulties holding a gun without trembling hands. When she tried to shoot an American plane, her hands would shake too violently and she would miss. The woman told her sorrows at not having courage to be strong and brave. After the second occasion where the planes came over (somebody stands off to the side and yells, "mai-bai, mai-bai, mai-bai" all in counter-point to the melody! (mai-bai means American plane), the troops sang a song explaining how to shoot at American planes. They sang about kinds of planes, what part of the plane to shoot for, how to lie flat on your back, at what point to pull the trigger, and how to shoot down an F-105 with a rifle from the ground. The song of course concludes with the woman gaining courage and downing the plane. A woman talked about what the mobile-cultural team meant to her. She was giving birth underground and was afraid of the environment. The cultural group sang about how her son will walk on the earth; her son will live in a free and independent Vietnam; she must have courage to give birth underground so that her son can live above ground. The song was written for her and performed in an underground maternity ward.

The primary preoccupation in Phan Thich was how to normalize culture and community so that people could function underground. I think these Vietnamese would have been horrified had they known, that American radicals frequently push peanut butter sandwiches into their mouths as they rush to meetings and have the attitude that family, reading, music, and poetry are things to be sacrificed for the revolution.

We left Phan Thich and travelled into the DMZ, the 17th parallel on the Communist side. We were in a meeting when a man came and said conditions were favorable for travel into the DMZ, so we came out of the meeting room and all of a sudden we found that our jeeps had been turned into bushes. We got into this bush and drove up to the edge of the war. We now understood what it meant to be a target. As we inched along in our bush, I looked out my window into the DMZ and saw five water buffalo with a little boy on top of one and behind the water buffalo was a village. I said, "Why in the world have these people not been evacuated?" The Vietnamese smiled and said it had been their policy that this village should evacuate but everytime they proposed it to the village, the villagers said, "This is the land of our ancestors, this will be the land of our children. If we leave our village, who will defend it?" The words stuck in my ears; I saw a picture of madness—a man bent over a hoe with the insane delusion that he will take his stand here, for his tortured land - for his children and his ancestors.

But I think that what we have to under-

stand is that Vietnam is a mad country. It is a nation afflicted with insanity; this peasant nation that Nixon once characterized as "rag-tag Lilliths" has the insane idea that it can defeat the most super-military giant of the world. And people the world over are waiting to see whether this madness produces the most profound political lessons of the twentieth century.

I want to say very quickly a word about what I think is in store for us here in the US. Nixon's strategy is repression. Nixon is going after the most outspoken critics of the war and our country's sickness. Atty General Mitchell has already announced the primary tool that will be used in the government's arsenal of repression: the so-called "riot statute" Section 2101 of the penal code which was the tribute to Dr. King after he was assassinated. This is a statute that conservative constitutional attorneys in the US say lays the legal foundation for a police state. Mitchell is waiting for the legal go ahead so that every "campus disorder" and "black rebellion" as he sees it can end. With this tool, they will put us in concentration camps; they'll imprison anybody they want to pick up. It means that literally every peace and civil rights demonstration organized since 1960 is now criminal. Thus we regard our "conspiracy" as a case in which the riot statute will be tested for its effectiveness for the '70s.

Another interesting thing, we have the unprecedented case of literally every disparate strand of social protest during the last decade lumped together in one case: from pacifist Dave Dellinger to youth culture people like Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin to leftist and academic radicals to black power militant Bobby Seale.

So in Chicago, it is not a case of the necks of eight men, but the movement that is on trial: a trial that is basically the first but significant effort (with the crushing of the Black Panther Party and the attacks on various campus organizations) to say, "We will end dissent, end protest to the war and at the same time will continue to hold on to Vietnam." That is the Nixon scenario for the fall. That is why the New Move has worked from the broadest possible support for an all out fall offensive here in this country. We intend to go into America's streets every month, every week from now all through the fall.

And we will make it clear that we intend to hit Nixon with the same crush of public pressure that became too much for Johnson in '68 -- unless he ends this criminal war now, now.



End of US/Thieu-Ky Alliance Demanded

When Nixon met with Thieu at Midway in June both issued a statement backing true "self-determination" for the people of South Vietnam. What this really meant was that the Nixon administration was making it plain to the world that they would back the Thieu-Ky regime all the way. This statement put an end to speculation in Vietnam that the U.S. realizing its actual alternatives in Vietnam, would withdraw support from Thieu-Ky and allow a popularly representative interim government to be formed.

The "self-determination" that Nixon and Thieu had in mind was self-determination under the present regime; a government which, by New York Times estimate, has no greater political base than two million people, out of a population of 17 million in the South. This is the government which the US State Department told members of the "US Study Team on Religious and Political Freedom in Vietnam" (a private group) is developing "as well as can be done under wartime conditions" a climate of democracy in South Vietnam. This is the government whose numbers of political prisoners (at least 200,000 of them in Thieu's prisons and "interrogation" centers) are increasing every day -- as was admitted to the Study Team by Ambassador Samuel Berger in Saigon.

The fact is that Thieu can only keep control of his people through an extensive system of intimidation, arrest, detention (for long periods and with no communication with family allowed), imprisonment (in most cases without charges, much less legal hearing), and torture. Torture is the rule rather than the exception -- though it usually is not done in its grosser forms to intellectuals. These "elite prisoners" (who in some cases return to society) are not, by official policy, to show marks of imprisonment on their bodies. Rather, they are dealt with by being forced to see the effects of torture upon the great numbers of common prisoners with whom they are sardined into small cubicles for long periods of time. "We help by putting salt on their wounds as a curative," said some student ex-prisoners to members of the Study Team.

The anonymous, common prisoners undergo months of torture at the detention and interrogation centers: torture by beating, by electric wires on the sexual organs, by numerous forms of water treatment, and, by seeing their children tortured in front of them. The Study Team found this to be, during detention, a "standard treatment for common prisoners."

Despite the incredible bravery of the prisoners -- NLF, Buddhist, and non-communist nationalists alike -- these methods are successful. The repression is complete.

If United States military power was any less absolute this would not be the case. But the South Vietnamese military police, secret police, and extensive military intelligence forces are securely backed and aided by the US military at every turn.

Thus the Buddhist Struggle Movement, so effective in bringing down the Diem regime in 1954 and so powerful during their rebellion in 1966, is virtually squashed. Its leaders, monks and students, are for

the most part in prison; the few that remain are under continuous surveillance and harassment. The situation forces the Buddhists, one way or another, toward working with the NLF. Some of them, like many of the older Vietnamese nationalists, still manage to believe, tragically, that the US occupying forces could behave like the protectors they believe themselves to be. Thus they believe that the US could see the errors of its ways in backing "bad" dictatorial military regimes; could, in fact, back a new, "good" regime of non-communist nationalists. But the absolute violence of political reality has long since cancelled any such possibility -- even supposing it ever existed. The only choice for all of the Vietnamese of the South lies with a coalition of nationalist forces that will significantly include the NLF. This will be the choice, whether now through a totally new US policy of realism -- i.e., immediate and total withdrawal -- or later by the Vietnamese surviving more years of warfare until the Americans are worn into defeat.

If the solution is to come now, if the war is to end, Nixon must clearly drop his commitment to the Thieu-Ky clique and commit himself to complete withdrawal. As yet there is no sign that he has the slightest intention of doing so.

Allan Brick of the New Move Steering Comm. is Director of the Nat'l Program for the FOR and was coordinator of the US Study Team. For copies of the Team reports: FCR, Box 271, Nyack, NY

HO CHI MINH

"Ho Chi Minh was a formidable foe who might have been a friend if this country had been more consistently faithful to some of its noblest principles which he admired." (New York Times, 9/4/69)

For prisoners, there is no alcohol nor flowers,
But the night is so lovely, how can we
celebrate it?
I go to the air-hole and stare up at the
moon,
And through the air-hole the moon smiles
at the poet. ~~~~~

Old inmates of the jail welcome new
prisoners.
In the sky, white clouds are chasing the
black ones away.
White clouds and black have drifted out
of our sight.
On earth free people are huddled into
the jail. ~~~~~

The whole world is ablaze with flames
of war
The whole world is ablaze with flames
of war,
And men compete as to who will be
first at the front.
In jail inaction weighs heavily on the
prisoner.
My noble ambitions are valued at less
than a cent! ~~~~~

The ancients used to like to sing about
natural beauty:
Snow and flowers, moon and wind,
mists, mountains, and rivers.
Today we should make poems includ-
ing iron and steel,
And the poet also should know how to
lead an attack. ~~~~~



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SMC Calls Nov. 14 Strike

The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam is a national organization of high school and college students, including a wide spectrum of individuals and organizations united in uncompromising struggle against U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

It is clear to us that now is the time for a coordinated nationwide action that can unite the student movement around the issue of the war. Therefore, our national conference in Cleveland on July 6, attended by more than 600 people from across the nation, called for a national Student Strike Against the War in Vietnam on Nov. 14.

Our program is clear and straight-forward. We are for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of ALL U.S. troops from Vietnam; an end to the draft; against all forms of campus complicity with the Vietnam war; for self-determination for Vietnam and black America; for free speech for GIs and high school students.

We are an action-oriented organization. From our policies flows a strategy of mass action that has made the Student Mobilization Committee a large and viable student organization. Our plans for this fall are aimed at uniting even larger portions of the student and academic community.

We see this national Student Strike as a build-up for the Nov. 15 mass actions in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco. Many high schools and universities will be shut down on Nov. 14. Where this is not feasible, other actions which can tie into the strike, such as mass rallies, picket lines, workshops, debates, teach-ins, etc., are encouraged.

While emphasizing the national character of the strike and mass marches, we will relate them to on-going struggles on our campuses and at our high schools. They can tie into the struggles against tuition hikes and budget cuts caused by the inflationary war economy and support to Third world struggles for self-determination. All these struggles and others are interconnected with the Vietnam War. Since the overwhelming majority of students are against the war, we can win significant victories this fall.

School has just opened. The wide response to the fall anti-war offensive and the Student Mobilization Committee is an indication that the strike and mass marches will have extremely wide support.

The SMC also endorses and supports the Oct. 15 Vietnam Moratorium initiated by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee. Around the demand of the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam and the removal of the war machine from campus, the SMC is participating in and building this action. We hope that the momentum of the fall actions will make it possible for a school shutdown on Oct. 15 also.

There will be international actions this fall around the issue of the Vietnam war, NATO, and the U.S.-Japan security treaty. The Student Mobilization Committee is urging its contacts around the world to join in an International Fall Anti-War Offensive from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15.

For further information concerning the SMC and the Student Strike, write: Student Mobilization Committee, 1029 Vermont Ave. N.W., Suite 907, Washington, D.C., 20005. Tel: 202-737-0072.

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 - _____ March on Washington leaflets @ \$2.00/100
 - _____ Nov. 15 buttons @ 25c ea.
- Enclosed find _____ 10-25/15c ea.
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October 15 Moratorium Surges Ahead (Washington-con't)

by Dove Hawk

The Vietnam Moratorium Committee has been working to build a broad base of anti-war sentiment calling for immediate withdrawal from Vietnam and it rejects the idea of any Korean-type settlement which requires the continual stationing of American troops in Vietnam.

The momentum for the October 15 action grows each day. At the local levels, campus groups have been planning teach-ins, vigils, marches, pickets, and memorial services as alternatives to classes on that day.

This week in Syracuse, an organizational meeting was held and the attendance was over 1,000. Stetson University, in Deland, Fla. also held a similar meeting where over 10% of the student body turned out. The University of Idaho, in Pocatello, has organized an entire day's events beginning on the evening of the 14th, and continuing on the 15th with teach-ins and community work. George Washington U. circulated a petition during registration calling for an end to classes on the 15th. The line to sign this petition was over 1,000 students.

The student activity for the Oct. 15 action has been joined by a "Faculty Call for a Vietnam Moratorium." The initial signers of this letter are: Thomas Altizer, SUNY at Stony Brook; Lee Benson-Univ. of Pa.; Noam Chomsky-MIT; Frank Collins-Polytechnic Inst. of Brooklyn; Louis Caser - SUNY; Richard Falk-Princeton; William Davidson - Haverford; Douglas Dowd-Cornell; John K. Galbraith-Harvard; Walter Goldstein-SUNY; Howard Guber-Rutgers; Vincent Harding-Interdenominational Theological Center, Atlanta U.; Donald Kalish-UCLA; Marvin Kalstein-SUNY; Kenneth Keniston-Yale; Wessley Leontief-Harvard; Robert Lifton-Yale; S.E. Luria-MIT; Hans Morgenthau-CUNY; Phillip Morrison-MIT; Jay Oscar-Cornell; Martin Peretz-Harvard; H. Franz Schuman-Berkeley; Charles Schwartz-U. of Calif.; Joseph Shapiro-

Fordham U.; and George Wald-Harvard and Howard Zinn-Boston U. The letter states that these signers undertake to participate in the Oct. 15 moratorium to further build sentiment for peace on campus and in our local communities.* The letter continues urging "our colleagues all over the country to organize through the Vietnam Moratorium on and off campus, an outpouring of citizens constructively demonstrating in their own way, opposition to the prolongation of the war."

This faculty support was reinforced this week from two other areas. Dr. Mason W. Gross, president of Rutgers University and also chairman of the American Council on Education, wrote a letter to the entire Rutgers community calling for established campus organizations and ad hoc committees to devise programs for the Oct. 15 moratorium. Dr. Gross also asked "the Provost of the University to see that the central administration gives all the help possible to the organizing groups on the various campuses," in scheduling space and making facilities available. Rutgers thus becomes the first college campus participating in the Oct. 15 moratorium to receive the sanction of a university administration.

In Ann Arbor, Dr. Robben Fleming, president of the University of Michigan, called for unilateral withdrawal from Vietnam. He also pledged to make the facilities of the university available to the groups working for Oct. 15 and to use his position to convey to Washington the extent of the anti-war sentiment and the substance of the demand to withdraw from Vietnam.

If there is no organizing for Oct. 15 being done in your area, begin to contact other anti-war people and groups in your vicinity, or write directly to the Moratorium Committee. We can get you in touch with one of our contacts. Begin to organize now—these activities will build support for the Nov. actions.

crimes by the US leaders in Vietnam; crimes against peace, against humanity, and crimes under the rules of war. Members of the Congress, however vigorously and ably they have tried, have been unable to force change in Vietnam policy at the Dep't of Defense and White House level. Meanwhile, the 1968 national election only confirms the fact that the people cannot bring about change in Vietnam policy by relying on "normal" constitutional processes.

The American election system as it now exists is rigged against change. Whether it be John F. Kennedy, Barry Goldwater, Lyndon Johnson, Hubert Humphrey or Richard Nixon who is nominated or elected makes little difference. Strongly supported candidates genuinely committed to US military withdrawal from Vietnam get assassinated or brushed aside. Thus the US faces the gravest constitutional crisis in its history, and Vietnam is the pivotal issue. The people of this country saddled with courts, a Congress, and a succession of presidents who are unable or unwilling to renounce the criminal and self-defeating course in Vietnam, must either bring about such a renunciation by their own direct action or else they must accept the fact that US imperialism and suppression rule both at home and abroad and there is nothing they can do about it.

The Fall Offensive of the New Mobe, leading up to the March Against Death and White House confrontation in Nov. must demonstrate the ability and the readiness of the American people to force US withdrawal from Vietnam.

This is the basic issue: Who has the power in America? The courts that won't even consider the war crimes of US presidents and Ministers of State in Vietnam? The Congress which has tried to rebel but ends up demonstrating its servility and complicity with the Pentagon? The Administration which ignores the will of the people and tricks them? Does power reside in the people acting directly for justice, humanity, liberation and peace? This is the question the Fall Offensive

must answer. This is the meaning of the Washington Action in the Fall Offensive. This is why Washington is crucial now. This is why the New Mobe Fall Offensive in DC must not culminate in DC nor end there but it must be a massive demonstration of the ability of the peace movement to do three things:

1. To bring alive before the country and the Pres. the brutal fact of senseless slaughter in Vietnam.
2. To demonstrate that the people can move and act in every part of the country.
3. To prove that there is a movement against death and suppression, and for life and liberation in this country that cannot be defeated. It lives, grows and now it must have its way.

- The issues are straightforward:
- Immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam
 - Self-determination for Vietnam and Black America
 - End ABM and all forms of militarism
 - End racism and poverty
 - Free speech for GIs
 - Self-government for Washington D.C
 - Stop Repression-free all political prisoners

Vietnam is the pivotal issue. Nothing effective or enduring will be done about repression, militarism, or racism at home as long as the US is spending billions every month in genocidal attacks to repress and destroy the life and freedom of non-white people in Asia. Tyranny is indivisible. Dollars spent on the goals of the Pentagon are dollars robbed from the people. Weapons and tactics tested out in Vietnam are being used against the black people, the students and the poor in US cities.

All of these issues are interlocked and inter-related with Vietnam as the cinch pin. Ending the war in Vietnam will not solve every problem. But pull the Vietnam cinch-pin and the present tightly locked power structure of military and police repression, so profitable for those who make the profits and so crushing for those who struggle for liberation, will begin to come apart.

This pivotal issue of Vietnam is also the issue on which the broadest possible coalition of forces are now ready to be brought together. We all know that there are differences within the Movement at many points. Some of them are sheer ego differences which are always with us and which must be endured. Some are differences as to tactics, the emphases, or the social dynamics which are primary or determining. When these differences are acknowledged, considered, and taken into account, it is clear that the point at which there is the broadest unity among all of the groups, constituencies and factions is Vietnam.

Sometimes broad support means a low common denominator level which moves us nowhere.

Vietnam is not that kind of broad-support issue. Vietnam is the pivot, the cinch-pin. And there are enough people in this country opposed to the US intervention in Vietnam to turn the pivot and pull the cinch-pin if we will join the Fall Offensive -- both in Washington in November and all across the country.

That is why we must go to Washington now and March Against Death and turn that march into a Massive Movement for Life.

fall calendar of national actions

Sept. 24	Conspiracy Trial opens in Chicago. Mass rally at Federal Building, endorsed by NMC	Nov. 14	Student Strike, called by Student Mobe, endorsed by NMC
Oct. 8-11	SDS Actions in Chicago: "Bring the War Home."	Nov. 15	Washington Action (sponsored by NMC)
Oct. 15	Vietnam Moratorium: effort to "stop business as usual" for one day & engage in community ed. against the war. Moratorium will be extended to 2 days in Nov. if war is not ended.	9a.m.	MARCH ON WASHINGTON Assembly begins at The Mall (between 3d & 6th st., NW)
Oct. 25	NEW MOBILIZATION actions in Chicago, relating to "Conspiracy" trials and the war. Guerrilla theater march down State St., tribunal on war & repression and rock concert are planned.	10a.m.	MARCH AGAINST DEATH Concludes with a brief memorial at Mall
Nov. 8-15	Week of local activities around war & US imperialism relating to several constituencies and political styles. Plans: Joe Hill caucus, SDS.	11a.m.	MASS MARCH to White House begins. Special contingent of GIs and Death Marchers will lead march and a delegation will present political demands & caskets with war dead names at White House
Nov. 13-14	Possible dates for November Moratorium.	2p.m.	RALLY at Ellipse. Speakers & rock concert.
Nov. 13	Washington Action (sponsored by NMC)	8p.m.	Meetings by various groups to discuss strategy for next few days
	MARCH AGAINST DEATH: A VIETNAM MEMORIAL begins at Arlington Cemetery, Wash. D.C., at midnight. Single file procession from cemetery past White House to Capitol, with candles. Names of US war dead & Viet towns & villages destroyed will be called out as line passes White House; names put in casket at Capitol	Nov. 15	San Francisco Action (sponsored by NMC)
			MASS MARCH AND RALLY
		Nov. 16	National Workshop on the Draft Sessions on draft resistance, counseling, possible repeal of draft laws and discussion of ways of working with GIs.