

MOBILIZER

Vol. 1, No. 3

March 18, 1967

TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

NATIONAL MASS MOBILIZATION TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM NOW!



SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1967 NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO

UNION LEADERS JOIN MOBILIZATION

Cleveland Robinson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Workers Union, District 65, AFL-CIO, and President of the Negro American Labor Council, has become a vice-chairman of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Mr. Robinson views the war as morally compromising our country and wasting the resources, both human and material, which should go to provide an abundant and decent life for all Americans.

Elsewhere, significant new support for the April 15 national Mobilization and opposition to the war have been growing in the labor movement. In California the Santa Clara County Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, voted unanimously on Feb. 6 to participate in the April 15 San Francisco demonstration, and three council delegates volunteered to serve on the steering committee.

The Northern California District Council of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union voted Feb. 20 to endorse the Mobilization.

(continued on p. 2)

PROMINENT AMERICANS ISSUE CALL FOR ACTION

Addressing a "Call for action to all Americans whose lives are twisted by the war in Vietnam," a large and distinguished group of Americans from all walks of life have called for a mass march and rally on April 15 at the United Nations in New York, and in San Francisco, the birthplace of the UN. The demonstration is sponsored by the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Heading the list of the Call sponsors are many nationally eminent figures, including Dr. Benjamin Spock, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Cleveland Robinson, Secretary-Treasurer of District 65, AFL-CIO, and President of the Negro American Labor Council; Nobel Prize winners Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi and Dr. Linus Pauling; Charles Hayes, a District Director of the International Packinghouse Workers Union, AFL-CIO; actor Robert Vaughn; Georgia legislator Julian Bond; James Farmer; Rev. John Swomley, Jr.; Dagmar Wilson of Women Strike for Peace; Rev. Channing E.

(continued on p. 2)

The MOBILIZER to END the WAR IN VIETNAM

is the bulletin of the
 Spring Mobilization Committee to
 End the War in Vietnam
 857 Broadway, Third Floor
 New York, N. Y. 10003
 Telephone: (212) 675-4605

Founding Chairman: A. J. Muste (1885-1967)

Vice-Chairmen:

Dave Dellinger	Sidney Peck
Robert Greenblatt	Cleveland Robinson
Edward Keating	Dagmar Wilson
Ralph Abernathy	


National Director: James Bevel

Assistant to the Director: Paul Brooks

West Coast Officers:

Chairman Edward Keating

Executive Director Kipp Dawson

MOBILIZER Staff: Peter Buch, Susan Suthem,
 Don Newton 

UNION LEADERS (continued from p. 1)

Charles Hayes, of Chicago, District Director of the International Packinghouse Workers Union, AFL-CIO, and Marshall Axelrod, president of the California State Federation of Teachers, AFT AFL-CIO, have also endorsed the Mobilization Call.

In Chicago, Emil Mazey, Sec'y-Treasurer of the United Automobile Workers Union, AFL-CIO, is scheduled to speak at a giant end-the-war rally on March 25. Rally sponsors include the Chicago Area Trade Union Division of SANE and the Chicago Peace Council. Other rally speakers are Rev. Martin Luther King, Dr. Benjamin Spock, and Patricia Griffith, one of four U. S. women who recently visited North Vietnam.

In New York, the Delegate Assembly of the United Federation of Teachers, Local 2, AFT AFL-CIO, the largest teachers' local in the nation with 45,000 members, voted March 11 to disassociate from the statement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council supporting the war. An overwhelming majority passed a resolution opposing further escalation of the war and asking a halt to the bombing of both North and South Vietnam.

The California Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, had previously adopted a resolution at its 1966 convention on December 29 which concluded:

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this convention oppose the present Johnson Administration policy in Vietnam. That we seek a United States withdrawal of military forces from Vietnam and end all military aid to Vietnam. Furthermore, we call for an immediate end to all bombing of North and South Vietnam."

PROMINENT AMERICANS (continued from p. 1)

Phillips; Rabbi Everett Gendler; leading Shakespearean actor Fritz Weaver; Stokely Carmichael of SNCC; Father Philip Berrigan, SSJ; Floyd McKissick of CORE; former "Green Beret" Donald Duncan; Dwight MacDonald; Prof. Harlow Shapley; Louis Untermeyer; Carl Oglesby; Ralph Abernathy, Treasurer and Vice-Chairman of SCLC; Harry Belafonte; Jesse Gray, Harlem leader; Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, President of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights; and Stewart Meacham, Peace Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee. Rev. James Bevel, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is National Director of the Spring Mobilization Committee. (Sponsors have signed as individuals, and organizations are listed for identification only.)

Representing an unusually wide diversity of political, religious, and social outlooks and marking a significant new collaboration between the civil rights and anti-war movements in this country, the signers of the Call affirm: "WE . . . DECLARE AN END TO OUR SILENCE, WE DECLARE IT PARTICULARLY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

In eloquent language, the declaration summarizes the horrors inflicted upon the Vietnamese by U. S. bombs and napalm and the cruel denials faced by American parents, GIs, youth, Negroes, labor, farmers, professionals, and clergymen.

"We call all Americans," the signers declare, "to unite and mobilize in a movement to end the senseless slaughter of American GIs and the mass murder of Vietnamese." They warn that, "as the war continues, the ultimate danger of nuclear holocaust hangs over all."

Viewing the April 15 mobilization as a way of launching such a movement, the stirring appeal concludes: "We march to the UN to affirm our respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, acclaimed by mankind and embodied in the UN Charter, but violated by the United States. We march to dramatize the worldwide hope that the United States remove its troops from Vietnam so that the Vietnamese can determine their own future in their own way . . . We speak to people around the world to mobilize to stop the war in Vietnam. We declare not merely a protest but a new beginning."

The Call has been reprinted and is now available for mass distribution around the country at 8 dollars per thousand copies. Orders should be sent immediately to the Spring Mobilization Committee at 857 Broadway, Third Floor, New York, N. Y.

GIs WRITE TO GO HOME

Last November, a referendum in Dearborn, Mich., supported by Mayor Orville Hubbard received 14,124 votes, 41% of the total vote cast, in favor of withdrawing from Vietnam. We have received permission from Mayor Hubbard to reprint the following letter from U. S. servicemen in Vietnam.

Tuy Hoa, South Vietnam
Monday, Nov. 21, 1966

Dear Mr. Hubbard,

Read the article that appeared in the *Detroit News* November 9th. Myself and my entire squad (3rd squad A 3/12) agree with you and would like to thank you for your concern over the matter.

After being out in the field for over a month and then reading the article about the vote you can imagine how mad we were.

Speaking for the infantry we are the ones who go out and risk our lives. We don't sit back in a base camp nor are we stationed 15 or 20 miles off at sea. In short, we are the slaves who hump hills with 40 lbs. of equipment on our backs and then eat C-rations, pull guard all night, get up the next morning and move out again. This of course is not that bad. Getting shot at does not appeal to me in the least either.

But, the economic war goes on and on. We fight in a miserable, primitive land while others talk, argue, and sometimes vote to keep us here.

All in favor of you and the 14,124 citizens of Dearborn who voted for us, thank you.

3rd squad, 2nd Plt., A 3/12 with
wpns. attached agree,

Sgt. K. Lewandowski	Hamtramck, Mich.
Sgt. L. King	Willard, Ohio
Pfc. J. Robatchka	Allen Park, Mich.
Pfc. R. Scott	Allen Park, Mich.
Pfc. W. Pitts	River Rouge, Mich.
Pfc. G. Bojarski	Detroit, Mich.
Pvt. C. Brown	S. Amboy, N. J.
Pfc. A. Ricci	Lincoln Park, Mich.
Pfc. E. McGregor	Lincoln Park, Mich.
Pfc. F. Rogers	Watertown, N. Y.
Pfc. R. Rush	Allen Park, Mich.
Pfc. R. Hopkins	Alexandria, Ky.
Sp. 4 R. Tipton	Newport, Ky.
Pfc. R. Stulz	Newport, Ky.

Of course, the rest of the platoon feel as we do, but I am just a representative of my squad writing our thanks to you for your effort.

Sincerely,

Pfc. George J. Bojarski (US 55864877)



As we go to press, word has been received that Dr. King has accepted an invitation from the Spring Mobilization Committee to speak at the April 15 rally in front of the UN in New York. Further information about other speakers and the rally program will appear in the next issue of the MOBILIZER.

DR. KING FOR QUITTING VIETNAM

Nobel Peace Prize winner Dr. Martin Luther King was joined by four U. S. Senators late last month in demanding that the U. S. withdraw from Vietnam, according to the Feb. 25 *N. Y. Times*.

The Senators were Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, George S. McGovern of South Dakota and Ernest Gruening of Alaska, Democrats, and Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, a Republican.

In his speech to a conference on the war in Los Angeles sponsored by the *Nation* magazine, King accused the U. S. of "supporting a new form of colonialism covered up by certain niceties of complexity." He pointed out in addition that the war "has narrowed domestic welfare programs, making the poor white and Negro bear the heaviest burdens, both at the front and at home . . . the war budget alone is more than five times the amount committed to anti-poverty programs."

". . . We are willing," King said, "to make the Negro 100 percent of a citizen in warfare, but reduce him to 50 percent of a citizen on American soil."

FORT HOOD THREE PETITION

The Fort Hood Three Defense Committee is circulating a nation-wide petition with a clear, simple, and direct appeal.

The petition protests the imprisonment of PFC James Johnson, and Pvt. Dennis Mora and David Samas, and supports their refusal to be sent to fight in Vietnam. The petition states that it is wrong to send young men to fight in Vietnam. It declares that young men need jobs, freedom, and peace, not death on the battlefields of a country half-way around the world. It demands that President Johnson end the war now and grant clemency to the Fort Hood Three.

Petitions can be obtained from the Fort Hood Three Defense Committee, 5 Beekman Street, Tenth Floor, New York, N. Y. 10038.

Mobilization

The Mobilization is moving! In the roundup below, there is room to list only a small fraction of the many cities and towns all over the country where people are organizing for the biggest anti-war demonstration ever.

● **BOSTON, Mass.** There's now a Boston Area Spring Mobilization Committee. Leaflets and posters are in preparation. James Bevel goes to Boston March 19-20 to address several public meetings.

● **BUFFALO, N.Y.** An ad hoc Mobilization Committee sponsored an area conference March 4. A demonstration of about 400 people is planned for April 8, and the Committee is raising funds for transportation to New York.

● **CLEVELAND, Ohio** Cleveland Mobilization Committee hosted an Ohio Valley Regional Peace Conference Feb. 11, with 221 persons attending. A Regional Coordinating Committee with offices in Cleveland was set up. The Committee will fund field organizers and hopes to initiate local action and organizing in the region. A Campus Handbook for Vietnam Week has been published and is available from the Cleveland regional office,

10616 Euclid Ave., or from the Student Mobilization Committee at 29 Park Row in New York.

And a Peace Train is coming! A ten-car train leaves Cleveland April 14 at about 7:30 PM, going to New York via Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse where other cars of demonstrators may hook on.

● **DENVER, Colo.** About 200 people met with Mobilization vice-chairman Edward Keating on March 1 to make plans for the Mobilization in Denver. The group included clergy and several persons from the growing Mexican-American community in Denver.

● **DETROIT, Mich.** Another ten-car Peace Train plans to leave Detroit April 14 at about 7:30 PM, meeting the Cleveland train in Buffalo at midnight enroute to New York. A Mobilization office has been opened with fund-raising and publicity campaigns in the works.

● **FLORIDA** Statewide Days of Judgment on the War in Vietnam (March 18-26) include a People

c/o Tony Harburgh
1620 Newport Road
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103
(313) 761-4462

c/o Prof. Paul F. Schmidt
Dept. of Philosophy
Univ. of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM 87106
(505) 299-7718

c/o Jody Palmour—SSOC
Box 15474
Atlanta, Ga. 30333
(404) 633-9936

c/o Steve Cagan
501 S. Woodlawn
Bloomington, Ind. 47401
(812) 339-8275

c/o Rev. Jack Zylman
110 Arlington Street
Boston, Mass. 02116

c/o Linda Sheppard
14 Howard Street
Cambridge, Mass. 02139
(617) 864-4661

c/o Peter Orris
14 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Chicago Peace Council
2552 No. Southport Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60614
(312) 525-0195

c/o Dan Stern
5322 S. Harper
Chicago, Ill. 60615
(312) 643-2498

c/o Claude Allen
Dept. of English
Univ. of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, Ohio 45221
(513) 475-8000

10616 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44106
(212) 231-4635

c/o Norman Hodgett
245 W. 2nd Avenue
Denver, Colo. 80203
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P. O. Box 1333-A
Detroit, Mich. 48232
(313) 832-5700

c/o Rev. Serge Keleher
P. O. Box 382
East Lansing, Mich. 48823

c/o Paul Halpern
Norton Hall 29, Kenyon College
Gambier, Ohio 44022
(614) 427-9105

c/o Dartmouth College Peace Comm.
Hinman P. O. Box 825
Hanover, NH 03755
(603) 646-1110

74 Allyn Street
Hartford, Conn. 06103
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c/o Ben Levy,
204 Braeswood
2244 W. Holce
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107 Dryden
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(607) 273-715

555 N. Weste
Los Angeles, C
(213) 467-388

c/o Terri Daw
1341 Edgeclif
Los Angeles, C

c/o Wesley W
14 S. Orcharc
Madison, Wisc

MOBILIZATION

Get in touch with the office in y
April 15 Mobilization against the
Mobilization Committee:

Roundup

for Peace March in Gainesville on the 18th; march in Tampa on the 19th; Peace Walk from Ft. Lauderdale to Miami on the 25th; Easter Peace March in Miami on the 26th. Contact: Miami Peace Center, 1185 Sunset Dr., Coral Gables, Florida.

● **HOUSTON, Texas** A group of 150 key people met with Edward Keating at the end of February to discuss Mobilization activity in Houston. Plans for transportation to San Francisco are underway.

● **INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.** Mike Brand, at Purdue University, is coordinating a rally of several hundred persons April 8 as a buildup for the Mobilization.

● **ITHACA, N. Y.** Student-faculty "task forces" have been visiting men's dorms, fraternities, and sororities weekly. Result: 4 dorms and 3 fraternities are planning buses to New York. Also, a draft-card-burning pledge union is being formed. If 500 people sign up, the pledge will be considered binding. Plans are for the cards to be burned

the weekend of April 15, with exact time and place not yet set. Information can be obtained from Bruce Dancis, 107 Dryden Rd.

March 13-17 will mark a week of intense activity for building the Mobilization, with workshops to be addressed by vice-chairman Robert Greenblatt and National Director James Bevel.

● **LOS ANGELES, Calif.** Mobilization Coordinating Center plans a major fund-raising and publicity event for April 8 or 9 and a massive car caravan to San Francisco on April 15. A city-wide meeting of high school students was held March 5. The students plan information classes on the war and the history of Vietnam, and they are working to provide transportation for students to San Francisco.

● **MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.** At a conference addressed by vice-chairman Sidney Peck, George Jones, and Mulford Q. Sibley, 80 persons met February 25 and agreed unanimously to set up a Minneapolis Mobilization Committee, headed by Prof. Sibley. They plan to cover the entire city with leaflets, and have begun raising funds for the trip to New York. (continued on p. 8)

OFFICE DIRECTORY

area if you want to support the
in Vietnam. Just write to Spring

Center Bldg.
Blvd.
7025

c/o Mrs. Hinda Larky
2805 Kenwood Blvd.
Milwaukee, Wisc. 53211

Box 14014, Univ. Station
Minneapolis, Minn. 55414
(612) 781-6311

c/o SSO
1703 Portland Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37212
(615) 291-3537

857 Broadway, Third Floor
New York, NY 10003
(212) 675-4605

Student Mobilization Comm.
29 Park Row
New York, NY 10038
(212) 233-4536

c/o Suzi Montauk
1130 E. 28th Street
Oakland, Calif. 94610
(415) 536-2865

c/o Larry Moskowitz
233 Corbett Hall, Univ. of Maine
Orono, Me. 04473
(207) 866-7219

20 S. 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
(215) LO7-4747

c/o Ruth Balter
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(716) 482-6163

West Coast Office
55 Colton Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94103
(415) 431-4584

c/o Debby Leonard
5265 15th NE
Seattle, Wash. 98105
(206) LA 2-4325

c/o Lyle Mercer
747 21st Avenue E.
Seattle, Wash. 98102
(206) EA 4-9258

c/o St. Louis Citizens for Peace
Box 11604
St. Louis, Mo. 63105

c/o Paul Siminoff
Univ. of Syracuse
Syracuse, NY 13210
(315) HO 3-6211, ext. 465

St. Stephen and the Incarnation Church
16th and Newton Streets NW
Washington, DC 20010
(202) CO 5-1311

c/o Mike Brand—Purdue Peace Union
222-13 Arnold Drive
W. Lafayette, Ind. 47906

c/o Dayton Area Coord. Committee
221 Xenia Avenue
Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387
(513) 767-2421



A. J. Muste
in antiwar sit-in

A. J. MUSTE

(1885 - 1967)

At his death on February 11, A. J. Muste had been devoting most of his energies to the massive Spring Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam. As Chairman of the national Mobilization Committee, he was a central force for unity among the hundreds of groups throughout the nation opposed to American policy in Vietnam.

Leadership of the Mobilization was a logical conclusion for A. J.'s life. Over the years he had played an

important role in the pacifist, radical, labor and civil rights movements, and had earned the respect of virtually every sector of the social protest movements in this country.

Newspaper obituaries often read "In lieu of flowers, friends are requested to send a donation to . . ." A. J.'s obituary should have read: In lieu of flowers, friends are requested to get out and work—for peace, for human rights, for a better world. A. J. was not a person to stop and mourn for. People rejoice that they were lucky enough to know and work with him. At the same time, they get on with the work.

A. J. had hoped that the Mobilization would result in the largest anti-war demonstrations this country had ever seen, and would mark the beginning of a serious and truly grass-roots movement to end the war. This last hope is in the process of being realized and stands as the best tribute to his memory.

— Susan Suthem

REV. ABERNATHY OF SCLC NEW VICE-CHAIRMAN

Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Treasurer and Vice-Chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and a close associate of Dr. Martin Luther King and Rev. James Bevel in the southern civil rights movement, has just announced his agreement to serve as a vice-chairman of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

"SHAME, SHAME, SHAME!"

On February 15th, 2,500 women brought by Women Strike for Peace from 13 states stormed the Pentagon!

They gathered, at first silently, with large dramatic posters of napalmed Vietnamese children. Above the photos the stark words "Stop The War" accused the Pentagon. Immediately sensing this was inadequate, they began to shout: "STOP THE WAR" and "BRING THE TROOPS HOME!" Suddenly a new cry rose from the women and 2,500 voices called out: "SHAME, SHAME, SHAME!"

Defense Secretary McNamara refused to meet with the women. About half went to picket while the large group at the front angrily laid siege to the porch calling "STOP THE WAR!" and "SEND THE TROOPS HOME!"—punctuated by loud demands of "WHERE'S MACK THE KNIFE?"

The women banged their hands vigorously against the hastily locked doors, demanding entrance, and at least a dozen women took off their shoes and pounded the heels resoundingly against the doors.

About a dozen policemen appeared and forced themselves between the women and the doors. Linking arms, they tried to push the women down the stairs. The struggle was an intense one, the women

Dagmar Wilson, a founding member of Women Strike for Peace and one of the organization's leading spokesmen, has recently joined the leadership of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam as a vice-chairman.

denouncing the napalming of children in Vietnam and McNamara's refusal to see them.

Finally, the women were forced onto the steps and down to the roadway. Immediately, a Negro woman re-ascended three of the steps, declaring, "No black soldier should fight in this war!" and decrying the far greater casualties of Negro soldiers than white. A young white woman succeeded her, denounced the war, and then told of her three children, the oldest a boy of seven of whom she declared in ringing tones, "They'll get him only over my dead body!"

McNamara finally ordered the doors reopened and sent his manpower assistant to talk to half a dozen of the women delegates. The other demonstrators separated into groups and descended upon their respective Congressmen to let them know their feelings about the war.

— Lili Solomon

Mobilize on April 15 to End the War in Vietnam

● NOW IS THE TIME

The dominant crisis in American life that is uppermost in the mind of every American, that creeps into every conversation, is the war in Vietnam. No event in our history has so racked our conscience, offended our sense of justice and defiled our national character as this unholy crusade. In private many of us have agreed that something must be done to end this shame. For it is a war that is being waged directly against the people of Vietnam; it is harmful to the national interests of our fellow citizens, particularly in the black communities; and it endangers the lives of millions throughout the world as it becomes escalated to the stage of nuclear confrontation with China. Now is the time to act together to end the war.

● WHAT CAN WE DO?

After all, haven't we written letters and called our Congressman; haven't we sent telegrams to the White House; haven't we signed full-page ads in the *New York Times*; haven't we joined in all the organized and unorganized protests—the parades, the silent vigils, the workshops and conferences. And haven't we found that we are still dealing with a Pentagon mentality in Washington that refuses to budge. The Presidential peace candidate of 1964 issues a new call to arms in his State of the Union message of 1967, while curbing domestic programs at home. Meanwhile, reporters confirm to Americans what we have long known or felt about the indiscriminate destruction of the Vietnamese people. The local casualty lists mount, and we can no longer hold our silence.

● TELL IT LIKE IT IS TO THE WORLD

On April 15, 1967, thousands of persons from all over the United States and Canada and Mexico will gather near the United Nations in New York and at Kezar Stadium in San Francisco to demand an end to the war in Vietnam. This will be the largest gathering in opposition to the war in the history of the American peace movement. This Mobilization for peace in Vietnam will be in response to the call for action issued by prominent Americans, from all walks of life. The Mobilization will say to humanity that millions of Americans are deeply opposed to this war and have come together in a dramatic and visible manner to express a fundamental unity of purpose; namely, that regardless of the many genuine differences which often separate and divide us, we Americans

are determined to go back to our communities and do all that we possibly can to convince our fellow citizens that this war must be stopped!

● A CRUCIAL POLITICAL ACT

The Mobilization will encourage new forms of resistance against the war. It will urge moral and political support for all young men of conscience who refuse to be drafted and to soldiers who refuse to fight an unjust war. It will assert the right of the people to make their own peaceful settlement when the Establishment is hell-bent on a military solution. It will assert that the American people reject the concept of the United States as the policeman of the world. Contacts will be made with peace groups in every capital city of the world to join in this international mobilization to end the barbarous destruction of the Vietnamese people. The Mobilization thus becomes a significant and crucial political act.

● IF NOT NOW, WHEN?

Support the Mobilization in every way that you can. For the April 15 event at the United Nations in New York and in San Francisco will constitute a new beginning for Americans who are determined to end the war in Vietnam. It will indicate that a growing segment of the American people refuse to allow this war to be carried on in their name. Join the Mobilization to end the war . . . if not now, when?

PLEASE CLIP AND MAIL TO:

National Office:
Spring Mobilization
Committee
857 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10003
Phone: (212) 675-4606

West Coast Office:
Spring Mobilization
Committee
55 Colton Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94103
Phone: (415) 431-4584

- I will attend the mobilization April 15 in N.Y. In San Francisco
- I will help mobilize against the war in my local area.
- I would like to be put in touch with a local peace group.
- Please send me literature on the Vietnam war.
- I enclose a contribution of _____ to help pay the cost of the national mobilization.

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

● **NEW YORK, N.Y.** A huge regional conference is scheduled for March 18, to make final plans for April 15. The Universities Committee on Problems of War and Peace has agreed to organize faculty participation east of the Mississippi and will send mailings to each of the many thousand signers of their multi-page *N. Y. Times* ad. They hope to organize a cap-and-gown contingent in the N. Y. demonstration.

The American Ethical Culture Union Commission for Peace has endorsed the Mobilization, as did the FDR-Woodrow Wilson Democratic Club.

The Inter-Scholastic Council of Schools of Social Work has voted to publicize its support of the Mobilization and to set up literature tables in every School of Social Work in the city.

A Committee of Faith has been formed to encourage participation by clergymen of all faiths

throughout the country, with offices at 229 E. 59th St., New York, N. Y. 10022.

● **SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.** A Feb. 4 conference of over 500 West Coast delegates gave new spark to Bay Area activities and organizing. A Peace Fair at Golden Gate Park is being considered. The Art Committee plans a two-week art display in April. The Music Committee plans a concert at Grace Cathedral for April 14, to include a Human Rights Cantata.

● **WASHINGTON, D. C.** An ad hoc Mobilization Committee has opened offices. Supplies and help are pouring in. A regional conference of over 100 people met March 7. Speakers' and organizers' bureaus have been set up. A citywide rally, with Sidney Peck, Dagmar Wilson, and James Bevel, is set for March 31 and a Peace and Freedom Train will head for New York on April 15.

FROM THE STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

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"The Call"

"The Student Mobilizer"



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(No telephone pole should be without one)

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The MOBILIZER, issue #3 (\$5/100) (double issue) (quantity)



In addition, every organization should order bundles of the (free) postage-paid return envelopes, requesting housing. Included with this are special fund appeal letters. We urge each organization to send these out to their entire mailing list.



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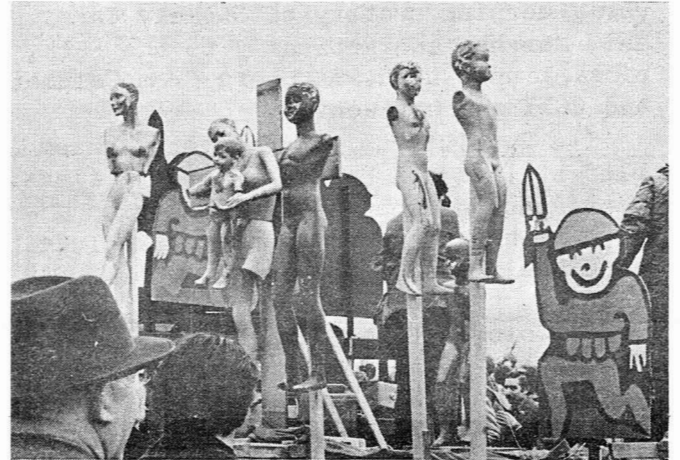
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Orders are payable in advance. Order from the Spring Mobilization Committee, 857 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003



400,000 Americans - ONE WORD -

PEACE



Official estimates were 125,000 at UN Plaza. But half never got there. Some were still waiting to begin their march when the rally ended and the rains came. Thousands of supporters clapped and carried signs along the route. It is probable that 400,000 people came in all.

They went to Central Park to meet their fellow marchers. Sheep Meadow filled slowly, but when it came time for all groups to assemble, it was hard to see where the people started and where they ended. The march began at noon, officially. King, Carmichael, Bevel, and Spock led the parade; yet hardly anyone got to see them. There were as many marchers for peace in New York as there are soldiers fighting in Vietnam; and the former was most likely a happier group.

All types of people were there: students bearded and straight; men old enough to remember the First World War and kids too young to remember the Second; young couples with infants on their shoulders; suburban women with signs like, "Middle Class Respectability Against the War"; clergy, veterans, teachers, workers, hippies, pacifists, socialists, humanists.

"Negroes in Vietnam: 53% of the dead; 2% of the bread." That's how the black people felt. A contingent left from Harlem early in the morning to march to

Central Park. They picked up groups from Columbia and City College along the way, and were joined at the Park by Negroes from all over the East. "Hell no, we won't go," they chanted, echoing the cry of Stokely Carmichael. Impatient, they broke away from the main group that had been standing for two hours, and began to make their own way down Seventh Avenue, parade permit or not.

A professor, in admiring the spirit of the Harlem group, remarked that it was amusing and perhaps a bit frightening that with 400,000 people on a march they should stop for every traffic signal and allow their progress to be slowed by policemen so that the city could conduct its business as usual.

Less than half the march had moved out of the Park when the speeches started. The UN Plaza was already filled to overflowing. Signs and banners, songs, chants, floated down Madison Avenue. The marchers called to hotel guests, secretaries, hair stylists in second story windows, and were greeted with smiles and applause.

At first everyone was tense: would there be many hecklers, uncooperative police, paint bombs, Minutemen? No one could predict. The tension mounted, until gradually, the jokes began to fly, and people relaxed. The crowd was the

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Harlem marchers jolt Times Sq.

Revolutionaries Join Black Contingent

The Harlem contingent, sparked by the early-morning oratory of Stokely Carmichael, marched energetically to the Park, picking up student marchers from Columbia and CUNY as they went.

The Revolutionary Contingent assembled at 11 a.m. Saturday under flags representing those countries having active liberation movements. Included were the flags of the Republic of North Vietnam, the NLF of South Vietnam, Cuba, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela and the 13 star flag of our own revolution.

At 1 p.m., the contingent joined the march formation to move out of the park. As they approached the 59th Street exit, the black Harlem March passed by chanting "Hell no, We Won't Go!" The Revolutionary group broke from the parade lines and joined the marchers. With the Harlem March in the lead, both groups moved rapidly down to 59th Street, across Columbus Circle and down 7th Avenue.

Behind the international banners of the Revolutionary and Harlem Contingents,

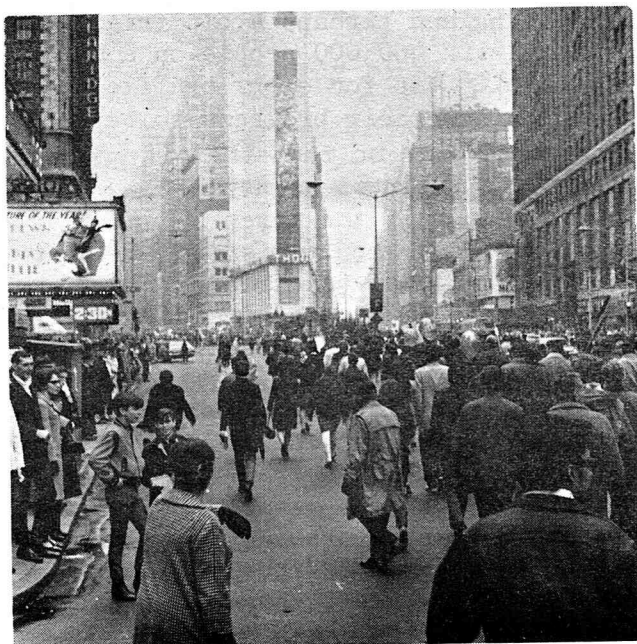


the group continued down 7th Avenue to Broadway and Times Square. Shopkeepers, storekeepers, and would-be hecklers stood on the sidewalks aghast as the mass of unscheduled demonstrators moved by.

At Times Square the procession turned east on 42nd Street and moved directly across the city towards the United Nations, chanting loudly "We Won't Go" and maintaining their rapid pace. Traffic was stopped and there was not at any point an attempt by police to stop the group.

As the marchers approached 1st Avenue, they ran into a police barricade. As the group moved into the confined space between police lines on 42nd Street, police pushed in all sides, using clubs and horses to turn the vanguard. Unable to move as the marchers continued to flow into the street, some of the front marchers fell to the ground. Although there was no attempt to resist or attack police, they continued their assaults on the front marchers. A number were badly injured, including a boy beaten by police after lying down in front of a squad car that approached the crowd.

The marchers were finally directed uptown and entered the UN Plaza at 45th Street, arriving at the rally shortly after Reverend King began his address.



400,000 IN NY

(continued from page one)

friendliest and happiest most people had ever seen, caught perhaps with the same bug that had animated the hippies celebrating their be-in since dawn. As for the crowds in the street, there were only a few hecklers; only a few incidents recorded by the police; only a few signs that said Bomb Hanoi or We Cannot Tolerate Anarchy (in response to the draft card burners). These signs, so assiduously recorded by newsmen and photographers, were the only ones of their kind to be seen; while simple symbols for peace and Love numbered in the thous-



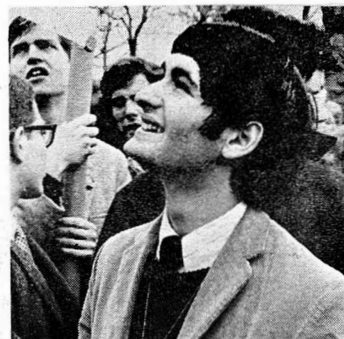
rect the wrong we are doing an innocent people.

400,000 marchers: as many as the number of Americans in Vietnam; more than we ever had in Korea; the population of a large city (and what a city it would be!) Only 5% of New York's population; only 1/4% of the country's: a small figure, but growing every day. Everyone was saying to the country's leaders: We won't support your war. End it now. No, we won't go. Peace.



ands. The bystanders for the most part seemed relieved to see so many people marching for peace, instead of war. The marchers felt good: the parade was being welcomed, not turned away.

Veterans and teachers, scholars and laborers, young and old, black and white --and red--marched. They came from all over the East and Midwest. Some marched in designated groups--Upstate, Downstate New England, Labor, Teachers, Religious Groups, Pacifists--while others considered themselves members of too many categories, or none at all. One hundred American Indians led the parade. Everyone had in his heart the same thing: co-



The treatment of the Spring Mobilization by the American press presents instance after instance of bias, misrepresentation and negligence. The most obvious case is the estimate of 100,000 to 125,000 participants, which has become more or less official with the press. Barely half the marchers could have been included in this estimate, not to mention the thousands of bystanders who stood with signs and buttons as evidence of their participation.

Many more examples could be given. After the march, follow-up stories and editorials were few and far between. Little attempt was made to understand or explain the size or purpose of the Mobilization and the whole peace movement.

If the American people are ever to know what happened on April 15, they must carry the story largely by word of mouth. This booklet is a small attempt to help set the record straight.

WRITTEN AND PRINTED BY VOLUNTEER LABOR
AT THE GLAD DAY PRESS, 107 Dryden Road,
Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

draft card burning sparks resistance

At 11 am in the southeast corner of the Sheep Meadow, the draft card burners began to congregate on the large rock where exuberant hippies had been chanting and conducting their be-in since dawn. A crowd of about 200--no one could count--consisting of young men and a few girls, prepared a fire in a Maxwell House coffee can filled with sand and lighter fluid, while a group of Veterans for Peace formed a ring around the burners--originally to keep out the crowd and police--but as it happened, the only real aggressors were the gentlemen of the press. The Veterans held the line against photographers while 100 or so men ignited their cards, held them up to the crowd until they were completely burned, and threw the charred ashes in the can.

After everyone in the immediate area--including Gary Rader, an ex-Green Beret and Rev. Tom Hayes of the Episcopal Peace Fellowship--burned his card the crowd quieted, sat down and began to sing "We Shall Overcome" and snatches of folk songs and chants. The burning changed slowly from a chaotic mob scene into a ritual ordered almost by instinct. Men came through the crowd, approached the can and ignited their cards, each time with cheers from the crowd. More card burners, mostly men who had not previously pledged their intention to burn, continued to appear, for perhaps 15 or 20 minutes, and the man who held the can began to count, "156, 157, 158, 159..."

The exact number of burners will of course never be certain, since some men burned both Classification and Selective Service cards, while others were seen burning halves of their cards, giving halves to girlfriends or wives, so that even the closest eyewitnesses could not keep an accurate count. The estimates closest to the even range from 150-200 burners, which makes the even not only the largest draft card burning in history, but one of the most impressive acts of civil disobedience.



Soon the photographers stormed the area like the most practiced infantry, and the group broke up.

The draft card burning originated in a statement signed by five men in Ithaca, New York. It read in part:

"The armies of the United States have, through conscription, already oppressed or destroyed the lives and consciences of millions of Americans and Vietnamese. We have argued and demonstrated to stop this destruction. We have not succeeded. Powerful resistance is now demanded: radical, illegal, unpleasant, sustained..."

"WE URGE ALL PEOPLE WHO HAVE CONTEMPLATED THE ACT OF DESTROYING THEIR DRAFT CARDS TO CARRY OUT THIS ACT ON APRIL 15, WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THIS PLEDGE BECOMES BINDING ONLY WHEN 500 PEOPLE HAVE MADE IT..."

"We are fully aware that our action makes us liable for penalties of up to five years in prison and \$10,000 in fines. We believe, however, that the more people who take part in this action, the more difficult it will be for the government to prosecute."

Since the 500 total was not reached, the pledge was not binding. Yet more

than 150 men burned their cards, which is indeed a substantial number; and the feeling is strong that many more than 500 will be doing the same thing in the near future, as the government continues to escalate the war and to ignore the protest of a growing number of shocked and enraged Americans.

The draft card burners do not consider their action merely another, more radical, form of protest against the war. They are refusing to comply with the whole inequitable military system which executes that war. They do not consider draft card burning a crime because they do not recognize as constitutional the Selective Service Law which prohibits it. They feel that conscription is in itself illegal, and in the case of the Vietnam war, criminal, because of the larger laws established by

the UN Charter, the Geneva Accords and the Nuremberg Judgments, which America is violating. Every man is responsible for his own actions, both legally and morally; and it is both legally and morally that the draft card burners consider their action to be right.

The FBI has not taken long to move into action. Afraid of creating a riot by arresting people on the spot, they have made extensive identifications through photographs. Gary Rader was arrested on April 18. Men in New York City, Chicago, Ithaca, and Penn State have already been questioned. Bruce Dancis, who coordinated the pledges, wrote in an April 18 letter to sympathizers:

"Because of the chaos surrounding the burning, it will be difficult for the FBI to accurately identify many of the people who destroyed their cards.

However, some will be identified and prosecuted for either destroying their cards or nonpossession of their cards. We have contacted a number of lawyers who are willing to take our cases. Ar-yeh Neier, Executive Secretary of the NY Civil Liberties Union...expressed interest...Ken Cloke of the National Lawyers' Guild and Mrs. Faith Seidenberg of Syracuse, New York, are organizing lawyers to defend us.

"In addition, Paul Goodman and other adults are circulating a petition to support us." This petition declares its signers are guilty of conspiracy in the draft card burning, thus making them liable to criminal prosecution. It reads in part, "We men and women who are too old to have draft cards to burn want to join in your risk...We declare that we have conspired with you and aided and abetted you before your action, and/or will do so after it."

The recent decision of Judge Aldritch of the US Court of Appeals that the law against draft card burning itself constitutes a violation of the First Amendment freedoms, throws the whole legal situation into ambiguity; and we have yet to see what charges will be pinned on what people. The FBI is attempting to stop the organization of draft card burning at its source, a task they will gradually find impossible, since there are already too many sources and too many committed people. The plans for the future include more and larger burnings to support the boys who may be in trouble and to make it increasingly difficult for the government to prosecute. Eventually, civil disobedience directed toward such a vital point in the war machinery--the induction of fighting men--can prove a meaningful and effective anti-war activity.



rev. king insists on moral imperatives

I come to participate in this significant demonstration today because my conscience leaves me no other choice. I join you in this mobilization because I cannot be a silent onlooker while evil rages. I am here because I agree with Dante, that: "The hottest places in hell are reserved for those who, in a period of moral crisis, maintain their neutrality." In these days of emotional tension, when the problems of the world are gigantic in extent and chaotic in detail, there is no greater need than for sober thinking, mature judgment, and creative dissent.

In all our history there has never been such a monumental dissent during a war by the American people. Polls reveal more than ten million explicitly oppose the war. Additional millions cannot bring themselves to support it, and millions who do assent to it are half-hearted, confused and doubt-ridden.

Tens of thousands of our deepest thinkers in the academic and intellectual community are adamantly opposed to the war; distinguished church and theological leaders of every race and religion are morally outraged by it; and many young people in all walks of life believe it a corruption of every American value they have been taught to respect. Let no one claim there is a consensus for this war -- no flag waving, no smug satisfaction with territorial conquest, no denunciation of the enemy can obscure the truth that many millions of patriotic Americans repudiate this war and refuse to take moral responsibility for it. Nor can the fact be obscured that our nation is increasingly becoming an object of scorn around the globe. The respect we won when our course was right is rapidly being lost as even our closest allies leave our side embarrassed with our pretense that we are bearers of a moral crusade.

The physical tolls of this bloody, costly and futile war literally stagger

the imagination. We see the nightmare in our living rooms in all their tragic dimensions on television screens. We see the rice fields of a small Asian country trampled at will and burned at whim. We see grief-stricken mothers with crying babies clutched in their arms as they watch their little huts burst into flames; we see fields and valleys of battle painted with mankind's blood; and the ultimate horror is that we see little children mutilated and incinerated with napalm.

Even closer to us in our own neighborhoods and in our own families we learn of American youth destroyed and maimed in savage combat. American mothers and fathers are given coffins and medals, crippled sons and pious praise. And yet, many of them are bold enough to declare their sacrifice has no meaning. They have suffered the ultimate loss and from it feel a sense of no gain. There is a quiet terror in the home of every draft-eligible boy as families contemplate possible death that waits in jungle depths for our sons and husbands.

The American people have freely given their lives in many struggles where genuine American interests were threatened. In its deepest sense the immorality of this war lies in the tragic fact that no vital American interest is in peril or in jeopardy. We are waging war in a contest that is fully capable of resolution by peaceful methods.

I am not absolving Hanoi nor the Viet Cong of their responsibilities, nor do I condone certain rigid attitudes. I am not naive enough, however, to think that they will come to a conference table while clouds of bombs are driving them into bomb shelters. As an American my duty is to speak to my government. Even if my philosophy is not welcomed in another country, I must constantly strive to make it welcomed in Washington.



Recently one of the great Buddhist leaders of Vietnam wrote these words: "Each day the war goes on the hatred increases in the hearts of the Vietnamese and in the hearts of those of humanitarian instincts. The Americans are forcing even their friends into becoming their enemies. It is curious that the Americans, who calculate so carefully on the possibility of military victory, do not realize that in the process they are incurring deep psychological and political defeat. The image of America will never again be the image of revolution, freedom and democracy, but the image of violence and militarism."

Whether we realize it or not, our attitude toward a negotiated settlement of the war in Vietnam places us in the position of obstructing the principles of self-determination. By entering a war that is little more than a domestic civil war, America has ended up supporting a new form of colonialism covered up by certain niceties of complexity.

A brief look at the background and history of this war reveals with brutal clarity the ugliness of our policy. It is a well-known fact that we participated in sabotaging the Geneva agreement calling for elections in South Vietnam and providing that the 17th parallel was

but a temporary military line. We helped install Premier Diem and watched with approval as he engaged in ruthless and bloody persecution of all opposition forces. After Diem's death, we actively supported another dozen military dictatorships, all in the name of fighting for freedom. At this very moment, we are supporting the notorious General Ky, who was a mercenary of the French against the Algerians, who acknowledges Hitler as his hero-figure, and who supervised the strangulation of the nonviolent Buddhist movement. When it became evident that these regimes could not defeat the Viet Cong, we deliberately stepped up the war, transformed advisors into soldiers, increased the soldiers from some ten thousand to a half-million and launched bombing raids upon the North on a scale as vast as that in World War II. This is no longer a small war. It is the third largest in American history and it dominates our lives with its evil consequences.

All of this reveals that we are in an untenable position morally and politically. We are left standing before the world glutted with wealth and power but morally constricted and impoverished. We are engaged in a war that seeks to turn the clock of history back and perpetuate

white colonialism. The greatest irony and tragedy of it all is that our nation which initiated so much of the revolutionary spirit of this modern world, is now cast in the mold of being an arch anti-revolutionary.

I do not suggest that there can be no progress toward equality even if the war continues, but I do believe that the struggle is made harder and more complex. I will continue my civil rights activities not with diminished vigor but with increased energy because I know the war has compounded our difficulties financially, morally and psychologically.

I might also state at this point for clarification that I have not urged a mechanical fusion of the civil rights and peace movements. There are people who have come to see the moral imperative of equality but who cannot yet see the moral imperative of world brotherhood. I would like to see the fervor of the civil rights movement imbued into the peace movement to instill it with greater strength, but I am not urging a single form.

I believe everyone has a duty to be in both the civil rights and peace movements, but for those who presently choose but one, I would hope they will finally come to see the moral roots common to both. I hope they will understand that brotherhood is indivisible, that equality of races is connected with equality of nations in a single harmonious coexistence of all human beings.

Let me say finally that I oppose the war in Vietnam because I love America. I speak out against it not in anger but with anxiety and sorrow in my heart, and above all with a passionate desire to see our beloved country stand as the moral example of the world. I speak out against this war because I am disappointed with America. There can be no great disappointment where there is no great love. I am disappointed with our failure to deal positively and forthrightly with the triple evils of racism, extreme materialism and militarism. We are presently moving down a dead-end road that can lead to national disaster.

(The preceding was excerpted from Rev. King's speech at the UN Plaza on April 15.)

CARMICHAEL:

"IF YOU ARE BEING RAPED, WOULD YOU CALL FOR NEGOTIATIONS OR FOR IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL?"

Brothers and Sisters,

I am here today not just as the Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, not just as an advocate of black power, but as a black man-- a human being who joins you in voicing opposition to the war on the Vietnamese people.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee took a stand against that war in 1965 because it is a brutal and racist war. We took our stand because we oppose the drafting of young Afro-Americans to defend a so-called democracy which they do not find at home. We took that stand because this war forms part and parcel of an American foreign policy which has repeatedly sought to impose the status quo, by force, on colored peoples struggling for liberation from tyranny and poverty. Only the white powers of the West will deny that this is a racist war. When the colored peoples of the world look at that war they see just one thing. For them, the U.S. military in Vietnam represents international white supremacy.

We black people have struggled against white supremacy here at home, we therefore understand the struggle of the Vietnamese against white supremacy abroad. We black people have struggled against U.S. aggression in the ghettos of the North and South. We therefore understand the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression abroad.

This is why there can be no question of whether a civil rights organization should involve itself with foreign issues. It must do so, if it claims to have any relevance to black people and their day-to-day needs in the United States of America. It must do so, if it lays any claim to that humanism which declares: no man is an island. We therefore fully support Dr. Martin Luther King's stand and that of CORE. We

call attention to the fact that Dr. King was once awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. It seems that at least in Sweden, the connection between ending war and ending racism is clear.

Yet there are those who would remind us that it is tactically unwise to speak out against the war. It will alienate support. It will damage our fund-raising. We have a question for these advocates of expediency: in the words of the Bible, "What would it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

We would remind these advocates of expediency of the Nuremberg trials, which affirmed that a man has a responsibility to speak out against murder and genocide -- no matter what the opinion and standing rule of his country might be. This nation sent hundreds of Germans to jail after World War II precisely because they did not act on their consciences. Where is the voice of conscience today?

Those who attack us for opposing the bombing of mothers, the napalming of children, the wiping out of whole villages, are in fact supporting the war--whether they admit it or not. No neutralism is possible in the face of such acts. Would those same critics have advocated silence when Medgar Evers was murdered in Mississippi? Would those same critics have urged expediency when the four young girls were bombed in a Birmingham church?

To these critics, we would quote the words of Frederick Douglass: "Those who profess to favor freedom and yet deprecate agitation are men who want crops without plowing up the ground. They want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its waters. Power concedes nothing without a demand--it never will."

We have not only a right to speak out -- we have an obligation. We must be involved, we must fight racism in all its manifestations. We must also look truthfully at this land of the free and home of the brave, and remember that there is another side to that land -- a side better known to the rest of the world than to most Americans. There is another America, and it is an ugly one. It is an America whose basic policy at home and abroad can only be called genocide.

When we look at the America which brought slaves here once in ships named Jesus, we charge genocide. When we look at the America which seized land from Mexico and practically destroyed the American Indians -- we charge genocide. When we look at all the acts of racist exploitation which this nation has committed, whether in the name of manifest destiny or anti-Communism, we charge genocide.

Most Americans do not wish to look at these truths. They prefer to claim that we are a moral people, fighting a holy war against Communism. We claim that we want peace in Vietnam. Last December, the American Ambassador to the United Nations, Arthur Goldberg wrote to Secretary General U Thant: "We turn to you ... with the hope and the request that you will take whatever steps you consider necessary to bring about the necessary discussions which would lead to a cease-fire." And U Thant offered his proposals. The United States ignored them.



This nation's hypocrisy has no limits. Newspapermen speak of LBJ's credibility gap; I call it lying. President Lyndon Baines Johnson talks of peace while napalming Vietnamese children, and I can think of just one thing: he's talking trash out of season, without a reason. Let's not call it anything but that.

It is up to you -- to the people here today -- to make your fellow citizens see this other side of America. In your great numbers lies a small hope. But this mass protest must not end here. We must move from words to deeds. We must go back to our communities and organize against the war. Black people must begin to organize the ghettos for control by the people and against exploitation. Exploitation and racism do not exist only in this nation's foreign policy, but right here in the streets of New York.

It is crystal clear to me that white people, in their turn, must begin to deal with the fundamental problems of this country: racism and exploitation. You must go into the white community, where racism originates. You must go into the white community, where the Vietnam war originated. You must work there, organize there, strike against the American system at its base. You must begin to organize in the poor white community as SDS has done in Chicago. We urge you to help make the Vietnam Summer now being planned in Boston a nation wide effort.

You must raise the question: why is there a Department of War and not a Department of Peace? You must go into the churches and tell the churchmen that you heard they followed the one who wanted to bring good news to the poor. Tell them that you heard they taught love and nonviolence. Tell them that you heard they worshipped the one

who said: the world belongs to all peoples. Tell them that you wait for their answer, and that answer must be action.

We must all speak out more strongly against the draft. Our position on the draft is very simple: Hell no, we ain't going.

The draft exemplifies as much as racism the totalitarianism which prevails in this nation in the disguise of consensus democracy. The President has conducted war in Vietnam without the consent of Congress or of the American people -- without the consent of anybody except maybe Luci, Linda, and Ladybird. In fact, the war itself is for the Birds -- with the omission perhaps of George and Pat. The President sends young men to die without the consent of anyone. There is nothing new about this. For years, we have seen how peacetime conscription has allowed the President to extend this nation's power without the consent of its citizens. For years we have seen the Pax Americana in operation. The United States invaded one country after another to suppress social revolution. The United States has invaded one country after another to start reactionary revolts where social progress threatened to materialize. The draft takes the enslaved black youth of this society and uses them to support enslavement abroad. The draft says that a black man must spend two years of his life learning how to kill people of his own color and people of his own kind: poor and powerless.

The draft is white people sending black people to make war on yellow people in order to defend the land they stole from red people. The draft must end: not tomorrow, not next week, but today.

N.Y. Speakers Represent Broad Base of Dissent

The platform of speakers at the New York rally was exceptional for its diversity. The major Negro leaders in the country spoke in addition to representatives of labor and academe, journalists, students, religious and minority groups.

James Bevel, National Director of the Spring Mobilization, said "The intense involvement of the black community isn't accidental... We view this war as a war against a colored people and we do not intend to stand idly by while our Vietnamese brothers are cruelly destroyed..."

Pedro Juan Rua, New York organizer of the movement for Puerto Rican independence, expanded this idea in reference to colonial people all over the world:

"Vietnam, my brothers, is the stage of the most barbaric war of aggression ever waged by one big powerful country against a small one; but it epitomizes only in the most cruel contemporary form a policy which has long been characteristic of the rulers of this country. It was first the black people, the Indians the Mexicans, subjected to brutal economic, physical and racial oppression.

"At the turn of the century the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Cuba... and Puerto Rico were all captured... Then came Nicaragua, Korea, the Congo, Vietnam and Santo Domingo."

William Pepper of the National Conference for New Politics stated, "Vietnam... the present symptom of deep, all-pervasive sickness in our society, crystallizes and makes immediate the necessity for massive social, economic and political reconstruction of the United States."

Linda Dannenberg of the newly-formed Student Mobilization Committee expressed the direct issues that confront students because of the war. "The... war induced inflation has increased tuition and other costs, making it even harder for the poor and minority group to receive an education. More and more of our universities are engaging in war-oriented research, perverting their purpose... We will not be satisfied until these bloody ties of campus complicity with the war are cut."

Howard Zinn:

withdraw

What will happen to our prestige if we withdraw? Our prestige will immediately go up everywhere in the world--except perhaps on Formosa, in South Korea, and in Alabama. People everywhere would forget our past sins and praise our compassion. What of our commitments? True we will be breaking our commitment to Premier Ky. However, we will then be keeping our commitments to the UN charter, the Constitution and the Ten Commandments. But what of communism? Would the National Liberation Front then take over South Vietnam? Probably. But this Administration has said a social revolution is needed in this destitute and crippled country, which we have helped to make destitute and crippled. Who could better carry out such a revolution than the NLF? I have just been reading a book written by a U.S. Office of Information man in Vietnam on the history and organization of the Viet Cong, and it is quite clear from his very scholarly and careful study that the NLF can do a far more efficient, humane and democratic job of running South Vietnam than either Premier Ky or General Westmoreland or Ellsworth Bunker.

It is still not too late for Lyndon Johnson to redeem his soul before the judgment of history. At this moment, he is pursuing with fanatic ferocity one of the most brutal military operations the world has ever seen. Yet, so short is the human memory, so forgiving is the human heart, that we would happily push this ugliness into the secret chambers of our minds if only LBJ would stand up and say to the world: "We have made a mistake, and we are strong enough and courageous enough to now rectify it."

We cannot make miracles. We can protest and picket and harry and disturb and disobey, civilly and uncivilly. We can invent 1000 ways of making it, if not impossible, inconvenient to continue this war.

75,000 CROWD SAN FRANCISCO

A crowd of about 75,000 took part in the San Francisco portion of the Spring Mobilization demonstrations. Many participants had arrived the previous night in buses from as far as San Diego and Portland. They marched from the Embarcadero, spilled over into all lanes of Market Street, and at one time filled the five-mile route to Kezar Stadium in what was the largest peace demonstration in West Coast history. The marchers ranged from flower-carrying hippies to men in business suits, and included labor union groups, students and professors, ministers, and a contingent of over 200 white-coated men and women behind a banner reading "Physicians and Medical Workers for Peace."

The speakers at the stadium rally included Edward Keating, publisher of Ramparts magazine, Mrs. Martin Luther King, and Grace Newman, the sister of Dennis Mora, one of the Fort Hood Three. Among others who spoke were Julian Bond, the Georgia legislator who was elected three times before being allowed to take his seat because of his opposition to the war, and actor Robert Vaughn, better known to millions as the "Man from UNCLE."

Perhaps the highlight of the rally was an address by Gerald Hill, president of the influential California Democratic Council. Hill vowed that the California delegation to the 1968 National Democratic Convention will be pledged to oppose the war. He said that the CDC would begin its convention campaign if the war was not ended by September. "This will be no token effort," he declared. "We will be out to win." This was met by sustained applause.

Other scheduled speakers included Robert Scheer, managing editor of Ramparts, Rabbi Abraham Feinberg of Toronto, who had accompanied Rev. A.J. Muste and other clergymen to Hanoi, and Paul Schrade, Western Regional Director of the United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO.

Despite intermittent rain, small numbers of hecklers were on hand along the parade route. Some wore Nazi insignia and uniforms.

France: A hundred demonstrators calling themselves the American Committee to Stop the War in Vietnam gathered beside the statue of Tom Paine in Paris. In Chalon-on-the-Saone, more than a thousand people participated in a march with Deputy Mayor Roger Lagrange at the head.

Switzerland: Several thousand people marched 23 kilometers to Berne. Five hundred then held a service in front of the American Embassy, where they burned a portrait of President Johnson.

Sympathizers March the World Over

England: Police held back marchers who decried Prime Minister Wilson for failing to repudiate American policy.

Italy: Several hundred marchers in Turin had scuffles with the police. In Palermo, demonstrators burned an American flag at the port where U.S. ships were docked.

Australia: The archbishop of Brisbane called for an end to the escalation, and 800 people marched through Sydney.

Canada: Marches took place in Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, Regina and Vancouver, in addition to the many Canadians who marched in New York.

[Le Monde]

Japan: Newspapers reported 500 demonstrators in Tokyo, demanding an end to the war. Since demonstrations in Japan are very rarely known to have so few people, even for less earth-shattering causes, the figure may perhaps be questioned.

Mexico: American students sought to march to the U.S. Embassy, but police ordered them to break up. Earlier in the day, a similar group of Mexicans were ordered to leave the Embassy.

West Germany: A campaign is under way to hold marches by 100 Americans every week until the end of the war. The first one will follow quick on the heels of the US demonstrations.



The War Blunders On: What Do We Do ?

King, Spock Issue Call to Vietnam Summer

DELEGATION TO SEE LBJ

On Sunday, April 23, Rev. Martin Luther King and Dr. Benjamin Spock issued the call for a nationwide Vietnam Summer. Joining them in the program that will send thousands of college students into communities across the country to talk to people about the war were Carl Oglesby, Greg Craig and Robert Sheer.

King, Spock and others launched the campaign ringing doorbells to discuss the war with Cambridge, Massachusetts residents.

The Vietnam Summer, patterned after Mississippi Freedom Summer of 1963 is aimed at initiating local organizations in as many communities as possible. In addition to stimulating discussion on U.S. policy, the volunteers will urge people to sign a petition to their congressman requesting him to conduct an open hearing on the war.

There are already five experimental projects underway in the Cambridge area. Responses have been quite favorable. Two out of ten people contacted who had never before actively participated in the anti-war movement, volunteered their services and five out of ten signed the petition.

A delegation from the Spring Mobilization Committee will be in Washington on May 17 to talk to President Johnson about the war in Vietnam. A lengthy telegram has been sent to the White House announcing this. The delegation, which will include officers of the Mobilization (the national director, James Bevel and the vice chairmen), will be prepared to wait some time in the capital if necessary.

The members of the delegation will tell Mr. Johnson that a large number of people in the country are determined to end the war and stop the murder of Vietnamese. If the President is unwilling to do so, then the people must do what is necessary to stop the war.

There may be supporting delegations from many of the communities represented at the April 15 rallies. In addition, it is likely that many individuals will be in Washington to support the action. This will be determined after consultation with the communities involved.

Protest or Resistance ?

The marches in New York and San Francisco seem to mark the end of the protest phase of the peace movement. A protest demonstration of any larger size would seem useless. The government has responded with slander, the press with slander and omission. The total lack of respect on the part of the authorities to the pleas of the peace movement is pushing the movement to a new and necessary posture: resistance. Between 150 and 200 men burned their draft cards in New York. Quakers from all over the country committed civil disobedience in crossing the Peace Bridge in Buffalo, New York on Easter Sunday to deliver funds for medical aid to all of Vietnam.

The peace movement is getting serious, recognizing what it is up against. The war must be stopped. It must be stopped now. We must do what is necessary to stop it. We must resist.

Mobilizer TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

Vol. 2, No. 1

National Mobilization Committee

September 1, 1967

CONFRONT THE WARMAKERS OCT 21-22

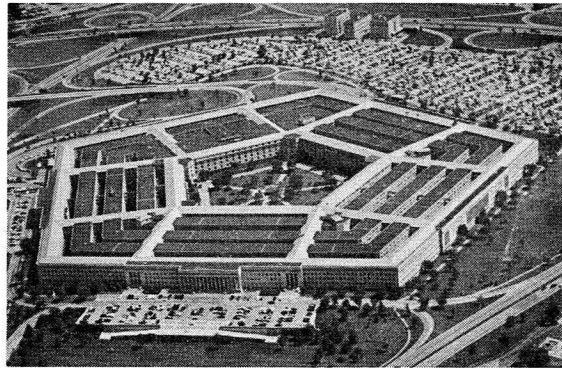
Press Statement issued Aug. 28

The American people today live in a country which has developed the world's most murderous military machine. We live in a society which trains its sons to be killers and which channels its immense wealth into the business of suppressing courageous men from Vietnam to Detroit who struggle for the simple human right to control their own lives and destinies. We Americans have no right to call ourselves human beings unless, personally and collectively, we stand up and say NO to the death and destruction perpetrated in our name.

The National Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam brought a half million people into the streets of New York and San Francisco on April 15th to protest America's war in Vietnam. Yet the war escalated. We have published thousands of words and arguments to document the fact that the war violates American and international law, human standards of morality, and the national interest of the American people. Yet the war continued.

The war is continued despite the fact that no one — least of all Johnson himself — can give a sound human reason for it. The American government stands in the eyes of the world as a bully and an outlaw, lying to her own people and contemptuous of the views of the nations of the world. The military-industrial complex, a President gone mad, and an irrelevant Congress appear to the victims of their oppression as the Fourth Reich.

Meanwhile, at home we see Vietnam re-enacted before our eyes. We see Black people, and others among America's poor, seeking jobs, dignity



and control over their own lives; and in response they are offered token programs which fail to challenge the basic power relationships. When Black people rebel, they are judged "criminals" by the America of tanks, nerve gas and wanton murder. The real criminals are those who maintain racism, poverty, slums and the police tyranny in a nation which has the capacity to house, feed and clothe all of its people.

We who oppose America's war in Vietnam recognize the direct connection to the struggle in our cities. We see newspaper reports that forty per cent of the Army troops sent into Vietnam had been battle-hardened in Vietnam. *We recognize that there is only one struggle — for self-determination — and we support it in Vietnam and in Black America.*

We in the anti-war movement who are moving toward massive confrontation this fall in Washington are identifying with the American boys, black and white, who are sent to Vietnam to kill and be killed. The only way to support these men is to bring them home now. The fight for freedom is in America's cities. We in the American anti-war movement are committed to building a mass

(Continued on page 7)

Where We're At

by Prof. Robert Greenblatt
National Coordinator

The National Mobilization, indeed the whole anti-war movement, faced the two most important tests of its seriousness and political maturity in the last few months. Although we seemed in want of a program after the mammoth Mobilization on April 15th and seemed even more immobilized in the face of the rebellions in Black communities throughout the country, we are now well underway to passing those tests.

The overwhelming response to our call for the April 15th Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam demonstrated the enormous extent of opposition to America's war in Vietnam. At the same time, the very size of the response (over half a million people) marked the end of simple protest as the main strategy of the anti-war movement. The magnitude of the opposition to the war and the lack of any effective political mechanism for its expression posed the first test. Where do we go now?

(Continued on page 7)

THE MORALITY OF RESISTANCE

by Rev. Thomas Lee Hayes

If a Vatican II can happen, so can a Nuremberg II. If there is another Nuremberg, we, the ordinary citizens of these United States, shall have less excuse than the "good Germans" of twenty-five years ago. We shall have known all along whether we were "good Americans" or "bad Americans" according to those in authority in our time. The moral basis of direct action against the Vietnam war seems to rest on this presupposition. We are under judgment and are driven to find a new, appropriate response.

In political terms, this means we are moving from a politics of dissent to a politics of resistance. In moral terms, it means we are moving from a morality of revulsion to a morality of situation. The situation is, the warmakers are at the end of their rope. The only remaining course is open confrontation militarily with China, and the precipitation of a nuclear holocaust. It may be that such a course will be followed by the U.S., insane as it is, for it fits the 'logic' of our Vietnam policy.

Meanwhile, the earlier mood of the Peace Movement has reached even to the chambers of Congress.

It is a mood of increasing revulsion at the stupidity and the immorality of the war. It is now openly stated that the war is not being won, cannot be won, and will not be won. Even some militarists, in and out of uniform, are displaying a strange lack of confidence in American policy.

Yet, revulsion alone toward our personal wrong will not bring repentance or change of heart. We must act against the evil we have created. And a man who pats us on the head, and says, "It's all right, just don't do it again," does us no good.

Similarly our national leaders have patted our dissenting heads, and forgiven our revulsive hearts. We have discovered how demeaning it is to be tolerated. And so, we find ourselves searching for new direction in a maze of rage.

There are signs that such a new direction is coming to pass. We now see a direct connection between the U.S. policy in Vietnam and federal policy toward the uprising of oppressed peoples at home. We don't have to look 10,000 miles away to understand the violence that lies behind the American status quo. We see a new seriousness in the whole anti-war movement. We see

young men in increasing numbers who say "we won't go" to Vietnam and an enormous reservoir of adult support of these men. In brief, we see men and women taking their destinies into their own hands in the midst of terrifying ambiguities and choices.

This is a profoundly moral occurrence. Some may see this as an essentially political event. But the political event will be grounded in a moral reality or it will not bring the change desired. It is not merely the right of a people seeking freedom and peace, but their moral responsibility to call their leaders to face that moral judgment that faces us all. We argue that direct action against inhumanity to man confirms who we are and who we hope to be. Our obligation to so act transcends other important, but lesser obligations and informs them with power and love.

This fall a series of direct actions are planned as part of the National Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam. These actions will take those who participate beyond revulsion. They will create a moral situation that mirrors something of the way the world goes round, even if the United States at this moment in history is going the other way. You will find the proposals for these actions if you seek them. You may well discover some we have not dreamed of; we hope you shall. You will probably also want to remember that being part of a right action does not make an individual or a group righteous.

Agnes de Mille, the dancer, once told of her experience in WWII when she and her husband were separated by the war. ". . . Here I was, ringed by death, swung out in catastrophe, with another life in my keeping. . . . What we were was of no account, nor in what ways we had failed; but what we had hoped to be, that was the power."

If Nuremberg II comes after it all, may we be among those who can honestly say what we feel now, "what we hope to be, that is the power."

The MOBILIZER

National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam
857 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003
Telephone: (212) 675-4605
(organizers of the massive April 15 protests)

Founding Chairman: A. J. Muste (1885-1967)

Chairman: Dave Dellinger

Co-chairmen: Rev. Ralph Abernathy

Ivanhoe Donaldson

Prof. Robert Greenblatt

Al Evanoff

Prof. Donald Kalish

Edward Keating

Sidney Lens

Lincoln Lynch

Prof. Sidney Peck

Rt. Rev. Charles O. Rice

Cleveland Robinson

Mr. Dagmar Wilson

National Director: Rev. James Bevel

National Coordinator: Prof. Robert Greenblatt

Mobilizer Staff: Karen Wald, Stewart Albert, Editors

On Making a Perfect Mess

by Keith Lampe

A good new feeling in the streets of America. Feels like there's going to be a white rebellion too. The work of the black men of Newark and Detoit has freed us honkies (beep! beep!) of a few more scholarly hang-ups and we're getting down into it now.

Now, at last, we're getting past the talk and the analysis and the petitions and the protests—past the cunning white logic of the universities—and we're heading back down into ourselves. The worst trip of all finally coming to an end: "Either A or not—A" and "Men have souls, animals don't" kept us freaked out for 2500 years.

Gary Snyder says it's the neolithic that's coming to an end. He says man is transferring his best attention from objects to states of mind.

In any case, we emancipated primitives of the coming culture are free to do what we *feel* now because we understand that logic and proportion and consistency and often even perspective are part of the old control system and we're done with the old control systems.

Among the honkies the Diggers probably best understand this and they've been helpful dragging us kicking and screaming into the last third of the century.

Psychic guerrilla warfare now. Diggers raining dollar bills to the floor of the stock exchange in gleeful exorcism. Stg. Peper's Lonely

Hearts Club Hate Parade down Wall Street to hold up a mirror to the studious monkeys: Kill a Commie for Christ, Commie a Christ for Killer, Christ a Killer for Commie.

Seventy-six point two per cent of the following gigs will hit Washington last half this October:

1—Ten thousand exuberant people will clog the Pentagon and close it down. Later they'll jam the jails, take them over and turn them into communities.

2—A thousand children will stage Loot-Ins at department stores to strike at the property fetish that underlies genocidal war.

3—A hundred professors will use their bodies to close down the induction center.

4—Seven tailored fraternity boys will wrestle LBJ to the ground and take his pants down. Fotos of the fleshy seat of government will circulate freely.

5—Hey, who defoliated the White House lawn?

6—Two authentic D.C. cop impersonators will take twelve peace demonstrators to jail and the charges later will poof as the impersonators evaporate into the populace.

7—Country Joe and the Fish will make music.

8—A single elderly shaman, intoning in his belly, will drive 2600 evil spirits shrieking from the Pentagon. Fourteen key colonels will defect to the Diggers and get \$42,000 from *Life* for a piece on their earlier karmas.

9—Eight thousand hipies will pan-handle at embassies to create a certain international embarrassment for U.S. imagers.

10—A large black truck containing mysterious electronic equipment will move slowly through the streets of the city. Rumors of a Martian flag flying above the FBI building.

11—Hippie chemists will experiment nonviolently on police with anti-riot control agents. "It just makes them feel lazy, that's all."

12—Fifteen hundred mothers will hold a Smoke-In in Lafayette Park and the sweet scent in the evening air will cause Lady Bird to sigh in her sleep.

13—Nineteen thousand hippies will jam the banks, paralyze them, and proclaim the death of money.

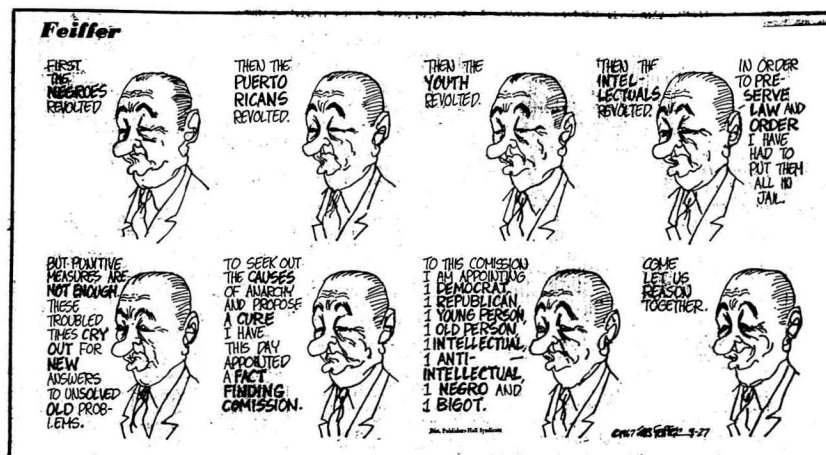
14—As the network cameras wheel in for classic counter-demonstrator footage, the BOMB PEKING picket signs will be flipped to say "Does LBJ suck?"

(Continued on Page 8)

STOP THE DRAFT

October 16-21 — "STOP THE DRAFT" Week — initiated by a group of West Coast organizers; the aim, to close induction centers and draft boards during that week. It is hoped that those concerned with stopping the draft process, will plan actions at induction centers and draft boards in cities all over the country, to take place taht week.

For further information contact:
STOP THE DRAFT Week
449 14th St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94103



SNCC IN WHITE AMERICA

Manchild in the Promised Land

by Karen Wald

At 2 a.m. on Saturday, August 19, H. Rap Brown, chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was arrested on charges of carrying a firearm across state lines while under indictment for "incitement to commit arson" in Cambridge, Maryland. At the time, Rap and his lawyers, William Kunstler and Florynce Kennedy, knew nothing of the Maryland indictment (which in any case is very likely an unconstitutional abridgment of the freedom of speech) and without this indictment openly carrying a rifle would be perfectly legal.

In the morning, the U.S. Commissioner set bail at \$25,000, and in the afternoon the lawyers appeared before Judge Wyatt in NYC's Federal Court. Arguing that a) No one knew of the indictment, b) The amount of bail was unconstitutionally excessive, and c) That Brown had other important speaking engagements, they sought a reduction in bail. Judge Wyatt refused.

From inside the jail, Rap issued the following statement:

In the course of any movement that seeks to promote change, be it religious, social or revolutionary, individuals because of their beliefs are unjustly made to suffer. For blacks, the historical alternatives for political dissent in America have been death, exile or imprisonment. I am no exception.

I am being held as a political prisoner. However, my confinement will not rebuild Detroit nor will it save America from its due fate. For as America has bestowed upon me in my 23 years her extreme disfavor, she has also through her inhumanity, racism, oppression and exploitation of both black and white, domestic and foreign, made herself an enemy of mankind. I am told that people across the country have recognized my imprisonment to be a sounding board which may in some way reveal their own fate. If it takes imprisonment or even death to expose America for what it is, then this is my destiny.

To all those who favor freedom I say thank you for your convictions and your contributions toward that end.

To all the black brothers and sisters across America who are caught behind enemy lines, I say the fight has not yet matured. Arm yourselves, for our freedom is yet to come.

Yours in Rebellion,
Rap Brown
BLACK POWER!

* * *

During this time, contributions were pouring in to SNCC for Rap's bail and defense fund, but a new snag arose: bail companies apparently conspired with bondsmen in an agreement to refuse bail for Brown, no matter how much collateral was offered. By the time US District Court Judge Murphy lowered bail to \$15,000 on Tuesday, August 22, every bondsman in the area had refused to post any bail for Brown, and SNCC put up the \$15,000 in cash.

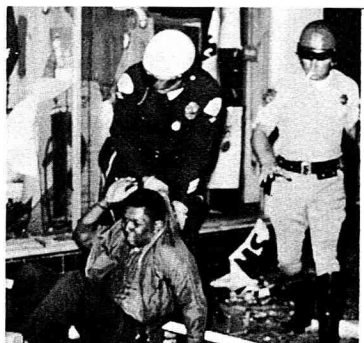
Three or four hundred supporters who had crowded the courtroom Tuesday joined hundreds more outside as Rap was released from jail. To the smiling and cheering crowd, Rap said that the reduction in bail was due to "Black Power!"

On August 28, Rap Brown announced SNCC's participation in the Washington, D.C. Oct. 21-22 mass action, and on the 29th spoke at a meeting on "VIETNAM AND BLACK AMERICA" in the Village Theatre, NY. (Other scheduled speakers included Dave Dellinger, Rev. James Bevel, and representatives from many other black and white organizations.) Following the bail reduction, Judge Murphy gave permission for Rap to leave the jurisdiction of the court to speak at meetings in Detroit Aug. 27, Camden Aug. 30, Chicago Sept. 3, and St. Louis Sept. 10. He will appear in New Orleans to face charges on the gun-carrying arrest on September 13.

IN VIETNAM



IN AMERICA



National Mobilization View

Riots or Rebellions?

The Establishment news media and the politicians are consistently talking about the problem of race-riots in the cities, and what to do about them. *These so-called "riots" are, in our view, rebellions.* The Black rebellions are revolts of an oppressed people against a society which denies them jobs, decent housing and human dignity. They are responses to an unjust system. The system which still prevails in August 1967 in the United States prevents Black people from controlling conditions in their own communities.

When critics condemn certain people for defending themselves violently, they overlook the fact that Black and other poor peoples are victims of violence — the violence of the status quo. Violence is used by the police to keep Black Americans "in their places." It is used to maintain an oppressive system of poverty and exploitation. "Official" violence encourages and feeds counter violence on the part of the oppressed.

The same militaristic methods which are used to deny the people



of Vietnam their right to determine and control the social, economic and political system within their own country have been employed against the Black people in the South and the ghettos of the North. Today, the oppressed Black Americans rebel against intolerable conditions of existence imposed on them by the Structures and Institutions of the United States in the same way the Vietnamese rebel against the invasion and domination of their country, insisting on maintaining and defending their cultural and political integrity.

The National Mobilization, pointing to this "Vietnam" at home, supports the principle of self-determin-

ation for Vietnam and for Black Americans. We condemn the use of armed violence in the suppression of the just demands of these people.

We call:

- 1) For the release of all those arrested in the recent uprisings.
- 2) For the dropping of the frame-up charges against H. Rap Brown.
- 3) For support of Muhammed Ali and all who resist the draft or refuse to go to Vietnam.
- 4) For the transfer of the billions now being wasted in Vietnam, to a massive decentralized program of aid to America's poor and disinherited.

BUTTON/POSTER DESIGNS



DESIGN A



DESIGN B



POSTER #1



45 RPM RECORD

ORDER FORM

QUANTITY		ITEM	PRICE	TOTAL
(A)	(B) (#1)			
		Buttons	15¢ (min. 100)	
		Posters	\$5/100	
		Oct. 21-22 leaflet	\$8/1,000	
		Mobilizer #6	\$3/100	
		Genocide Petitions	\$5/1,000	
		45 rpm Record	\$1e. (blk less)	
		Draft Resistance Brochure	\$1 per 100	

TOTAL:

SEND TO: NAME

ADDRESS

CITY..... STATE.....

ZIP CODE..... AMT. ENCL. \$.....

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE, 857 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003

FROM DISSENT TO RESISTANCE!

by Maris Cakars

For a long time now the peace movement has been picketing, rallying, petitioning and marching, marching, marching. It's all been good and important work, but with escalation of the war continuing day after day and the very fabric of the American social structure coming apart at the seams, it is time to take the movement we have built and direct it so that it actually *disrupts* the war machine. It is time to use direct action.

Direct action means actual confrontation with injustice and involves the risk of arrest. In Selma, and Birmingham the Civil Rights movement developed direct action to the point where participation was massive and the risk was death. But in the peace movement it was a tactic used by small groups. The thrust of the movement was elsewhere.

As the peace movement grows up, the necessity of developing new tactics and strategy while we continue to widen our base is becoming increasingly apparent. To neglect it means to create a movement that's a big baby without the skills and techniques needed to deal with the world. Draft resistance, new politics, the hippies and a myriad of other developments are important aspects of the progress that is taking place in that direction. The current program of the National Mobilization Committee reflects this situation.

Direct Action is growing up also and the Mobilization is making it, along with, many other activities of Oct. 21, a central part of its effort to put an end to the war in Vietnam. Carried out as a sustained effort it becomes an aspect of resistance. Involving people from many areas it becomes an important aspect of local organizing. Confronting the warmakers themselves day after day it becomes not only an educational tool, but also a dramatic demonstration of the fact that the peace movement has developed a strong backbone and means to stand and fight.

Specifically, the Mobilization Direct Action Project will confront the warmakers of the Congressional Armed Services Committees and the National Headquarters of the Selective Service on a daily basis. Beginning on Sept. 11, the day Congress reconvenes, each day a group will go to Washington from a different area to confront either of these two institutions, to attempt to talk reason to it and, very likely, to attempt to disrupt its functions. Each group will, of course, decide for itself what its demands and tactics will be. In addition to groups organized on a regional basis, there will be groups such as draft resisters which will have specific concerns. The Mobilization Direct Action Committee's role is to co-ordinate the many groups and provide services such as housing and press relations. Right now the staff is laying the groundwork for the project by contacting groups and arranging workshops in direct action.

Although the peace movement had progressed in many directions it still is behind schedule and short of time. So many things remain to be done that full and immediate cooperation is vital. Local groups should contact the Direct Action staff (Bruce Hartford, Maris Cakars, and Rod Robinson) at the National Mobilization office now rather than waiting to be contacted.

If we're serious about putting an end to the war, and about resistance, we can make this project work. Or we can do no more than we've been doing all along and wonder why it doesn't work.



You helped make April 15 a momentous success, and we hope that you will come through again. We expect to make October 21-22 the most militant and meaningful action against the War in Vietnam that our nation has ever seen.

We can contribute toward that mobilization with our time, our thoughts and our work, from now until October 20. Then it will be up to you. Until then, the expenses of housing and feeding the staff, of transportation and publicity, are enormous, and your contribution NOW is necessary to bring about that action.

We need money. Will you send some?

Individual contributors are the first necessity. We also need fund raising parties and benefits. Will you help us? We will send speakers to parties and other events.

Do you have any ideas how you can help us raise some bread? Please contact us and let us know.

Clip and mail to:
 National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam
 857 Broadway, Third Floor
 New York, N.Y. 10003 Telephone: (212) 675-4605

I enclose \$..... toward the work of the Oct. 21-22 activities.

I will attempt to raise money in my area by.....

I can't contribute money, but I will come in and do volunteer office work, or donate

NAME: (please print): phone:.....

ADDRESS ZIP.....

CONFRONT THE WARMAKERS

(Continued from page 1)

movement that can end racism and militarism no matter how long it takes and no matter how deep the sacrifices.

Today the National Mobilization Committee announces a major advance in opposition to the war: a step moving from simple protest to collective resistance; from petition which has gone unheeded to direct action which is determined to escalate the opposition. We call on all Americans who oppose our government's aggression in Vietnam to converge on that city of war, Washington, D.C., on October 21 and 22 for a direct, personal and collective confrontation with the warmakers.

We do not take this act lightly. We are now organizing for scores of thousands of Americans to come to Washington on those days, by plane, train, car and foot; from Maine to California. Americans will come to protest in whatever way they want. We will gather in a massive anti-war presence, and some will take on the most serious responsibility of direct dislocation of the war machine.

The National Mobilization Committee today announces that it is beginning to organize a confrontation in Washington on October 21-22 which will shut down the Pentagon. We will fill the hallways and block the entrances. Thousands of people will disrupt the center of the American war machine. In the name of humanity we will call the warmakers to task.

This may be the most serious anti-war protest in American history. It signals a new step. The Pentagon is already pushing for a war with China despite the risk of unleashing a thermonuclear holocaust. We Americans must communicate to all the need to build a mass movement which will disrupt such instruments of brutality as the Pentagon.

This press conference itself is a landmark. The diversity of people and movements united here today represent a new stage in the anti-war struggle. We are today a united

power force representing blacks, women, students, workers, hippies, draft resisters, clergy and political organizers. This unity will resound throughout America. It will make itself felt in Washington on October 21st.

This will be a weekend of unified activities. Individuals will act on their consciences and in their own personal styles. Not all people will take part in the massive sit-in at the Pentagon, and we are not asking people to come to Washington solely on this basis. Those who do not block the Pentagon will surround it in a massive peace-in of picketing, vigiling, music, drama and rallies. We will bring a community of protest, expressing joy and affirmation of man, to a place whose only business is wholesale murder. This confrontation will be massive, continuing, flexible and surprising.

Where We're At

(Continued from page 1)

In truth, we knew the answer and had known it for some time. We had seen individual young men refuse induction, an occasional soldier accept the grave risks inherent in refusing a direct order to go to Vietnam and numerous other isolated acts of courage and resistance. But it often takes time for a mass movement to see even the obvious. Yet, despite the pessimism of many, we have taken great strides in this direction. The action programs developed by the National Mobilization; and programs of other groups throughout the country, reflect a new awareness and seriousness.

We are moving from *dissent to resistance*, from appeals and petitions to sustained direct action against the instruments of the war machine. This new direction for the anti-war movement was explicitly stated in the recent call for a major Confrontation with the Warmakers in Washington D.C. on October 21/22. But this is no longer mere

rhetoric. It is buttressed by a solid program for Direct Action to begin on September 11 and a commitment of staff and resources to insure its execution.

The second major test for the anti-war movement was posed by the recent rebellions in Black communities in numerous cities throughout the country. Here, too, we seemed to teeter in the balance. The fate of Black Americans was something the broadly based, middle class peace movement avoided dealing with for a long time. Whether the reasons given were those of principle or political expediency, the effect was the same. While protesting the war in Vietnam, the peace movement was unable to address itself to the problems of the "Vietnamese" on its own shores. The Black Rebellions forced the issue.

While much remains to be done, we have made a swift and significant beginning. We have resisted the pressures to split the anti-war and freedom movement by concentrated and intensified attacks on those organizations and leaders in the black community most outspoken in the liberation struggle.

At an emergency meeting of the National Mobilization Committee, the Steering Committee was mandated to establish a special People's Commission to conduct hearings about the uprisings and, by all means available, keep the real issues of Governmental neglect, suppression, and provocation forcefully before the public. A second part of this program is a petition to the UN, initiated by the Mobilization, protesting the de facto genocidal policies of the American government against its Black and other impoverished citizens. Both of these projects are already moving ahead with the cooperation of other groups but more is necessary. We urge all groups in the anti-war movement to address themselves to this issue and join us in these programs.

The war in Vietnam and in the American cities is the same. The anti-war and freedom movements are indivisible. We know what we must do. What are we waiting for?

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Sept. 11—Mobilization Committee Direct Action project begins
Wed. Sept. 20/Washington, D.C.—“Challenge the Draft Call—No More Men to Vietnam”

12:30—assemble at the White House
1 - 2—Mass rally at LaFayette Park
2 - 3—Picket the National Selective Service Headquarters, a delegation will enter the building to present a statement of conscience to:

Show that American women want our young men to build not burn

Show that American women support the brave young men who say NO

To launch an American women's resistance movement to the Vietnam war draft.

Sponsored by Women Strike for Peace, 799 Broadway, N.Y. or contact the local Women Strike office in your city.

October 16—The Resistance

October 16-20—“Stop the Draft Week”

October 20—Student Mobilization Direct Action in Washington, D.C.

October 20—FOLK ROCK CONCERT IN D.C.

October 21-22—“Confront the War Makers”

A Perfect Mess

(Continued from page 3)

15—Forty bearded ghosts from the last revolution will rise from Arlington Cemetery and scramble the Pentagon's radar system.

16—Alice's Air Force will provide mobile civil-disobedience units any place in Washington within 45 seconds.

17—Hey, who kidnapped the guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier?

18—During a block party in front of the White House a lad of nine will climb the fence and piss, piss, 19—And, of course, there will be God's Intergalactic Light Show over all.

Most of these things are patiently waiting for people to do them. If you don't dig any of them, do *your* thing.

* * *

Afterwards, in November, how many kids will go back to school? The universities are cultural lag areas now—and in most cases it's no longer possible to advise a bright young person to pass time at one.

* * *

Jails should become voluntary. This places the government into the monastery or retreat business and we win the simple right to be fed and housed austere in a nonsecular environment whenever we feel like meditating. Since the blacks emphatically are in no mood to meditate this season, let them out, get them out, immediately.

* * *

Because as a honkie I have a bully heritage, I dig nonviolence as my best expresion. But I know nonviolence is a faith—not a demonstrable truth—and, being ecumenically inclined, I have no desire to impose it on anybody else.

Up-to-the minute progress reports on all Washington activities can be had at any hour from (202) LI 5-6700. Call collect only.

Peace Torch Marathon



by Stew Albert, Sports Editor

A torch that was lighted in Hiroshima on the anniversary of the bombing of that city, is being carried cross country and will arrive in Washington, D.C. on October 21st. The torch, during its journey across America, will be accompanied by a peace education team which will go into communities, towns and cities along the route, where, it is hoped, rallies, greetings and peace assemblies will be organized. The torch left San Francisco August 27th, and the schedule can be obtained from: Peace Torch Marathon, 381 Sixth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

