

# Action For Peace

311 FERRIS BOOTH HALL  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

280-3606 or 5141  
114th and B'way

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Dear  
Mom and Dad,  
Your silence  
is killing me.

You were silent when they sent me to Vietnam.  
You didn't protest when they sent me into Cambodia.

Now they're killing me on campus.

Can you still remain silent?

Appeal to your congress. Now. Before it's too late.

Committee of Students and Faculty and  
Staff of Case Western Reserve

# Huge Rally in Capital Urges U.S. Pullout in Asia

There was more of a sense of urgency today.

"The attitudes are a little different," Mayor Washington observed. "You get kind of a gut feeling of seriousness and concern."

A large red sign in the middle of the Ellipse expressed the primary purpose of the protest.

"We the undersigned," it said in large letters, "protest the invasion of Cambodia and resumption of bombing of North Vietnam, and also call for immediate withdrawal of all United States troops from Southeast Asia."

Thousands of signatures were scrawled on the sign during the demonstration

## 'Fellow Bums'

Jane Fonda, the actress, who was one of the speakers, welcomed the crowd with, "Greetings fellow bums," in reference to President Nixon's characterization of disorderly students

At the western end of the Ellipse, the students roared in approval when several hundred adults of various ages and dress marched into the crowd, carrying banners that said: "Federal Employes for Peace" and "Federal Bums Against the War."

New York Times  
May 10, 1970

## A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE

The size of the crowd, as is always the case in these mass gatherings, was the subject of conflicting speculations.

The U.S. park police said 60,000. Mayor Walter E. Washington—who provided toilets, water, medical supplies and other facilities for the visitors—put the number from 75,000 to 100,000. Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson agreed with the mayor's estimate.

"The calm, picnic-like atmosphere on the Ellipse prevailed all morning. Many of the young demonstrators were in Washington for the first time and their language was free of threats of coming violence.

"I had to come," said a law student from the University of Michigan. "My conscience wouldn't let me sit back knowing that somebody else was doing my protest for me."

They were overwhelmingly young, overwhelmingly white, overwhelmingly drawn from the college class. There were fewer blacks, fewer middle-aged people than had been attracted to previous antiwar rallies here.

The absence of older people and of the large numbers of young children who have appeared for these occasions may have been a reflection of the tension in Washington over the past few days.

The city had been uptight all week. The American raids into Cambodia on April 30 and the killing of four Kent State University students in a demonstration last week had seemed to revive the dormant peace forces in the United States.

Washington Post  
May 10, 1970

Another Kent student, Martin Kurta, read a statement of the slain students' parents:

"We thank you for making our grief your own," it began. "We tried to find meaning in these deaths, but it is hard. It is as though death has chosen its victims in a lottery of the young and the good . . ."

"There is only one fitting memorial to the fallen. It is for the living to stop the killing."

The memorial service program was adorned with a picture of a bayonet fixed to a rifle. Attached to the bayonet was a daisy.

Mrs. Martin Luther King, dressed in black, received a standing ovation as she moved into the pulpit to tell them, "I know the shock when death comes to one we love."

But she assured them that the death of their four fellow students has "marked the turning point toward sanity and peace. The will for peace has gripped the nation."

Boston Globe  
May 10, 1970

## How to Radicalize a Generation

The system, the young are told, is not to be breached.

Fine. Play by the rules. Have faith in the system. Work from within to bring about change.

Support the candidate of your choice. Watch Bobby get shot down in L.A. Watch Jean Gene get his in Chicago.

Dissent should be orderly.

March on Washington and listen to John and Martha call you a bunch of Bolsheviks. Listen to the Pres say you won't be influenced by what is going on there.

Whatever you do, don't break the law.

Exert your influence through orderly protest, not by using destructive methods.



MAEROFF

Unless you go to Lutheran East High School. Three students were suspended there this week. Their violent crime: The wearing of black armbands to show their

concern over the murders at Kent State and U.S. intervention in Cambodia.

Show respect for the nation's leaders. Just as they show respect for you. It matters not if the Pres refers to you and your ilk in a derogatory way and calls you bums. Above all, respect Mr. Number Two. He tries harder. And he is only heeding the boss man's words. Remember how he was going to "bring us together" and all that jazz?

The administration is asking for time. A few more months to pursue its policy in Southeast Asia. But Americans are tired of waiting. "We've got 'em now," said Westmoreland. "Just another year," said LBJ.

To what avail? Is it worth losing our young? If they don't die on the battlefield in Indochina they are alienated to death on the battlefield in the United States.

TOO MANY ADULTS simply do not understand. They wage war without asking the consent of those they ask to do the dying. Where will it end? An entire generation is being lost. Events without precedent are occurring daily in the nation's colleges and high schools as students turn to new forms of activism.

The young are being brutalized. First they are sent into My Lai and made into unthinking brutes. Then they are dressed in khakis, sent into Kent and made to oppose their brothers.

The frustration of it all is unbearable. Democratic institutions and the Establishment are unresponsive to the young. Work within the system. How?

# Kent Killings Foreshadowed

By JACK NELSON

L.A. Times/Washington Post Service

KENT, O. — "Yesterday marked the second anniversary of the deaths of three Orangeburg students—shot by policemen," the Gamecock, the University of South Carolina's student newspaper, editorialized last Feb. 9.

"We know that nothing like that will ever open to us because we are white, we are middle-class, we are cautious liberals and we are at big university and not at State," the editorial stated. "But when one or 23 get shot in the it, can others, even though popular or safe he time, be safe for long?"

The editorial recounted how more than 30 South Carolina State College students were shot their own campus, then concluded: "Of course, we all know that nothing like this would happen to us. Would it?"

NOW IT HAS HAPPENED at a predominantly white, middle-class university—Kent State University here. And the similarities between the two incidents are uncanny—except

Kent State already is a national cause célèbre. The South Carolina State College shooting caused little more than a ripple outside black community and had been all but forgotten until the KSU tragedy.

The real tragedy is that there were lessons to be learned from the Orangeburg incident: lessons in how not to exacerbate a situation of mounting student tension and frustration and in how not to handle student demonstrations. Ohio officials learned nothing from the South Carolina experience.

On Feb. 7, 1968, during a lull in violent demonstrations among South Carolina State students, Gov. Robert E. McNair issued a tough statement, warning that outside agitators were stirring up the students and that "we have no intention of letting things get out of hand." The next day, demonstrating students hurled rocks.

The U.S. Department of Justice, after a lengthy investigation and failure to get an indictment against nine South Carolina highway patrolmen, filed criminal informations against them in December, 1968, charging the patrolmen violated the students' civil rights.

A jury acquitted the patrolmen, but the trial raised many questions similar to those raised by the Kent State incident.

One vital difference, of course, was that the Orangeburg victims were black. If they had been white, perhaps the nation would have learned something from "the Orangeburg massacre."

Ohio officials blamed the Kent State trouble on a sniper and outside agitators. So far they have not produced a sniper or any substantive evidence that there was one. No Guardsmen were struck by gunfire.

SOUTH CAROLINA officials blamed the Orangeburg trouble on snipers and outside agitators. They never produced a sniper and there was overwhelming evidence that the patrolmen were not fired upon immediately before opening fire.

Although the South Carolina State protest revolved around civil rights and the Kent State protest centered around the Indochina war, in many respects the Kent State incident seemed like a replay of Orangeburg.

THE PLAIN DEALER,  
SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1970

Washington Post  
May 10, 1970

## Students Plan 'Kent State in Exile' at Oberlin

the distance, across the empty Monument grounds and Constitution Avenue, antiwar demonstrators were beginning to fill the Ellipse. The words of the first speakers at the event could barely be heard from the base of the Monument.

at the Kent State students were not listening. They were engrossed in what was probably the largest meeting of Kent State students anywhere since the eastern Ohio college closed after four days of antiwar demonstrations following the killing of four students by Ohio national guardsmen.

th occasional sharp exchanges with one another and with faculty members during the discussion, the students were agreed on one thing: they had remained on campus too long and they did not want to simply go home on separate ways and summer vacations.

They can't go to school and can't choose to go on strike or hold antiwar workdays like so many other students, a heavy-set student with gray and black hair told the assembly.

"Everybody has heard of Kent State now," he added. "We have become a symbol. But we are doing nothing about it as long as we remain dispersed."

A half-hour discussion of alternatives followed before the students, voted to try to form a "Kent State in exile" at Oberlin College, a private northern Ohio school.

This turned out to be the only "spread the strike" group discussion held during yesterday's antiwar demonstration on the Ellipse and Monument grounds.

There were supposed to be dozens of them among groups of demonstrators from various parts of the country who were encouraged by the leadership of the New Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam to plan ways to spread student strikes into offices and factories in their home towns.

New Mobe leaders Ron Young had said that this was the real purpose of yesterday's gathering.

"We want to launch the spread of the strike from the schools into the communities," he told reporters Friday.

The Kent State students voted to reassemble at Oberlin next Tuesday. Then they marched en masse, with Kent State flags and pennants, to the main body of demonstrators to announce their plans

and invite any other Kent State students at the demonstration to join them.

They were cheered lustily as they came down the grassy hill into the crowd on the Ellipse.

### SANCTUARY FOR -- KENT STATERS

In response to the tragic confrontations at Kent State University, the Oberlin College Community as a whole has agreed to accommodate Kent students not wishing to return home early. The purpose of this action, directed by a conference of fifteen Ohio colleges, is to provide Kent Staters with a base to continue working together rather than as scattered individuals. Organizational facilities as well as food and beds are available at no cost to the Kent Community in exile.

— Cleveland Plain Dealer  
May 9, 1970

STATEMENT SPONSORED BY ACTION FOR PEACE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Recent events in Southeast Asia cause grave concern about the President's "policy to end the war." Congress must respond to the President's actions by asserting its constitutional authority to end the war in Southeast Asia. This issue cuts across all party lines. Young people, responsible citizens, and all others opposed to the present course of events must use reason and persuasion to change that course and bring about a speedy end to the war. Such persuasion cannot be accomplished by violence or intimidation. Rather it is through education, petitions and campaigning that young people can most effectively work.

We encourage young people to stay involved in the fight for peace.

(Signed):

George McGovern	(South Dakota)
Stephen M. Young	(Ohio)
Vance Hartke	(Indiana)
Walter F. Mondale	(Minnesota)
Gaylord Nelson	(Wisconsin)
Lee Metcalf	(Montana)
Mark Hatfield	(Oregon)
Birch Bayh	(Indiana)
Fred R. Harris	(Oklahoma)
Daniel Inouye	(Hawaii)
Jacob Javits	(New York)

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ACTION FOR PEACE  
280-3606  
280-5141

311 Ferris Booth Hall  
Columbia University

ACTION FOR PEACE:

1. Began on May 3 as a roomful of Columbia students; by May 6 had obtained over 60,000 signatures on petitions circulated in N.Y.C, and suburbs,
2. has grown to include students and non-students upstate, in Washington, D.C., Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Texas, and Minnesota, and is still growing,
3. is circulating petitions in support of the Hatfield-McGovern amendment, which would effectively end financial support for the war,
4. organized teams of workers to canvass for the Rev. Joseph Duffy in Connecticut (head of A.D.A., head of McCarthy delegation in Chicago) and for Ikenberry, also a peace candidate, to defeat Rooney, who has supported the war, in the 14th C.D. in Brooklyn,
5. is organizing a state-by-state breakdown of Columbia students to work for the resolution and peace candidates in all parts of the country this summer,
6. is in contact with the New Democratic Coalition, Referendum '70, and several members of Congress, who are supporting and aiding our campaign,
7. presents an opportunity for all the nation to register its protest and finally bring an end to the war.

Action for Peace began as a group of Columbia University students who wanted to do something constructive this time, to make use of the days freed by the student strike to mobilize the people of New York City in action against the war in Indochina. It has grown to a nationwide movement encompassing not only students and faculty, but concerned people in many fields of endeavor.

The events of recent days have shown the true nature of the "secret peace plan" President Nixon has been talking about. He has given in to the warhawk in the Pentagon and is pursuing a policy of total military victory in southeast Asia - a plan which, if examined, will prove in fact incapable of leading to "victory", but only to further and further military entanglement.

Nixon's expansion of the war into Cambodia without a declaration of war by Congress is an unconstitutional move and the American people must act now to reverse the policy. Everyone knows that students are opposed to the war--what is needed at this time is a clear show by the Congress and by the general population that we will not allow the Executive to pursue a military solution at any price.

On May 4, Senators Hatfield and McGovern introduced on the floor of the senate an ammendment to the Defense Department budget which would deny all funds for military operations in Southeast Asia and thus prevent Nixon from continuing his Indo-China war. This ammendation stands a good chance of passing, and its success will be the most important show of opposition to the war that has been made to date. The May 6 defeat of the bill in the House of Representatives changes nothing; it only makes it imperative that our efforts obtain passage in the senate, which will send the bill to committee and then back to the House for a re-vote. The Columbia Action for Peace Committee needs your group's help in its campaign to solicit public support for this bill. This is the beginning of major long-range movements to democratize American foreign policy.

Thank you for your help.

SOME STRAIGHT ANSWERS TO SOME TOUGH QUESTIONS  
ABOUT VIETNAM

I. Don't we have to defend Democracy and Freedom in Vietnam?

This question implies that both democracy and freedom exist in Vietnam. This assumption is at odds with the facts. How can one speak about freedom when South Vietnam has 40,000 political prisoners and when newspapers are either closed down or heavily censored.

Democracy - whose Greek origin means rule by the people - barely fits the present government. In the last presidential election, they opposed not only the National Liberation Front, but negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the war. Because of these conditions several of the prominent nationalist leaders could not run. The election held only in areas considered "secure" still produced a vote of less than one-third for the present government. Even more alarming is the fact that the runner-up in the election, Truong-Dzu, is still in jail as a political prisoner.

II. Wouldn't we be breaking our legal commitment to South Vietnam by pulling our troops out?

The U.S. Government claims that we are legally committed to the defense of South Vietnam because of SEATO and a letter written by President Eisenhower. The SEATO treaty, far from being a legal commitment to Vietnam, which is NOT a member of SEATO, decreed only that in the case of subversion the members should "consult" on measures for common defense. In case of armed attack each party would "act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional process." SEATO, as an organization, is not fighting in South Vietnam. The U.S. did not act "constitutionally", that is, Congress did not declare war on the National Liberation Front or North Vietnam. While President Eisenhower did send South Vietnam a letter pledging out assistance in "maintaining a strong viable state", he made it clear later that this meant aid, NOT troops. Therefore, the U.S. does not have any legal commitments for supplying out troops to fight in Vietnam.

III. Won't a unilateral American withdrawal from Vietnam play into the hands of China and Russia?

NO. If eight years of American combat involvement have taught us anything, it should be that both Russia and China have profited greatly from US entanglement in Vietnam. After all, how many Russians or Chinese have died while our men have suffered 40,000 dead and 250,000 wounded? How much money have Russia and China spent in Vietnam while we have spent over 30 billion a year? Clearly, only when we started disengaging did the hostilities flare up between Russia and China. Obviously our presence in Southeast Asia acts as a unifying force for all communist nations.

IV. Won't an American withdrawal from Vietnam mean that 40,000 of our soldiers have died in vain?

American soldiers have fought valiantly for 8 years to buttress a government in South Vietnam that has proven itself unwilling to take on the burden of its own defense or to commit itself to policies which would make it acceptable to its own people. As tragic as the loss of so many American soldiers has been, the

commitment of additional American blood to governments as corrupt and self-serving as that of Thieu and Ky would be even more senseless. As American citizens we must act with as much courage in facing the consequences of our political acts and foreign policy as our soldiers have in the battlefield.

V. Isn't President Nixon doing everything he can to end this war?

President Nixon has refused to see that the major obstacle to meaningful negotiations in Paris - genuinely free election in Vietnam - is the Thieu-Ky regime. The Thieu-Ky government has failed to move in the direction of broadening its base; has failed to mount a meaningful land reform program, or to release significant numbers of political and religious prisoners. By failing to accept the possibilities of a coalition government, it limits the possibility for a peaceful settlement. The US, instead of leading South Vietnam to undertake programs that would make it more popular and representative, has continually submitted to the will of the military leadership of South Vietnam.

VI. Don't demonstrations calling for an immediate withdrawal make it more difficult for the President to negotiate for a just Peace?

NO. The demonstrations reflect the deep division that has existed in America since we began our massive troop commitment. To expect the American people to remain silent while the war continues is to expect them to be unthinking and unfeeling. The people who have demonstrated against the war, many of them adults and young people together, for the first time on October 15th, are exercising their Constitutional rights of peaceable assembly for redress of grievances. The President's negotiating position is hamstrung by our ties to the Thieu-Ky government. The President is not a free agent at the bargaining table because the Saigon government is not willing to compromise.

VII. Would not an immediate withdrawal produce large scale blood bath of South Vietnamese who supported us and a loss of American lives?

The notion of a massive blood bath after America leaves rests on the assumption that the NLF and their supporters are less than human. An American withdrawal does not mean that the Saigon government would immediately cease to exist. The army of South Vietnam is massively supplied with billions of dollars of American hardware and would probably continue to fight. If a few of the top leaders of the present unpopular government would have to flee they could be taken care of by our government. Sanctuary could be arranged for those whose political lives depended on the presence of American troops.

The American casualty rate has steadily declined as we have drawn back and this is likely to continue as we disengage.

#### KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

The WAR HAS COST AMERICA:

--44,000 young Americans dead.

--250,000 Americans wounded.



With the war costing one thousand dollars a second, the government spends your income tax check on Vietnam faster than you can write it.

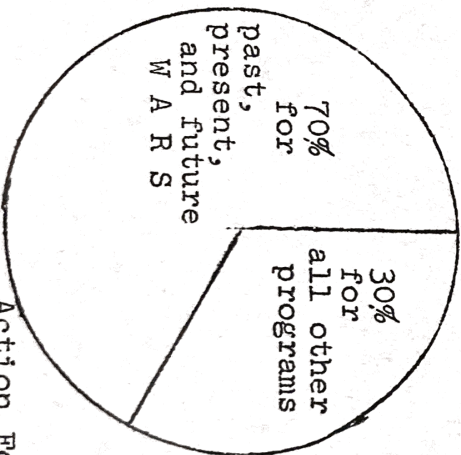
At present, government spends more than twice as much on the war and war related programs as it spends for ALL domestic programs combined.

Another cost of the war is the skyrocketing inflation and runaway cost-of-living. This year, the rate of inflation has jumped 5 percent. President Nixon himself has stated that one of the reasons for this inflation has been overspending by the government. Instead of cutting 30 billion dollars from the Defense Department, Nixon and the Congress have chosen to cut small sums from the domestic programs. These relatively small cuts are not enough to significantly effect inflation.

ISN'T IT TIME FOR AMERICA TO PUT ITS PRIORITIES IN ORDER?????????

SHOULDN'T WE SPEND AT LEAST AS MUCH ON LIFE AS WE DO ON DEATH??????

The graph below illustrates where your tax dollars go:



Action For Peace  
311 Ferris Booth Hall  
Columbia University  
New York, New York 10027

## ORGANIZATION IN YOUR COMMUNITY

National organization of support for the peace amendment (be it Hatfield-McGovern or Church) is essential for success. It is imperative that communities organize immediately. The next three or four weeks are the most critical since the vote is within thirty days in the Senate.

The core of this movement has been student activity, but it is up to the community as a whole to provide a framework for action.

Therefore, you should contact important people as soon as possible, for instance, heads of local peace groups, college groups, high school groups, church groups, youth groups, and particularly community leaders.

The enclosed information can serve as a model for any literature you might wish to print. We cannot be responsible for keeping you supplied with printed material.

Your position as a representative of Action for Peace is basically one of initiating organization. Once the community gets going (and notifies us) we can help each other.

May 5, 1970

### SUGGESTIONS FOR SPEAKERS

1. Talk to the chairman of the meeting some time beforehand; tell him about our campaign and try to get his support.
2. Use the literature provided to give the group an idea of what Action for Peace is about - goals, methods, etc. People generally want to know who is sponsoring what they are signing.
3. A special advantage of the group approach is the possibility of getting a group endorsement. That is, at the top of the petition or in a separate statement, the group indicates support as a named group. This is desirable; of course, if the group is reluctant on this step, don't push it.
4. Encourage debate and discussion, answer questions honestly, but keep your cool.
5. Remind your audience that signing the petition is only the beginning - ask them to enlist the support of friends, neighbors, relatives, and members of other groups to which they belong. Extra petitions are provided for this purpose; please return them to us immediately, signed and unsigned.

Good luck!

NOTE: THESE SUGGESTIONS ARE INTENDED PRIMARILY FOR SPEAKERS ADDRESSING COMMUNITY, BATHER THAN UNIVERSITY, GROUPS.

AT UNIVERSITIES: - Your job is to tell people what we're doing and to help start on-campus Action for Peace groups.

Senators George McGovern, Mark O. Hatfield, Charles E. Goodell, Alan Cranston and Harold E. Hughes are submitting today an amendment to be attached to an appropriate piece of legislation which would cut off funds for military operations in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The withdrawal of U. S. forces from Vietnam would be completed by June 30, 1971, from Laos by December 31, 1970, and from Cambodia within 30 days from enactment. The Senators pledge that the amendment will be brought to a vote in the Senate, thus requiring a decision in that body on continuing or ending the war in Indochina. They will press for a vote within 30 days. They stress that Congress should assume its Constitutional responsibilities in voting on funds for U. S. military operations. The power of the purse is Congress' major instrument for determining the nature and scope of American military activities. The Senators believe the time has come for Congress to make "a historic Constitutional choice" by voting on a piece of legislation that can have a direct effect in ending the war.

#### FINAL TEXT OF THE AMENDMENT

a) Unless the Congress shall have declared war, no part of any funds appropriated pursuant to this Act or any other law shall be expended in Vietnam after December, 1970, for any purpose arising from military conflict; Provided that, funds may be expended as required for the safe and systematic withdrawal of all United States military personnel, the termination of United States military operations, the provision of assistance to South Vietnam in amounts and for purposes specifically authorized by the Congress, the exchange of prisoners, and the arrangement of asylum for Vietnamese who might be physically endangered by the withdrawal of United States forces, and Further Provided, that the withdrawal of all United States military personnel from Vietnam shall be completed no later than June 30, 1971, unless the Congress, by joint resolution, approves a finding by the President that an additional stated period of time is required to insure the safety of such personnel during the withdrawal process.

b) Unless Congress shall have declared war, no part of any funds appropriated pursuant to this Act or any other law shall be expended after December 31, 1970, to furnish to Laos any military advisors, or to support military operations by the forces of the United States or any other country in or over Laos.

c) Unless the Congress shall have declared war, no part of any funds appropriated pursuant to this Act or any other law shall be expended, after 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to furnish to Cambodia any defense article or any military assistance or military advisors, or to support military operations by the forces of the United States or any other country in or over Cambodia.

Dear Senator Javits,

I am sure that you, as a member of Congress concerned about the tragic expansion of the war in Indochina, realize the importance of the Hatfield-McGovern "Amendment to End the War." I have faith that you will support the bill with your vote when it comes before the Senate.

Surely you must also realize the importance of true bi partisan support for this bill before it comes to a vote. I therefore urge you to voice your support for the Hatfield-McGovern amendment now by joining the list of co-sponsors. As a true representative of the people of New York you can do no less. I hope that the seriousness of the war situation will move you to take this step to insure the best possibility for passage of the Hatfield McGovern bill.

Sincerely yours,

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Dear Sir:

As a concerned American citizen, I am adamantly opposed to President Nixon's decision to expand the Vietnam War into all of Southeast Asia, and I insist that you call for the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

I am a registered voter and will no longer support Congressional representatives, or the present Administration, who continue to perpetuate a futile and immoral war.

I expect that you will give this issue your full and immediate attention.

Sincerely,

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take

# Action for Peace

today

311 Ferris Booth Hall  
Columbia University

280-3605 or 3606

114th & B'way

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Out of Cambodia -- Stop the Bombing!

## THEY DIED ON CAMPUS

By Timothy Ferris

Sandy Lee Scheuer, a cheerful 20-year-old was on her way to a speech therapy class when a rifle bullet killed her.

William Schroeder, 19, was at Kent State University on an ROTC scholarship. On Sunday night he called his father and said he was staying indoors because he wanted no part of campus demonstrations. Sixteen hours later he lay dead on the Commons.

Then there was Jeffrey Glenn Miller, 20 --"studious, not a rebel," according to his neighbors. Today he too is dead.

Allison Krause, 19 frequently carried her pet kitten around the campus. On Sunday she placed a flower in a National Guardsman's rifle barrel and said, "Flowers are better than bullets." She called her parents yesterday and told them she deplored the violence on her campus. Today she is dead.

And then there were the wounded. . .

-- New York Post  
May 5, 1970

The following are excerpted from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Tuesday, May 5, 1970.

### 'VICTORY BELL! CALLED CROWD

By John P. Hayes

(The writer, a journalism major at Kent State University, is a correspondent for The Plain Dealer.)

KENT -- About noon yesterday, I saw National Guardsmen shoot tear gas at a group of students who had gathered on the Commons.

As the students dispersed, some of the guardsmen began chasing many of them, I did not see any arrests made then.

About 10 minutes later, the students returned and began ringing the Victory Bell on the Commons to call more students to the area. The bell normally is used to signal games won by KSU teams.

I saw one student go up to a soldier and throw a tear gas canister at him.



Three soldiers began chasing the student up Taylor Hall hill. One soldier caught the student and began hitting him with a billy club while others pointed their rifles at him.

All this took about 20 minutes. The students still were running around with soldiers chasing them.

I saw the demonstrators being chased behind Taylor Hall by the soldiers. Other soldiers met them behind the hall. There was shooting. Some students fell to the ground. Reporters and photographers fell to the ground.

\* \* \*

"We had bloodshed here," I heard Dr. Baron say. "A terrible thing has happened at KSU which won't be forgotten for a long time."

He asked the students not to run on campus anymore because the National Guard would shoot.

The National Guard began marching down the hill and the students ran. I had circled around the side of the hill, instead of going across the top. I did not see any tear gas used this time.

This was about 2:15. About 3, Dr. Baron walked back up the hill. The students maybe 200 or 300, had gathered again.

Dr. Baron told the students the university was closed for a week. Later, I heard him say the school had closed indefinitely.

He told everyone to return to their dormitories, get their luggage and go home.

Student marshals then began walking around the campus telling students to go home, that the university was closed.

By 3:15, most students had left the area.

Buses were used to take students to airports, and to Cleveland, Akron and surrounding areas.

Some students told the marshals they had no money.

The marshals told them to find friends, find any way they could to get off campus and out of Kent and to go home.

4 DIE, 10 HURT AT KSU

by Michael D. Roberts  
Staff Writer

KENT -- Only the rumble of patrolling military vehicles was heard on the deserted Kent State University campus here last night after a day of violence in which four students were killed by gunfire of the Ohio National Guard.

At least 10 others were wounded after the troops fired about 50 rounds from M-1 rifles into a crowd of campus demonstrators.

It was believed the most tragic and bloody campus confrontation in the country since antiwar demonstrations began to erupt over Vietnam.

By nightfall, 19,000 students and faculty had evacuated the campus.

Businesses in the city of Kent were closed and the approaches to the city were cordoned by police and guardsmen.

\* \* \*

Canterbury said no order was given to shoot.

"A military man always has the option to fire if he feels his life is in danger. The crowd was moving in on the men on three sides."

"The shooting lasted about two or three seconds," the general said. "Officers at the scene immediately called for a cease-fire."

When the initial shots rang out students were bewildered and disbelieving. Many thought the rifles carried blanks.

Few reacted until the .30-caliber rounds struck the crowd and splattered into the concrete around the parking lot.

Student witnesses said guardsmen were withdrawing when they turned and suddenly fired.

One reporter at the scene said he went down on a knee and then saw a figure spin and sprawl in front of him.

A girl to his left died instantly in a pool of blood at the parking lot entrance.

Several students said they saw guardsmen taunt the students before the shooting, pointing rifles at them and saying: "Come on, come on."

"They lost all their cool, they completely panicked," said Brian Fisher, 24, of New York, a senior psychology major who was in the group of some 300 students in the Taylor Hall parking lot that was fired upon.

Witnesses said that when the shooting began, someone yelled: "They're just blanks."

Debbie Moreland, 21, a senior from Cincinnati, also in group, said: "Many persons didn't take cover because they were under the impression blanks were being fired.

"I looked over towards the left," she said, "and I saw a girl on the ground. I thought--oh my God, this isn't really happening."

Rick Levinger, 19, a freshman from New York City, said he was to the rear of the firing guardsmen.

He said he saw "20 to 30 guardsmen walking away from the students, then suddenly turn around at them and open up."

Levinger insisted he heard one officer issue an order to fire.

David Sullivan, 19, of Bay Village, a freshman, was in his dormitory room looking at the shooting from his window.

"A girl was walking behind Taylor Hall," Sullivan said. "The girl was walking away slowly. She had about four books in her arms. She was not a part of the demonstration.

"Suddenly a shot ripped through her jugular vein and the bullet came out her eye," he said. "She fell to the ground and I saw her lay in a pool of blood."

Sullivan said: "The guard didn't fire over heads. They just fired into the crowd. Twenty seconds of firing. It was a long string of bullets."

Ted Gersdorf, 21, a junior from Parma, said those taking part in the demonstration were not all radicals.

"They were jocks (athletes), moderates and some leftists. We just couldn't take Nixon's decision to go into Cambodia."

## THE BRAVE NEW AMERICA?

By Pete Hamill

The forces of what is laughingly referred to as the Free World are moving into Cambodia, burning and shooting and destroying. Kids from Iowa are asked to distinguish between Cambodians and Vietnamese. Artillery is fired at moving human beings. The B-52's fly from our privileged sanctuaries in Thailand to churn up the earth. Here we come, Cambodia: Stick with us, and let us give you freedom. At 17 rounds a second.

\* \* \*

And in Washington, Richard Nixon stands on the same corrupt language that he gave us 16 years ago. The President, we are cautioned, Has Facts That We Don't Have. One wonders: What are the facts? Have the Viet Cong finally built an airplane? Has Vincent Price built them a Laser beam that will drill through the earth and destroy Palo Alto? Or did we discover that those gooks, dinks and slopes were determined to fight on, and that they did not need Marx and Engels to provide them with reasons?

It is typical of a man whose closest friend is a bonds lawyer that he has no real care for language. If you can get young Americans to think of people as dinks and slopes you can persuade them to kill those dinks and slopes. When you call campus dissenters "bums," as Nixon did the other day, you should not be surprised when they are shot through the head and the chest by National Guardsmen. Nixon is as responsible for the Kent State slaughter as he and the rest of his bloodless gang of corporation men were for the anti-integration violence in Lamar, and for the pillage and murder that is taking place in the name of democracy in Cambodia.

This country was the creation of brave men. In the past few years, we have seen our soldiers machinogun girls and babies and old women. Some of us were insulated from that by distance, or because the dead were Asians. Now the dead are Americans. At Kent State, two boys and two girls were shot to death by men unleashed by a President's slovenly rhetoric. If that's the brave new America, to hell with it.

take

# Action for Peace

today

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- A Harris poll on the eve of President Nixon's address on Cambodia reports that a substantial majority of the American people wanted the U.S. to stay out of Laos and Cambodia altogether.
  - The presidents of 34 colleges and universities urged President Nixon yesterday to "demonstrate unequivocally your determination to end the war quickly."
  - The Senate Foreign Relations Committee maintained today that the Nixon Administration, by sending American troops into Cambodia was usurping the war-making powers of Congress.
  - Students and faculty on over 100 campuses are organizing strikes calling for an end to the invasion of Cambodia and cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam.
  - The likelihood of repeated civilian massacres looms as troops ravage villages in search of enemy.
- 

*Out of Cambodia -- Stop the Bombing!*

CHAPTER 2. THE HISTORY OF THE ...

The first part of the book is a history of the ...

The second part of the book is a history of the ...

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# Public Wants Faster Troop Pullout

On the eve of President Nixon's address on Cambodia, a substantial majority of the American people wanted the U.S. to stay out of both Laos and Cambodia even if it should appear that the "Communists were going to take over" those two countries. Identical majorities of 59% of the public specifically rejected the commitment of U.S. combat troops, advisers or bombing missions in either Laos or Cambodia.

NEW YORK POST  
May 4, 1970

U. S. COURSE IN CAMBODIA	
Stay out altogether	55%
Send advisers, conduct bombings	22
Send U.S. troops	7
Not Sure	11

	COURSE OF U. S. IN LAOS		
	April 21-24	Mar. 24- April 2	Nov. 1969
Stay out altogether	59%	47%	27%
Continue to send advisers, bombings	20	21	31
Send in U.S. troops	10	18	19
Not Sure	11	14	13

	WORRY OVER ANOTHER VIETNAM	
	Laos	Cambodia
Very worried	42%	35%
Somewhat worried	34	35
Not very worried	17	21
Not Sure	7	9

## Fulbright Unit Says Nixon Usurps Power

By JOHN W. FINNEY  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 4—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee complained today that the Nixon Administration, by sending American troops into Cambodia "without the consent or knowledge of Congress," was usurping the war-making powers of Congress.

The committee, which is headed by Senator J. W. Fulbright, also charged that over the years the Executive branch had been "conducting a constitutionally unauthorized, Presidential war in Indochina."



## Withdrawal? Forget About It

WASHINGTON (CDN)—The Nixon Administration has quietly junked the plans it once had to give top priority to the withdrawal of combat troops from Vietnam. In current plans large numbers of combat troops will remain on the scene almost indefinitely.

Top military men say they cannot now predict when the last of the U. S. combat troops may be removed.

## Strange Way of Protecting Cambodian Neutrality

## *U.S. Officials in Saigon Reduce Their Hopes in Cambodia Drive*

A preliminary conclusion is that additional forays into other parts of Eastern Cambodia are virtually inevitable if lasting damage is to be inflicted on the North Vietnamese supply system. Strikes into Eastern Laos, the officials say, are not to be ruled out.

The officials consider that substantial withdrawals of United States combat troops from Vietnam will almost certainly have to be deferred. This would be particularly so if more American troops are committed to operations across the border in Cambodia.

Few officials here now expect that the allied sweep into the Fishhook areas will find an elaborate installation that can definitely be identified as the "headquarters for the entire Communist military operation for South Vietnam," as President Nixon described it last Thursday. ...

The enemy's facilities in Eastern Laos present an equally tempting target, in the view of United States officers here, and many are urging that ground troops be sent against them.

NEW YORK TIMES

May 5, 1970

"The risks of escalation and prolongation of our presence in South Vietnam are much greater than the possible benefits."

- John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky.

"There is nothing in past experience that suggests that casualties can be reduced by enlarging the area of military operations."

- Mike Mansfield, D., Mont.



# Cry, the Beloved Country

BY ANTHONY LEWIS  
HAWAII, May 1—American students are told that they must support institutions. Their President deplores "mindless attacks on all the great institutions which have been created by free civilizations."

But the same President orders a massive armed attack in a foreign country without going through the procedures laid down by the Constitution for making war or even asking Congress for less formal support.

The students hear their President express regret that "we live in an age of anarchy both abroad and at home."

## Without Consultation

But the President sends American troops into Cambodia without the slightest deference to the processes of international order: not consulting with his allies, not informing other Southeast Asian countries who with his encouragement were organizing a conference on Cambodia, not asking the Government whose territory he ordered bombed and invaded.

The students are told that it is wrong to be cynical about democracy—to think, in Kingman Brewster's words, that the Presidential election was a "hucksterized process" without a real choice.

But they see the man who campaigned on a pledge to get America out of the Vietnam war enlarging that war in a way that even his predecessor did not risk. And they see, despite elections and changes of Government, the undiminished influence of the military men who promise "victory."

## Resort to Violence

They hear the Vice President say that students who resort to violence constitute "the criminal left that belongs not in a dormitory but in a penitentiary."

But their Government, effectively closing the door to diplomacy, resorts to violence; and the President dismisses the non-violent alternatives as "plaintive diplomatic protests."

They are told that they should be mature: they must

moderate their language, channel their emotions into constructive paths and stop seeking instant solutions.

But the President of the United States, in a maudlin personalization and simplification of complex political issues, makes war a test of his own

and of the nation's manhood.

"This is not an invasion of Cambodia," President Nixon said. If the young judge those who run American society by the standard of truth in that statement, should anyone be surprised at cynicism or unbearable frustration on the campuses of the United States?

It has been hard for most of us middle-class, middle-aged Americans of liberal instinct to accept the apocalyptic vision of many students. We believed in reason.

But the President's course in Cambodia would make the most optimistic rationalist despair for his country. Nothing for years has cast so dark a shadow on America's future.

The sudden assault on Cambodia has shocked our country's oldest friends abroad—that is painfully evident in London, and reports from the rest of the world are similar. But the reason for despair, as always in the Vietnam war, lies more within America than without.

## Divisive Move

By this action President Nixon has calculatedly chosen to widen the division among the American people, to inflame instead of heal. What other reason can there be for the President of the United States to lower himself to contrasting American soldiers with "those bums who are burning college campuses"?

There is only one way the United States can demonstrate strength in Indochina. That is by getting out. For nations as for men, maturity, dignity, character and wisdom are to be shown not by rage, but by restraint.

The New York Times  
May 2, 1970

## In The Nation: Further Into the Quagmire

By TOM WICKER

WASHINGTON—The invasion of Cambodia ordered by President Nixon makes it clear that he does not have and never has had a "plan to end the war." For this is another of those escalations of the Southeast Asian war that in every previous case had to be extended further than expected and still accomplished nothing.

Every such escalation by three Presidents has succeeded only in sucking the United States further into the quagmire, and all of them—notably the bombing of the North—have had to be abandoned; what, in fact, is the President's so-called Vietnamization policy, if it is taken at face value, but the slowest and most reluctant form of abandonment of Lyndon Johnson's military build-up?  
**Cambodian Sanctuaries**

Since the Cambodian sanctuaries have existed for five years, for instance, it has to be asked why their strategic importance was not assessed before the Vietnamization policy was launched. These sanctuaries become the kind of wholesale threat to American lives upon which Mr. Nixon insisted—if they do at all—only as overwhelming American troop strength declines through piece-

meal withdrawals. Vietnamization, therefore, so far from being "a plan to end the war," bore within itself, from the start, the seeds of this escalation.

Nothing, moreover, distinguishes these new search-and-destroy sweeps into Cambodia from all the other bloody, useless, innumerable search-and-destroy sweeps of this war—into the Ashau Valley, the Iron Triangle, the demilitarized zone, into all those other "strongholds" from which the Vietcong and the North Vietnamese have been so often swept, only to reappear still fighting when the "victorious" Americans have departed brandishing their inflated body counts. Such a bitter history gives scant assurance that even if the invaders sweep through the Cambodian sanctuaries in a few weeks the sanctuaries will stay swept, the Americans will be able to go away for good, and the troop withdrawals can proceed undisturbed.

It is implicit in Mr. Nixon's remarks, therefore, and despite his references to Cambodia's alleged neutrality, that a great deal more may be involved than a quick, effective thrust—that, in fact, the tottering Cambodian

regime of Lon Nol, like the South Vietnamese regime of Nguyen Van Thieu, is now being sustained on the battlefield by American troops, since neither could long sustain itself without them.

Why, then, did Mr. Nixon take such a fateful step and explain it with such cunning words and inverted logic (reminiscent of President Johnson) as, "We take this action not for the purpose of expanding the war into Cambodia but for the purpose of ending the war in Vietnam and winning the just peace we all desire"?

## Tactics and Aims

The answer can only be that he has no "plan to end the war," much less win the peace, that Vietnamization by itself is not and cannot be such a plan, and that in the end Mr. Nixon like Mr. Johnson before him is pursuing the bloody chimera of striking one final overpowering military blow that will drive the North Vietnamese to their knees and thence to the conference table. The one President sent a half-million troops and fleets of bombers; the other has invaded the sanctuaries; the tactics are different but the aim is the same.

But whatever his motives and

his policy, Mr. Nixon relied heavily, in his appearance before the nation, on deception, demagoguery and chauvinism. It was misleading to fail even to mention that the Cambodian Government had recently been overthrown by a right-wing military regime, whose action led to the fighting and the atrocities in Cambodia; to speak of American respect for Cambodian neutrality as if Cambodia had not refused diplomatic relations with the United States for years; and to repeat the exaggeration first put forward in the Nov. 3 speech that "slaughter and savagery" followed the Communist takeover of North Vietnam in 1954.

It was cruel to play upon the hopes of American parents by saying that the war must be expanded to spare their younger sons not yet drafted and butchered in Vietnam. For how can that, or "a world of peace and freedom," be squared with fighting to avoid "humiliation," with making war in order not to be seen as a "pitiful, helpless giant," with the sheer jingoism of refusing absolutely "to see this nation accept the first defeat in its proud 190-year history?"

The New York Times  
May 3, 1970

The pattern of Vietnam is being repeated. The American troops are putting the torch to homes because they may be useful to the Communists. Livestock are shot for the same reason. Palls of smoke rose over the region yesterday. Clusters of houses smoldered.

"I had orders to burn everything," said one young tank commander whose force had just driven through two hamlets and burned both of them.

The inevitable has happened to the sprawling town of Memot. U.S. air strikes were ordered on the town because North Vietnamese troops were reported inside.

"The whole place is blown away," said a helicopter pilot as he flew over it.



Graduation exercise. Cambodia, class of '70!

May 7, 1970

→ 1. Cambodia

→ 2. Kent State

→ 3. ? ? ?

- The biggest offensive since the beginning of American intervention in S.E. Asia was undertaken on three fronts on President Nixon's order. Meanwhile 29 G.I.'s were killed in an assault, the highest number of Americans killed in a single action in 2½ years.
- The young Cambodian captain spoke without visible emotion:  
"Before the Americans came to our rescue, we lived in peace and quiet. But now that you are here all our people know is terror and bloodshed."
- On The Campus -- Struggle Intensified  
Nationwide protest against involvement in South East Asia and the massacre of four Ohio students.  
Massive turn out expected in Washington on Saturday.
- The New York Times: The massacre at Kent State "is nothing short of a disaster for the United States."
- Washington Post speaks on Mr. Agnew's "protective reaction" -- the bombing of North Vietnam.
- Mother of crippled veteran pleads for sanity.

# Action for Peace

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114th & B'way

# If You Want the U.S.

- 1) to get out of Cambodia;
- 2) to stop the bombing of North Vietnam;
- 3) to clear out of S.E. Asia altogether --

# If You Want the Columbia Campus

- 1) to be part of the nationwide student drive to make these things happen;
- 2) to help mobilize the community for active involvement in that drive;
- 3) to unite around the one issue that can now hold it together, and to move forward from there --

then join with

# Action For Peace

in its campaigns to end the war in Vietnam

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# Action For Peace

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## Six Dead in Augusta Were Shot in the Back

Action for Peace and this newsletter began in outrage over President Nixon's decision to escalate the war in Southeast Asia, and the murder of 4 Kent State students. Now we must extend this outrage to the murder of 6 black citizens of Augusta, Georgia.

In each case, the repressive military power of the present political administration has wilfully destroyed people struggling for freedom. Indeed, it is a shameful stain on the American conscience that the public cry about Cambodia and Kent State is conspicuously silent for the Augusta murders.

We must resist all those who murder in the name of America.

By JAMES T. WOOFEN

Special to The New York Times

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 13 —

The six Negro men killed in rioting here Monday and yesterday were all shot in the back, a physician who examined their bodies said today.

Dr. Irvine Phinizy, chief medical examiner for Richmond County, said one of the men had been shot once, while the others had suffered two to nine wounds.

"In my judgment, none of the wounds was caused by shotgun pellets," Dr. Phinizy said. A police spokesman said that the Augusta officers had carried .38-caliber weapons on the evening that violence erupted in this city.

### Report by Police

The Police Department said yesterday that five of the six men killed were shot by the police, while the other had died of gunshot wounds from an undetermined origin.

Police spokesmen said that the deaths had occurred during the looting of several businesses in the Negro neighborhood. All the fatalities occurred before National Guardsmen arrived in force in Augusta.

Col. James E. Slaton, commander of the contingent of

1,200 guardsmen, said today that his troops had not fired at all.

One victim was shot at least nine times, another eight, another five, and the two others twice, Dr. Phinizy's report stated.

The results of his examinations were filed today in the office of the Richmond County coroner, Nathan F. Widener. When they were placed on public record, they were unsigned, and there were discrepancies in the final, formal report with Dr. Phinizy's recollection of his examinations.

The coroner's report said Mack Wilson, 45 years old, had been shot once in the back; Charley Mack Murphey, 39, seven times in the back; John Stokes, 19, nine times in the back; William Wright Jr., 18, five times in the back; Sammy McCullough, no age given, twice in the back, and John Bennett, 28, once in the back.

Spokesmen for the University Hospital, where three of the victims died, said at least two had received chest wounds. Dr. Phinizy said none of the victims had frontal wounds except for exit wounds.

"I'm not a ballistics expert," the specialist in internal medicine said, "but in my judgment those people were shot from behind and not from in front, all of their wounds were from behind and the holes in front were where the bullets came out."

His examination also showed, Dr. Phinizy said, that projectiles had entered one of the victims' body at an upward angle, penetrating the lower back region and exiting in the upper chest region.

His report was received grimly by Negro leaders in this riot-scarred city of 70,000. Some forecast that its contents would inflame Negroes whose neighborhoods have been rocked by arson, shooting and looting.

The doctor's findings were disclosed after a day of meetings involving white municipal officials and a committee of 10 prominent Negroes.

It was the death last Saturday of a 16-year-old retarded Negro prisoner in the county jail that provided what many Augusta citizens believe to have been the immediate spark for the violence that not only resulted in the six deaths but also injured at least 75 other persons and left a Negro shopping neighborhood in flames.

The doctor's examination disclosed also that Charles Oatman, the dead prisoner, charged with murder, died not of blows to the head but rather because of fluid in his lungs.

Several Negro leaders said his death could only have resulted because of a lack of supervision and negligence by jail personnel.

Two other Negro prisoners who were cellmates of the victim have been charged with murder in his death.

Dr. Phinizy's report stated

the victim had been tortured. Cigarette burns were found on his hands, feet and buttocks.

The 72-year-old physician has been chief medical examiner of Richmond County for six years.

Earlier in the day, an uneasy calm settled hesitantly onto the streets of this city's Negro neighborhood.

But anxious municipal officials imposed a third dusk-to-dawn curfew, and the 1,200 National Guardsmen dispatched by Gov. Lester G. Maddox remained on duty.

Only minor incidents occurred last night as helmeted troops, with loaded weapons and fixed bayonets, patrolled the deserted streets in jeeps and armored personnel carriers.

A young Negro man was slightly wounded by policemen who said he was looting a grocery early last night. Three other persons were arrested for violating the curfew.

"Generally speaking, I think tensions are easing," Mayor Beckum said this morning after meeting with the 10 prominent Negroes with whom he has been conferring since the disorders erupted Monday afternoon.

Yesterday, Governor Maddox, after a brief visit to the city, analyzed the disorders as "a Communist conspiracy." Today he charged that Black Panthers were responsible and the charge immediately rejected by Lieut. Thomas Olds, a Negro police officer.

The New York Times

PLEASE RETURN PETITION TO 311 FERRIS BOOTH HALL, COLUMBIA UNIV.  
PETITION IN SUPPORT OF THE HATFIELD McGOVERN AMENDMENT TO THE  
MILITARY PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION BILL

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STATEMENT BY ANDREW W. CORDIER, PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,  
CONCERNING THE EXTENSION OF AMERICAN MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN  
SOUTHEAST ASIA

I join with millions of Americans, including students and faculty on this campus, in expressing shock over further American involvement in the Vietnam war through the extension of military activity into Cambodia and the renewed bombing of North Vietnam. These steps were described as necessary to provide for the continued withdrawal of American men, but this argument is contradicted by past experience. In fact, these steps are more likely to lead to still further American involvement in the conflict as well as an increase in the number of participating parties.

Although military victory has not been explicitly stated as the end objective of American action in Vietnam, it is clear from the character of the steps taken that this is the goal being pursued. But this objective is untenable.

We must of course make a moral judgment about any military action we undertake and in addition to this we should not forget that the older concepts of military victory, and of the fruits of victory belong to societies of the past. This is particularly true in heterogeneous societies, like Vietnam, cursed by deep and bitter social divisions and lacking the benefits of well-developed social and political institutions. If territorial advantage gained at some point in the military effort is to be preserved, it must be followed by decades of costly and unpopular occupation. Such occupation is self-defeating since it shores up artificially the strength of weak regimes and in fact delays the ultimate time

when a nation must stand on its own feet and build indigenous institutions to insure the stability and progress of the country. Thus, a long-range view of Vietnam's predictable future, at least as related to external military aid, leads to the conclusion that the American military effort in Vietnam is and will remain futile. It is a quagmire from which we should free ourselves.

The conflict is for the Vietnamese a disaster, and the expenditure of American lives and resources in that conflict is totally unwarranted. Our men must be brought home. The squandering of their lives in Vietnam and Cambodia must stop. The massive resources used day by day in support of American military involvement should be redirected with all possible speed to support major programs in our own crisis-ridden cities.

Vast changes are taking place both in domestic and in world society. It is a matter of elemental wisdom to respond intelligently to these changes and in fact to anticipate them. In world society we shall find ourselves frustrated and defeated unless we respond on a broad front to the peaceful challenges that exist in that society. Here the soil is rich for the achievement of a new and justifiable national pride different from the national pride based on military achievement which we have seen over the last 190 years.

We should as a nation make clear that we join in a common cause with an ever-widening circle of other nations in the pursuit of a wide and enlarged range of peaceful objectives including the economic, social, and educational advancement of all peoples, and therefore of their political stability. The world is yearning for this acceptance by America of a vibrant and effective role in the world community. In turn, America's engagement in this role



would make her more effective in alleviating the tensions of international disputes. I crave for our country a full understanding of our prospects for leadership and partnership, and a wholehearted acceptance by our government and people of these objectives.

Such multilateral participation in non-military objectives stands in strong contrast to our largely unilateral military efforts in Vietnam. When our nation withdrew from the Geneva conference on Vietnam in 1954, we began to follow a course of action that has never been reversed and which has from the outset weakened those cooperative international diplomatic efforts that could have been marshaled to avoid the tragic consequences of the Vietnam War.

For generations Americans have believed that we could achieve anything to which we directed our interest and attention. This is a fantasy. While our resources are great, they are not unlimited. It is therefore a matter of extreme necessity for us to shape our priorities, and direct a much larger share of our resources into domestic areas where acute problems are in fact becoming steadily worse. In a nation that has become largely urban, the problems associated with our cities become more severe. New housing is not keeping pace either with increasing population or as replacement for obsolete housing. If equal opportunity for minority groups is to become a reality, massive financial support will be required. The problem of unemployment, particularly the training of great numbers of people for effective employment, is a matter of deep national concern. To make our homes and streets safe for our people, more resources must be devoted to the causes and prevention of crime. The tragic increase in drug abuse requires careful scientific study, effective law enforcement, and

therapeutic programs far beyond their present scope. Education at all levels from the kindergarten to our graduate schools, in urban communities and in rural areas, will require much greater support. These and other matters of profound concern to the American people call for greatly increased public funds. Resources now committed to our intervention in Vietnam and Cambodia should be redirected.

The extension of American military operations into Cambodia reveals once more how difficult it is to contain such military conflict and the ease with which it can be extended. It has been previously the stated aim to quickly seek out the enemy in his protected sanctuary and destroy his headquarters, but this goal has proved elusive. From the beginning this has been an unconventional war, marked by unfixed battle fronts and sporadic and frequently accidental occasions of conflict. Under these circumstances the presence of American troops in Cambodia is likely to be prolonged beyond the proclaimed intentions. If so, more lives will be lost, more resources will be dissipated and further involvements will be risked.

It is necessary that we express our views on this vital concern to the American people and at the highest levels in the Federal Government. I hope that all of us who feel strongly about ending this tragic war will act in such a way as to honor our goal and hasten its fulfillment. I believe millions of Americans, many quietly and in their own ways, share our concern. Let us act so as to draw them to our cause and bring peace to our land.

May 4, 1970

“ ANTI-WAR RALLY ”

BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
120 EAST 184th ST., BRONX

3:00 P.M. - TUESDAY, MAY 19<sup>th</sup>

GUEST SPEAKERS:

W.M. KUNSTLER -  
CHICAGO SEVEN LAWYER

PETE HAMILL  
AWARD-WINNING COLUMNIST

Other SPEAKERS to be ANNOUNCED

QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD

SEMINAR

2 PM, Mon. May 4 - 502 Hamilton

VISUAL SYMBOLISM AND PROTEST

An open forum for discussion of the subject:

Given days, weeks, a summer, or a lifetime of protest in the future, what sort of visual symbolism will best convey your views?

ABSTRACTION or REALISM?

PHOTOGRAPH, POSTER, PRINT, or PAINTING?

THE DOVE?

MASKS?

THE OPEN HAND, or THE CLENCHED FIST?

"That which exists in spirit ever seeks and finds its counterpart in physical form, its visible image." Louis Sullivan

*A. Engelke*

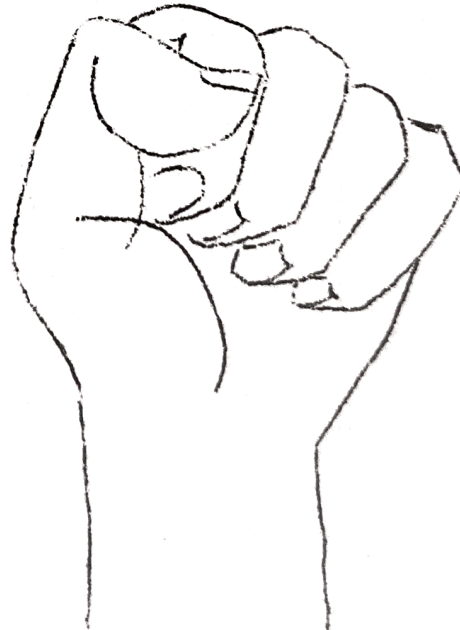
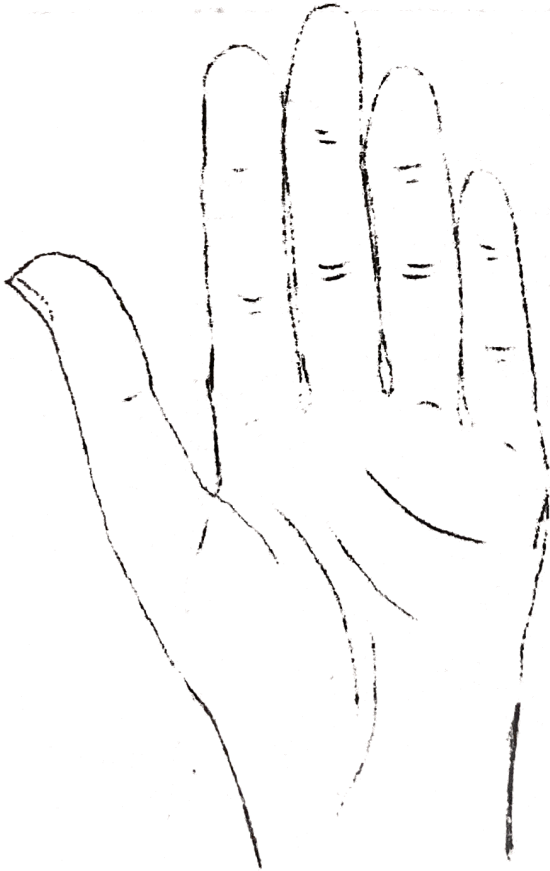




Photo by Tom Altier

OPINION: Editors (left to right) from Sarah Lawrence, Cornell, and Columbia present a strike editorial endorsed by twelve colleges to reporters here.

## Committees Approve Plan for Co-education

By JON GRONER

Members of four academic committees Friday reached agreement in principle to recommend to the Columbia and Barnard faculties that a student admitted to either Barnard or Columbia can choose to fulfill the degree and departmental requirements of either college and receive the degree of the institution whose program he fulfills.

The groups—the College and Barnard Committees on Instruction, the College Committee on Educational Policy, and the Joint Committee on Co-operation—also agreed to recommend joint meetings of College and Barnard departments at least once a semester to consult on courses and new faculty appointments.

The recommendations will be presented to the faculties for approval later this month. However, any plan where Columbia students would receive the Barnard degree must be approved by the University Senate as well.

Professor of History Malcolm Bean, a member of the College Committee on Instruction, Friday predicted "a reasonably good chance" that the proposals will be approved by the College faculty.

"We had a body which was reasonably representative at that meeting, and I am fairly confident that this will pass," he said.

It is also expected that the Barnard faculty will approve the recommendations. However, several faculty members last night indicated that top Columbia administrators may strongly oppose the proposal because they feel it may lose money for the university if more Barnard students take Columbia requirements than vice versa.

"There will be tremendous flak from the administration because it could involve unknown financial aspects," Samuel Devons, professor of physics and a member of the Committee on Co-operation, said Friday.

Professor Devons indicated last night that "it may all depend upon how our proposal is finally phrased."

Dr. Devons said that the final wording of the proposal is not yet definite and will be worked on at another meeting May 11.

(Continued on Page 5)

## Students Plan to Press Strike At Campus Assembly Tonight

### Seven Ivy Papers Moratorium Events Begin at Noon; Support Protest Melman, Leuchtenburg to Speak

By JERRY KOPEL

Editors from seven out of eight Ivy League newspapers and representatives from five other college newspapers issued a joint editorial yesterday condemning the American invasion of Cambodia and calling for a nationwide university strike to demand "an immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Southeast Asia."

The joint editorial, which will appear in ten college publications this week, also calls for "a massive demonstration in Washington on May 9" to oppose the expansion of the Southeast Asian conflict.

At a news conference held yesterday at Columbia, the editors stressed that the proposed nationwide strike was "not a strike against the universities, but a strike by the entire university—faculty, students, staff, and administrators alike" in order to free people for anti-war political activity.

The meeting of Ivy editors, which was called over the weekend by Spectator, was attended by editors from Columbia, Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania and sanctioned in telephone conferences by Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, and Bryn Mawr. Yale did not participate in the anti-war statement.

In addition, the editorial in today's Spectator was endorsed by editors from Bryn Mawr, Haverford, Rutgers, Sarah Lawrence, and Stanford.

Yesterday's joint statement by the college editors also called on Congress to cut off all funds for "our military and political adventures in Southeast Asia," and for an end to "the government's systematic attempts to eliminate the Black Panther Party and other political dissidents."

The editorial emphasized the need for members of the academic community to spread anti-war sentiment "beyond the campuses" and to support anti-war candidates.

About four hundred students meeting in Hewitt Lounge last night voted to support an indefinite student strike to demand immediate withdrawal of United States forces from Southeast Asia, an end to alleged government harassment of the Black Panthers, and a halt to university complicity with the military.

The final strike vote will be at a mass assembly tonight in Wollman Auditorium at 9 p.m. The meeting will follow a day-long moratorium on classes that will include a noon rally on Low Plaza and afternoon seminars in which various groups will present their proposals for a student-faculty strike.

In a statement released yesterday, President Cordier announced that the university will remain open today, but that students who wish to miss classes may do so without fear of punishment.

Dr. Cordier will begin the noon rally today with a brief introductory address. The President will then be followed by speeches by Professor of Industrial Engineering Seymour Melman and Professor of History William Leuchtenburg, and possibly an address by Charles Hamilton, professor of political science.

Student speakers at the rally will include Pat Grogan, a member of the Student Mobilization Committee, Rod Wallace of Scientists and Engineers for Social and Political Action, and Richard Reed, a member of the Third World Coalition. After their speeches, representatives from various political groups will be allowed to address the crowd.

From 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., various meetings will take place around the

(Continued on Page 3)



Seymour Melman

## An Editorial

Yesterday afternoon, the editors of the college newspapers at Brown, Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Haverford, Princeton, Rutgers, Sarah Lawrence, and the University of Pennsylvania endorsed the following editorial statement.

President Nixon's unwarranted and illegitimate decision to send American combat forces into Cambodia and to resume the bombing of North Vietnam demands militant, immediate, and continued opposition from all Americans.

Through his unilateral executive move, the President has placed our country in a state of emergency. He has ignored the Constitutional prerogatives of Congress, and has revealed the sham of his policy of Vietnamization, a policy which, through a tortuous process of inner logic, demands that we escalate the war in order to enable American troops to withdraw. He has demonstrated that American foreign policy still dictates the necessity to sacrifice American lives, to ravish independent countries, and to squander our resources and energies.

The President has tragically misgauged the mood of the country. The anti-war movement, which has marched and protested for years in a vain effort to reverse the United States' role in Southeast Asia, has finally resurfaced in new and larger numbers. With Nixon's lies now finally exposed, the immorality and hypocrisy of our government's actions have been revealed for all to see.

The need for action has never been so great and so urgent.

(Continued on Page 4)

## Text of Cordier's Statement On University Moratorium

There is widespread concern on the part of citizens across the country, including many members of the Columbia University community, over the expansion of American military involvement in Southeast Asia. I share that concern.

On Saturday I met with a committee of the student-faculty coalition making plans for a moratorium on Monday, May 4, during which members of the university community will have the opportunity to express their views on the widening of the war in Southeast Asia and other issues affecting the climate of affairs in the nation. I indicated to organizers of the Monday moratorium my support and cooperation. I said I would cooperate regarding arrangements for the day as presented by them, and I have accepted their invitation to participate in the program planned for the day.

The university will remain

open on Monday, May 4. Although classes will meet as usual, students who wish to participate in the events will be excused. In harmony with this arrangement, May 4 will be a normal working day for staff members of the university. Those who wish to attend events of the day must make the usual advance arrangements for such absences with their supervisors. Time taken off for this purpose may be charged against accrued vacation or, where appropriate, counted as an H-day.

### CALENDAR FOR TODAY

- 12 NOON: Mass Moratorium Rally on Low Plaza
- 2:00 p.m.: Barnard Strike Coalition in McIntosh Center
- 2:40 p.m.: Seminars and group discussions
- 4:00 p.m.: Mass Student Rally in Wollman Auditorium
- 9:00 p.m.: University Rally in Wollman or McMillin

# state of emergency! everybody in the Strike

Outright reactionaries are now in control in the US. They bomb North Vietnam. They murder Panthers. They use shot guns against students. A national strike has been called to mobilize the campuses. Its demands, which all of us support are: 1) End all oppression of political dissidents; free all political prisoners. 2) U.S. out of S.E. Asia now. 3) End all university complicity with the U.S. war machine.

Strike support could come to nothing more than an early vacation. We don't believe the university should simply be closed down. Instead it should be opened up and turned into a base for continuous, determined city-wide struggle against the war and the system.

We think many people are aware of the incredible crises brought about by the reactionaries. They understand that the war has been expanding and that there is a real threat hinted at by Nixon to use nuclear weapons in S.E. Asia. They see Panthers gunned down and peaceful marches dispersed by gas and gunfire. They see the travesty that passes for courtroom justice. They feel the effect of rising taxes and runaway inflation, and see recession in the beginning of mass layoffs in industry and the slow job market.

They understand these things but they don't link them and they don't act on them. That is where we come in. We should be organizing ourselves to bring the message to people all over the city; that only a mass eruption of protest, strikes, demonstrations, and work stoppages, can slow down and halt the present crises. We should form ourselves into Action Teams capable of carrying this message in a forceful and imaginative way to the working people of this city. In addition, we should open Columbia up to the people, providing raps, films, day-care service, guerrilla theater and action programs to aid and deepen the struggle.

Everyone on this campus who supports the strike program must become involved in the work of the strike. A representative Strike Committee has to be formed and its initiatives subjected to the will of the mass assembly consisting of every striker. People have got to forget about sectarian and private tripping and work together in the common struggle. Unite!

Take the struggle into the city.  
Open up the campus.  
Everybody strike.

The Liberal Columbia Administration has called for a one-day moratorium condemning the expansion of Nixon's war in Vietnam. We the members of the Third World Coalition do not feel that this expansion is the action of one man; it is a direct result of the imperialist expansions of the capitalist system. The exploitation of third world people throughout the world necessitates this expansion.

We also feel that the participation of the university in military endeavors makes it impossible to condemn Nixon or any imperialist power without the indictment of Columbia University. Columbia University is an integral part of U.S. imperialism and racism. The Riverside Research Institute which occupies a Columbia building, has a \$5,000,000 research contract for the ABM system. President Cordier, also dean of the School of International Affairs, was responsible for the death of Patrice Lumumba, Congolese revolutionary leader, who was fighting against U.S. and Belgian imperialistic interests in the Congo.

In order to make this an effective strike and not just a show of moral outrage, the Columbia community should act on these demands:

1. Columbia University trustee, DA Hogan, drop all charges against the NY Panther 21.
2. Abolish the Southeast Asian Institute and other university functions that foster the exploitation of third world peoples.
3. End racist oppression of campus workers, for
  - a) \$15,000/year compensation for the family of Charles Johnson
  - b) job security for third world women workers in the dormitories
4. Columbia university open up its vacant buildings to community residents, victims of Columbia's "urban renewal"

The Third World Coalition fully supports the nationwide strike and nationwide demands. However, the struggle at Columbia must be focused on attacking the University on a concrete level to serve as a visible springboard for further struggles to end the racism and oppression throughout the nation and the world.

FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS  
U.S. OUT OF SOUTHEAST ASIA NOW  
NO THIRD-WORLD PEOPLES FIGHTING IN U.S. RACIST WARS  
CEASE UNIVERSITY COMPLICITY IN ALL WAR-RELATED RESEARCH

JOIN US IN WOLLMAN AT 4 p.m.

COLUMBIA THIRD-WORLD COALITION

If you support the goals of the Columbia University Strike  
translate this support into Political Action. Below is a list of  
Local Offices of area congressmen and political leaders.  
There is legislation now before congress which can END THIS WAR!  
Call your congressman! Make your views heard.

Governor Rockefeller 22 West 55th Street JU2-7030  
Senator Jacob Javitts 110 East 45th Street 867-7777  
Senator Charles Goodell 666 8250  
Mayor John Lindsay 566-5700

Congressional representatives

Manhattan

17th Edward Koch 623-1910, 264-1066  
18th Adam Clayton Powell AU6-2626  
19th Leonard Farbestein 874-2585  
20th William Fitts Ryan AD4-6900

Bronx

21st James J. Scheuer 588-6790  
22nd Jacob Gilbert HA5-2260, TI2-2564  
23rd Johnathan Bingham WE3-2310  
24th Mario Biaggi 931-0100

Brooklyn

10th Emanuel Celler CA4-9700  
11th Frank Brasco 227-4494  
12th Shirley Chilsolm 596-3500  
13th Bertram Podell 336-7575  
14th John J. Rooney MA4-3488  
15th Hugh Carey 596-3839  
16th John Murphy YU1-9800

Queens

6th Seymour Halpern OL8-0300  
7th Joseph Addabbo UL9-6625  
8th Benjamin Rosenthal 939-8200  
9th James Delaney AS8-2329

Long Island

1st Otis G. Pike 516-TA7-4900  
2nd James R. Grover 516-669-1028  
3rd Lester Wolf 516-799-1839  
4th John W. Wydler 516-248-7676  
5th Allard Lowenstein 516-223-1640

Candidates

Goldberg 935-9150  
Sorenson 759-9312

The Office of the President of the United States 202-456-1414  
call person to person (if he doesn't answer you don't have to pay)  
if he is not in ask that the call be acknowledged






# STOP *The* WAR

JOIN US IN CONDEMNING  
*The* SENSELESS MOVE INTO  
————— CAMBODIA —————

## MASS RALLY at:

116 STREET and  LEX. AVE.  
SATURDAY-MAY 9<sup>th</sup> - 12 NOON

WE WILL MARCH THROUGH *East Harlem*  
AND END WITH A MEMORIAL SERVICE  
*For* THE WAR DEAD at FRANKLIN PLAZA  
AMPHI THEATRE-107 St., 1<sup>st</sup>. and 2<sup>ND</sup> AVE.

\* LIGHT CANDELS *for* THE WAR DEAD  
at 106 St AND 3RD AVE.  
FRIDAY NIGHT MAY 8<sup>th</sup> \*

*Information:* BLANCA TORRES  
348-4981  
427-0500

DEBBIE HENRY  
348-3502

## How to Organize from the Bottom in Times of Crisis

1. Start with pre-existing groups -- departmental student and faculty associations, political groups, committees on academic affairs, women's liberation, etc. -- or organize a group around an obvious focus -- such as a department.
2. Publicize a large organizational meeting and invite others to join you.
  - a. Call all members of the organization and department and call your friends. It's most effective if people are called by people they know.
  - b. Have a group lay ground work before the meeting. Know what issues will come up and prepare proposals. Keep ideological discussions to a minimum. Focus what has to be done -- getting people involved in action. Set up an agenda on and have a temporary chairman (a student chairman works best).
3. At the first meeting:
  - a. Use a short time limit for each speaker. Again -- keep ideological discussion to a minimum. Your commitment will come out of your action.
  - b. Get a name, address and telephone list. Arrange internal and external communications first. Make a list of your resources: telephones, paper, cars, labor and experience.
  - c. Elect a chairman.
  - d. Set up action committees, with chairmen and membership lists, keeping in mind previous political behavior of your group. Have a committee that each person can join. Don't get involved in factionalism. Let people do anything positive. Let them begin where they're at.
  - e. Form a coordinating committee made up of committee chairmen and a few other people to coordinate. Have a representative to help form (if necessary) and work with other groups being organized. It's important not to feel isolated or to duplicate work that others are doing.
  - f. Take a position on the crisis. Then take care of any business as usual problems (such as grading procedures). People may try to bring this up first. Postpone it to last ?
  - g. Set up committee meetings to be held immediately. Set up the next joint meeting soon. Print up lists of committees, committee chairmen's phone numbers, location and times of meeting and membership lists with phones.
  - h. **Plan** coordinating sessions regularly and general meetings often. Short frequent meetings are better than long general meetings. It's important that all members see that things are getting done and bolster each other's enthusiasm. Have reports from each committee and reports on what other groups are doing. If need be have a call up before each meeting. Invite others to join you and help other groups to organize.
  - i. Have action committees start quickly on real action. Here too, don't get bogged down on ideology. It will come out of your choices of actions and your experiences in them. Set up a communication network and when possible act together with other groups doing similar work to avoid duplication and learn from their mistakes. There will be many people outside existing organizations with latent energy but no focus -- use your committee to mobilize them. It's better to use 10 people to organize 100 than to be able to only do the work of 10.
  - j. Always build on contacts you already have. Mobilize friends, relatives, acquaintances. Find resources and people by renewing ties made before. Remember relatives, old school friends and teachers, members of past projects or fellow workers on toher jobs. Use existing organizations' ties. Get to action fast.

DID YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO FIGHT AGAINST THE WAR  
END YESTERDAY?

The American military is a very powerful institution.

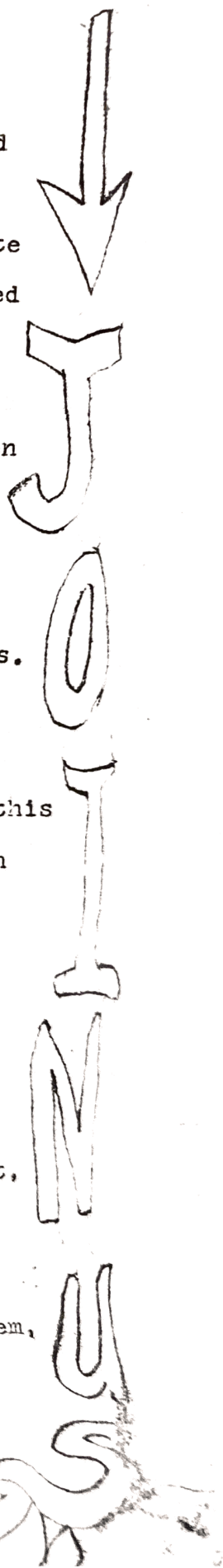
Its functioning was not at all affected by what we did  
yesterday.

It is still trapping young working class black and white  
young men who see its rewards as better than what is offered  
on the jobs they would most likely get--minimum skill ad  
minimum wage jobs that they are primed for by high school  
vocational track schooling. Young men who have perhaps even  
dropped out of high school because their teachers were  
authoritarian and incompetent, and who saw how bleak their  
post-graduation prospects were, are offered useful training  
if they enlist in the army to kill their vietnamese brothers.  
Most of them figure it's a good deal.

The system of perpetuated class slavery is no accident.  
Seventeen year old Jorge Caputo was trapped by the army in this  
way. He discovered very quickly that his anti-authoritarian  
attitudes would not be tolerated by the army, his supposed  
benefactor. Seven out of the eight months of his army life  
were spent in the Fort Dix stockade.

Jorge is now AWOL from the army and seeking political  
asylum in Saint Paul's Chapel of Columbia University, 117th  
Street and Amsterdam Ave. He is here with our total support,  
putting the next five years of his life on the line to pub-  
licize and protest , not only the inhumanity of the war,  
the tortures of the stockade, and the oppressive draft system,  
but also that system which forces young men of his class to  
do their government's dirty work.

COLUMBIA SANCTUARY



# CARRYING THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

ARE YOU AWARE that for your percentage of the population of this country, you are carrying the burden of the Vietnam War?

ARE YOU AWARE that part of the reason for the cut backs in the Anti-poverty funds as well as the outrageous slashes in the Welfare Budget is because the funds are being spent to continue this war?

ARE YOU AWARE that when the brothers return from this conflict they are once again considered "second class citizens" by the larger society? Essentially, they are not much better off than the brothers who returned from World War II at a time when segregation was on the books as the law of the land.

BLACK PEOPLE MUST STAND UNITED FOR A TOTAL WITHDRAWAL OF ALL U.S. TROOPS FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA AND A RE-CHANNELING OF THE FUNDS INTO THE AREAS OF POVERTY IN THIS COUNTRY.

BLACK CAUCUS  
Columbia University School  
of Social Work

# SUPPORT OUR GI BROTHERS

"I am Jorge Caputo, a G.I. who is A.M.O.L. from the U. S. Army. I have been granted sanctuary in the St. Paul's Chapel at Columbia University today.

"The army has tried to make a killer of me after telling me that my job was that of a typist. The army violated that agreement when they started to teach me to kill a brave people fighting for their freedom on the other side of the world.

"We, the American people, have talked enough. On behalf of all my brothers in the stockade and enslaved in the armed services, I am appealing to you to support this sanctuary."

SUPPORT JORGE & the  
Ft. DIX 38

Help Our GI Brothers Fight  
the ARMY SYSTEM

COME NOW TO ST. PAUL'S

At Columbia (118<sup>th</sup> Amsterdam)

JOIN US!

# POLITICAL SANCTUARY

for an  
A.W.O.L. G.I.

PRIVATE JORGE CAPUTO

---

COME: Columbia University  
St. Pauls Chapel

SUPPORT ANTI-WAR G.I.s

POWER to the PEOPLE

October 15, 1969

I am Jorge Caputo, a G.I. who is A.W.O.L. from the U.S. Army. I have been granted Sanctuary in the St. Paul Chapel at Columbia University today.

I am not taking Sanctuary to express only my own feelings but also those of the guys who couldn't be here today, like the 475 men confined to the Stockade at Fort Dix. I call your attention especially to Bill Breakfield, Jeff Russell, Terry Klug, Carlos Rodriguez Torres and Tom Callow who facing sentences from 43 to 70 years.

I believe that today October 15 is an important day for the American people. By their actions across the country they are showing Nixon and the power structure in this country that they are tired of seeing their sons and husbands and brothers come home in plastic bags and wooden boxes. A medal and bronze star cannot take the place of a son.

The Army has tried to make a killer of me, after telling me that my job was that of a tanket. The Army violated that agreement when they started to teach me to kill a brave people fighting for their freedom on the other side of the world.

The basic foundation of the U.S. Army is fear, intimidation and humiliation. The Army must make a living hell out of its stockades because without these living hells the Army would not have a weapon to force G.I.s to fight in this immoral and imperialist war in Vietnam.

The Army uses G.I.s as tools in its destructive war machine. The military cannot allow a G.I. to think for himself, because once this happens no sane man could possibly fight in Vietnam. This is why the Army must suppress coffee houses, underground newspapers, and all the people fighting with G.I.s to think for themselves but to place control of the Army where it belongs \*\*\*\* in the hands of the people.

We are the people. The American people who have tolerated this brutal war and the needless mutilation and slaughter of our young men and the people of Vietnam.

We, the American people, have talked enough. On behalf of all my brothers in the stockade and enslaved in the armed services, I am appealing to you to support this sanctuary, to show Nixon and those who run this country that the American people have had enough.

Jorge Caputo

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Supported by Strike Steering Committee May 7

Thursday Evening

9 P.M. Mass Meeting, Wollman Auditorium  
Sponsored by Third World Coalition

Friday

National Day of Mourning for students murdered at  
Kent State

5:30 P.M. Assemble at Low Plaza for city-wide rally

8:00 P. M. Rally at United Nations Plaza

Saturday

March on Washington, Information available in  
112 Earl Hall (transportation, marshalling, etc.)

Sunday

8:00 P.M. Rally on campus, location not yet set  
Speakers will include Juan Gozales,  
theatre and rock groups will perform

None of these activities should conflict with the ongoing  
organization projects being carried out by individual groups.  
For detailed information on strike activities at Columbia,  
speak to students at Strike Headquarters, 103 Earl Hall.



# SEIZE THE TIME

FREE

POWER TO THE PEOPLE

MAY 8, 1970

## Strike activity builds throughout city

Support for the national student strike grew throughout the metropolitan area yesterday as the shut down of college campuses and high schools continued and protesters took to the streets throughout the city.

At Union Square 1000 people sat down in the streets, snarling traffic in the area for several hours. Fifteen policemen were injured and 10 demonstrators were arrested in a rocks-and-bottles-melee that broke out when police moved in to disperse the crowd.... At Columbia militant picket lines thwarted attempts to return to business as usual and 200 campus workers worked off their jobs in support of the strike.

Smilin' John Lindsay ordered all of the city's public schools closed Friday in mourning for the four brothers and sisters assassinated at Kent State... At NYU students seized a multi-million dollar computer center and threatened to destroy it if \$100,000 bail for the Panthers was not raised. They left after an injunction was served...

4500 attended memorial services at Riverside Chapel for Kent State victim Jeffrey Miller. The crowd stood in silence while Dr. Benjamin Spock delivered the eulogy inside the chapel. Spock said the four deaths could lead to such revulsion against the war that it would save the lives of hundreds of Americans and Vietnamese.

After the services the group outside formed a ten-block-long march to Columbia University.

The Columbia strike gained the support of campus workers from Locals 241 and 1199, when cafeteria employees closed down the school's three din-

ing halls and the maintenance workers walked off their jobs yesterday afternoon...

At a meeting last night, members of the two unions which include workers in the university's controller's office and computer center, decided to hold a one-day strike in support of the three national demands.

Union organizations in the metropolitan area have organized a number of protests in support of the national anti-war drive. District 37 of the Wholesale and Retail Clerks have moved for a one-hour work stoppage--at a yet-undetermined time--and a drive to impeach Nixon.

The proposed actions have already gained support from several United Autoworker locals...

City employees from the newly-formed Public Employees Against War, Repression and Exploitation will hold a noon rally in Foley Square today.

Efforts are now being made at the New School for Social Research to petition the New York Central Labor Council and other unions to join the proposed one hour work stoppage. Anyone interested in the campaign is asked to call OR 5-2700 extension X294.

Several hundred faculty members at CCNY issued a resolution demanding that the administration help increase the effectiveness of the college community in fighting aggression abroad and repression at home.

The faculty group also scored the decision of CCNY's president Joseph Copeland to call in police to forcibly clear demonstrators from the college's south campus on Wednesday night. They also supported the proposal that Finley Center, the student union, be kept open

around-the-clock as an "Action Center."

Officials of the City University announced that all classes would be cancelled today at most branches of the city university, but added that rallies and discussions would take place....

A mass meeting is scheduled Monday for the students and faculty of CCNY in the college's Lewisohn Stadium.

Thirty-four students occupying Kimball Hall on NYU's Washington Square campus were served a show cause order yesterday afternoon requiring five students to appear in county court on Monday.

The five students haven't decided yet whether they will appear in court as ordered.

William Kunstler, who made a speech at NYU yesterday, told the students that if they didn't appear in court, they would probably be served with a permanent injunction and then be busted.

The protestors had expected police to move them out of the building at 12 midnight but 12:15 a.m. today the 200 police which had surrounded the building withdrew. The demonstrators received a letter from Dean Harold White-man informing them that they could remain in the building till 11 a.m. Monday.

Earlier yesterday, students seized the Courant Institute, which houses NYU's \$3 million computer complex, and then left the building after being served with an injunction with a 11 a.m. deadline.

The students, who had occupied the complex demanding that the administration post \$100,000 bail for the Panther 21, planted several gasoline bombs in the computer center. The group had warned that they would "take appropri-

ate" action if their demand was not met. Fire marshals put out burning fuses moments after the demonstrators left the building.

The University Senate, the chief governing body at the Washington Square campus, voted yesterday to suspend classes at all 15 schools in the downtown branch of the university...

Police broke up a demonstration at Union Square in the late afternoon. TPF charged into the crowd and started cracking heads. The demonstrators responded with rocks and bottles. A police spokesman said that fifteen police were injured.

At least nine protesters were injured by police and more than 10 were arrested.

Approximately 100 students took over the offices of John Kneller, president of Brooklyn College. The campus was a focal point for thousands of high school students who converged on the Brooklyn school before marching into Manhattan.

Six students from Manhattan College were arrested yesterday morning when they attempted to stretch a chain across the Henry Hudson Parkway before the morning rush hour. The school's strike committee is planning a "massive show of strength" in support of the six.

### Actions Today

4:30 p.m. - City-wide rally to avenge the Kent State Four. March on Ohio Development Agency, 43rd & Madison.

8:30 p.m. - Candle-light vigil at Dag Hammarskjold Plaza.



PHOTO BY LIBERATED GUARDIAN

# Nixon's follies: from Carswell to Cambodia

As unexpectedly early monsoon rains bogged down the U.S. South Vietnam invasion of Cambodia, one American divisional planning officer said: "The people who advised President Nixon to start something like this at this time of year must be the same who advised him on candidates for the Supreme Court."

The officer was right. Attorney John Mitchell, who recommended the Haynsworth and Carswell nominations, has been Nixon's chief advisor on the Cambodian invasion. Plans to invade so-called "sanctuaries" in Cambodia were concealed from most of the Nixon cabinet, including the Secretary of State, as well as the Cambodian administration, the Saigon puppet government, and Congress. But bad advice isn't the only reason for the invasion.

Like President Johnson before him, Nixon has apparently decided to escalate the war in an attempt to "win" it. In his speech last Thursday, the President justified the Cambodia invasion and the resumption of the bombing in North Vietnam as necessary to the continuation of troop withdrawals from Vietnam. But the tenor of his address made it clear that the U.S. war effort is faltering badly.

A year ago, Nixon said that he would withdraw all combat troops by the end of 1970. Now, however, he

has publicly stated that pulling out all combat troops would be conceding defeat. Thus, only half of the 150,000 troops that will come home by the spring of 1971 will be combat troops. To obscure the fact that combat troops will remain in Vietnam after June, 1971, the administration has made up a new designation for them: "infantry-type security troops."

The invasion of Cambodia—which has intended to search out and destroy NLF and NVA base camps, including the NLF headquarters for operations in South Vietnam—is bound to fail, however. Massive American buildups of supplies, heavy weapons, tanks, and troop carriers on the South Vietnam-Cambodia border provided the NLF guerrillas with ample warning before the attack began. The NLF is highly mobile; its troops can march 25 miles a night with their equipment. Moreover, base camps, including the NLF headquarters, are not the heavily fortified fixed positions Nixon described in his speech. They are merely small groups of thatch and bamboo huts that can be easily dismantled or abandoned.

Most importantly, however, the invasion, like other "search and destroy" missions carried out by American troops inside Vietnam, will be counterproductive for the U.S. military command. Pre-

vious attacks on supposed NLF strongholds in South Vietnam—carried out by troops with orders to destroy whole villages and inter their inhabitants in concentration camps—bolstered local support for the NLF, as the U.S. command itself conceded later. The American invasion of Cambodia is also perpetrating the atrocities that will turn its victims into revolutionaries. The U.S. 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment has already burned five villages, each with 30 to 40 homes. American planes have bombed the town of Mimot, killing civilians. The NLF had abandoned the town two days earlier.

"I had orders to burn everything," a tank commander whose forces had just destroyed two villages told AP correspondent Peter Arnett. Like the American soldiers who destroyed My Lai 4 and murdered its inhabitants, the forces invading Cambodia have been instructed to shoot all livestock and burn all property because it might be useful to the NLF. And, like the body count released after the Songmy massacre, most of the "Vietnamese communist" troops reported killed by U.S. forces in Cambodia have been civilians. The U.S. and its puppets in Saigon have demonstrated once again to the people of Indochina that they are the oppressors.



## Marching on the White House

### EVENTS

No Friday Activities

**SATURDAY:** Rally at 12:00 NOON at H Street between 15th and 16th Sts.

**MOBE**

Speakers:

David Hilliard  
Student Mobilization  
Women's Liberation  
Jane Fonda  
G.I. Movement  
Mrs. Willy Tilghman—National Welfare Rights Org.  
Dr. Spock  
David Dellinger

Rally to last all afternoon

3 P.M. Rally at the Labor Department

### INFO

Housing:

Faye Coffin 737-8605  
George Washington University 676-6558  
337-3254  
223-0427  
University of Maryland 454-4161  
Georgetown 625-4123  
American University 966-5911  
Additional Numbers 296-9436  
296-9207

Legal: George Washington University Co-ordinating Comm. 466-2360

Medical: Main Medical Center:  
Concordia United Church  
1902 G Street N.W.  
Tel: 638-4275

There will be other small medical centers around the rally site.

Transportation:

Village Peace Center 133 West 4th St.  
533-5120  
5th Ave. Peace Parade 255-1075  
Waker's League 254-7120  
\$7.50 r.t. Saturday morning  
Presbyterian Hospital Rm-109 Wm. Black Bldg.  
\$10 Saturday morning  
NYU Buses Coordinating Center 598-3022  
598-3032

CAR POOLS:

Columbia Information Center 280-5113

GENERAL INFORMATION: RALLY, MEETINGS WITH CONGRESSMEN

CALL Mark Rooney—American University 362-9888  
244-8468

MOBE: 202-737-8600