

ZAP the MILITARY RECRUITERS

KICK-OFF DEMO

12:30 Monday, Mayday
STUDENT SERVICES
(main entrance)

TRUSTEE,
WHY DO
YOU SUPPORT
THE WAR?



SUPPORT THE WAR?!
I'M AGAINST THE
WAR!



I SPEAK IN THE BOARD MEETINGS
AGAINST THE WAR!



I SPEAK ON TV
AGAINST THE WAR!



Dist. Publishers: Hall Syndicate

I WRITE TO THE
PRESIDENT AGAINST
THE WAR!



NOBODY IS MORE
OPPOSED TO THE
WAR THAN I AM!



THEN WILL YOU
VOTE TO BAN
MILITARY
RECRUITERS
FROM CAMPUS?



ARE YOU CRAZY?
THERE'S A
WAR ON!

© 1971 Bill Walker - 5-23

Sponsor: Coalition to End M.S.U.
Involvement in S-E-Asia
& many other people

353

DO YOU WANT YOUR CHILDREN TO HAVE TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THE WAR IN ~~VIETNAM? OCEANIA?~~ ASIA? HELP STOP THE WAR STOP MILITARY RECRUITERS

Wednesday night, Nixon announced that U.S. bombing of S.E. Asia will continue as long as the Vietnamese resist U.S. involvement in their civil war. He also reaffirmed his intention to continue the foreign policy of intervention that led to Vietnam in the first place.

In reply to him, we must reaffirm our commitment to ending U.S. intervention abroad. The U.S. Armed Forces have always been the vehicle for such interventions. Any campaign to halt this must hurt the ability of the Armed Forces to function.

One very important way to do this is to end the use of Universities as recruiting centers. Such use has already been ended at other Universities (U. of Mass., Boston U., etc.).

Monday, Mayday, thru Friday, May 5, recruiters from the Air Force, Navy, and Marines will be at the MSU Placement Center.

The military has no more "right" to recruit people to interfere in S.E. Asia or anywhere else, than the recruits have a "right" to bomb and terrorize the people of S.E. Asia. To protect such a right implies that the Universities can provide sanctuary for immoral activities.

Since the Trustees have now, after all these years, decided to oppose the war, and since many students and faculty have also demonstrated their opposition, it would seem logical to end the support the University gave to the war when the Trustees supported it. But Wharton, in a statement, has refused to act to end military recruiting.

In order to effectively continue the many anti-war activities of the past two weeks (and of the last 7 years), there will be picketing starting at 8 am Mayday, and a large rally at 12:30, Mayday, at the main entrance to the Student Services Building. There will be picketing and other activities beginning at 8 am every day that the recruiters are still here.

We intend to bring military recruiting to a permanent end by whatever means are necessary.

We invite all concerned students and faculty and people to join us.

---- RALLY 12:30 MONDAY, MAY 1, FRONT OF STUDENT SERVICES BUILDING.

---- PICKETING STARTING MONDAY AT 8:00 a.m. AT STUDENT SERVICES BUILDING.

---- PICKETING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES STARTING AT 8:00 a.m. EVERY DAY THAT WEEK,
OR UNTIL THE RECRUITERS LEAVE.

---- FOR MORE INFORMATION, DROP BY THE SMC - VVAW OFFICE AT 320 STUDENT SERVICES, 353-9799
OR THE SDS-GAY LIBERATION OFFICE, 24 STUDENT SERVICES, 353-9793.

Anti-war meeting: Tuesday,
October 27, 8 P.M., Room 33
Union.

Rally: Friday, October 30,
12:30 P.M., Beaumont Tower

March: Saturday, October 31,
12 Noon, Wayne State University
down Woodward to Kennedy Square

ACT
NOW

We demand the immediate with-
drawal of all troops from South*
east Asia.

Further Positions:

1) No more Vietnams; no troops
in the Mideast.

2) Support for the U. A. W.
Strike.

3) Support for the 25 persons
indicted at Kent State.

Student Mobilization Committee

314 Student Services Building

353-8857 Local 10

Launch the Spring Offensive Against the War **National Antiwar Conference**

Student Mobilization Committee
To End the War in Vietnam



ONLY IMPUDENT SNOBS WELCOME

Plan GI & Student Participation in
Spring Antiwar Actions

February 14 & 15 **SATURDAY & SUNDAY**

(workshops all day Friday)

Case-Western Reserve Univ.
Cleveland, Ohio

Clip and Mail to Student Mobilization Committee to End the War
c/ Malone, 240 Beal, E. Lansing, Mich. 48823 -- 332-3984

- I want to join the SMC
- I want to attend the national SMC conference in Cleveland
- I need transportation to the Cleveland conference
- I can provide transportation to the Cleveland conference

Name.
Address. City.
Zip. Phone. School.

LANSING WORKERS AGAINST THE WAR

Organizational Meeting

Speakers :

GUS SCHOLLE - Pres. Mich. AFL-CIO

ART FOX - UAW Local 600 (Dearborn)

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 15 6:00 P.M.

Westminster Presbyterian Church

743 N. Logan (at Oakland)

for information call 484-7676

SUPPORT OUR BOYS

BRING THEM HOME

NOW

Although President Nixon still promises to end the war in Vietnam through "phased withdrawal," it has become obvious that he intends to let it drag on for years with "only" 250,000 American troops. Everybody except Nixon and the companies that sell the government those billions of dollars worth of bombs, tanks, and caskets realize there are only two possible ways of ending the war: bomb the hell out of them or get out now before any more of our sons and brothers die there needlessly.

We already tried the first - with napalm, poison gas, and more bombs than all the countries dropped on each other in WWII. It didn't work - the Vietnamese moved into caves and fought harder. After eight years of fighting our GI's still haven't secured Saigon.

Working people pay for the war in taxes and manpower. It's up to us to pressure the government into stopping it and solving some of our problems.

That's why we're forming Workers Against the War. Most of us work in Lansing auto plants, but we're open to everyone who works for a living and is tired of the war. Even if you don't agree with everything we've said here, come out and talk with us. You may decide to join us!

stop the war!

ESCALATION IN VIETNAM

President Nixon has escalated the war in Vietnam again. Several weeks ago, the escalation was in the form of increased bombing raids on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, including attacks on Haiphong and Hanoi. Several days ago, Nixon announced he was ordering the Navy to blockade northern Vietnam, and to set mines in its harbors, thereby cutting off all shipping to and from the north. These represent attempts by the U.S. government to defeat the drive for self-determination by the Vietnamese people.

ESCALATION AT HOME

In this country, last August, Nixon announced the wage/price freeze. In reality this was only a wage freeze; an escalation of the drain on working people to pay the expenses of the war. The pay board was allegedly set up to fairly represent business and labor interests regarding wage and price controls, but it consistently voted pro-business. Even George Meany, AFL-CIO president, eventually walked off the pay (why was he on it in the first place?), declaring it totally biased against labor.

Escalation of the war is directly related to inflation at home. Since 1965, the year the U.S. started bombing north Vietnam, medical care and rent have gone up 33% and 25% respectively, as the war continued. Food prices have also risen sharply.

The energies of the American people and the resources of our country have/and are going to fight a war of aggression against the people of Vietnam, who are fighting for self-determination. In fact, we also must fight for self-determination in this country. We too are dominated by the military-industrial complex which is trying to subdue the Vietnamese.

One part of this complex is American Telephone and Telegraph (Bell Telephone). Ma Bell has been complying with government collection of the excise tax. The reason she is so very willing to cooperate in collecting war funds is because most of this money returns to her as profits. While the war continues, there is a large market for the military equipment she produces. She has a direct interest in this war, and she wants it to continue, despite the loss in human life, and the popular opposition to the war. Any cost to AT&T has been more than made up for by the recent raise in telephone rates.

DEMONSTRATE

For these reasons the Lansing Prisoners' Solitary Committee is calling for a rally against the war. The rally will begin at 5:00 P.M., on May 16, on the southeast corner of Grand Ave. and Michigan Ave. It will be followed by a march to the Bell Telephone Company offices on South Washington Ave., to protest collection of the war tax, and AT&T's support of the war. Join us to show our opposition to the war which costs us all money, every day, and which has cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of people.

DEMONSTRATE!

Tuesday, May 16

5:00P.M.

Grand Ave. and Michigan, S.E. corner

VIETNAM WORKSHOP

sponsored by

PEACE CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE
OF UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN
MOVEMENT (UCM)

sessions 7:30-10pm

WESLEY FOUNDATION BL
1118 S. HARRISON RD.

- Monday, March 27 Internal Constellations of Political and Economic Power Which Tend to Perpetuate U.S. Vietnam Policy
--Professor Thomas Greer; Chairman, Department of Humanities, MSU
- Tuesday, March 28 U.S. Political and Military Involvement in Vietnam Since WW II
---Professor Lawrence Battistini; Department of Social Science, MSU
- Wednesday, March 29 Religious, Cultural, and Political Complexities of Vietnamese Society
--Professor David Wohrfall; Department of Anthropology, U of M
- Thursday, March 30 Alternatives to the Administration's Present Vietnam Policy
--Professor Greer
--Professor Battistini
--Dr. Truman Morrison

March 1967 - MSU

Student Mobilization
Committee

Vietnam Teach-in

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24 - 108 WELLS - 11:30 A.M.

schedule of events

THE WAR AND THE MOVEMENT

David Dellinger, member of the Chicago Conspiracy 7, Editor Liberation Magazine.*

IMPERIALISM AND THE WAR

Martin Nicolaus, movement activist, sociologist, winner of the Isaac Deutscher award for 1969.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM

Reise Erlich, movement activist, member of the Oakland Conspiracy 7, contributor to Ramparts Magazine

Vietnam Teach-in

MSU's INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM

John Donnohue, member of the MSU Advisory Group in Vietnam, Professor of Anthropology.

GI's AND THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT

Mike Smith, GI Defense Attorney

WORKSHOPS - Speakers will lead workshops on the subjects of their speeches. There will be others on Racism and Women's Liberation.

FILMS - Several films dealing with the war and the American movement will be shown during the teach-in.

*Co-sponsored by the Center for Urban Affairs as part of the Center Forum

MEETING OF THE STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE, WEDNESDAY, UNION. - SEE THE STATE NEWS FOR TIME AND PLACE.

SPONSORED BY STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

THE VIETNAM MORATORIUM

The WAR is killing and crippling hundreds of people daily.
The WAR is killing this country too.

Many people ,from all walks of life,here in Lansing and in other parts of the country,have come together to end the WAR.

The VIETNAM MORATORIUM is an effort to increase public pressure to end the war by calling for a recurring halt to "business as usual" .Each month another day will be added to the MORATORIUM -until the war ends.

The idea of the MORATORIUM was proposed this summer by some young people who had all been involved with the McCarthy campaign. Religious,labor,business,political groups and all kinds of civic groups are already working actively for the MORATORIUM.

The MORATORIUM IS A GRASS ROOTS PROTEST BY MEN AND WOMEN TO MAKE THEIR LEADERS ACT ON THEIR NEEDS FOR A PEACEFUL LIFE.

WE URGE YOU TO JOIN US HERE IN THE GREATER LANSING COMMUNITY
SUPPORT THE MORATORIUM AND HELP US END THE WAR

WE NEED TO BE TOGETHER
NOW

Important dates:

Oct. 15 : One Day Moratorium
Nov. 13,14 : Two Day Moratorium
Nov 14 : March against Death,Wash.
Nov. 15 : Mass March on Washington
December : Dec. dates will be announced

FOR INFORMATION,SUGGESTIONS,CONTRIBUTIONS,FOR HELP WITH YOUR
OWN PROJECTS -- CALL :

GREATER LANSING COALITION TO END THE WAR NOW : 353- 7244

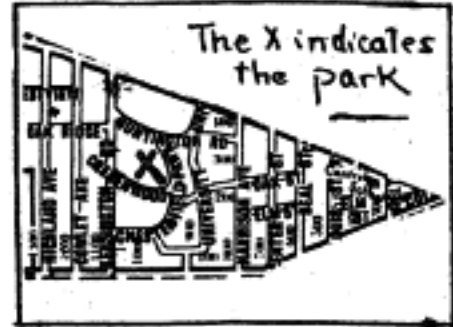
April 30, 1971



PEACE IS Coming!

The People are making the Peace!

Some of your neighbors are inviting you to gather in Ehinger Park at 7:00 P.M. Fri. April 30



To see The film Time is Running Out

This film was nominated for an Academy Award as best documentary. It shows the effect of the use of chemical defoliants, anti-personnel weapons, and mechanization of the war on the people of South Vietnam. Finally the People's Peace Treaty is discussed and explained.

In addition to viewing the film there will be opportunity to discuss activities which residents of our community can do to bring real peace in Indo-China and in America.

You are being invited by:

- Sohn and Linda Alford - Cresenwood
- Bo and Carolyn Anderson - Cowley
- Wilbur and Edna Brookover - Huntington Rd.
- Bob and Caroline Blunt - Huntington Rd.
- Rufus and Pat Browning - University
- Harold and Marie Drain - Huntington
- Stuart and Phyllis Evans - Cowley
- Bob and Sarah Ehrlich - University
- Charles and Eva Faulkner - Kensington Rd.
- Al and Lynn Hovey - Huntington
- Bill and Ann Kimball - Huntington
- Gerald Park - Cresenwood
- Ralf and Jean Peckham - Kensington
- Zera and Antoinette Pollack - Highland
- Vincent and Roberta Salro - Huntington
- Manfred and Dot Thullen - University

And Many Others -

In case of rain we will postpone one week



Vietnam must live

America at Peace

Justice

children playing

Most of our efforts are being directed toward State Resistance conference being held in Ann Arbor on January 17-18-19. The groups at Detroit, Ann Arbor and here at MSU are getting together to share experience (as well as problems) and hopefully to build state-wide cooperation and community. Representatives from each of the three groups met on the 12th of last month to bring together the wishes of each group into a conference agenda. The feeling was, however, that the members and potential members of the respective groups had not really been involved in determining the content of the conference to the extent necessary for a meaningful exchange of ideas. So to avoid elitism and alienation each of the groups will meet with all its members and potential members to ask each person what he wants to get from the conference. The MSU group will be meeting this Sunday, the 12th, at 433 Albert Street (the yellow house on the corner) at 7:30 to talk about the conference. Out of this we hope to distill a list of conference discussion/workshop topics as well as a few decisions on entertainment, transportation, etc. We implore anyone who is at all interested in coming to the conference, whether he has been active with Resistance or not, to come Sunday night or call 484-8910. We hope the conference will also help us build a local sense of community; we are extremely interested in having as many people as are interested become a part of our community. Spread the word.

A few notes on the status of our resisters:

Al Schultz (Saginaw Michigan) was given a five year sentence in November. He is in Milan Federal Prison. For those interested in writing, his address is:

Box No. 1000-26924
Milan, Michigan 48160

Denny Southward (Flint, Michigan) is still in Wayne County jail after being sentenced to five year last month. He is awaiting transfer to a federal prison. We'll let you know what his address will be as soon as we can.

Denny McGuire (Little Falls, Minn.) and David Lindeman (Springfield, S. Dak.) having "missed" their induction dates are awaiting indictment.

~~Philip~~ ^{Philip} Andrews (Leslie, Michigan) refused induction last August. He awaits indictment.

Rick Kowall (Kalamazoo, Michigan) turned in his draft card at the November 14 turn-in and will refuse induction on the 8th of this month.

Steve Seick (Seattle, Washington) turned in his draft card at the November 14th turn-in and is waiting to hear from his draft board.

Of course most of our attention is being focused on the conference now but a few of our tentative plans for this winter term, besides the usual printing and distribution of newsletters and leaflets, are:

- 1) Telephone tax resistance campaign
- 2) High School information and non-registration campaigns
- 3) Sponsoring campus speakers (hopefully one of the Milwaukee 14)
- 4) Resistance film-showings (Ann Arbor can help us out with this)
- 5) Speaking about Resistance to clubs, groups, frats, etc.
- 6) Resistance dinners, picnics!?, etc. to develop community.

These are just a few of the ideas that have come up so far and of course after the conference we should have quite a few more ideas and more time to work on them.

Of paramount importance however, is money. We need to expand our newsletter mailing list, we need more literature for distribution in the campus and E. Lansing areas, we need money to rent an office, we need more money to rent an office, we need money for posters, paper, stencils, we need money to rent films, and on and on... Some of us have been shelling out money, from our own pockets, and of course we have in mind several money-making projects such as film-showings, bake sales? and perhaps a dance to help meet costs. But as we try to expand our activities we find that we just gotta have more of that green stuff. Several of our supporters have pledged certain amounts every week or month to help give us some kind of budget to plan around. If you can afford to pledge a certain amount regularly or can give us a donation please make checks out to MSU Resistance and send them to 433 Albert Street, E. Lansing, 48823. Begging is not an honorable profession in this culture, but if we are to expand our activities at all this term, we must have your help. Please help us.

About an office: we still are working out of the apartment on Albert Street because it is the only apartment any of us rent that is close to the University. If anyone knows of any office, room or small apartment for rent close to the University, PLEASE LET US KNOW. We desperately need a headquarters where we can counsel and organize and keep our literature and supplies. If you have any leads let us know at 433 Albert, E. Lansing, Michigan 48823 or call 484-8910.

That wraps up our rather lengthy missive. Don't forget about the conference and if you can make it attend the Sunday night meeting.

Peace,

The MSU Resistance

PROPOSAL OF THE BERKEY ASSEMBLY

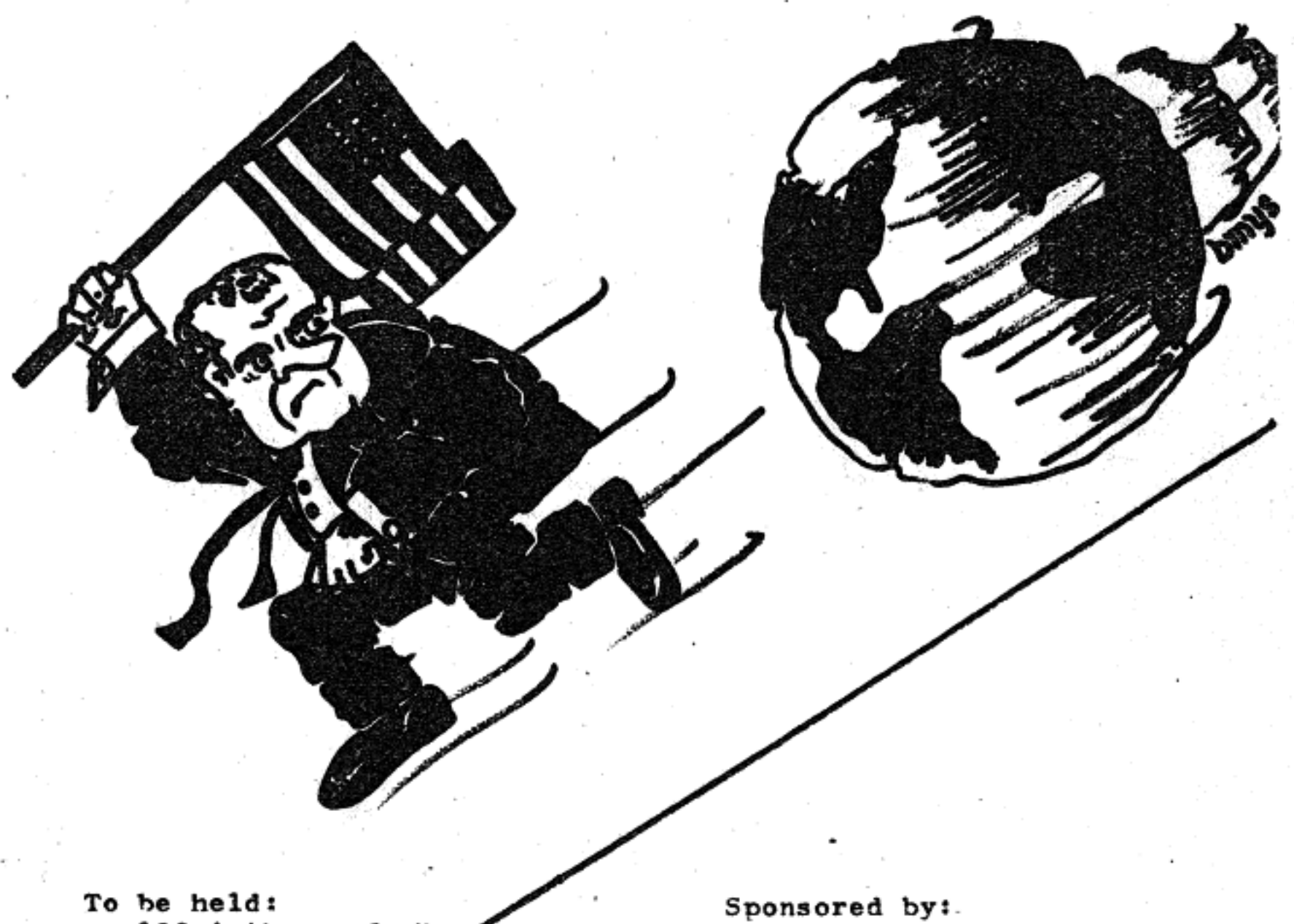
1. The university has answered our pleas for commitment on the side of humanity with the statement that they must remain neutral. This presupposes that they are presently neutral, we know this to be bull-shit! We, MSU strikers demand that President Wharton issue a specific and clear statement, condemning the Amerikan atrocities in Indochina and repression at home. He should be prepared, furthermore, to back up his words with direct actions designed to clarify MSU's opposition to the Nivon regime.
2. To attempt to rectify the injustices done to black people, particularly Bobby Seale and the Orangeburg victims. We propose open admission for black people and all minority groups.
3. We believe that MSU students should be released from school to work in local communities, where attention to such problems is greatly needed.

April 17 11

STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

Out of S.E. Asia NOW! TEACH - IN April 20

Speakers will include representatives of Workers, SMC, Women, Veterans against the War and the Kent State 25. A draft information booth will be set up for any questions you may have.



To be held:
109 Anthony 1-5PM
100 Engineering 7-10PM

Sponsored by:
Student Mobilization Committee
320 Student Services Bldg.
Phone: 353-9799

Leaflet handed out on Capital Ave.,
Lausing -

May 18, 1970

WHY?

The following questions and answers were written to clear up some of the common misconceptions about the way we have chosen to support the war in Indochina.

- Q. Isn't the "anti-war movement" filled with and run by communists intent on overthrowing the government of the United States?
- A. Although there maybe a few communists in the movement, there are many clergymen, state and federal civil and elected workers, blue and white collar workers, parents of servicemen serving in Indochina, servicemen on active duty, and high school and college students and teachers. Many of the movement's college supporters, like ourselves, are veterans of the Vietnam war who know from first hand experience what is going on there.
- Q. Didn't the President base his decision to enter Cambodia on information not available to the public?
- A. Possibly; the President hasn't said, but it was announced that he was strongly influenced by the Military Joint Chiefs of Staff, Attorney General Mitchell, and Secretary of Defense Laird. All of these men obviously favor this move for their personal interests. Two of them, Mitchell and Laird, were appointed to their jobs by the President, and the Chiefs of Staff are subordinate to him. It's doubtful that any of these men would put their jobs in jeopardy by disagreeing with their boss.
- Q. Isn't the President influenced by public opinion?
- A. No, definitely not! Last November when over 100,000 concerned citizens traveled across the country to peacefully demonstrate against the war, the President was watching television. Less than two weeks ago when people again went to Washington to voice peaceful dissent the President met with a few young people and talked to them about football. As young men are dying in Indochina, the President seems more interested in sports than in American lives! The President will listen to the yes men who advise him but as in the Haynsworth Supreme Court nomination, he's not interested in those who disagree no matter who they are, how many they number, and how good their reasons for disagreeing with him.
- Q. He's still the President isn't he?
- A. Yes, but as President he was elected and is responsible to act in the best interest of the country; in this case the best interest is to leave Vietnam as soon as possible.
- Q. If we leave Indochina now what about our nation's honor and the 41,000 men who have died there?
- A. Do more wrongs make a right? It's now accepted by everyone including the President that it was a tragic mistake to send American troops to Vietnam in the first place. Because of the war, our nation's honor has ~~never~~ been lower. We are heavily divided at home. Nearly everyone of our allies publicly denounced the escalation into Cambodia. It is obvious that continuing the war is not going to bring back our honor abroad or bring the country back together at home. And will we avenge the deaths of those men if we continue fighting a war which will soon have given us over 50,000 men killed and thousand of others physically and mentally disabled.

- Q. But we've never lost a war.
- A. And we can't lose this one, since it was never declared a war! But more important, we can never win it, either.
- Q. This sounds good, but what can I do to end the war?
- A. TALK to your friends, neighbors, and family. Tell them how you feel and why! PHONE friends and relatives from outlying areas! WRITE the State Journal, your elected representatives, and anyone you can't reach with your voice! CAMPAIGN and PETITION where you work and live for your company, union, club, office, etc. to issue a unanimous statement against the further use of troops in Cambodia and Vietnam! PRAY for the speedy return of troops from Indochina.
- Q. Isn't working against the government's policies unpatriotic?
- A. A patriot is one who loves and defends his country. When you support the immediate withdrawal of troops from Indochina, you are showing you love your country, that you want everyone of your country's youth to be given a chance to live and work for the country, to marry and raise a family knowing the country which he loves will be responsive to the needs of its people, you're defending the country against its greatest enemy: apathy and dissatisfaction from within, and you're showing your elected representatives that you are going to stand up and be counted. You are showing the President and the world that our sons aren't going to be sent to a war that shouldn't have taken place. And you are showing that remaining silent isn't a virtue when the man speaking doesn't speak for you or the rest of the country.

ACT NOW THE COUNTRY YOU'RE SAVING IS YOUR OWN

Veterans for Peace

\$1 can pay for the printing of 500 more of these reports. All labor is volunteer so donations will go strictly for paper.

send donations to:

Veterans for Peace
1436-H Spartan Village
East Lansing
Michigan 48823

A N T I - W A R T E A C H - I N N E X T W E E K

MARCH 3 & 4

TUESDAY: Newsreel film on G.I.'s and the War

Every Hour • ALL DAY • 11:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.
Room 106 CAS

1:00 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.
Room 169 CAS

WEDNESDAY: WORKSHOPS

Room 379 CAS - Speakers and Literature

11:00 A.M. - LANSING ANTI-WAR WORK

12:00 P.M. - IMPERIALISM

11:00 P.M. - RACISM AND THE WAR

2:00 P.M. - G.I. MOVEMENT

3:00 P.M. - WOMEN'S LIBERATION

4:00 P.M. - HIGH SCHOOL ORGANIZING

VOL. 2, NO. 2 • FEBRUARY 27, 1970

Inadequate education, poverty, and unemployment create a situation unable to sustain black and poor people in this country. Black and other minority group people are involved, then, in a struggle for survival. Indeed, it is amazing that these peoples have survived a system that practiced slavery, sanctioned peonage, and condoned lynching. Lately these dispossessed minorities have found that survival in this country depends upon group solidarity and unification into power blocs, which can effect change in the American social order, as is evident in the rise of Black Power, Brown Power, and Red Power.

In struggle for survival, the black man, for example, searches for his identity by a careful study of his history, an agonizing analysis of the data of empirical studies, a close examination of the circulating myths, and an ongoing evaluation of the current outcomes of the great welfare programs.

There is a need to either restructure current sociology classes or add a course on "urban education". In designing such a class, it seems necessary to focus on issues which are relevant to the nature and needs of black and poor people who reside in urban enclaves in this country.

The ultimate goal of inclusion for alienated and excluded groups depends upon the ability of the schools to restructure their programs and curricula to instill self-determination, self-pride and group solidarity as well as academic achievement. This course could mean a redefinition of Americanism in pluralistic terms and a revision of "common core middle class values". This

could mean repudiation of the American melting pot philosophy which for all practical purposes has been a melting pot fallacy.

Minority group students, particularly black students, must examine, analyze, criticize prevailing theories of education so that they can restructure an antedeluvian educational system, which attempts to mold them into a decadent social order.

AGAINST THE STATE

The state is oppressing the people; the blacks know it, the poor know it, and the Chicago 7 know it. We as the people must unite against the state and support all oppressed people.

Most people are condemning last Thursday night's actions before they even look at why it happened. East Lansing has never had a rock throwing demonstration in its history. There must have been something wrong to get the people in the streets. The Chicago 7 were the subjects of the rally and there will be more oppression by the state that in turn, will cause more revolt. We the people must stand up in support of the Chicago 7 and other oppressed people, and stand together against the state.



Today's march shows that Nixon has failed to fool us with his double talk. After months of inactivity the movement for peace and justice has begun to act. But will we be really effective? Today's march is a good first step, but if we go away feeling that we have done enough we will have been fooled. Within a few days Nixon, Agnew & Mitchell will be breathing easily again. April 24 cannot be an end; it must be a new beginning.

We must create a governmental crisis so serious that the war can no longer be used as a debating point in Congress or as a launching pad for ambitious candidates for public office. We have the potential power to end the war - 73% of the public favor immediate withdrawal - if this Spring sees sustained activity which forces the Senators and Congressmen who talk about peace finally to do something about it. But, even as we now march, Nixon repeats his phony Vietnamization withdrawal figures, simultaneously asserting that the U.S. will remain in Vietnam until the Thieu regime is stabilized - i.e. for many years to come.

People's Lobby

We are urging people to remain in Washington for the next eleven days. This coming week we will be launching a massive people's lobby in every governmental building, asking the government workers to take their own offices out of the war. We will be urging them to sign the People's Peace Treaty and to participate in the government worker's moratorium which will begin in Washington May 3rd. If you can't stay, you should go back to your community or school and begin to organize people to come back to Washington next weekend.

MASSIVE NON-VIOLENT DIRECT ACTION IS THE TACTIC

For many years people have been urging the anti-war movement to commit itself to non-violence as a tactic. Now we are doing it. But it will only work if all those who say they believe in non-violence come to participate. Now it is time to follow through: the success of the May actions will determine the future tactics of the movement for a long time to come.

On May 1st we will have a People's festival, and on Sunday a traditional Soul Rally at which Ralph Abernathy, Benjamin Spock, George Wiley and others will speak. Throughout the weekend there will be workshops in non-violence, and intensive preparation for the actions which begin early Monday morning. Entertainment will be provided by Arlo Guthrie, Johnny Winter, Tim Hardin, Phil Ochs, and many others.

PEOPLE MAKING THE PEACE

On Monday morning May 3rd, mass non-violent direct action will begin. The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice will lead a mass march to close down the Pentagon. At the same time, regional organizations of May Day will disrupt traffic on arteries approaching the main institutions of war against the Vietnamese, the Blacks, Gay people, women, and the poor. On May 4th, the People's Coalition will have the Justice Department as its target. May Day will continue its disruption of governmental offices and support the government workers' moratorium.

Congress

On May 5th the target will be the Congress. Last year during the Cambodia demonstrations, many young people were tricked into ending their strike on the promise that the Hatfield-McGovern Amendment would end the war by December, 1970. This year there will be similar attempts to confuse us: We will be told that the Fullbright hearings will solve everything or that a new amendment will be passed or that a presidential candidate will save us in 1972. But even while we are being told this, liberal legislators are scurrying behind the scenes to delay the date of total withdrawal and to add amendments which will allow the mad bomber in the White House to continue the war in a variety of ways, from escalated bombings to continued presence of ground troops. Nothing short of a Congressional move to force immediate withdrawal from Vietnam will stop us from our non-violent confrontation. Nor will we be easily containable: we will use a variety of non-violent tactics, and cause maximum disruption of the war machine, insuring that there is no business as usual while the war continues.

NATIONAL MORATORIUM: MAY 5 AND BEYOND

We are urging everyone who possibly can to come to Washington. But if you can't, organize for the work stoppage in every factory, office and school for May 5. On that day we will begin nationally coordinated action in support of the Washington actions to force immediate withdrawal of all American forces from Southeast Asia. The moratorium will coincide with a variety of non-violent disruptive actions and demonstrations throughout the country and will focus the national anger on Congress' refusal to act in any definitive way.

Get the word out in your area. Pick up leaflets and informational material at 1029 Vermont Avenue today and tomorrow to distribute in your area if you are not able to stay for the People's Lobby. If you need information call 347-7613 or 737-8600 (area code 202). Stay for the People's Lobby, or come back soon... and stay for May!

People's Coalition for Peace and Justice
Students and Youth for a People's Peace--May Day Collective

ACT ^{TO} END

THE WAR ^{IN} VIETNAM

PARTICIPATE IN THE VIETNAM MORATORIUM

The Vietnam Moratorium is an effort to maximize public pressure to end the war by encouraging a broad cross section of Americans to work against the war. The method is a recurring moratorium on "business as usual" to allow concerned citizens to spend that day participating in anti-war programs in their local community. The first day of moratorium is scheduled for October 15, and the work of that day will be directed towards building an enlarged and lengthened moratorium for November.

YOU CAN GIVE VISIBLE SUPPORT

- *Stay away from job or school on Oct. 15
- *Distribute leaflets
- *Wear a black armband and tie a black flag to your car's radio antenna
- *Come to the Peace Rally

*****RALLY FOR PEACE*****

First United Methodist Church, Green St. Hastings; 7pm, Oct. 15

Speaker: James Anderson, MSU Professor

Information about the March on Washington, Nov. 15

Discussion of ideas for activities on a local level to support the continuing moratorium and Nov. 15 March on Washington.

If you want to help or could contribute to help defray expenses, call

Hastings area- 945 9419
Woodland area- 367 2804
Hickory Corners area- 671 5787

Delton area- 623 8577
Freeport area- 765 3585
Sunfield area- 5706

VIETNAM MORATORIUM OCTOBER 15 everyone everywhere

OCTOBER 15 no matter how young or how old

OCTOBER 15 silently, like autumn, like drops of water

OCTOBER 15 acting without action

OCTOBER 15 will pause, will not work

OCTOBER 15 will not go to class

OCTOBER 15 will wander in october woods

OCTOBER 15 subverting the violence of this government

VIETNAM MORATORIUM OCTOBER 15 by silence, inaction, love

~~~~~

"We figure that if the day is ever to dawn when we practice peace on earth, it will happen because we have given up war and exploitation. That will only be when men and women refuse to exploit and kill each other. And this is the wrong decade to wait for someone else to begin."

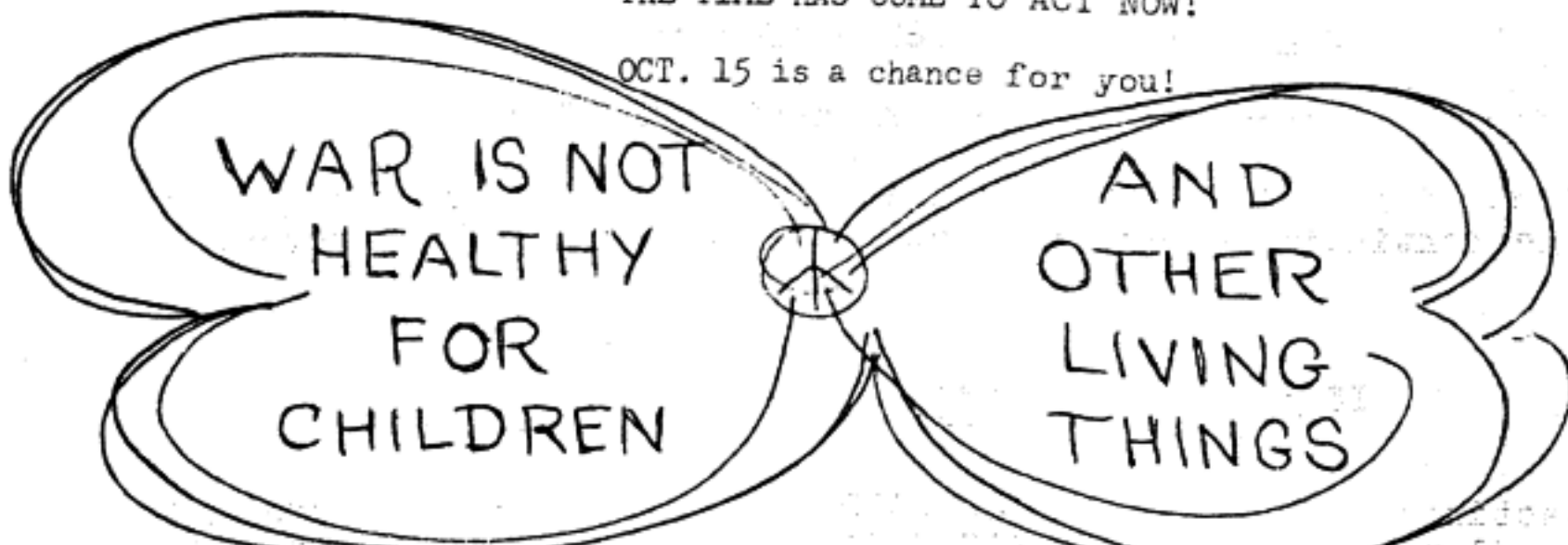
Joan Baez Harris

~~~~~

"Now it is Nixon's War", his promises of peace for the villages of Vietnam and the cities of America seem as far from realization as ever. As with Lyndon Johnson, his words are those of peace, but his deeds are those of war. There are nearly as many American soldiers marching in Vietnam as before he took office, and thousands more have been carried home in caskets. The draft call for October is 29,000. More American bombs are falling on the people of Vietnam now than before the well publicized bombing halt. Day after day, week after week, a cloudburst of steel and explosives numbering in the millions of pounds is guided to its human targets from bellies of B-52's. Men and women continue to die. All our rulers ask for is time and support! We have given them the support of 30,000 dead Americans, and time enough to continue the war.

THE TIME HAS COME TO ACT NOW!

OCT. 15 is a chance for you!



WAR IS NOT
HEALTHY
FOR
CHILDREN

AND
OTHER
LIVING
THINGS

ORGANIZING MEETING

GI-CIVILIAN ANTI-WAR ALLIANCE

GUEST SPEAKER

NETTIE BELL

MOTHER OF ONE OF THE FORT HOOD 43,
GI'S ACCUSED OF REFUSING TO SERVE
AT THE CHICA GO MASSACRE

HELP BUILD THE APRIL 5 GI-CIVILIAN
ANTI-WAR ACTION IN CHICAGO

THURSDAY

FEB 27

8:00 PM

ROOM 31 MSU UNION

By Hugh Smith

Fellow GI's:

The GI and Vets March for Peace on Oct. 12 was our victory. Its conception and its control were carried out by GI's. We marched, and we won more than we had ever hoped for.

This is the first time in this nation's, and perhaps any nation's history that, during war, soldiers gathered together in an organized and democratic fashion to protest their own country's commitments and conduct.

This is not the first time that active duty servicemen have openly and freely expressed themselves on national policy, but is rather the beginning of the American servicemen's determination to voice their concerns, their dissent, their grievances, in a sane and orderly fashion — whether in support of or in opposition to any particular policy.

The American GI has initiated the first legitimate and intelligent political action on the soldier's part in world history. Too often the warrior has merely slaughtered, maimed, or suppressed; he has altered only by destroying. But with this demonstration, he has begun a new struggle: The attempt to halt useless destruction, end wars and liberate men from endless conflict; all, within and for the sake of traditions that allow organized society.

The serviceman will no longer condone military involvements without having a voice in determining the use of power and the cause in which it is used.

Freedom of expression is our basic heritage. That right is not eliminated when a man becomes a soldier. Indeed, that right becomes enhanced; it becomes a duty, a duty to laud his country for its greatness, and, like any other citizen, to criticize any betrayal of its basic ideals. A soldier's obligation is not silence and unquestioning obedience. It is to speak out for what is best in his people, and perhaps to die in defending them.

Today, American soldiers have spoken out. They, and thousands of veterans, have denounced a cruel and immoral war. In voicing this opposition, like any other sane and concerned group of the citizenry, they have become, for the first time, active citizens.

The soldier has established his right to freedom of speech and freedom of assembly.

The country has learned that creative dissent exists within the military also. And that it can not be crushed.

It cannot be stifled if the soldier finds organized and legitimate channels through which to work. Individual battles against the military rarely succeed; illegal actions never do.

The serviceman, for the first time, has remembered his civilian roots. By appealing to the clergy, to lawyers and any other legitimately concerned member of our society, and by utilizing their assistance, the soldier re-establishes his civilian origins. He then becomes — as he became on Oct. 12 — an effective group in his society: A force to effect change in his own, and his nation's involvements.

Soldiers must and will organize around critical issues.

And that organization has only begun.

Student Mobilization Committee

Demonstrate with GIs on Easter Sunday APRIL 6 To Bring the Troops Home Now!



Chicago Los Angeles Seattle San Francisco Atlanta New York Austin

STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

A NEW KIND OF PEACE WORK

Around the country people are deciding that they're tired of simply marching and protesting - knowing that protests, even if they end the Vietnam war, will do nothing to change the society which brought it about. It is clear that we have to analyze the part which our social, political, and economic institutions play in the perpetuation of war as a way of life. We must begin to move to change those institutions to the point where war will no longer be an integral part of American society. As members of the university community we have decided to focus on the university, its relation to the war, and its relationship to the society which made the war necessary.

Here are some of the things we're doing;

- * ROTC Project - Doing research in preparation for anti-ROTC education and action this spring.
- * Placement Bureau Project - Researching corporations with Defense projects and/or Third World investments and preparing leaflets for use when those corporations recruit - exposing their role in the warfare society.
- * Military Research Project - Researching the extent and nature of Defense-related research at MSU.
- * International Programs Project - Attempting to determine the scope of MSU's international involvement and it's connection with U.S. foreign policy.
- * Curriculum Design Project - This will attempt to determine what curriculum reforms would most benefit the cause of peace - it will concentrate on ways in which university courses could be used to analyze and expose the warlike nature of American society and U.S. foreign policy.

For a more detailed explanation of our beliefs and goals read, "FROM PROTEST TO CHANGE - AN ANTI-WAR PROGRAM FOR THE UNIVERSITY". *

the MSU War and Peace Coalition
office - 353-6633
Chuck Stockwell 351-1476
Phil Schloop 351-3024
Ann Snudden 351-6133
Rosalie Clavez 351-1812

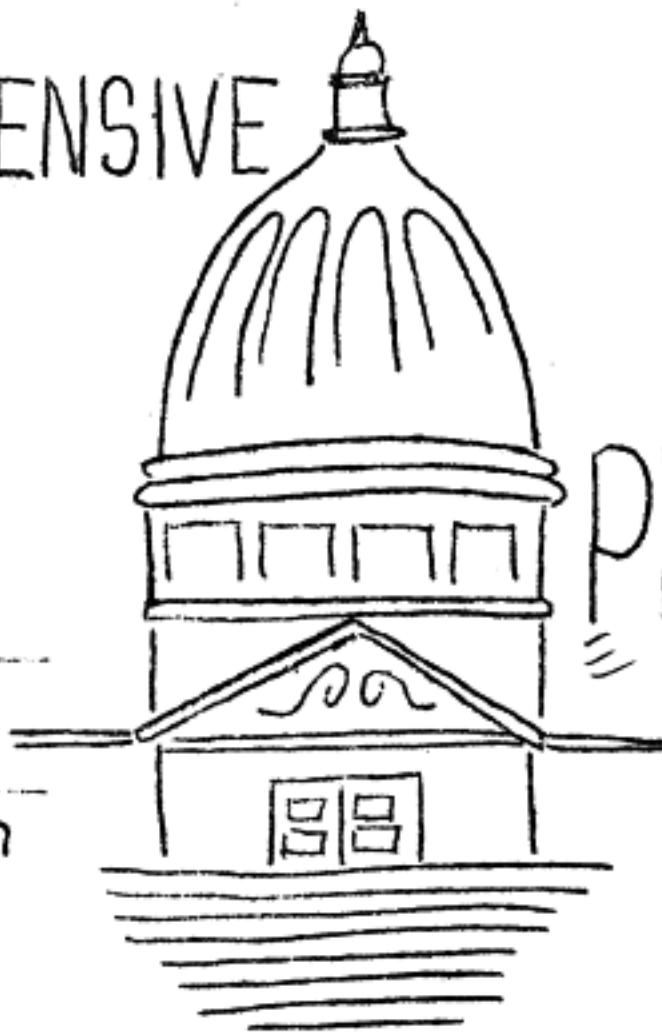
Meeting Sunday, Jan. 25, 6 PM in Rm. 33 of the Union

SPRING OFFENSIVE

LANSING

DAY ONE

APRIL 26th



THE

PEOPLE'S

LOBBY

5:30 PM

Bag dinner briefing session.

Rm. 409, L.C.C., C.A.S. Bldg.

Appointments with legislators and materials will be given + discussed.

7:30 PM

Public Meeting on Capitol Steps.

Rep. Jackie Vaughn III will read the People's Peace Treaty.

8-10 PM

Lobbying and visiting legislative offices.

COME TO THE CAPITOL AND SUPPORT THE PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY!



VETERANS FOR PEACE



P.O. Box 1294
EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN 48823

June 6, 1971

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Anderson
968 Roxburgh
East Lansing, Michigan

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Anderson,

We, the VETERANS FOR PEACE, like the majority of citizens, are concerned with the United States' involvement in Indochina. All citizens have experienced a feeling of impotency and frustration in the reality of being just one individual - powerless to do anything significant toward modifying the Government and Military Machine which persists in prosecuting a war which is contrary to all humanitarian principles and to the principles upon which this nation was founded.

VETERANS FOR PEACE is an organization composed of veterans from all walks of life. In the defense of our country, we have sacrificed our time, energy, and (for some of us) parts of our bodies. Most of us have seen the Viet Nam War first-hand, and we have found that the war is morally wrong, unjustifiable, and contrary to the principles of our great country. We have seen what American firepower and military policies are doing to Viet Nam; to its people, countryside, and culture. We oppose the war not from cowardice or disloyalty but rather from the basic moral conviction, based on experience, that it is wrong. We feel that because of our experience we have the credibility to educate the people about the realities of the war, what it is costing us, and its political and social ramifications. If the realities of the war are known, the resultant public pressure will, through the democratic process, bring about a swift end to it. Toward this goal of ending the war through peaceful social change, we have plans to purchase billboard space, radio and TV spot announcements, and newspaper space. But the cost of these items is high. For example, one billboard costs \$120 to set up, plus \$85 per month rental; 15 seconds of radio time cost \$8; newspaper space is \$520 for a full page, \$260 for half a page, and \$130 for a quarter of a page. We are also contacting civic clubs, churches, and labor unions to schedule speakers from our group of Viet Nam veterans. We are assisting other veteran groups, like ourselves, in other communities and states who are also working for the same goal.

We have plans and over two hundred and ninety dedicated, determined veterans, but many of us are unemployed and therefore don't have the money which mass media advertising requires. The problems are large but not insurmountable if we have the support of other American citizens who share our feelings and goals. We cannot do it alone - WE need YOUR support and any amount of

How long will this country be bled? How long will we be fooled?! How many more coffins must be filled before "our leaders" say enough? When IS enough?

Well, enough is NOW!!

We've picketed, debated, polled, rated the concensus; we've written, listened, thought, pleaded and shouted. We've gone to Canada and we've gone to jail. And we've been drafted. We've gone the whole route with no response from those guiding this war except "be patient, be tolerant, trust in us."

There is no other course left open to us but to say STOP. STOP! Stop and think what we are doing 12,000 miles away under the name of "assistance." Stop the working, stop the lecturing, stop and ponder. Start talking, start rethinking what this country is all about. And act on it!!

We joined together on Thursday, September 25, 1969, individuals from the University, the Clergy, and the heart of the community. We are not members of an organization as such. The "Greater Lansing Coalition To End The War Now" is an aggregate of people coming from diverse backgrounds but sharing a single goal.

We believe in the National Moratorium. We, citizens of East Lansing and Greater Lansing, feel that the combining of our voices will enable other citizens who share our disgust for this war to vent their personal convictions through this community action.

THE MORATORIUM

The emphasis on October 15, 1969, the first day of the Moratorium, will be to NOT "conduct business as usual." The range of individual participation may vary from working but devoting one's lunch hour to a discussion of the war, or wearing an armband or holding a one minute vigil. It may be to refuse to work or to go to school so that one might attend a rally or talk with one's neighbors about the Moratorium.

On the whole, the proposed activities of October 15 will be to begin building support for the second two days of the Moratorium in November.

The attempt will be to reach an ever greater number of people as well as the greatest possible number of organizations and groups within the Greater Lansing area. Everyone is affected by this war - everyone has something to gain by helping to end it.

Having started our organization and communication effort much later than other individuals throughout this country, we, at present, are still in the discussion stage of various projects. We will do our best to let interested individuals, groups and the News Media know as far in advance as possible about specific events.

SCHEDULE

October 1: Edgewood Church, East Lansing at 7:30 pm.

General meeting for all individuals or representatives of groups to develop plans for Oct. 15.

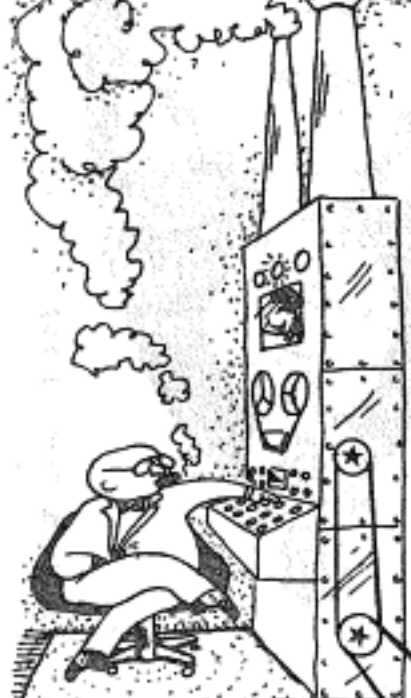
October 15: ONE DAY MORATORIUM: specific events to be announced.

November 13-14: TWO DAY MORATORIUM

November 14: The Death March - Washington, D.C.

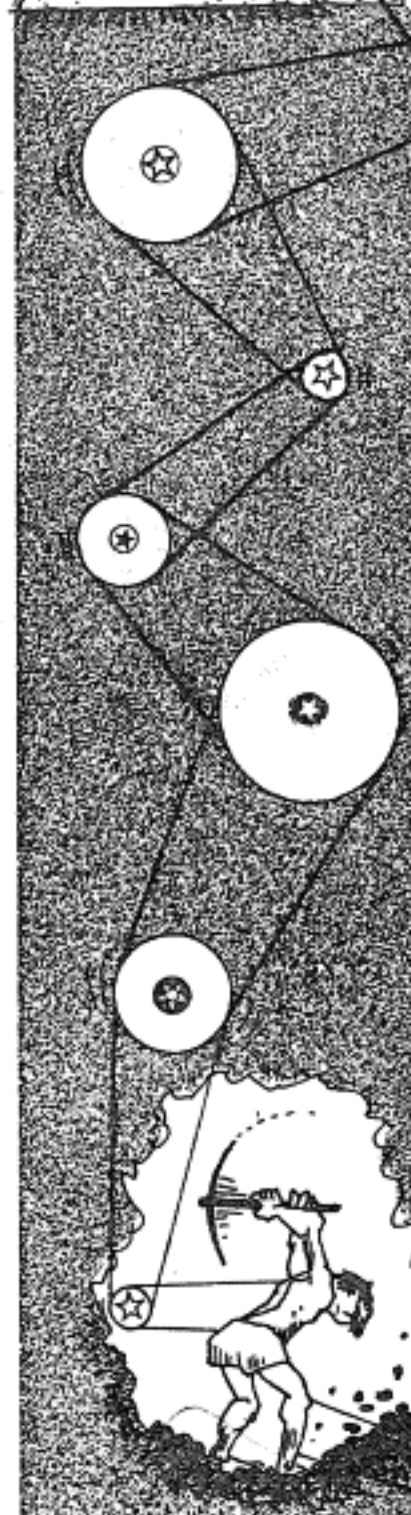
November 15: Mass March On Washington

December dates and further to be announced at the earliest possible time. For more information call "New Community" office at 355-8266.



Yet hear me, people, we have now to deal with another race - small and feeble when our fathers first met them, but now great and overbearing. Strangely enough they have a mind to till the soil, and the love of possession is a disease with them. These people have made many rules that the rich may break but the poor may not. They take their tithes from the poor and weak to support the rich and those who rule...

*- Sitting Bull
at the Powder River Council 1877.*



While the Indochina War may (for now) be over for most Americans, it is not over for the Indochinese. During this time of tenuous ceasefire we need to examine how the United States has arrived at this juncture:

Does the ceasefire mean that the US has given up its objectives in Indochina? What differences exist between 1954 and 1973? Is it likely that the US will send back bombers or troops for Thieu? What are 10,000 "civilian" advisors doing in southern Vietnam? What has the US government learned from the Indochina War? How will it apply those lessons to the rest of the world and to us?

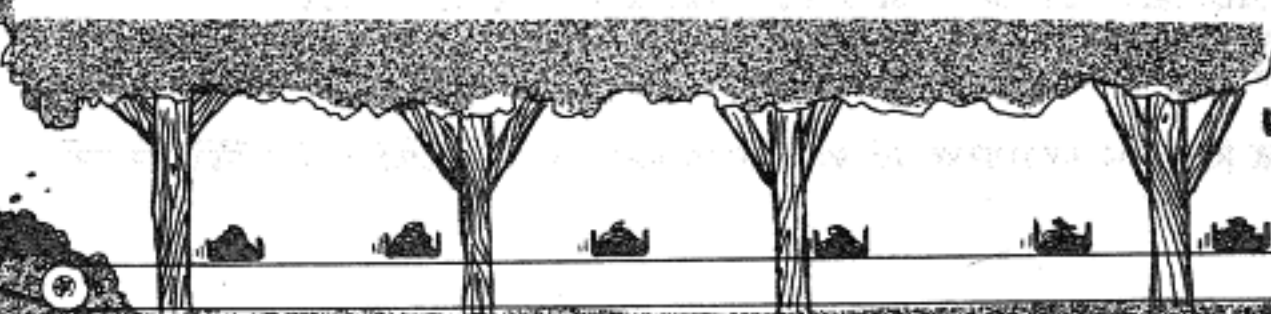
We at Michigan State University feel a special responsibility to the Indochinese because our university played a special role in the creation of the administrative, police, and military bodies for the Saigon regime (then under Ngo Dinh Diem). It is more than appropriate that this university be the site for a conference exploring these questions.

We believe that the Indochina War was and is consistent with US foreign policy. We want to explore how such a policy is likely to effect Indochina and the rest of the Pacific Rim for the next decade. We must find ways to prevent more Indochina Wars.

A Vietnamese proverb says: "Force binds for a time, education enchains forever." Join us in building a part of our own understanding of American foreign policy.

Crisis in America
East Lansing/Lansing

Childcare will be provided.



THE EMPIRE'S NEW CLOTHES:

APRIL 11
MSU UNION BALLROOM
7PM
US, MSU & IMPERIALISM
Lou Kubicka
"History of the Conflict"
Nguyen Thi Ngoc Thoa
"Effects of the War on VN"
Martin Nicolaus
"MSU Profs, Peasants & Police"

APRIL 12
MSU UNION BALLROOM
7PM
WAR WITHOUT END
Marilyn McNabb
"US Military, INCORPORATED"
David Truong
"Continuing US Subversion"

APRIL 13
MSU UNION PARLORS ABC
7PM
TWO, THREE, MANY VIETNAMS
A Philippino Student
"AID in the Philippines"
Mark Selden
"US Strategy in the Pacific"
Martin Nicolaus
"US Imperialism in the 70's"

APRIL 14
ST. JOHN'S, 327 MAC
9:30AM
THE HOMEFRONT I
Coffee, informal discussion on
local and statewide programs.

4PM | 1:30 PM |
THE HOMEFRONT II
Film: "Poppy Fields of the
Golden Triangle"
Panel discussion:
"Organizing in the 70's"
Vietnamese Dinner

THE EMPIRE'S NEW CLOTHES: AN INVESTIGATION OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

This conference is planned to be both education and action oriented. The speakers are knowledgeable in their fields, many with long histories of anti-war activism, several with widely varied first-hand experience in Indochina. They all share a deep commitment to the Indochinese people and an opposition to US attempts at domination. The Indochina Mobile Education Project will be on hand with literature, films, and an extensive photo/art/poetry exhibit which especially focuses on the human side of the Vietnamese.

May, 1970

ANTHRO. DEPT. POSITION

The much-debated national crises of the last two weeks make it obvious that, as was emphasized by the Department of Anthropology in their meeting and statement of May 11, business cannot go on as normal. In the absence of "business as normal," however, it is clear that a counter-educational program must be devised if we are to continue to fulfill the avowed function of the academic community.

Two committees have been formed by the Department of Anthropology to provide direction for and structure of meaningful alternatives to its normal activity. The COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION is conceived of by its members as an agent of educational change within the university. It has tentatively set up the following seminar/action groups to be instructed by faculty, graduate assistants, and undergraduates as areas of primary focus:

- I. Minority Groups
- II. Indochina
- III. Education and Culture
- IV. Local-level politics

On- and off-campus FREE SEMINARS will be held concerning these and other pertinent topics according to a schedule which will be available soon. It is the intention of the Department that these classes not be limited to members of the MSU student-faculty body, but that instead they are to be available to the community at large.

In seeking to define the position of the Department of Anthropology vis-a-vis the Strike itself and the segments of the local community involved, a POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE has been formed. The purpose of this group is to originate policy suggestions as well as to provide coordination and liaison with other organizations, both on and off campus, which are participating in the Strike or other related activities. Other tentative functions of this committee will be the publication and publicity of Departmental strike-related activities, a program of off-campus speakers, and the support of political candidates or legislators in sympathy with our position. The Political Action Committee will also work in close conjunction with the Committee for Education in suggesting activities appropriate to their courses of counter-instruction.

In summation, while supporting the Strike and its objectives, the Department of Anthropology envisions it as only part of an ongoing process of reevaluation and reform of both the structure of the Department and that of the University as a whole.

• OPEN FORUM •

for clarification of the Anthropology Department's position

OTHER DEPARTMENTS ALSO INVITED TO PRESENT THEIR STATEMENTS & PROGRAMS

everyone invited!

≡ FRIDAY ≡ AUD. ≡ 10 A.M. ≡



WE ARE COLLECTING WAR TOYS TODAY FOR SEVERAL REASONS:

1. TO EMPHAIZE THE FACT THAT WE AS PARENTS AND INDIVIDUALS ARE CNTRIBUTION TO THE CONTINUATION OF WABS BY PROVIDING CHILDREN WITH WAR TOYS.
2. TO CONFRONT THE INDIVIDUAL WITH THE FACT THAT ENDING WARS INVOLVES ACTION-ACTION WHICH MAY CONSTITUTE A SACRIFICE (MONETARY, SOCIAL AND/OR SPIRITUAL).
- 3/ TO SYMBOLIZE TO THOSE IN FOWER THE CONCERN WE AS INDIVIDUALS FEEL WITH THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD.
4. TO PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PARENTS TO DISCUSS WITH CHILDERN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE FANTASY INVOLVED WITH WAR TOYS AND THE REALITY OF WAR.

.....

This day has been set aside as a time to reconsider our nations involvement in Vietnam. We feel that ~~ix~~ this is also a good time for us to pause and reconsider war in general.

Many people feel that war is no longer a reasonable solution to world problems since modern war carries with it the possibility (probabilità?) of total dstruction.

Wars will continue as long as there are men in power who see war as a solution to problems and as long as there are young men willing to fight and die when they are told to. The individual may feel there is very little he can do to stop war. But we all can do a great deal to determine how our own children will grow up. War toys condition children to see war as a reasonable solution to problems. It is a small step from a toy machine gun to a real one. By giving them war toys we are producing children who at 18 will be capable of being turned into fighting men and women; capable of being trained to kill other human beings.

YOUTH IS THE HOPE OF THE WORLD. WE FEEL NO CHILD IS TOO YOUNG TO UNDERSTAND THE MENNING AND POSSIBILITY OF PEACE.

* IF YOU HAVE ANY TOYS YOU WANT US TO SEND CALL BEV-3536077 SUE-351-295.
Toys collected will be sent to Congress as a symbol of our concern.

The following were associated in coordinating this effort: Bev and Foster Purrington, Alice and Chris Pilotti, Pat and Susan Herbert.

PLANS FOR THE DAY

Teach-Ins and Rally- Campus	9:00am- 1:30pm.
Peace Procession- Campus to Capitol	1:45pm-3:00pm.
Guitar Music at Capitol	3:00-3:30pm.
Speakers at the Capitol	3:30-4:00pm.
Evening:	
Peace Discussions in area churches	
Rock Music Festival and Theater Events- Campus-M.S.U..	

The following committees were established:

Speakers at Capitol- Gil Hill, Phil Ballbach, Tom Samet

Permit- Jim Ramey, Al Dutze, Tom Samet, Arnold Paul

Placards and signs for procession- Chuck Stockwell

Leafleting of area shopping centers and plants- Walter Gourlay,

Phil Balbach, Chuck Stockwell

Guitar Group- Arnold Paul

Treasury and Fund Raising- Maureen May, Chuck Stockwell, Eileen

Vantassel

M.S.U. speakers for High Schools and Junior Highs- Jim Anderson

Church Activities in Evening- Betty Duley, Steve Ramey, Maureen

May

News Releases- Gunther Pfaff

Monitors on Procession- Chuck Larrowe, Arnold Paul

We need your help! Tell your groups! Help us publicize! Inform your churches! DEMONSTRATE YOUR CONCERN FOR PEACE NOW!!!

Steve Ramey

THE VIETNAM MORATORIUM

The Vietnam Moratorium is an effort to maximize public pressure to end the war by encouraging a broad cross section of Americans to work against the war.

The method is a reoccurring moratorium on " business as usual " to allow concerned citizens to spend that day participating in anti-war programs in their local communities.

The Vietnam war is of concern to the whole community. The Student Faculty Moratorium Committee at M.S.U. has sought to broaden the participation to include the Greater Lansing community.

We would like to build a broad based community wide coalition for peace. We need your help.

At a meeting held October 6, in the Edgewood Church, an enlarged steering committee was established, and definite plans formulated for the events of October 15, the national day of the Vietnam Moratorium. The following persons attended and constitute the enlarged steering committee:

Arnold Paul (presiding)-Student-Faculty Coalition-M.S.U.
Shirley Doyle- Womens International League for Peace and Freedom
Jim Ramey
Marian Anderson- Michigan Concerned Clergy and Laymen
Phil Ballbach- New Democratic Coalition
Gil Hill- N.A.A.C.P.
Betty Duley- Greater Lansing Community Organization
Tom Samet- President- A.S.M.S.U.
Walter Gourlay- President- Americans For Democratic Action
Al Dutzy- Editor- Lansing Labor News
Robert Rentschler
Chuck Stockwell-Executive Secretary- University Christian Movement and Student-Faculty Coalition-M.S.U.
Janet Gordan- Student- East Lansing High School
Gunther Pfaff- New University Conference

The following are remarks by Dr. Walter Adams, acting president of Michigan State University, prepared for delivery at a special program Wednesday, October 15, 1969, marking the Vietnam Moratorium.

Dr. Adams was one of three speakers who addressed a session at 11:30 a.m., Wednesday, in the MSU Auditorium. The other two speakers are Representative Donald W. Riegle, Jr., R-Michigan and U. S. Senator Philip A. Hart, D-Michigan.

Dr. Adams is a veteran of World War II, having landed with the 83rd Infantry Division in Normandy and participating in five major campaigns in the European Theater of Operations. He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroic conduct.

VIETNAM: A PERVERSION OF U. S. PRIORITIES

As always, my remarks this morning are not dictated by Hanoi or Peking or Washington, but by personal conviction and conscience.

I shall speak neither about the legality nor the morality of U. S. involvement in Vietnam, but concern myself exclusively with our national self-interest. I shall assess the war's impact on this country in the clinically dispassionate parlance appropriate to cost/benefit calculations, and pose three questions: (1) What does the U. S. have to gain from this venture? (2) What is the price we pay? (3) Is the war worth this price?

My conclusion will be unmistakable: the Vietnam war is a national disaster, fought for ephemeral ends and paid for with a depleted society. Commitment of additional resources will not retrieve this futile investment. Discretion and wisdom, therefore, militate toward immediate disengagement - and the redirection of our efforts to national priorities which better serve our national interest.

In this context, as Senator Church of Idaho has said, "Vietnam is a showcase of bankruptcy, a hopeless war fought for insubstantial stakes. As a war for high principle, Vietnam simply does not measure up: The Saigon government is neither a democracy warranting our support on ideological grounds nor a victim of international aggression warranting our support under the United Nations Charter. As an effort to contain Chinese power, the war in Vietnam is irrelevant as well as unsuccessful; even if a Communist Vietnam were to fall under Chinese control, as I do not think it would, the gains to China would be trivial compared with those accruing from her industrialization and acquisition of nuclear weapons."

Let me underscore this point: we are wasting American lives and American treasure for a piece of real estate worthless to the defense of America. We are destroying a country in order to save it - ostensibly for principles which have no demonstrable relation to our national security. We are committing America to a fatal land war in Asia on the assumption that the Vietcong must be beaten in their native boondocks before they can scramble ashore in Australia or San Francisco - transported there, no doubt, by Hanoi's or Peking's invincible sampan navy.

I say to you without qualification that even if the domino theory were correct - even if the "loss" of Vietnam would mean the Communist conquest of Southeast Asia - which to me is speculative fabrication - I think our current position would be suicidal madness. Like ourselves, the Communists would find this area to be an impoverished mass of humanity stirred by nationalist aspirations and embroiled in constant revolutionary turmoil - a burden rather than an asset. The lords of Peking, who lack the resources to lift their own country from the depths of underdevelopment, could hardly afford to subsidize the developmental efforts of their potential satellites.

Just as conquest of the area would be a Pyrrhic victory for the Chinese, so even a total U. S. victory would not contribute one iota to the security of our country or its geopolitical posture in the world. Moreover, the cost of attempting such a victory (or even maintaining a stalemate) would exact an intolerable price - not only in casualties and treasure, but in terms of the violence it does to the fabric of American society, the quality of American life, and the validity of the American dream.

No nation has unlimited economic, human, intellectual, and spiritual resources. Even such affluent nations as the United States are not exempt from this universal law. This means that in striving to achieve its national goals, a country must make choices. It must arrange its objectives in some order of priority - an order which reflects its value system - its judgment as to what is more important and what is less important. The nation must then use its resources accordingly.

How long will it take us to learn that the United States cannot afford to impose or police a pax americana on a global scale - even if it were desirable to do so? How much more experience do we need before we understand that we cannot annually divert \$30 billions of economic resources as well as our intellectual energies to an irrelevant war on the Asian mainland while also contributing to the defense of Western Europe, conquering the moon, participating in the armaments and missile race, and maintaining a viable and just society at home? A choice between priorities is unavoidable: should we indulge ourselves in the ideological luxuries of Vietnam - fight the war against poverty, deprivation, despair, and bigotry at home before we attempt to deny an insignificant bit of territory to Communist ambitions abroad? Focusing on America's rational self-interest, the choice would seem too obvious for further debate.

I believe we can no longer be unmindful of the urgency and extent of America's domestic needs - needs which can overwhelm us just as surely as the threat of external aggression, unless we can find the wherewithal, the ingenuity, and the determination equal to the challenge. Let us contemplate the domestic needs which are neglected and postponed while we blithely squander \$30 billion annually on the war in Vietnam.

Because of our mistake in Vietnam, we are not building the 6 million housing units which the Riot Commission has recommended for America's ghettos. We cannot afford, it is said, the additional \$6 billion to provide compensatory education for deprived and handicapped children. We cannot afford the \$1.5 billion to provide the needed manpower training for the hard-core unemployed. We cannot afford the \$5 billion for model cities or the \$3 billion for community action programs under OEO. We cannot afford the \$26 billion needed to rid our rivers and lakes of industrial and municipal waste. We cannot afford to restructure our

welfare system through a negative income tax which would cost some \$15 billion. We cannot afford an efficient urban transit system, a program to combat environmental pollution, provision for adequate health care, etc.

Let me restate the cost of our Vietnam commitment in yet another way. In the last decade, the federal government has spent 3 times more on Vietnam than on medicare and medical assistance, 4 times more than on all levels of education, and 15 times more than on housing and community development. It has spent more on this war than it spent in our entire history on public higher education or police protection. It has spent more on Vietnam in each of the last 3 years than it would cost to operate 350 universities like MSU per year - tuition free, and at no cost to the taxpayers. This, it seems to me, is not a rational allocation of national resources when our cities are decaying, 35 million Americans are living below the poverty level, our youth is alienated and disillusioned, our society is embittered by racial strife, and the American spirit is wracked by confusion and doubt. This is not an acceptable performance record, and today's events demonstrate that the American conscience no longer tolerates it.

In conclusion, let me remind you that, in 1789, our Founding Fathers created a new nation "in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity."

This has been the American dream and the hope of the world.

U. S. participation in the Vietnam war is a betrayal of that dream and a mockery to that hope.

U. S. participation in the Vietnam war must be ended, and the time to end it is Now.

####

April 1971

STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE



**When they were 10 years old
other GIs were already dying in Vietnam!**



Join the march on

**WASHINGTON
APRIL 24**

Bring all the GI's home now!

Busses leave from the Union 7pm. April 23, arrive in D.C. 7am. the 24th. Coming home the busses leave Washington by 10am. April 25 and will be back by 10pm. that night.

THE ROUND TRIP TICKET COSTS \$23.00 AND ARE AVAILABLE AT:

STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMM. OFFICE
320 STUDENT SERVICES BLDG.
PHONE: 353-9799

WE RECOGNIZE AND RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS AND THEIR BELIEFS. ---
SHOULDN'T WE EXPECT THE SAME IN RETURN??
HAVE FREE SPEECH AND FREE PRESS BECOME WORDS WITHOUT MEANING?

Let us address these questions to every one concerned:

1. Has the State News become too biased to represent opposing sides fairly?
2. If not, why weren't we represented?
3. Is the State News too biased to print an Associated Press Wirephoto, when they failed to cover the event themselves?

IF YOU WANT BETTER NEWS COVERAGE ON ANY EVENT IN THE
FUTURE, WE ASK FOR YOUR SUPPORT!!!

Would you like to see the Associated Press Wirephoto from Nov. 14, 1969, and some better news coverage of all events? If so, any phone calls, letters, this leaflet (signed) directed to the following, would be greatly appreciated.

IF YOU ARE A CONCERNED N.S.U. STUDENT, SHOW
YOUR INTEREST TOWARDS BETTER NEWS COVERAGE!

- (1) State News Office phone 355-8252
- (2) Editor and Chief James Crate phone 355-8252
Student Services Building
- (3) Dave Short, Staff Reporter for the phone 353-0245
moratorium trip.
546 E. Wilson Hall
- (4) M.S.U. Acting President, Dr. Walter Adams
450 Administration Building phone 355-6560

WE WANT THE TRUTH NOW!!!

Concerned M.S.U. Students

Harry Boone
Rod Young

IS THE STATE NEWS AFRAID OF THE TRUTH?

Quote from Monday's, Nov. 17, State News —

"The final and most important task is to remain united, though it be a 'minority', and to attempt to persuade the 'Silent Majority' to become vocal and, hence, make itself known." — the editors

Quote from Tuesday's, Nov. 18, State News —

"The only thing that can be said about the silent majority is that it is silent." — John Borger

Can it become vocal and make itself known if the press (the State News) fails to report the truth of what happened Friday, November 14, at the moratorium bus send-off by the Shaw bus circle?

WE WERE THERE! WE DID SPEAK OUT!

If you weren't there do you know what happened?

Friday morning we called the State News five times and asked for reporters and photographer coverage for the departure at Shaw Circle. We were assured that Dave Short, State News Staff writer, would be there and cover the whole trip. As it turned out, Dave Short didn't join the buses until after they left Shaw Circle! Consequently we weren't recognized.

However, we also took the initiative to call the Associated Press photographer for the Lansing area. He observed both sides and selected a picture for the Associated Press Wire Service.

If you saw this photo, it would tell better than words what happened!
If you didn't, the State News has access to all A.P. Wire photos; it must have access to this one!

Late January,
1968

MSU Resistance Newsletter

The state-wide Resistance Conference, held last weekend Jan. 17 - 19 in Ann Arbor, attracted about 60 people from Detroit, Ann Arbor and MSU resistance groups. Since the attendance was not limited solely to resistance people, many faculty members and interested students joined in to share their opinions in the discussion groups. The Ann Arbor people working on the conference located ten meeting places around the city which were used during each of the five meeting times. Each time and place had an assigned discussion topic. This arrangement worked out well because it provided a way for the conference participants to interact constantly with new people. The topics discussed were: resistance as an alternative life-style; resistance communities: organization and process; communal living and co-ops; education and educational organizing; beyond the draft; nature of political commitment; anarchism and socialism; women in resistance; draft-card-carrying members; relationship to other radical groups; fund-raising; communication and cooperation among resistance groups; prison; new ways of communicating and organizing; resistance literature; resisters outside resistance groups; new ideas on resistance and the draft; beyond the student community; state of affairs in American society; resistance and G.I.'s; use of media; racism; stopping smoking. Notes taken at the discussions will be printed up in booklet form. In addition to the discussion groups there were general meetings, communal dinners, a pot-luck dinner, and a dance. Ann Arbor people provided housing for out-of-towners. The exchange of ideas among the three groups and the friendships that developed were fantastic -- invaluable! A few of us are thinking of planning another weekend get-together for the three groups at some cottage or place where we could just have a lot of fun together. Anyone know some such place which might be available for a weekend?

Dennis McGuire is representing the MSU Resistance at the Midwest Regional Resistance Conference held Jan. 20-22 in Minneapolis. He left immediately after the close of the state conference Sunday night. A national Resistance conference, now being planned by CADRE, will be held in Chicago sometime in March or April.

Steve Seick (Seattle, Wash.) will refuse induction on Feb. 10. Dennis Southward (Flint) is now in Allenwood, Pennsylvania after spending a month in Wayne County Jail. His address is Dennis Southward, 35350, P.O. Box 1000, Allenwood, Pa., 17810. Please write to him! He can't write to anyone

outside of his immediate family for a while, but we hope that letters to him from other people will be cleared. He's presently in a dorm of 30 C.O.'s and Resisters and 30 Jehovah's witnesses. Out of the 360 men at Allenwood about half are there for draft violations.

A Student Services Office has been assigned to us - room 24 Student Services Bldg. we have to wait until The Paper people move out, but we'll probably be moved in soon. (We share the office with S.D.S.)

We'd like to man a Union booth as a continuing project for distributing literature and rapping with people. There's no problem with the availability of the booth, but we'll need people with free afternoons to volunteer some time.

Anyone who attended the Conference prison discussion (or anyone interested for that matter) who would like to hear the prison tape ("ex-cons" from Danbury, Leavenworth and Allenwood speak for two hours on their experiences) please contact Dave or Alfie at 484-8910.

Funds: We need money! We've elaborated on the money uses in previous newsletters and our needs remain the same. Donations are coming in irregularly and we thank you for them. Pledges of a certain amount on a regular monthly basis and any donations can be sent to MSU Resistance, 433 Albert St., East Lansing, 48223.

We're attempting to book a film through Philadelphia Resistance which features Tom and Marjorie Melville of the Catonsville Nine. The Milwaukee 14 Defense Committee is now in the process of planning a tour of festivals across the country which will include well-known entertainers and speakers. We'll be in contact with the Defense Committee to see if they're coming to MSU or to encourage them to come.

You're all welcome to come to our Sunday meetin at 433 Albert. (One block north of Grand River just behind the First National Bank. Upstairs and to the lift.) The meeting will start around 7:00, but it would probably be more fun if you'd come at 4:30 or 5:00 and share a pot-luck dinner with us.

433 Albert finally has a phone. The number to call now for anything having to do with Resistance is 351-0874.

Peace and love,

MSU Resistance

A red and white volkswagen peacebus bounces past the graying snow of midwinter fields that curl beside the road to milan. we're going to see all jokes and songs bubble around darker thoughts: what's he been through? thoughts rise and work themselves into the emotions that bubble within each of us.

we descend a ramp; the prison awaits us, innocently nestled on its fields like an old brick schoolhouse huddled over her children. only a high barbed-wire fence claws at the hushed peace. is that the fence where guards gunned an escaping prisoner to death? we approach; a khaki brown watchtower looms sterilizingly. STOP. AWAIT FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS. we speak into a microphone: "we're visitors for alan schulz." a pause. FOR WHOM? "for alan schulz." a pause. YOU MAY GO AHEAD.

through a schooldoor entrance, the welcoming lobby smiles bleakly yellow. "hello. we're visitors for alan schulz." NAMES PLEASE. "alfhild larson, rick kowall and david lindeman." TWO OF YOU ARE LISTED AND MAY ENTER TO SEE HIM. I'M SORRY, DAVE, BUT YOUR NAME ISN'T LISTED. we question, they shrug, we acquiesce, powerless. dave sits in the lobby; a door of yellow steel bars grins, a click: it slides slowly into the wall to allow our passage and slips back into place to seal us in the dun-colored room. alone, low-keyed panic: we are at their mercy. mirrors eye us from the ceiling's high corners; a naked lightbulb glares at us from above. a whir, machinegun bursts tatter the silence. god, what is that? uniformed men point frantically at a steel door. what? what? where do we go through? intuition forces our hands to the doorpull; we pull: the noise stops.

the room opens to us, pleasant in curtains and candy machines. families sit together, mothers, wives, friends; a child smiles from the arms of her khaki-clad father. his eyes are proud, sad. scattered among the warm colors of winter clothing, ever-present khaki peeps out and merges with the dull walls that enclose us. the institution leers.

al! he walks toward us, eyes atwinkle, a bastard grin on his face, and embraces alfie. we shake hands, there can be no emotional display between men. his family has preceded us; we all sit together and talk. happy smiles flicker over a mother's face, badly hiding the ache at her son's imprisonment. a father's love is gruffly real; a sister's love pours through her sad, warm eyes. we share chocolates and machinecoffee.

"have you a match, al?"

"sure, amigo." a white prison matchbook kindles unease. why no advertizing? efficiency or subtle isolation of the inside from the outside? the unease remains.

his lips spread in a grin. what a bastard! jokes as bad as ever. he almost looks better with his hair cropped short. crack, tat-tat-tat: the door alarm pierces the warm talk with cold efficiency, announcing another arrival. unease flames. why a machinegun sound? is it efficiency or conditioning? conversations resume, perhaps a bit louder than before. a man outside the room looks through the window at us, eyes searching, lonely. inside and outside perspectives shift consciously, tumbling against each other in the mind.

the schulzes leave. they wave good-bye wistfully; the closing door walls them off and they are gone. three friends alone share themselves; lives mingle in words and feelings. the walls and

our positions fade from thought; we are just people talking together, not visitors for a prisoner. we relax. we talk of resistance, of articles, of our community. we joke and laugh. our love and freedom jar contrastingly against prison's harshness. it's a gas to see him so cocky. what a bastard! the visiting period shortens, ends. we must go. "god, it's good to see you, al! hasta luego, amigo."

the door shuts us apart; we leave with dave. the skies are gray and cold. our spirits are warm.

Taxation Inflation

Vietnamization

On January 1st there were 45 B-52's in the Indo-China area. Now there are 130. During this same period food costs have been rising extensively.

Food costs aren't the only costs rising. Inflation in general continues upward despite dramatic but ineffective gestures by the President. Inflation is not a word but a series of actions in the economy that lead to higher prices. The actions taken by the President (wage price freeze and sorts) should be aimed at curbing cost and price rises. Instead he points his finger at working women and men and says we are the cause of inflation. Look around you. The idea that we must all sacrifice equally is a myth. We have already sacrificed our schools, our jobs, and for 50,000 parents their sons. GM last quarter declared their largest dividend ever. ITT can afford to spend \$400,000 on a party for the Republican ~~XXXX~~ convention. Lockheed gets a half-billion dollar gift to bail them out. Who will bail us out when we are to go under.

Its the same old guns or butter arguement. You can't continue the war and still have good schools and low food prices. Soldiers, B-52's, battleships or carriers, it makes no difference to you or the Vietnamese.

Its going to get worse before it gets better, and it won't get better if we don't try to change things. Its obvious by now that Nixon and his banker-lawyer-corporation president friends take care of each other. On April 13, 1972, the New York Times disclosed that the Dept. of the Navy is on a crash spending program, an amount over 400 million dollars and possibly up to 2 billion tax dollars. This as yet unspent money is being used in a hurry to avoid the disaster of returning it to the Treasury. We must take care of ourselves. Talk with your neighbors, your friends, and people you work or shop with. We have to begin to get together to fight for what we need: jobs, lower prices, meeting our important social needs, and bringing military spending under control. All these things depend on an end to the war in Indo-China. The whole war. The Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marines.

ALL OUT - NOW

(over)

On April 17, 1972 all concerned taxpayers are encouraged to join us at the local IRS office and demonstrate their complete disapproval of much needed tax dollars being used to continue and expand the destruction in Indo-China.



Why is Nixon Laughing?

Protest War Taxation

Vigil At IRS Center

12 Noon Mon. Till 12 Noon Tues.

Federal Building - Downtown Lansing

(over)

TOTAL VICTORY to the INDOCHINESE PEOPLE

- The Vietnamese people have launched a heroic offensive to liberate South Vietnam. Nixon and the U.S. government have called out the most savage bombing campaigns against all Vietnam, laying waste to cities and countryside. They may be planning to send millions more of us to invade Vietnam again and join the 100,000 GI's still there and face a bloody death in the steaming jungles and muddy rice paddies over there. It is a war to plunder South East Asia and make the billionaires into multi-billionaires off our sweat, blood and guts and the murder of Vietnam.
- The U.S. corporations who profit from the war are the same group of billionaires who every day are attacking the workers, Black and white, and all the oppressed people in this country with their wage-freezes, welfare cuts, medicaid cuts, robbery of pension funds, etc., while unemployment, rents, and prices continue to skyrocket. Meanwhile Ford had record profits last year. The biggest corporation of all, GM, had record profits last year. The big banks and corporations profit from our misery.
- Meanwhile the candidates are all claiming that their election will end the war and solve all the other problems of the working people. But their promises are merely schemes to get our votes and mislead the workers for the benefit of their billionaire bosses who pay the bills for the fancy Madison Avenue advertising companies who paint up their promises so good and sweet.
- The enemy is at home and riding in limosines. March with us on April 29th against these imperialist rulers and in solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

1pm - look for us on the Fort St. side of the Federal Building.

March Against US Imperialism

Saturday APRIL 29

1pm

Demonstrate at (Detroit) Federal Bldg

March to Induction Center

for more information contact:
Youth Against War & Fascism
YAWF Women
Prisoners Solidarity Committee

for rides or information contact:
PRISONERS SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE
318 Jones Street
Lansing, Michigan
489-3897

WOMEN AND THE WAR

SATURDAY MAY 13 CONFERENCE
10^{AM} - 5^{PM} ST. JOHN'S 327 MAC

Lansing Women have planned a Women's Conference to show how the war affects all women.

The Conference will be on Saturday, May 13, from 10:00 until 5:00pm. It will be held at St. John's Student Center, 327 MAC, East Lansing. Child Care will be provided. Bring lunch.

WORKSHOPS PLANNED:

Women in Indochina: Focus will be on both the effects of the war on the women of Indochina and on the changing roles of women during the process of national liberation, both in the north and in the south. We hope to have two women who have had contact with Indochinese women come and talk.

Economic and Psychological Effects of War on Women: Focus of discussions will range from "women Workers--During WWII and Now" to how all women suffer. Materials will be given out to evoke discussions.

Women in the Military: Focus will be on women in the armed forces, and women living on bases as wives of servicemen. Also available will be literature lists of organizations and possible actions regarding this topic.

Racism and the War: Focus will be on how American racism is used to perpetuate the war, especially how the policy of Vietnamization allows the continuing slaughter of Asians while diminishing concern for the tragedy in Vietnam.

POSSIBLY--we may feature a debate on the Equal Rights Amendment--pro and con positions with discussion following.

Youth: Focus will be on how the war culture affects youth of all ages--war toys, school conditioning to support war and the military, and the children of Vietnam will be points of discussion.

Resources and Alternatives: Focus will be on resources for women who want to break out of a consumption-oriented pattern which supports war industry. Women in attendance will define alternatives.

Music: songs and street theatre, written by women of the workshop, will be performed on the streets of East Lansing.

Movies and Tapes. Exhibit on war and peace made up of women's art work (contribute your art before and during conference); Strategy Game: Women and War. Hopefully, participants will reach a personal understanding of the war. Join Us. Contact Lansing Area Peace Council.

VIETNAM MORATORIUM ¹⁹⁶⁷

on

"BUSINESS AS USUAL" - OCT. 15

NOV 13-15 MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Eight months after Richard Nixon's inauguration his promises of peace for the villages of Vietnam and the cities of America seem as far from realization as ever. As with Lyndon Johnson, his words are those of peace but his deeds are those of war. There are nearly as many American soldiers marching in Vietnam as before he took office, and thousands more have been carried home in caskets. More American bombs are falling on the people of Vietnam now than before the well publicized bombing halt; Day after day, week after week, a cloudburst of steel and explosives numbering in the millions of pounds, is guided to its human targets from the bellies of B-52's. Men and women continue to die the obliteration of a nation of peasants continues. And soothing words issue from our rulers. Join us to stop this madness.

Organizational meeting - Sept. 28 7:00 P.M. 547 E Grand River
New Community + U.C.M. "Albatross" Coffee House
Call: 355-8266 or 351-3820 (Cindy) or 332-2491 (Chuck)

5 Jan 1970.

Vietnam Teach-in

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24 - 108 WELLS - 11:30 A.M.

Schedule of Events

THE WAR AND THE MOVEMENT

David Dellinger, member of the Chicago Conspiracy 7, Editor Liberation Magazine.*

IMPERIALISM AND THE WAR

Martin Nicolaus, movement activist, sociologist, winner of the Isaac Deutscher award for 1969.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM

Reise Erlich, movement activist, member of the Oakland Conspiracy 7, contributor to Ramparts Magazine

M S U's INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM

John Donnohue, member of the MSU Advisory Group in Vietnam, Professor of Anthropology.

GI's AND THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT

Mike Smith, GI Defense Attorney

WORKSHOPS - Speakers will lead workshops on the subjects of their speeches. There will be others on Racism and Women's Liberation.

FILMS - Several films dealing with the war and the American movement will be shown during the teach-in.

*Co-sponsored by the Center for Urban Affairs as part of the Center Forum

MEETING OF THE STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE, WEDNESDAY, UNION. SEE THE STATE NEWS FOR TIME AND PLACE.

SPONSORED BY STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

April 1971

EQBAL AHMAD

member of the

HARRISBURG SIX

will speak on

Southeast Asia and Counterinsurgency

WEDNESDAY - APRIL 7

4 PM AT 109 ANTHONY HALL, MSU

8 PM AT ST. JOHN'S STUDENT CENTER, 327 M.A.C.

minimum donation - .50 for students

1.00 for others

for the Defense Fund for the Harrisburg Six

SPONSORED BY FACULTY FOR PEACE

The Harrisburg Six, including Dr. Ahmad, Fr. Philip Berrigan and four others have been indicted for conspiracy to kidnap Presidential Assistant Henry Kissinger and blow up the heating ducts in a government building.



"We can learn what we did not know. We are not only good at destroying the old world, we are also good at building the new." — MAO TSE TUNG —



Air Force manual defines a military target as "Any person, thing, idea, entity or location selected for destruction, inactivation or rendering non-useable with weapons which will reduce or destroy the will or ability of the enemy to resist."

The resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam, the mining and blockading of the coast, the increase in U.S. planes, ships and material are all indicators of the failure of the United States to be able to impose its own political solution upon the peoples of Indochina. The rhetoric of the "winding down of the war" is now forgotten as we totter in possible confrontation with the Soviet Union and China, and as we increase the number of POW's as well as the U.S. bombs up and down the Indochina peninsula. Vietnamization, through which we were supposed to "wind down the war" has failed. The Saigon army, for the most part doesn't want to fight for a politically corrupt and dictatorial regime. Without U.S. airpower, there would be no South Vietnamese army. The only "success" of Vietnamization has been to increase the number of Vietnamese deaths a deliberate and direct result of U.S. policy masked under "winding down" American G.I. participation.

Air-Delivered Genocide

Without direct experience it is beyond our comprehension to visualize the amount of destruction in Indochina. For the airwar alone, Pentagon bombing tonnage figures show that under Nixon's Presidency, monthly averages are 90,000 tons, or more than one Hiroshima per week, as compared to 67,000 tons under Johnson. A standard of comparison: in World War II the average monthly tonnage of air munitions used by the U.S. in all theatres was 45,000 tons. In 1968 and 1969 much of the ordinance was devoted to saturation bombing, when the U.S. military did make an intensive effort to win a military victory by the use of massive firepower. Quite clearly that policy failed, as will the present one. Despite slight cuts in tonnage, the current levels of bombardment are unparalleled in the history of pre-Vietnam warfare. And tonnage figures do not begin to reflect the use of herbicides, defoliants, sensors, anti-personnel bombs and mines, and the creation of a group of American terrorist-pilots who bomb and kill without ever witnessing the slaughter and destruction of all life beneath their bomb bays. "They made a desert and called it peace" (Tacitus).

Forced Urbanization, or Catching the Fish by Draining the Seas

The policy of saturation bombing was designed to force Vietnamese into the cities, to destroy the infrastructure of the NLF by forcing

the peasants out of their villages, towns, and fields. However, the U.S. policy makers once again failed to anticipate the reaction of their victims. The Vietnamese peasants found living conditions in the cities intolerable. With very little employment opportunity, a high rate of inflation and substandard health and housing conditions, the uprooted peasants have joined other segments of the urban population in revolting against the Thieu administration and its American sponsors. The anti-American sentiment in people who are forced out of their homes by the fear of chemically induced birth defects and

destruction of the ecosystem cannot be answered by dropping more sensors, bombs, and propaganda leaflets. One U.S. response has therefore been to beef up the South Vietnamese police and prison system through the AID program. United States officials continually stress that the national police must play a vital role in the program designed to track down and kill or capture NLF officials. More than \$27 million is being spent by the U.S. to strengthen South Vietnam's police state.

Although virtually unpublicized in the U.S., there has been a radical transformation of urban Vietnamese public opinion about the war. Students, workers, veterans, women, respected politicians, professional people, and religious leaders (including Roman Catholics, who were formerly strongly anti-communist and enthusiastic supporters of the war) have all taken a public stand in favor of "hoa binh" -- peace. They have linked all their demands for peace with insistence on the withdrawal of (American and Korean) foreign troops and the ouster of the Thieu-Ky regime.

Many factors contribute to this popular militancy, but most importantly, there is hardly anyone who has not lost kinsfolk or loved ones, land or position. Moreover, the cost of living in non-liberated areas has risen more than 300% in five years.

The reintensified, ruthless bombing of heavily populated areas in the North demonstrates the United States' continued reliance on the technological solutions to political problems. The bankruptcy of this mechanistic approach to human problems has long since been apparent to all but those with vested interests in oppressing the peoples of this world. The national liberation movement of Vietnam has miraculously maintained its spirit, organization, and resistance while sustaining the most destructive war in history. In the end, the strength and determination of the people will overcome the forces of destruction.

OVER THE PAST WEEK IN EAST LANSING, GRAND RIVER HAS BEEN BLOCKADED FOR 32 hours, the administration building has been disrupted twice, a number of demands upon the university and city have been made by anti-war demonstrators and countless other activities and rallies have taken place which have involved several thousand people. The purpose of this pamphlet is to discuss and disseminate the political issues behind the ongoing protests, and to lay a coherent groundwork for future actions that we can take over the next few weeks.

We are afraid that in the ebb and flow of daily activities, people have lost sight of the long struggle and suffering of the Vietnamese and the horrors of the automated battlefield and the air war. The United States has been following a policy designed to reduce consciousness of the war through the use of Vietnamization (which has failed) and highly destructive bombing. The protests across the U.S. have shown that this policy can be fought, and perhaps ended.

WE ARE NOT ALONE

Monday night, May 8, Nixon announced over national TV that he had mined the ports of North Viet Nam and intensified the bombings. The demonstrations that occurred in East Lansing were an immediate response in opposition to Nixon's statement and it is important to realize that the sense of outrage we felt here was not isolated. Throughout the country hundreds of thousands of people demonstrated militantly against American imperialist aggression. One of the major tactics used was the street blockade. Groups of 1,000 to 10,000 people blocked major highways and intersections in Boulder, Colorado; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Santa Barbara, California; Chicago, Illinois; New Paltz, New York; Amherst, Massachusetts; Oxford, Ohio; Gainesville, Florida; Champagne-Urbana, Illinois; and many other places. The National Guard was called out at the University of Minnesota and the University of Iowa to quell demonstrations. At the University of New Mexico, fourteen people were shot as the police were breaking up the protests with tear gas. (Note how it has become acceptable to shoot in college demonstrations.) The President of Amherst College and his wife were arrested while demonstrating.

In Madison, Wisconsin; Berkley, California; and Gainesville, Florida, the protests were particularly large and militant. Ten thousand people conducted a torchlight procession to the capitol in Madison. Thousands of people roamed the streets in Berkley. Other tactics used were the blockading of federal buildings, college administration buildings, airports, train tracks, and corporations and institutions which act in complicity with the war effort. At MIT, part of the ROTC building was seized. At Rutgers University, train service was stopped and the university agreed to discontinue academic credit for ROTC. 47 people were arrested at Princeton for blocking the Institute of Defense Analysis. 300 Black high school students shouted anti-war slogans in the House of Representatives gallery in Washington until the gallery was closed. On the capitol steps, there was a demonstration of

Congresspeople against the war. In Chicago, the Nixon campaign headquarters was occupied by Viet Nam Veterans Against the War, and a die-in took place at the Nixon Headquarters in Los Angeles. The John Tower re-elections center in Houston was burned down.

In Frankfurt am Main, West Germany, there were explosions at the U.S. Army Headquarters in the IG Farben Building. 30,000 people demonstrated in the streets of Paris against American policy in Viet Nam. Sweden was also a site of anti-war demonstrations. These are just a few of the reactions to Nixon's announcement.

THE BLOCKADE

Our protests began as a spontaneous reaction of anger to Nixon's re-escalation of the war by mining and blockading the coast and rivers of North Vietnam. To begin with we adopted the view that if Nixon would blockade North Vietnam then we would blockade in the United States in an attempt to push our government to stop its policy of war and destruction. On both Tuesday and Wednesday upwards of 5,000 brothers and sisters shut down Grand River Ave. - The heart of East Lansing's business district and the busiest street in Michigan outside of Detroit. The act of participating with thousands of others who felt the same outrage and anger at the war was beautiful. However, within the blockade of Grand River there were problems which we feel would be useful to try to bring out. On Tuesday night the atmosphere was friendly, the streets were quiet with the seriousness of the war, people chanted against the war and talked in small groups, and there was a feeling of cohesiveness that if we kept together and kept up our action the university and city would act with us against the war.

Wednesday night, however, the connection between Grand River and the war diminished as we responded to the police having taken "our" street with our determination to get it back from them. We expected to be chased off the street (even though we were trying to get it back) and so virtually no preparations were made as to what to do with Grand River if we did hold it. Thus, once thousands of people took Grand River the political focus was obscured, political direction was lacking, and without police response, energies dissipated. The police, city council, and some protestors were concerned about trashing and so a rock group was called to divert the energies. Music can be used for many purposes and serves many needs, but in this case the rock music divided us. It was called to stop the political focus (with the rationalization of preventing "violence"), but instead it depoliticized our protest. The simple sound level prevented us from even continuing the discussions and singing that we had begun. And, worst of all, sexist rock music divided brothers and sisters. The problem of saying that the war comes before women's liberation becomes apparent. Because the war was said to be more important when the rock group and people there talked of women as objects (chicks), there was no basis of dealing with that. The question of sexism resulted

from the practice of men on the street, and was no longer an abstract issue to be dealt with at some later time.

One of the major issues in the blockade of Grand River was the question of TRASHING. In our view, the discussion of that question involved significant political differences. By Thursday morning, many people in the streets were more concerned with creating a "good image" by denouncing the trashing of the night before, cleaning the streets and washing windows than were they concerned with the basic political issues involved in the demonstration. This is not to say indiscriminate "trashing" should be condoned. However, the police's constant concern with the protection of property should not become our primary concern.

In the end we became victims of our own political confusion. This confusion was also manifest in the ease with which the police moved us off the street Thursday morning. The confusion consisted of the change of consciousness from antiwar activities to antipolice actions -- resulting in defining our objectives in terms of very short-sighted actions which were only distantly related to our initial motivation. Because of this we also lost much support because of our inconsistency in presenting our seriousness of purpose through the "party" atmosphere. We neglected to use Grand River as a base from which to increase our antiwar position.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Police forcing demonstrators off Grand River, together with the sense of frustration at continued University complicity with the war effort led to the closing of the Ad. building twice in the past week. On Wed. afternoon about 1,000 persons blocked all of the entrances to the building. The University responded by closing the building for the rest of the day, but the action was otherwise unopposed. Small groups formed to discuss the war and further strategy - a definite atmosphere of purpose and seriousness was prevalent.

In contrast, the seizure Thursday afternoon was highly disorganized. The lack of focus on our demands on MSU gave us no real understanding or direction as to why and for how long we would hold the building. Again in this instance, we can understand the importance of clear political objectives. By lacking an objective, (a statement by Wharton on the institutional stand against the war, for instance), there was no idea as to why people were in the building other than the mere fact that it is a symbol of administrative power. Because there was little to accomplish by holding the building from the police, no decision upon the arrival of the police was made. Had such a decision been made ahead of time, those beaten by the police as they stormed the steps might have avoided the painful confrontation. Unlike the Wednesday blockade, people entered the building with the intention of occupying it. The administration responded to the occupation by calling in the State Police, who, beating demonstrators with their riot sticks, took control of the building. If Wharton had not called the police and if people had left of their own accord, there would have been far less criticism of this action.

DISCUSSION OF DEMANDS

- (1) A statement must be issued from President Wharton and the MSU trustees on their institutional position against the war.
- (2) The University must stop buying from war contractors. We desire to see a shift in purchasing policies from companies with major defense contracts to alternate companies.
- (3) The University must stop Military recruiting on campus.
Military recruiting on campus is usually defended with arguments of freedom of choice and individual rights. These arguments are fallacious. We were told last week that our freedom and commitment to stand on Grand River Ave. was intolerable because it denied freedom of access to the other members of the community. But the possibility of conflicts of freedoms, and consequent necessity to assert some freedoms over others are conveniently forgotten when it is pointed out that the freedom of the military to recruit on campus and the freedom of students to choose military careers deny every freedom, and literally deny life, to the peoples of Southeast Asia. The U.S. defense now provides for two and one half war capacity, i.e., our armed forces are capable of fighting two and one half wars simultaneously. The reason for this is not for U.S. defense, but for the maintenance of U.S. hegemony around the world. That is why we are presently in Vietnam and why we maintain the massive army we do. In order to prevent further wars such as the one in Indochina, we must be willing to seriously curtail our military.
- (4) The University must stop giving lists to the military, which the military in turn use to send out propaganda. The University turns over lists of students and the University mail service is free to the military's distribution of recruitment literature.
- (5) End the contract with the Reserve Officers Training Corps. MSU gives University facilities and grants ROTC instructors faculty status. The ROTC graduates serve as officers with U.S. troops in Vietnam. Contrary to many arguments, these officers are not particularly enlightened. It is enlisted men and not officers who provide the core of resistance to army policy and the war. It is enlisted men and not officers who refuse to go on patrol.
- (6) Stop campus police action directed at draft resisters and armed services deserters. MSU police officers turn over persons stopped for traffic violations and other offenses to the FBI if they are deserters, AWOL, or draft resisters.
- (7) Drop charges against all those arrested at Student Services. Ten persons were arrested at Student Services several weeks ago while demonstrating against military recruiting there.
- (8) Devote programming on WMSB this Sunday to analysis and discussion of the Indochina war.
- (9) The University be closed down for one day and that its resources be available for anti-war activities. This demand was not met.



WELCOME, FRENCH LIBERATORS!



WELCOME, DIEM'S LIBERATORS!



WELCOME, AMERICAN LIBERATORS!



WELCOME, THIEU'S LIBERATORS!



WELCOME, VIETNAMESE LIBERATORS!

GRAPHICS BY
WOMEN AGAINST THE WAR
EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN

Wharton has made, what he calls, four concessions to our demands. They are merely a clever attempt to divert our attention until the end of the term when he can meet none of our demands.

Wharton has called all of the trustees, but they have refused to meet our first demand, i.e., MSU take an institutional stand against the war. This refusal means that any commission Wharton creates will not be operating under the assumption that the war is wrong and MSU should seek to end its complicity with the war. Thus, it is probable the commission will become merely an academic study of what university policies and practices are, rather than what they should be. When the pressure of student anti-war action is removed, the commission will make its recommendations during finals, which will not result in any significant policy change.

NEGOTIATIONS

During the first night of the Blockade of Grand River, about 11pm, after large amounts of gas had been used in attempts to clear the street, East Lansing officials became quite concerned about the possibilities of more gas, violence, and of arrests. Also, the Michigan State Police realized that its tactics were not meeting with any success. A temporary truce ("no rocks, no gas") was called, and City Council members Brookover, Colburn, Griffiths, and Sharp arrived in a squad car. Over the loudspeaker, they asked for the "leaders" of the crowd to come forward to discuss the situation. Several people eventually came forward, more to prevent any demagogues from assuming positions of leadership than to represent themselves as the leaders of the spontaneous and leaderless crowd. It was then suggested that some of these people retire to City Hall to continue the discussions. Outside City Hall, the City Council members chose the people to be admitted; they chose people they knew or recognized and people who looked credible and/or sounded convincing.

Thus was born the "negotiation committee". It met throughout the night with the City Council, police officials, and University representatives. It met again on Wednesday (with a few additional people invited by original members) when President Wharton joined the negotiations. Although four members of the negotiation committee were invited to a meeting with Brookover, Wharton, and other University officials on Sunday, the full committee has not been reconvened since Wednesday, May 9, at 3pm.

During the negotiations, the committee tried to convey the mood, sentiments, and demands of the protesters and to extract meaningful responses from the other parties. The police representatives insisted unequivocally, from the outset, that the street must be cleared, but were otherwise reasonable and willing to be flexible and to compromise in order to avoid violence, gas, and arrests.

ROLE OF THE CITY

The role of the city council is much more complicated, and demands closer scrutiny. They did everything they could to clear the streets before the police were called and to avoid violence, gas, and arrests. They personally put up bail to release all those arrested on Tuesday. They have been continually accessible, on the streets and through negotiations, and consistently willing to discuss any and all demands. They have allowed lengthy discussions of the issues by members of the public at all City Council meetings, and have agreed to formally consider the demands in the very near future. They passed, three weeks ago, a resolution expressing their official opposition to the war. But all this, as important and commendable as it undoubtedly is, must not obscure some fundamental facts: The City Council in the negotiating sessions accepted the decision of the police that the street must be cleared. They made no attempt whatsoever to dispute this decision or to attempt to get the police to reconsider. They have not, to date, granted any of the demands made on the city, nor is it likely that they will do so.

THE INTRANSIGENT UNIVERSITY

The University was consistently the most reluctant and difficult participant in the negotiations. President Wharton refused to appear at all the first night. His representatives had no authority to really negotiate and had to phone him for even the most trivial concessions. And they refused to call him more than once during the course of the meeting. To call this process negotiation is indeed a distortion. The University refused to make analogous concessions to those made earlier by the police, i.e. to discuss with the arresting officers the possibility of dropping all charges against those arrested the previous week protesting military recruiting. The University consistently insisted on going through established channels, refusing to recognize the urgency of the situation in Southeast Asia. When he addressed the rally at Beaumont on Wednesday at 4pm, Wharton concealed the few concessions he had made behind a screen of confusing, vague, and obfuscating verbiage. Of all the parties engaged in the negotiations, the University stands out for its immutability and obstructiveness.

To call the exchanges between members of the various groups represented "negotiations" is at best a misnomer. The most important points raised during this period were never subject to negotiation but were presented as non-negotiable conditions, e.g. that Grand River would be cleared regardless of the response of the protestors. The negotiations were ineffective because the negotiation committee had no bargaining strength. They could neither carry out any threats if the demands were not met, nor could they carry out any promises if the demands were met. The City and especially the University quickly realized this and adopted stalling and intransigent tactics in the negotiations.

Part of the fault lay with us in our failure to adopt and maintain a consistent political program. The objective of the protest became the blockade of Grand River, but there was no understanding of what that could accomplish other than gaining publicity. The people in the streets were not concerned with the programs being discussed at the negotiating table. Wharton tested the strength of our commitment to our demands by the meager concessions he offered us (a commission to study ROTC, purchasing policies, recruiting, two hours of television time, failure to give the employees one-half day off with pay to attend the teach-in, etc.).

If we had responded in an appropriate fashion to the compromising position the University placed us in we would now be in a position to seriously demand a response by the University and the city to our more important demands. It is our objective now to achieve that position of strength.

————— ROLE OF THE POLICE, MSU ADMINISTRATION, EAST LANSING CITY COUNCIL —————

The MSU Administration, East Lansing officials, and State, East Lansing, and Campus Police coordinated their efforts to quell anti-war sentiment during the protest actions.

One tactic used was to bring in 800 to 1,000 police to break up the blockade. This resulted in a redirection of sentiment away from anti-war issues. When police became involved in the peaceful actions they evoked a great show of force. Subsequently the focus of demonstrations, once they got under way, was moved from "U.S. OUT OF S.E. ASIA" to "OFF THE PIG".

Wharton issued press statements that made no mention of the issues that caused the protest actions. These statements, another attempt to quell protest, were meant to lead the people toward the belief that actions on campus were organized and led by outside agitators bent on using the peaceful masses for their own political purposes.

To help stifle the protest actions Wharton presented his "fulfillment" of a number of our demands. The fact is that these responses were manipulative and an attempt to stall, because he really did not want to meet our demands.

A first aid tent was set up near Beaumont Tower and Wharton allowed it to remain there until he knew that there was not enough mass support to counter his actions. Then the police came Friday night and forced the first aid tent off campus. An effect of this act was that there was no longer a center of activity on campus and therefore one less base for organization.

The Administration in spite of all its anti-war rhetoric, was cooperating fully with the police. The police were given the MSU busses for transport of their men, they were given the use of MSU plainclothesmen, the police were able to monitor WMSN to keep track

of student activities and State police were used to "keep the Peace" at the Administration Building on Thursday.

The City Council, along with the Police and the Dean of Students Office, proposed that a rock band play at Beaumont Tower to lure people off Grand River and onto campus. Instead, a band showed up and played at M.A.C. and Grand River and increased the political inactivity.

Arrests were made by police to intimidate involved people. In one instance, the police kicked, beat, and pulled the hair of one handcuffed protestor near Bogue Street on Friday afternoon. This was one of several displays of power that were made in front of masses of people at Harrison Road, The Administration Building, and on Grand River.

The purpose of these sporadic displays of power was again to redirect protest energies and discourage people from street actions. We must not be intimidated or discouraged and we must continue our struggle against those who are waging war against the people of Vietnam and other parts of the world.

SEXISM

"Can I HAVE YOUR ATTENTION?" The mumbling stops. "I think we can talk about two possible actions now. When the police come, either we go to Beaumont Tower and regroup, or we go to the Ad building." Someone in the group responds, "Yea, good idea." "Anymore suggestions?" No additional suggestions for directives followed and the speaker sits down. The crowd resumes its mumbling and confusion. With some difficulty, another speaker obtains the megaphone. "It is apparent that these two issues need to be brought to a vote -- whether we go to the Ad building or we go to Beaumont Tower. Should we call for a vote?" "No, sit down!" "We're staying in the streets!" "Shut-up!" Crowd reactions assume intelligibility as a man shouts out -- "You stupid bitch!"

The previous account illustrates a common occurrence among the most recent anti-war activities here. The first speaker was a man, and the responses to his motion were positive. The second speaker, a woman, was not hailed with positive remarks, but with denigrating ones. The content of the speakers' motions was essentially the same, yet the second speaker was booed down. This is only one of many such incidents. Throughout the week, women, as speakers, as demonstrators, as participants in the anti-war actions have arisen, only to be met with sexist remarks and actions. If they have responded to the sexism by asking people to be aware of such abuse, the responses have ranged from-- "What have they got to gripe about?" to "Women's lib isn't as important as the war issue now." However, as pointed out in another article, the question of sexism is no longer an abstract issue to be dealt with at some later time. It is apparent that anti-war politics are becoming obscured at times by "cock-rock" politics, and that a particular segment

of the anti-war demonstrators are being alienated.

The question, 'Which is more important, the anti-war movement, or women's movement?' is not the correct one. The correct question is-- 'How do we integrate the struggles to end the oppression of Vietnamese people, third-world people, women...?'

QUESTION: Can anti-war protesters shout--'End the war on the Vietnamese people now!' and systematically continue to shout down their sisters who are protesting this same unjust war?

ANSWER: What people are doing to women here, we don't want to happen to anybody. The more difficult we make it for various constituencies to participate in the anti-war movement, be they Women, or Blacks, Chicanos(as), or workers, the weaker it will become. Our University and city officials are attempting to wind down our protest, and they are being effective. We are helping to wind down our strength as a movement by effectively alienating women from ranks here. Women themselves have taken active roles in overcoming the prevalent sexism. On Thursday morning, after one of their sisters had been harassed while attempting to address the crowd, a women's action in the form of a blockade on M.A.C. and Grand River created a spirit of unity and perseverance among the demonstrators not to be found earlier. Women are carrying out a campaign against I.T.T. and its Pentagon Products, and are gaining support from the community for such actions. They held University and community teach-ins on Women Against The War on Friday and Saturday. They have formed women's caucuses within existing anti-war organizations.

On Friday, some men conducted a workshop on sexism, as it related to recent anti-war activities. Such a workshop provided the opportunity for men to realize that stating--'I am against this war' is not enough. In our minds, this war is someone else's fault. We can berate Nixon and the pentagon for continuing it. But the question of sexism and its continuation comes down to a personal-political examination, i.e., the individual must confront himself and his own actions. This is not so simple, and it is therefore not by chance that women are accused of being "on the defensive", or accused of taking away steam from the anti-war movement, rather than thanked for facilitating the awareness of our own sexist attitudes and actions.

Demanding an immediate end to this unjust war is consistent with demanding an end to the existence of sexism in this struggle here.



Our commitment is to building a stronger movement in our community. We have much to learn from our actions, both positive and negative. If we seem to emphasize the negative, it is because of time and length, and we needn't be too self-congratulatory, as the war continues and our strength has not increased. There are massive numbers of people in this area who oppose the war and who are willing to take to the streets and demonstrations to do so. But if we are to sustain our activities and keep our strength, we need clearly defined political objectives out of which we can develop strategies and tactics to attain them. To do this we need a more defined organization and leadership.

The rationale for identifiable leadership and organization comes from the need to be able to have leadership which is known, observable, and therefore responsible to its constituency. Even when it appears that there is no organization, in practice there are groups of people who have acted and made decisions whose consequences affected us all. In our view manipulation is reduced by knowing who made what decision and why. Another need for organization defined in terms of its objectives is the difficulty of attaining our objectives when we do "negotiate" with those who presently hold power. We needed to be able to say with credibility what we would and could do if the University and City would or would not meet our demands.

At this critical juncture we suggest that the strength of antiwar feeling remains high but that the intense and almost total involvement cannot be sustained for longer periods of time. We need to focus on a clear-cut political objective which will determine our strategy and tactics, namely, that MSU take an institutional position against the war, and that, as a consequence of such an institutional position, our other demands concerning changes in University policy be met. To obtain an institutional position in the face of the refusal of the Trustees and Wharton to take such a position would be a significant gain for the antiwar movement in East Lansing. The difficulty of obtaining such a position indicates the depth of University involvement and complicity in the continuing genocidal war against the peoples of Indochina.

This pamphlet was written, produced, and distributed by

the **C** **RISIS**
I **N**
A **MERICA**

A group of people drawn together by our experiences in struggle over the last three weeks.

(1) Petitions will be circulating this week asking the Board of Trustees to take an institutional position against the war. Petitions are available at 320 Student Services.

(2) The Social Work Department will be holding a vigil on campus sometime this week, in favor of an institutional stand by the Trustees against the war.

(3) May 17th: 24 hour State-wide Peace vigil

12:00noon--Beaumont Tower rally

1:00pm March to the Capitol
speakers, singers, food (no tents)

(4) May 18th: Kellogg Center, semi-public Board of Trustees meeting at 8pm. We will be presenting the petitions to the Board. Some people should show up for support.

(5) May 19th: Board of Trustees, Board Room, Ad. Bldg.
Rally at 9:30 am in front of Ad Bldg.
Actual meeting at 10:00am in Board Room.

(6) May 20-21: March in Washington against the recent reescalation of the war by Nixon.

(7) May 19-21st: Demonstration (all weekend) at Oscoda Wurtsmith A.F.B.

(8) May 22: Pentagon Blockade, 11:00am.

(9) May 25: Cora Weiss, Speaker, 108B Wells, 3:00pm.
St. John's Student Center, 8pm.

(10) May 27: Fund-raising Party, Synergy, 2pm.

**VIET NAM VETERANS
AGAINST THE WAR**
320 Student Services
E. Lansing, Mich. 48823
(517) 353-9799

MILITARY (WAR) RECRUITING

AT

MSU PLACEMENT BUREAU

Military Recruiting still goes on at the MSU Placement Bureau (in the Student Services Bldg.). Navy Recruiters will be on campus on Wednesday, October 25 and Thursday, October 26.

OCTOBER 25

OCTOBER 26



Your friendly Recruiter will be at the Placement Bureau to paint a rosy picture of the Navy. The Navy is now playing an integral role in the Air War in IndoChina. By allowing these recruiters to use University facilities and staff (e.g., Public Safety Officers), the University along with other corporate institutions, maintains this genocidal war.

JOIN US

IN OUR ANTI-WAR ACTIVITIES

Beginning at 10 a.m. at the Placement Bureau, Student Services, Wednesday, October 25 and continuing throughout until Thursday afternoon: Air War Slide show, Educational Literature Table, Guerilla Theatre, Singing, Brochures on the "real" Navy, Human Collages. Activity sponsored by Crisis in America (CIA).

Events of the last five years -- in VietNam, in our cities, and in our universities -- have all but transformed the American Dream into a continuing nightmare. The VietNam War is not ending, our cities continue to decay, and the arms race is gathering new momentum.

The new Administration has dressed up old strategies in new words. Despite the so-called "troop withdrawals" the troop levels now are only a few thousand less than when Nixon took office, and the number and intensity of bombing raids has actually increased. Thus the military-industrial complex, the Administration, and the war generals in Saigon continue to resist the cry for peace by a strong majority of the American people and by the suffering people of VietNam.

The toll of war, in blood, resources, and bitterness, grows steadily higher, and is increasingly visible in our universities as well. We are witnessing the alienation of an entire generation of youth from the social and political institutions of this country.

Now nearly 500 student leaders and editors from across the country have called for A NATIONAL MORATORIUM on October 15. This halt to "business as usual" on our campuses and in our communities will focus attention on the widening opposition to the course of American military policy.

It is time for a renewed commitment. It is time to say to the men who rule this nation that the students are right-- that there will be no business as usual until the disastrous course of American foreign policy is altered. Our universities will find no comfort until all forms of complicity with these policies are ended.

Therefore we take the following steps:

1. We declare our full support for the October 15 Moratorium.
2. We call upon the University and the Board of Trustees to declare October 15 a Moratorium Day, and to join with us in debate and dialogue on the issues before us.
3. We will in no way penalize students who refuse to attend classes on that day.
4. Many of us will devote our classes on that day to discussions of the sources and meaning of the present crisis, and some of us will dismiss them.

SIGNATURE

DEPARTMENT AND/OR CAMPUS ADDRESS

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BOX 1294 EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN 48823

(517) 353-9190

Mourn not the dead that in the cool earth lie,

dust unto dust;
the calm sweet earth mothers all who die,
as all men must.

Mourn not your captured comrades who must dwell

too strong to strive-
each in his steel bound coffin of a cell
buried alive.

But rather mourn the apathetic throng;

the coward and the meek,
who see the world's great anguish and its wrong
and dare not speak.

-Ralph Chaplin

VETERANS FOR PEACE is an organization of local veterans who are opposed to the United States involvement in Indochina. We are driven by a deep, honest concern for America to do what we can to oppose the Viet Nam war. More of our buddies are being killed and wounded everyday, and we don't think it's worth it.

After careful deliberation concerning possible avenues for change, we, as VETERANS FOR PEACE, believe the most effective and only viable approach to terminate U.S. involvement in Indochina is to influence the policymakers in Washington. We, as individuals, do not have the numbers to directly influence our elected officials, but we do have credibility with the public. We believe that if the people of America, and in particular those of the Lansing area, know what is really going on in Viet Nam and the costs to America, public outcry in large numbers will stop this war and prevent another such fiasco.

The basic tenets of VETERANS FOR PEACE are expressed in our seven main objectives discussed below.

1. To work for an immediate cessation of fighting and the unconditional withdrawal of all American troops from Indochina.

The primary reason for the existence of VETERANS FOR PEACE is to bring an end to American involvement in the war in Indochina. A solid majority of the American public share this feeling toward the war. Yet, the American public is divided over the matter of when United States involvement should end. Our President conspicuously desires to have U.S. involvement drastically reduced by the summer of 1972, just prior to the elections. To openly say that the President is playing politics with American lives is a bold and daring statement. That would be a charge of the gravest magnitude. Yet, in our hearts and minds, we, as VETERANS FOR PEACE, know that there is no reason for delaying American withdrawal from Southeast Asia. It is long overdue.

Nothing worthwhile is to be gained by our staying in Indochina, and a great deal may be lost. This is especially true when we realize that in the next fourteen or fifteen months, hundreds--perhaps thousands-- of American lives will be sacrificed in a war that we believe has been and is being fought in vain. Furthermore, VETERANS FOR PEACE believes that the war in Indochina is un-American because the South Vietnamese government and political leaders we supported, and sent thousands of soldiers to fight and die for, do not represent the Vietnamese people and certainly do not represent the patriotic ideals of which the United States was founded. If this South Vietnamese government does not have the support of its own people and if it does not represent the ideals of our nation, then what are we doing there? It is granted that we made a mistake in getting involved in Southeast Asia, but must we compound this error by our continued presence there?

As VETERANS FOR PEACE, and most of us have seen Viet Nam service, we answer the above questions by emphatically and unequivocally stating that there is no reason for our continued presence in Southeast Asia. There is no reason that can justify the death of one more American soldier.

To end this futile war, which in its own way is tearing our nation to pieces, VETERANS FOR PEACE calls for an immediate cessation of fighting and an unconditional withdrawal of all American troops from Indochina. This is not an unrealistic proposition. The American Armed Forces have great resources for moving men and material efficiently over long distances on short notice, and for protecting themselves as they do it. Without doubt, the United States can demonstrate the same efficiency in disengaging rather than deploying and have all the troops out of Southeast Asia in a matter of weeks, never mind months.

2. To educate the people of this area to the realities of the war.

The second objective of VETERANS FOR PEACE expresses the main thrust of our activities, since VETERANS FOR PEACE has faith that if the American voting public, in particular the people of the Lansing area, know what is really happening in Indochina, public outcry will stop the war.

VETERANS FOR PEACE is conducting a comprehensive educational campaign. We are directly relating our experiences and knowledge through speaking engagements with civic clubs, labor unions, church groups, classrooms, PTA's, ... everyone who will permit us to present our views. We are most interested in discussing U.S. involvement in Indochina with those who disagree with the VETERANS FOR PEACE aim of immediate total disengagement. However, many voters in Lansing are not members of such clubs and organizations, and must be reached in other ways. To communicate with these people, VETERANS FOR PEACE is conducting an indirect educational effort through the mass media of radio, TV, newspapers, magazines, and billboards.

The goals of the educational program of VETERANS FOR PEACE are:

1. to motivate Lansing area voters to write, call, or wire their senators and congressmen in Washington, expressing their plea to end the war now;
2. to orient patriotic emotions toward a true concern for America and the fundamental principles of this country.

More directly, VETERANS FOR PEACE can tell Lansing about the inhumanity we have seen, or know exist, in Viet Nam. We can relate what we know is being done as a result of American policy to Viet Nam...her people, her culture, and her country; we can educate Lansing as to the economic, moral, and human costs of America's presence in Indochina; we can show Lansing that the war in Viet Nam is contrary to fundamental American ideals...that the war must be stopped for America's sake.

3. To bring together local veterans so that the men and women who have firsthand knowledge of the military and the Indochina war can effectively voice their opinions and experience.

When someone separates from military service, he is usually reluctant to become involved with another institutionalized movement. He may feel as though the military institution has used him for purposes he only vaguely understands. Therefore, he may feel uncomfortable submitting himself to the possibly exploitive mechanisms of many other peace groups and may simply wish to be left alone.

As veterans, we can completely understand these reasons for inaction which, when coupled with a deep concern for the situation in Indochina, may result in a moral dilemma and a lack of direction.

It is the aim of VETERANS FOR PEACE to provide a direction for fellow veterans that will lead toward the goal of peace. We know that veterans have much more than rhetoric to work effectively against the war. VETERANS FOR PEACE provides a direction that utilizes the experience, knowledge, and genuine concern of the veteran. Thus, it is our aim to unite all veterans to voice their forceful and respected ideas for peace.

4. To challenge the pro-war opinions expressed by the leaders of such other veterans' groups as the VFW.

While VETERANS FOR PEACE praises the service-oriented activities of groups like the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, we have strong disagreements with their publicly expressed opinions supporting United States involvement in Indochina. We support and defend their right to promulgate opinions concerning any governmental policy, but we object to the pro-war positions that these groups have declared in the name of all veterans.

Furthermore, we do not agree with their position that the American citizenry "should let the government make our decisions for us, since they have more information than we do." Most of us in VETERANS FOR PEACE are Viet Nam veterans, and we have seen the results of some government policies. We have seen the large-scale destruction of the Vietnamese people, land, and culture in the name of keeping Viet Nam safe for democracy and free from communist aggression. Anthony M. McDonald, Jr., Director of National Security and Foreign Affairs, VFW, describes the Saigon regime as "perhaps the most democratic system of government in all of Southeast Asia." Without doubt, he speaks of a different type of democracy than that which we know as Americans. South Vietnamese democracy distinguishes itself by imprisoning its political opposition and conducting "free" and "open" elections with armed persuasion.

Although we promote and defend the right of every group to express those ideas they hold to be true, the same right is not accorded to VETERANS FOR PEACE and other veterans who oppose the war by the VFW and American Legion. The American Legion describes veterans in general as "men who think the war is worth fighting." Obviously, the above statement cannot describe and represent the thoughts of all veterans. Certainly, VETERANS FOR PEACE do not agree with this narrow definition and description. Indeed, we have a different view of the war. And oddly enough, when over 1000 Viet Nam veterans took the initiative to express their opposition to the war in Washington and to balance the pro-war sentiments of the VFW, American Legion, and AmVets, the VFW boldly categorized their group as "an organization that stands for nothing." Nothing!?!...here we stand as veterans who given years of our lives, shed our blood, seen buddies maimed and killed, and we stand for nothing! The gratitude is overwhelming, and the tolerance callously expressed by these groups is a credit to their reputations. We wish them well, and may they follow the road of understanding which they have long forsaken.

5. To show that opposition to the war does not stem from cowardice or disloyalty, but rather from basic moral conviction.

VETERANS FOR PEACE is an organization composed exclusively of men and women who have fulfilled their military obligations to the nation. Now that our obligations are over, it would be easier for us to ignore the entire military experience than to actively campaign against the war. But we have seen and learned things which make it impossible for us to sit back and forget.

We have decided to take that course of action which our conscience dictates. It is certainly not the easiest road to follow, since our loyalty is questioned, and we are often branded as unpatriotic cowards.

We believe in the American system and the ideals upon which this nation was founded. But, we believe that our society has become perverted to a point where it kills and maims innocent people in Southeast Asia. We have decided that to become members of the "silent majority" would be morally inexcusable: our experiences and concern for America demand that we tell the public what is being done in their name.

How can concerned veterans be labeled as cowards and disloyal for objecting to a system which brutalizes, maims, and kills in a war with no purpose? We want to see democratic change which will reinstate the principles and ideals upon which our nation was conceived.

6. To demonstrate that the military tactics actually used in Indochina dehumanize soldiers and civilians alike.

Dehumanization of the soldier begins at the doorsteps of basic training. All the beliefs, the convictions, and morality of the new recruit must be discarded, because the military has a process for making him into a new man. The military philosophy is that to become a man, one must learn the art of killing. Only then does one earn the right of being called a soldier. One is convinced through military propaganda that the communists are trying to conquer the world, and only the United States can stop it. Products of this indoctrination are sent to Indochina where they are able to put their training into practice; kill, kill, kill. The soldier arrives in the battle zone with high spirits and the belief that the communists are the ugly, horrible, ghastly invaders from the North. They are the ones who suppress the people; they are the ones who impose their ideology upon the people. The soldier has the duty and the responsibility to stop this intrusion.

If the soldier is sent to an infantry unit in combat, it isn't long until either he is killed or he has killed at least one of the enemy. "It isn't hard at all," he realizes, "not hard at all." The indoctrination has succeeded; he kills without emotion. He sees a close buddy shattered into particles of flesh. He sees, for the first time, other soldiers cutting off ears, fingers, and hair, laughing throughout the gory acts. The military training controls his mind; he begins to cut off ears with great pleasure...his trophies. Paradoxically death has replaced life. He doesn't live for life, he lives for death. He has walked over dead bodies by the hundreds, and is bothered only by the stench; he has killed civilians indiscriminately...babies, women, and old men have all been his victims. One Viet Nam veteran tells the story that one day he grabbed a young woman, ready to push a knife through her throat. She neither screamed nor attempted to escape, just stared deep into his eyes as if trying to tell him something. For the first time, he looked at this Vietnamese woman and saw a human being. He hugged her and tried to make her understand how sorry he was. "Please forgive, I didn't mean it!" he screamed. He looked around and saw the damage caused by Americans, tears spilling from his eyes. He offered the woman money, he offered her food; then he took a close look at her, and emptied a full clip into her body. Afterwards, he remembers thinking, "I just had to make this last kill before I go home...forgive me, God, I promise never to do it again." He was ready to return home now, sure that this last kill relieved him of his desires to kill. The military put him back into the American society, expecting him to forget what they had taught him; to regain his old virtues...but many can't forget.

Not all soldiers going to Viet Nam go to a combat company, but if the G.I. is not directly killing Vietnamese, he is destroying their way of life. The Vietnamese are considered and treated as sub-human beings by most Americans in Viet Nam. There is little, if any, respect for their culture, norms, or morals. Americans are forcing Western culture upon people who neither want nor desire it. Vietnamese women are frequently abused by American servicemen, but, since they're only Vietnamese, who cares. Vietnamese are pushed, shoved, and humiliated by servicemen. Like barbarians of early times, Americans take whatever they want, whenever they want it, from a people whose 'freedom' they are fighting for.

7. To make clear that the U.S. military and the Nixon administration are prosecuting a war that is contrary to our national interests.

National interests should logically be those of a nation and its people as a whole. Yet, the Viet Nam war has cost this nation world esteem and divided our people internally - at a time when united action is paramount if we are to conquer the problems that are everywhere around us. This war has turned a nation which once worked with vigor to overcome obstacles into a nation choking its own throat. We have lost more than 55,000 irreplaceable and precious lives. We have spent over a hundred billion dollars to little purpose. Each year we have been told by the Pentagon that with a few more men, a little more money, and a little more patience, the war would soon be over. It has been 10 years now, and we have lost the lives of our young and our sense of self-respect, but gained nothing.

Only if it can be said that our national interests coincide with the commercial economic interests of large U.S. corporations, can the war in Viet Nam be considered supportive of the national interests of the United States. VETERANS FOR PEACE does not view the economic interests of a few people as being worth the life of one American.

Only if it can be said that our national interests include training, installing, and arming elitist military governments in Viet Nam - regimes which are friendly to U.S. wishes and aims - can the war in Viet Nam be viewed as in our national interests. VETERANS FOR PEACE does not view the retention of one group of Vietnamese militarists in power and another out of power as being worth the wholesale destruction of Indochina; indeed, we believe forcing any government on the Vietnamese people is contrary to the basic American ideal of self-determination.

"Our greatness as a nation has been our capacity to do what has to be done when we knew our cause was right."

Richard M. Nixon
November 3, 1969

1969

Department of Information Services
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

News Bureau
Telephone: (517) 355-2281
10/15/69

NOTE TO NEWS MEDIA

Attached is a copy of remarks by Dr. Walter Adams, acting president of Michigan State University, prepared for delivery at a special program Wednesday (October 15) marking the Vietnam Moratorium.

Dr. Adams is one of three speakers scheduled to address a session at 11:30 a.m., Wednesday in the MSU Auditorium. The other two speakers are U. S. Representative Donald W. Riegle, Jr., R-Michigan and U. S. Senator Philip A. Hart, D-Michigan.

Dr. Adams is a veteran of World War II, having landed with the 83d Infantry Division in Normandy and participating in five major campaigns in the European Theater of Operations. He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroic conduct.

As always, my remarks this morning are not dictated by Hanoi or Peking or Washington, but by personal conviction and conscience.

I shall speak neither about the legality nor the morality of U. S. involvement in Vietnam, but concern myself exclusively with our national self-interest. I shall assess the war's impact on this country in the clinically dispassionate parlance appropriate to cost/benefit calculations, and pose three questions: (1) What does the U. S. have to gain from this venture? (2) What is the price we pay? (3) Is the war worth this price?

My conclusion will be unmistakable: the Vietnam war is a national disaster, fought for ephemeral ends and paid for with a depleted society. Commitment of additional resources will not retrieve this futile investment. Discretion and wisdom, therefore, militate toward immediate disengagement - and the redirection of our efforts to national priorities which better serve our national interest.

In this context, as Senator Church of Idaho has said, "Vietnam is a showcase of bankruptcy, a hopeless war fought for insubstantial stakes. As a war for high principle, Vietnam simply does not measure up: The Saigon government is neither a democracy warranting our support on ideological grounds nor a victim of international aggression warranting our support under the United Nations Charter. As an effort to contain Chinese power, the war in Vietnam is irrelevant as well as unsuccessful; even if a Communist Vietnam were to fall under Chinese control, as I do not think it would, the gains to China would be trivial compared with those accruing from her industrialization and acquisition of nuclear weapons."

a country must make choices. It must arrange its objectives in some order of priority - an order which reflects its value system - its judgment as to what is more important and what is less important. The nation must then use its resources accordingly.

How long will it take us to learn that the United States cannot afford to impose or police a pax americana on a global scale - even if it were desirable to do so? How much more experience do we need before we understand that we cannot annually divert \$30 billions of economic resources as well as our intellectual energies to an irrelevant war on the Asian mainland while also contributing to the defense of Western Europe, conquering the moon, participating in the armaments and missile race, and maintaining a viable and just society at home? A choice between priorities is unavoidable: should we indulge ourselves in the ideological luxuries of Vietnam--feeding the arrogance that goes with power; or should we put our own house in order--fight the war against poverty, deprivation, despair, and bigotry at home before we attempt to deny an insignificant bit of territory to Communist ambitions abroad? Focusing on America's rational self-interest, the choice would seem too obvious for further debate.

I believe we can no longer be unmindful of the urgency and extent of America's domestic needs - needs which can overwhelm us just as surely as the threat of external aggression, unless we can find the wherewithal, the ingenuity, and the determination equal to the challenge. Let us contemplate the domestic needs which are neglected and postponed while we blithely squander \$30 billion annually on the war in Vietnam.

Because of our mistake in Vietnam, we are not building the 6 million housing units which the Riot Commission has recommended for America's ghettos. We cannot afford, it is said, the additional \$6 billion to provide compensatory education

for deprived and handicapped children. We cannot afford the \$1.5 billion to provide the needed manpower training for the hard-core unemployed. We cannot afford the \$5 billion for model cities or the \$3 billion for community action programs under OEO. We cannot afford the \$26 billion needed to rid our rivers and lakes of industrial and municipal waste. We cannot afford to restructure our welfare system through a negative income tax which would cost some \$15 billion. We cannot afford an efficient urban transit system, a program to combat environmental pollution, provision for adequate health care, etc.

Let me restate the cost of our Vietnam commitment in yet another way. In the last decade, the federal government has spent 3 times more on Vietnam than on medicare and medical assistance, 4 times more than on all levels of education, and 15 times more than on housing and community development. It has spent more on this war than it spent in our entire history on public higher education or police protection. It has spent more on Vietnam in each of the last 3 years than it would cost to operate 350 universities like MSU per year--tuition free, and at no cost to the taxpayers. This, it seems to me, is not a rational allocation of national resources when our cities are decaying, 35 million Americans are living below the poverty level, our youth is alienated and disillusioned, our society is embittered by racial strife, and the American spirit is wracked by confusion and doubt. This is not an acceptable performance record, and today's events demonstrate that the American conscience no longer tolerates it.

In conclusion, let me remind you that, in 1789, our Founding Fathers created a new nation "in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity."

This has been the American dream and the hope of the world.

U. S. participation in the Vietnam war is a betrayal of that dream and a

mockery to that hope.

U. S. participation in the Vietnam war must be ended, and the time to end it is Now.

M SR Resistance
1967-68

THE RESISTANCE

The Resistance is a national movement which aims at undermining the Selective Service System by taking the position of complete and open noncooperation with the draft. Its origins can be attributed to the highly publicized draft card burnings at the April 15th Mobilization in New York, and to the determination of a number of students on the West Coast, principally at Stanford and Berkeley, to channel individual acts of noncooperation into a politically effective movement against the war and the draft. The Resistance carried out its first nationwide action on October 16, 1967, when approximately 1400 young men in nearly thirty cities across the United States and in several European cities returned their draft cards to federal officials and announced publicly that they would no longer cooperate in any way with Selective Service. On November 16, in Boston, and on December 4, throughout the rest of the nation approximately 600 more resisters turned in draft cards, and close to 1000 men followed suit on April 3. Looking ahead, the momentum of the movement will continue as local groups sponsor their own days of non-cooperation and individuals respond at their own pace. Between April 3 and midApril, Boston had already received more than 40 new cards and the Bay Area had had about 25, most of them coming through individual responses or ad hoc demonstrations which took little or no planning. Another nationwide day of noncooperation is planned for November 14.

Ever since the establishment of peacetime conscription in 1948, a small number of conscientious objectors have chosen to go to jail rather than cooperate with Selective Service (or, in certain cases, with military authorities), and the number of such persons has increased significantly since the Vietnam war became a major national issue. David Mitchell, the Fort Hood Three, and Ron Lockman are only the most celebrated examples of a trend that has accelerated rapidly in recent years. With few exceptions, however, these cases have been individual acts of conscience, with little thought or hope of political effectiveness. The Resistance stands in this tradition of conscientious noncooperation, but as a movement it aims at political effectiveness and it is based upon a radical critique of American society and foreign policy. The Resistance national statement for October 16 declared our refusal to cooperate in any way with Selective Service "because it is an integral part of a system that pursues a brutal war in Southeast Asia, that actively opposes attempts at social revolution in the underdeveloped world, that exploits the black people of America, that maintains institutions over which ordinary citizens exercise virtually no control."

Ultimately, the movement must be judged not merely by its rhetoric, but by the accuracy of its analysis and by its ability to mobilize young men for a meaningful and potentially successful confrontation with Selective Service. A useful means for analyzing the nature and functions of Selective Service is the pamphlet entitled Channeling, an official memorandum issued in July 1965. Channeling makes it clear that the purpose of the System is not only manpower recruitment for military needs but a far-reaching program of manpower control as well. By means of what the pamphlet euphemistically calls "channeling," "pressurized guidance," and in a less cautious moment, the "club of induction," the National Security and the national director of Selective Service seek to direct the lives of American young men into institutions and vocations which it defines as in "the national interest." In speaking of the circumstantial climate in which the System forces students to make decisions about their future, Channeling comments:

Throughout his career as a student the pressure -- the threat of loss of deferment -- continues. It continues with equal intensity after graduation....He is impelled to pursue his skill rather than embark upon some less important enterprise and is encouraged to apply his skill in an essential activity in the national interest. The loss of deferred status is the consequence for the individual who has acquired the skill and...uses it in a nonessential activity.

With considerable self-satisfaction, the author of the pamphlet concludes that "the psychology of granting wide choice under pressure to take action is the American or indirect way of achieving what is done by direction in foreign countries where choice is not permitted."

It is becoming more and more clear that the System's definition of the national interest is dangerous and reactionary, and that channeling constitutes an intolerable violation of the freedom and integrity of those whom it seeks to control. For these and other reasons, many of us are no longer willing to recognize the authority of Selective Service, but the question of how to undermine the power of that System is too often joined with little or no reference to the points at which the System is most vulnerable to resistance.

For purposes of strategy, it is vitally important to distinguish between the System's two major functions: manpower recruitment and manpower control. In the foreseeable future it is probably not within the power of the draft resistance movement to impede Selective Service's ability to carry out successfully its manpower recruitment function, for its success in this realm is contingent only upon its ability to fill a fairly small quota every month, drawn largely from among young men who are far less likely than students to have developed an intellectual and political critique of the American way of exploitation.

Manpower control, however, is quite another matter, for here the quota is every young man in the US who has not served in the armed forces. Success in this realm may be contingent only upon the System's ability to control virtually all of these young men -- its ability to force them to carry a draft card, accept classification, and allow themselves to be channeled in directions which Selective Service's elite defines as in the national interest.

The achievement of a deferment, by whatever means, preserves individuals from having to choose between the army, prison, or exile. It may be possible, through aggressive counseling, to win deferments for many young men now presently quite unaware of the many ways to "beat the draft." But it is ludicrous to think that such an approach constitutes an effective draft resistance movement. For the System has a vast and continually growing reservoir of manpower upon which to draw. In the area of manpower control, however, the potential success is relative not to the number of enlistees, the ever expanding number of registrants, or the manpower needs of the military at any given time. It is relative only to the ability of the System to absorb and effectively contain "x" number of open noncooperators without placing undue strains upon the judicial and prison machinery of the federal government and without raising urgent political questions about the draft and the militaristic foreign policy for which it forms a key foundation stone.

In short, the Selective Service System is able to perform one of its primary functions only because large numbers of young men who find the norms and functions of that System intolerable are willing, in however minimal a way, to acquiesce in its dictates. Our refusal to acquiesce might well expose the power of Selective Service as illusory.

To seek to expose that power as illusory, however, forces us to face the risk of a jail sentence of up to five years and a fine of up to \$10,000. We in the Resistance recognize that the moral integrity and the political effectiveness of our position are based entirely upon our willingness to face up to that threat and to see our confrontation through to its logical conclusion. Few, if any, of us want to go to prison; but do the most frequently suggested alternatives have any political content? Obviously one can play no role in the political struggle in America from the sanctuary of Canada. And while there are perhaps those who could operate effectively from the "underground,"

it is undeniable that as soon as a movement operating from such a posture achieved any effectiveness, the government would choose to expose and destroy it through its own elaborate "underground" apparatus. For, regrettably, the U.S. Government has amassed a wealth of experience in the game of espionage, infiltration, and subversion.

It is important to deal with the risk of prison in a realistic perspective. In the recent past the average prison sentence for noncooperation has been between two and three years, and whatever the length of a sentence, one becomes eligible for parole after serving one-third of his time. Thus, while it is essential to avoid romantic illusions about prison, grim visions of "rotting in jail" may be based upon an equally grotesque romanticism. Likewise, it might be naive to assume the government will not be able to meet the increased demand for prison facilities

The risk of prison must also be weighed in the context of a war in Vietnam which has already inflicted enormous suffering upon the Vietnamese people and which continues to escalate toward an ever more grim crescendo, as well as in the context of the future Vietnams which are the inevitable fruits of a policy of neo-imperialism and counterrevolution. Moreover, it is important that we recognize the threat of jail for what it is - a weapon which channels and demoralizes us so that the System may continue to function unimpaired. When thousands of us declare with our lives that we will not be cowed by this threat, the power of this weapon is to some extent blunted and the foundations of the System are further eroded. It is foolish to underestimate the power of one's adversary, but in the case of Selective Service we must recognize that the basis of its power is our acquiescence, and our refusal to acquiesce exposes the System's acute vulnerability.

Critics of the Resistance argue that it is impossible to organize an effective movement when all of its organizers are in jail. This charge belies too static a concept of our situation. Of course, if all the members of the Resistance could be jailed quickly, it might be possible to destroy the movement by that means. On the other hand, the publicity derived from such large-scale repression might, as the Justice Department well knows, serve only to crystallize support for the Resistance. Thus the government is at the moment following a policy of selective repression, as is evident in the recent indictments of Spock, Coffin, Raskin, Ferber, and Goodman in Boston and the unprecedented speed with which David Harris was indicted after refusing induction in Oakland on January 17. Whatever the long term implications of these indictments, in the short run they have served as an impetus to the growth of the movement. Thousands of people across the country have come forward to establish or further underline their complicity with young men resisting the draft. And in Boston, rather spontaneously, 25 men turned in draft cards at a worship service following the arraignment of the five "conspirators" on January 29. The government's decision to prosecute such figures as Spock and Coffin, and the likelihood that it will indict other persons of national reputation in the near future, may well play an indispensable role in raising the vital issues and in broadening our base of support.

But whatever the government's response, the slowness of the judicial process assures that many of us will remain free to organize for many months. And we are confident that as the Resistance grows, new leadership will emerge to carry on the organizational work. For in a movement which seeks to draw upon the energy, idealism, and abilities of students and other young people, those who see themselves as irreplaceable organizers are clearly suffering from an exaggerated sense of their importance.

In the final analysis, our response to America's pattern of repression and stagnation must derive from a careful analysis of our strength relative to that of the institutions we seek to change and undermine.

The last few years, culminating in the Detroit rebellion of 1967, suggest that the United States has an enormous capacity to absorb, contain, and assimilate itself to violent activity. In fact it may be that in the major industrial powers of the West, particularly the United States, the preponderance of military power and technological resources in the hands of the state threatens to reduce the right of revolution, traditionally the final expression of popular will and power, to an exercise in suicide. In this context, it is important to abandon hackneyed cliches and traditional notions about revolution and to concentrate instead upon an effective use of our limited resources. The Resistance, however revolutionary the aspirations of some of its adherents, seems to be on solid ground in its application of intense pressure at the Selective Service System's most vulnerable point. If this pressure can be joined to the growing base of opposition to the Vietnam war and to the militarization of our national way of life, then there is some hope of bringing about significant changes in our pattern of values, priorities and institutions.

A footnote on community: Many Resistance members are deeply concerned with the formation of community, and in some instances our common commitment is leading to the development of strong communal bonds. For at least two reasons this must continue to be a central concern. First, it would be impossible for most of us to face up to the tasks ahead, particularly the prospect of prison, were it not for the strength which derives from the experience of community. The Palo Alto Resistance, which has revolved around the life of a remarkable intentional community for more than a year now, is the clearest and most formal achievement of the community we seek. But, in less formal ways, the same patterns of interdependence are emerging elsewhere.

Secondly, the formation of community may bear an essential relationship to the shape of the future. Already, after only a few years of existence, the radical movement of the 1960's stands in danger of being consumed by its alienation from, and in many cases its hatred of, the old order. History demonstrates the paradoxical fact that those who are most intense in their desire for a freer and more humane order often fall victim to the dehumanizing aspects of their struggle. If radicals are to remain faithful to their own values, then they must create mechanisms in which those values can not only be expressed but also experienced in the present. As Richard Shaull comments in his essay in Containment and Change, "the shape of the new order becomes most clear, not through the definition of a set of ideals, but in a living community which expresses and at the same time points to a new reality of social existence, and provides a laboratory in which its diverse aspects can be experimentally worked out."

In the context of America 1968, it is possible to assert that the most political option before us is the act wherein thousands of young people reclaim possession of their lives from a System which seeks to manipulate those lives for the purposes of death and repression. Many of us are beginning to recognize that peace is more than a function of government; it is a way of life that must begin with ourselves, our relationships, and our communities. The formation of community grows out of that recognition, and it does not serve as a substitute for engagement. Rather the experience of community sustains us in the political struggle which must be waged relentlessly if we are to make America safe for the world. We urge you to join us, brothers. It's your struggle too!

MSU RESISTANCE

CALL: 484-8910
482-9471

WRITE: 433 Albert
East Lansing
48823

HELP END THE WAR!

STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE will hold an important meeting this MONDAY, APRIL 13th in ROOM 35 of the UNION at 8:00 P.M.

If you want to help end the war in Vietnam this is your chance to get involved. The committee will be finalizing plans for the May 1st demonstration. All are urged to come and contribute their ideas.

WE NEED YOUR HELP!!

"All We Are Saying Is Give Peace A Chance"


For the past four days people in East Lansing have non-violently blockaded Grand River Avenue in order to express our sense of outrage and concern over the escalation of the Indochina War. By mining and blockading North Viet Nam the President is risking World War III with Russia and/or China and is also posing a great threat to US troops in South Viet Nam who would be better protected by an immediate withdrawal of all US air, land, and sea forces. This would leave the people of Viet Nam free to reach their own political solution.

The mines along the coast of North Viet Nam have been activated. It is imperative for the people of the United States to express the utmost concern over this act. We ask you to do whatever you feel you can do. Some possibilities for action are:

1. Join the peace vigil and candlelight procession through the city, Sunday night beginning at 8pm at the People's Church on Grand River Avenue just west of Abbott Road.
2. Boycott all products and services sold or provided by companies which contribute to the war effort.
3. Write or telegram President Nixon, Senators Hart and Griffin, and Congressman Chamberlain.
4. Watch the air-war slide show and discussion on the war to be broadcast on channel 10, WMSB TV, Sunday May 14 at 3 pm.

People all over the country are expressing their opposition to the escalated war in Indochina. Among these are officials of 22 labor unions including the UAW, Teamsters, and Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International and also 60 college and university presidents throughout the Midwest who have called for the immediate withdrawal of all US forces from Viet Nam.

We have been trying to operate under a philosophy of non-violence and will continue to do so. Will you join us? Our East Lansing general strike headquarters is at Synergy
541 East Grand River, East Lansing
351-7240

There is no way
to Peace 
Peace is the way

"VIET" STUDENT LEADERS SPEAK:

A LETTER FROM SOUTH VIETNAM

The following letter is a response from leading students and professors at the universities of South Vietnam to the 100 American student leaders who in January, 1967, addressed a letter of concern about the war in that country to President Johnson. It has been signed by 70 of the leaders in university life, though for reasons indicated in the letter, their names are being kept confidential. It was brought to the United States by Alfred Hassker, executive secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and is made public by the Fellowship. Note: Many more signatures are expected to this letter, but have not yet been received in the United States.

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 not 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 the war with China.
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. See text of proposals attached herewith.

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:

Cao Ngoc phuong

giang vien
Dai Hoc Khoa Hor
Vien Dai Hoc Saigon
Vien Dai Hoc Hue

Pham hau Tai

sink vien chinh tri
Vien Dai Hoc Dalat

This letter was brought to our attention by the Fellowship of Reconciliation Box 271, Nyack, New York. Write to them for further information or additional copies.

University Christian Movement
Peace Committee
1118 S. Harrison Road
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

NCR HQ
5/67

Student Mobilization Committee to End the War **NOW!**

invites you to a

VIETNAM TEACH-IN

JAN. 24 • 11:30^{a.m.} • 108B WELLS
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- Martin Nicolaus - MOVEMENT ACTIVIST
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- Reese Erlich - OAKLAND CONSPIRACY 7
MOVEMENT ACTIVIST
- John Donnohue - ASSOC. PROF. • ANTHROPOLOGY
MSU ADVISORY GROUP - VIETNAM
- Mike Smith - GI DEFENSE ATTORNEY

• WORKSHOPS •

ON
IMPERIALISM • RACISM • WOMEN'S
LIBERATION

• FILMS •

Several films on the war and the American
movement will be shown during the TEACH-
IN

CRIMINAL WARRANT

MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE CITY OF EAST LANSING

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
COUNTY OF INGHAM } ss.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County, Greeting:

Whereas Andrew McEntee has made complaint in writing and on oath before me, William K. Harmon, Judge of the Municipal Court for the City of East Lansing, Ingham County, on the 19th day of May, A.D. 1970 who being duly sworn says that heretofore to-wit: on the 18 & 19th days of May, A. D. 1970 at the City of East Lansing in the county aforesaid. ~~One~~ The below listed persons late of the City of East Lansing in the County of Ingham, aforesaid, did then and there within the limits of the said City of East Lansing

RICHARD SHIELDS, ROBERT LANNEN, WILLIAM RICHARD, EDWARD SHERMAN,
JANE BAILEY, LESLIE SJOGREN, MARY DAGGETT, SARAH PARKER

May 25 9:30
June 24 - 1:30

COUNT ONE

did then and there loiter, in the Union Building of Michigan State University, City of East Lansing, County of Ingham, State of Michigan, where they were not assigned for living, work, organized recreation or study purposes, in violation of Michigan State Ordinance, Section 21.01 as punishable by Section 6.01

COUNT TWO

being then and there persons on the premises of another, to-wit: the Union Building of Michigan State University, City of East Lansing, County of Ingham, State of Michigan, and after being notified by Jack Ostrander, Assistant Manager of said Union building and agent of Michigan State University, and being notified of the business hours of said building by posting of said hours in said building, did without lawful authority, neglect or refuse to depart therefrom, in violation of CL 1948, Section 750.552, M.S.A. 28.820 (1) as amended

Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the People of the State of Michigan.

AND WHEREAS, on examination on oath of said Andrew McEntee

by me, the said Municipal Judge, it appears to me, the said Municipal Judge, that said offense has been committed and there is just cause to suspect the said above listed persons

to have been guilty thereof; therefore, IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, you, and each of you, are hereby commanded forthwith to arrest the said above listed persons and bring them before me, the said Municipal Judge, to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, at the City of East Lansing in said County, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1970

[Signature]
Municipal Judge

Brothers,

Since our last newsletter Dennis McGuire has refused induction on the 21st of October by not appearing at his local induction center in Little Falls, Minnesota. He is waiting to be indicted

David Lindeman has been served an induction notice for November 5th -- election day, appropriately enough -- from his local board in South Dakota. He will refuse by not appearing to take the oath.

Dennis Southward is to be sentenced on November 15 in Flint. We are organizing a support demonstration for that morning. Those interested in showing their support for Dennie's actions are asked to call us at 484-8910 to volunteer a car or indicate need of a ride. We are leaving at 8:30 in front of the M.S.U. Auditorium.

As you may realize, the draft card turn-in on November 14th will be preceded by a three day vigil starting at 4:00 p.m. Nov. 11th and lasting until 4 p.m. November 14th. The vigil will be held in front of the library as this is centrally located and provides shelter from possible rain. The vigil is intended to draw interest to our movement and indicate the support in the campus and (hopefully) Lansing areas for draft resistance. The vigil will culminate in affirmation speeches by those who are then returning their cards and reaffirmation speeches by those who have already turned in their cards. Anyone who wished to speak will of course be encouraged, and we hope also that conversations among participants and passersby will prove fruitful. A support petition will be circulating during these three days; be sure you sign it.

The Resistance needs money! We need money to pay for communications, literature, a Union booth, materials, etc. Also, if at all possible, we'd like to provide "salaries" (room and board costs) to several of our members to organize full time. If you can help us send contributions to 433 Albert, East Lansing.

Most people still don't know what the Resistance Omega symbolizes. Some think it's a horseshoe for good luck, others that it's a new frat; even many who know of its connection with the Resistance don't know why it was chosen. Actually the Omega symbolizes our movement in three ways: First, the Omega as last letter of the Greek alphabet symbolizes the end - the end of our cooperation with the draft. Also it is used as a symbol of the ohm - electrical resistance. And the Omega was used by the French theologian and philosopher Teilhard de Chardin to symbolize self-unity. That, in brief, is what our symbol means. So next time somebody squints at your button (you do have one??) tell them what it means; spread the word.

The MSU Resistance can be reached at phone number 484-8010.

May 16, 1972

STRIKE

NON-VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION

TO END THE WAR

MEET NOW at BEAUMONT

INFO available at FIRST-AID

TENT (AT BEAUMONT)

TEACH-IN at NOON!

109 ANTHONY

FOR PEACE

MARCH **on** **MAY 14**

**FROM : BEAUMONT TOWER, MSU
AT 12:00 NOON**

**TO : THE CAPITOL,
MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE,
AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE**

**1 DEMAND TOTAL AND IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL
FROM INDOCHINA.**

**2 SUPPORT REP. JACKIE VAUGHN'S BILL TO
EXEMPT MICHIGAN MEN FROM SERVICE
IN AN UNDECLARED WAR.**

**3 PRESENT TO MICHIGAN BELL AND THE INTERNAL
REVENUE SERVICE A LIST OF LANSING
PEOPLE WHO RESIST THE FEDERAL TELEPHONE
TAX LEVIED SPECIFICALLY FOR THE WAR
IN VIETNAM.**



CO-SPONSORED BY
**THE STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
AND
THE LANSING AREA PEACE COUNCIL**

IF YOU ARE AGAINST THE INDOCHINA WAR

march on may 14

TO DEMAND IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA

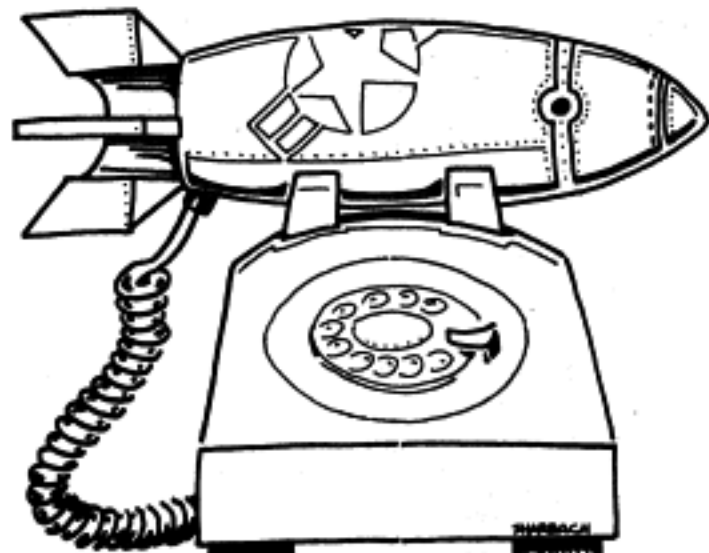
ADD YOUR NAME TO THE LIST OF TELEPHONE TAX
RESISTORS TO BE PRESENTED TO MICHIGAN BELL AND
THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

Young men who resist the draft have shown one way to make a lasting commitment against the war. Resisting the Federal telephone tax is the least the rest of us can do. The 10% Federal telephone tax was levied in 1966 specifically to finance the Vietnam war.

We urge everyone who is against this war to subtract the Federal telephone tax from his monthly bill. Include a letter with the rest of the payment explaining why you have not paid the Federal tax. Put your war tax money toward some constructive project. Add your name to the list of Lansing resisters to be handed to Michigan Bell and IRS on May 14th. Lists are available if you call 355-6058, 372-8870, or 332-4475.

Any infraction of the Internal Revenue Code technically carries a penalty of up to a year in prison and a fine of up to \$10,000 plus court costs. The Government has so far limited itself only to the collection of taxes. But prosecutions may come. In no case, as far as is known has phone service been discontinued. Refusal is, according to law, a matter between the refuser and the Government.

Those of us who are repulsed by the war in Indochina must now begin refusing to pay for it.

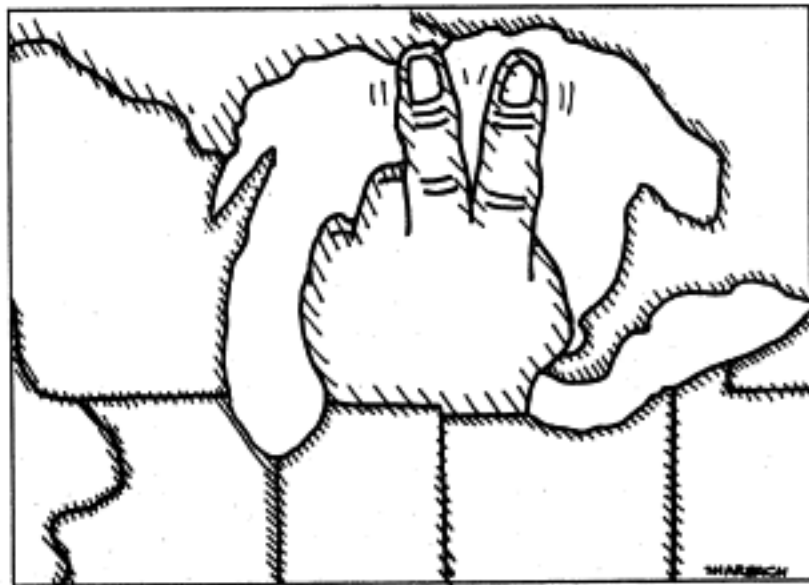


LOBBY FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 4710 AT THE CAPITOL.

On April 17, 1970 Rep. Jackie Vaughn introduced a bill that would enable Michigan men to refuse to fight in a war that has not been ratified by Congress. In essence, the bill would challenge the right of the Federal government to induct a man into armed hostilities outside of the territorial limits of the U.S. unless it were a declared emergency. If a GI were ordered to fight in such a situation, he would have the right to be represented by the Attorney General of the State.

A bill like this has already been passed in Massachusetts and several other states have had similar bills introduced in their legislatures. Besides being an actual and psychological victory for war protesters, passage of Bill 4710 in Michigan would give impetus to the drive in other states for the approval of similar bills.

At this writing, Bill 4710 is in committee. On May 14th we will demand that it be brought out of the committee and passed. We are now working with Mr. Vaughn to organize a statewide expression of support for the bill on May 14th.



“There is nothing in past experience in Indochina to suggest that casualties can be reduced by enlarging the area of military operations. There is nothing in past experience to suggest that the way out of the Vietnamese conflict follows the road of a second Indochina war. Indeed, that road may well meander throughout all of South-east Asia and end nobody knows where.”

Senator Mike Mansfield, 5/1/70

“If when the chips are down the U.S. acts like a pitiful helpless giant, the forces of totalitarianism and anarchy will threaten free nations and free institutions throughout the world.”

Richard Nixon 4/30/70

“The world's most advanced society has found the answer to people's war: eliminate the people.”

Noam Chomsky , 1/1/70

“America has never been defeated in our proud 190-year history and we shall not be defeated in Vietnam.”

Richard Nixon, 4/20/70



ments of death and destruction. ~~The people~~ in lower positions on the corporate totem pole never think to question the moral legitimacy of dealing in the means of death -- they take their orders and the government gets its guns, planes, bombs, and napalm.

Another way the university contributes to the war is by not teaching us some very crucial things about how the society works. Think of the situation of a young executive in a company with large third world investments. Many people think that foreign investments exploit the people of the third world, leading to revolutions against the governments that permit this investment. According to this view the US then goes to the aid of those governments to protect the investments that are a vital part of the American economy. Other people disagree. They believe that foreign investment is necessary to the economic development of third world countries. They don't see foreign investment as a crucial part of the American economy and reject the notion that wars are fought for this reason. The business executive in our hypothetical corporation is in a real fix. Even if he is a person of great moral integrity and very much against the war he has no way of knowing for sure whether his company is contributing to a future war by its investment policies. Nowhere in the university has he ever been presented with various socio-economic theories of war and given enough evidence to rationally evaluate them. He has been deprived of the basic necessity of moral decisionmaking -- the ability to judge the results of his actions. The same kind of argument can be applied to other institutions and other theories of war and society. We don't know who's right and the university doesn't tell us.

It seems from this analysis that the role of university people in promoting peace could be more than simply organizing demonstrations and other political pressure tactics. There seems to be a need for a continuous long range effort to change the university -- to direct as much of the university's resources toward promoting peace as have been directed in the past to helping wage war. One approach to this kind of change is the establishment of a permanent anti-war coalition of concerned faculty, students and others to undertake a number of programs for change in various areas of the university. A number of programs are possible -- some of which are discussed below.

One tactic which has not been largely successful due to its haphazard and sporadic application is the leafleting of military and defense industry recruiters. Although some radicals believe in attempting to bar recruiters of this sort from campus altogether, leafleting has a number of advantages. If forced off campus, recruiters could just set up off-campus recruitment in local motels and hotels where they would be much harder to attack. By allowing them on campus but mercilessly leafleting their every appearance it should be possible to deprive them of the best of their manpower. A well organized program could confront every potential military or defense industry recruit with the facts about the war, an analysis of the military-industrial complex, and an awareness of the moral implications of his decision.

In recent months ROTC has come under nationwide attack from groups ranging from moderate to extreme militant. As with recruiters, many radicals have attempted to remove ROTC from the campus. This, however, would only force the military to conduct officer training programs in an environment far removed from the radicalizing influences of a university campus. Other ways of fighting ROTC might include a general campaign to discredit ROTC in the eyes of the university community and withdraw academic credit. In addition to this a ROTC "counter-curriculum" could be prepared which would analyze and expose lies and distortions -- countering them with opposing viewpoints. As part of the "counter-curriculum" strategy, organizing teams could leaflet ROTC classes and organize discussion

**TIRED OF NIXON'S
WITHDRAWAL ?**



**STOP THE
KILLING
NOW!**

END MILITARY AID TO INDOCHINA!

DEMONSTRATE
SATURDAY **Nov. 6**

1:00 P.M.

BEAUMONT TOWER

STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
320 STUDENT SERVICES BLDG.
PHONE 353-9799

HEARTS AND MINDS



Presented by RHA ...

108B Wells

Fri. 7:15 & 9:45

Sat. 7:15 & 9:45

Sun. 7:00, Conrad

"...a film about why we went to Vietnam, what we did there, and what the doing has in turn done to America."

Peter Davis, Director/Co-Producer

PETER DAVIS

MONDAY, FEB. 16

8:00PM

108B WELLS

Peter Davis, the skilled Director and Co-Producer of the film, will be here at MSU, Monday, February 16, at 8:00 pm. Of his role as a film maker, Mr. Davis has said, "I hope I have some function in trying to discover the truth of a significant historical era that we have passed through and are still passing through."

STUDENETS 50¢
OTHERS \$100

An ASMSU GREAT ISSUES presentation,
honoring our nation's Bicentennial