



Moratorium echoes through land

Voices rise in protest to U.S. war involvement



Photographer Jim Hallis witnessed and recorded this scene in Vietnam with the Marine Corps.

Sen. Morse takes stands on controversial Vietnam question

By Tom Rueter

Tomorrow Oregon's former senior Senator, Wayne Morse, will speak in the Fine Arts Auditorium at 3:00 p.m. Wayne Morse is well known for his voiced objections to the Vietnam War; since 1962 when he, along with Senator Greening of Alaska was one of two Senators to vote against the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, Morse was the congressional leader of the doves. Few are unaware of former Senator Morse's feelings that the war is "immoral and illegal", but they may be a little up in the air on the facts upon which Morse bases his feelings.

No one can explain these facts better than Wayne Morse himself. On January 19, 1966 Wayne Morse addressed the Senate in regards to President Johnson's State of the Union address. The arguments are still being used today - here are Morse's answers from that speech.

Argument: We are deluding the nation of South Vietnam.

Morse: "No independent Communist government in the north was created by that agreement (Geneva Agreement)

and in the south there was not supposed to be a separate nation being built, least of all with the help of the United States. The agreement divided Vietnam into two zones for purposes of controlling military forces; but not two separate nations were created by the Geneva accords of 1954.... To the extent that they were independent, it is only the extent to which we have made them so in violation of the Geneva agreement."

Argument: We cannot leave to the cruelty of its enemies a people who have staked their lives and independence on America's solemn pledge.

Morse: "The only people in South Vietnam who have staked their lives on American support have been the cliques and coteries of business-men and military men of South Vietnam who have lived for 11 years off American money and support. That is why we hear Ky reject negotiations with the north; that is why their tyrannical little tin-norn dictator of South Vietnam - whom we financed and set up - is most eager that American bombing of North Vietnam be

resumed. Mr. President let the Record make perfectly clear that I do not propose to stand by in silence and permit these little, military dictators in South Vietnam to determine for the American people how many American boys are going to be killed in South Vietnam."

Argument: We would lose face.

(continued on page 2)

October 15, 1969. The day may pass as one of many meaningless days to millions of Americans. But to millions more, October 15, 1969 will be remembered as the date when a Moratorium was launched as a direct protest against the war in Vietnam.

Ideas for the Moratorium were formed by a cluster of McCarthy supporters who pushed hard for the Senator's presidential nomination last year, and lost out to Hubert

Humphrey. Since then, the backers "have remained largely silent...to see if President Nixon would be willing or able to reverse the momentum of the Vietnam war."

However, "as the evidence mounts that the Nixon administration is following the policies of the same military-industrial leadership which has involved us in this war originally," continues a statement from the supporters, "the peace organizations are now mobilizing for a national campaign to end the war...."

Hence, the idea of a Moratorium, "a strategy to maximize public pressure to end the war." Combined in the techniques of the Moratorium are: strikes, (no classes or normal work routines); Vietnam seminars, (local initiative and direction); and McCarthy campaign tactics, (broad based participation in canvassing and personal contact.)

Designs for the Moratorium call for an expansion of one day each month, giving October a 1-day event, November 2 days, and so on.

Which all seems to say that October 15, 1969 will be more than just another day to millions of Americans. Rather, October 15, 1969 to all involved will be "the beginning of a peace offensive to make visible to the leadership of this nation our opposition to this war and other wars of similar nature."

Gov. McCall will meet petitioners

Governor Tom McCall has cancelled all appointments this afternoon, in order to be on hand for the 3 p.m. march on the capitol. An estimated 1,000 students from all over Oregon are expected to be present for that march, to present petitions to McCall asking for an end to the war.

Ronald G. Schmidt, administrative assistant to McCall, promised that the Governor's office would so all it could to cooperate with the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, including setting up a public address system on the capitol steps.

Vigil penetrates quiet of Willamette campus

"...Barrett, Michael Barns; Benson, Lee David; Bardsers, John William, Jr.; Brunton, Stephen Carroll; Calzia, Frank Vincent; Carinale, James Anthony; Carli, David Arthur; Carter, Jackie Charles; Chester, Dennis Edward; Clason, Michael Ray; ..."

And so will echo the sound of the Vietnam Moratorium vigil in the chill, early hours of Wednesday morning. Beginning at 12:01 am and continuing for the next 36 hours the names of the 44,798 Americans who died in Vietnam will be read.

"The reason behind the reading," says Jim Cuno, one of the principal organizers behind the vigil, "is simply to let people know just how many have died in an undeclared war. The reading is not political, but rather, symbolic of the immoral deaths these people have suffered."

The sounds of the vigil will be heard over the entire campus throughout all of the other Moratorium activities. It is the hope of the organizers that the continual bombarding of names "will make each individual stop and think."

"And, maybe," continues Cuno, "each will ask himself: 'who has the right to take the lives of 700,000 Soldiers and countless numbers of casualties?'"

And the answer each will discover, hopefully, is ...no one."

Highlighting the vigil will be a candlelight memorial service conducted by Chaplain Phil Harder in the center of the quad Wednesday night at 11:45 pm. The service is designed to add further thoughts to the purpose of the Moratorium.

The names will be read in alphabetical order according to the states by a variety of individuals. Students participation

range from a 16-year-old boy to a young female nurse. Among adults who have volunteered to read are Harder, Professors Carlson, Rademaker, Erickson, Smith, Trueblood, Butler, Chauls, and McCowen.

Also volunteering are Dr. Fritz, and Deans Doenges and Bestor. Representing the Salem community will be Reverends Francis, Calhoun, and Hullet, and Friar Biltz.



More than fifty persons will devote nearly two full days to the reading of the names of the war dead.

VIETNAM MORATORIUM SCHEDULE

Tuesday October 14, 1969	
12:00 PM	36 hour vigil The Somber Reading of the American War Dead
Wednesday October 15, 1969	
11:00 AM	"Confusion and Confrontation on the American Campus" Dr. John Searle
1-3 PM	Teach In—Dr. Smith, Canning, Rademaker, and other prominent guests will be featured.—Waller Hall Auditorium
3:00 PM	March on the Capitol. (Many Oregon colleges will send delegations. A petition will be given to Gov. McCall asking to end the war)
7:30-10 PM	Open Seminar Discussion on Vietnam—Waller Hall
8:00 PM	Salem Community Symphony Concert. Fine Arts Auditorium.
11:30 PM	Candlelight Service—Quad or Waller if raining
Thursday October 16, 1969	
3:00 PM	Wayne Morse—Fine Arts

Willamette Collegian

Rick S. Landt Editor

a new patriotism

As the United States approaches what will probably be its first major military defeat, it seems appropriate that we take a hard, critical look at our country--not merely to lament this tragic loss of lives, but to develop a new concept of Americanism, a new placement of ideals, a new patriotism.

The word "patriotism" is used guardedly because it has become a dirty word among the young of our nation. Patriotism is the baliwick of the older generation--the banner word for the D.A.R. and the American Legion. Another word for ultra-conservatism.

What the super patriots of today don't realize is how far they have strayed from the patriotic tradition of America. The idols that they worship--the Sons of Liberty, the Tom Paines, the Patrick Henrys, the Thomas Jeffersons, the Paul Reveres, and the others, were the great liberals of their day. They were the rabble rousers, the terrorists, the disturbers of minds, the trouble makers. Their love of country was surpassed by their love of ideals, and their time was spent in the streets, in the pamphlet shops and wherever they could get a sympathetic ear.

They had not time for sitting around listening to Retired Colonel Marvin so-and-so lecture on what the flag means to him and how to fold it. Or Mrs. Elsie such-and-such discuss how her relatives fought in the revolution (and present her carefully-thought-out family tree to prove it--obviously the result of countless hours of work and deep patriotic sentiment) or perhaps the battle plan against protestors and other social misfits worked out by the local John Birch Society. Their tea party was the flaming destruction of property in Boston Harbor. Their flag was the parchment upon which was written their hand bills and pamphlets. These were the Patriots. If they could work within the law they did, but they felt under no obligation to the law if their values and morals were higher.

Enough of this business that the American Way of Change is through the law! Our Country was born in violence and every great social

change has been the accomplishment of those who could not stomach the law and were actually oppressed by it. The Great Revolution, the Abolitionist Movement (remember the underground railroad?), the Civil War, the Labor Movement, the Civil Rights Movement (how long ago were the illegal sit-ins the freedom rides?), and now the anti-war movement--most were violent, and all outside of the law. And they had to be--because it seems that only violence will penetrate the Great American Conscience. The law follows afterwards--it quietly confirms that the rioting, the shooting, the trials, the clubbings, the demonstrating, were not in vain. The D.A.R., the American Legion and the Presidents who "will not be affected" finally are affected, and then they fall back into place to oppose and fight the next social change.

Do not mistake me. I have nothing against the D.A.R. or the American Legion or the Minute Men or the John Birchers. They have their place, I suppose. But let it be clear that they have no claim to the title, Patriot. They do not encompass what their heroes stood for. They are the stagnant observers, the armchair patriots. They have made patriotism a dirty word.

The true patriots of today will be found in the streets, in the underground railroad of today's ghettos, counselling young men on how they can uphold their convictions, and paying at the bar of justice. They will be found where they have always been found.

The time has come for Americans to return to the patriotic tradition of their country. To wrest the title "Patriot" from the militarists and social stagnators who do not deserve it. To return to the arena of ideas and ideals, of change and social revolution that were the lifeblood of former Patriots. This dubious battle which we are still fighting and this solemn Moratorium of Protest give us once again the need for a Rebirth of Patriotism.

By Douglas H. Bosco

Viet death rates show steady rise

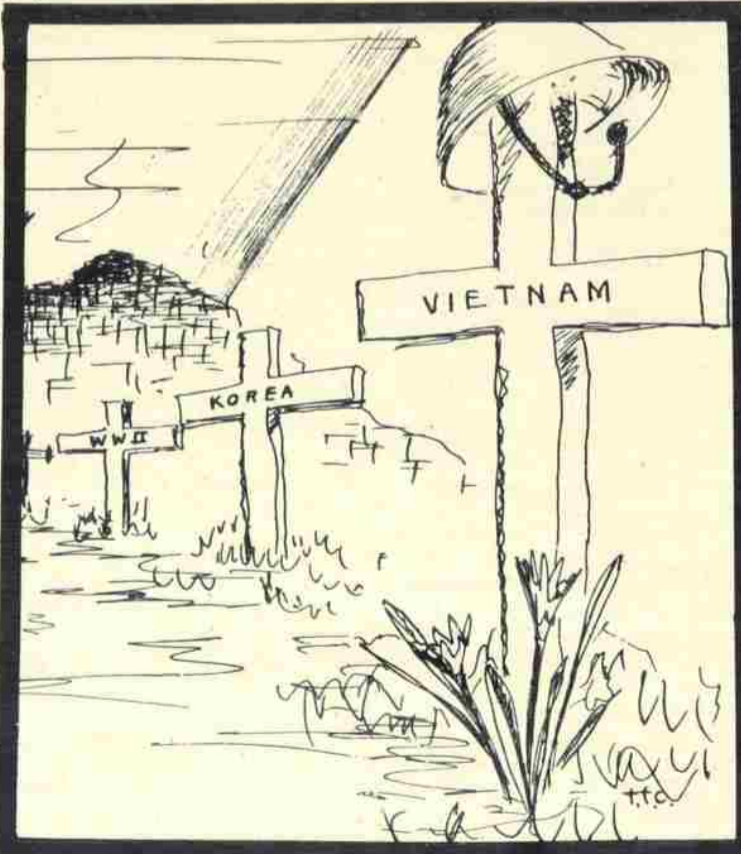
Statistics on military deaths in Vietnam has been growing at a rapid rate. As of June 28, 1969, the total number of American dead in Vietnam lay at 36,866.

Then, according to the figures released by the Defense department three months later, as of September 1, lay at 44,298. At the same time, 93,738 South Vietnamese soldiers were listed as dead and North Vietnamese figures were 546,804 men dead.

Statistics changed again two weeks ago when the Oregonian reported a lull in the war. According to numbers posted then, 10 Americans were dying a day, while 30 South Vietnamese and 100 North Vietnamese were perishing daily.

Which posts the number of dead as of October 15, 1969:

- American: 44,748
- South Vietnamese: 94,998
- North Vietnamese: 551,004



Morse debates Vietnam issues

(continued from page 1)

Morse: "I am at a loss to understand why there is so much concern about saving the faces of those responsible for the war. I am interested in saving the lives of American boys."

Argument: We do not intend to abandon Asia to conquest.

Morse: "Since when is Asia ours to abandon or not to aban-

don? Where are the hundreds of millions of people of India, Pakistan, Japan, Indonesia, Burma, Cambodia, none of which has joined us in Vietnam? Yet they are the people of Asia, not we Americans."

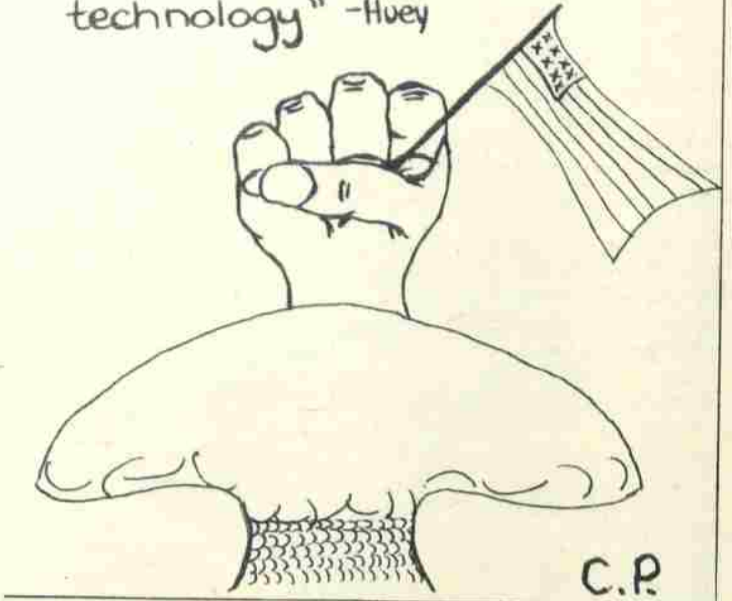
Argument: We aren't the only foreign power fighting for South Vietnam.

Morse: "We have a good example in the Philippines. We are

exerting considerable pressure on the Philippines to send armed forces to Vietnam, forces the United States will arm, equip, and pay. They are not allied forces: they are hired mercenaries."

I repeat, they are hired mercenaries. We once had something to say historically about the British mercenaries of the British Crown.

"the Spirit of the People is Greater than Man's technology" - Huey



Soldiers send warning

Letter to the Editor, from the San Francisco Chronicle

EDITOR:

We warrior-cowards on flight 2TB3 bound for that great bivouac jocularly known among civilians and other "lesser beings" as Vietnam (we verbalize "Nam" and think of it in our lonely souls as perhaps death) salute you.

Your money, your sweat, and more important, your tacit approval have permitted us to arrive here, now. Some of us will die, others will be permanently mutilated, more fortunate others will only learn to kill and accept death as part of our daily routines. These "more fortunate" ones will return in 365 days and

walk among you, marry your sisters, and daughters, speak your terms ("I dunno....it's a bad war but what the hell can I do about it?.....") and guide large parts of our world. They will be hidden monsters among you. Some will have killed in hot blood, some in cold, all will have seen death and continued, through some fortunate (?) quirk of human nature to remain sane on the surface.

We are mostly young, with little knowledge of life. We (some of us) will return knowing all about death, old men. For this, world, we salute you. We will have our revenge--prepare yourselves.

E-2 W. Larsen and comrades.

Participants refuse to ignore the war

By Tony Robinson

It is quite obvious that there are many perspectives from which one could consider the Vietnam Moratorium. Probable questions might be: what does or will the Moratorium mean with respect to President Nixon's policies on the war; what part does the draft play in the Moratorium; what will be the affects of the Moratorium upon National leaders and what is the significance of the Moratorium to other social problems of the nation, or vice-versa?

Perhaps one of the most interesting and revealing questions might be, "What does the increased participation in the opposition to the war mean?"

At one time, opposition to the Vietnam war was engaged in by a relatively small number of persons. This opposition was considered by the generally tacit majority to be unpatriotic and un-American. Gradually, however, the numbers who stood (or at least sat up) in opposition to the war have increased.

Martin Luther King was criticized as having too many acts in his show when he began to take an active role in criticism of his nation's Vietnam policy. As the war continued through three presidential administrations, criticism has come from all quarters, and King, as well as many others, has been vindicated. With former Vice-President Humphrey leading the way, opposition to the war has become almost fashionable.

As persons all over the nation

reject Senator Hugh Scott's suggestion for a sixty day end to peace activities, a most telling question to consider is: Why are the individuals who are involved in anti-war efforts involved?

A usual tactic when faced with an ugly situation, which few can deny the war in Vietnam to be, is to lose it in the corners of one's consciousness. Although many try, and some succeed, it seems perhaps more than any other contemporary problem, Vietnam refuses to be ignored.

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War past merits protests

By Bill Brewer

For those members of the Willamette Community who are having difficulty deciding whether or not to participate in today's anti-war activities, it may be helpful to critically review the nature of our involvement in the war.

It is first of all necessary to realize that we are involved in what is essentially a civil war being fought between a Military Government, allied with the landlord and mandarin classes, against the National Liberation Front, whose principle strength lies with the masses of the Vietnamese people.

The NLF is the successor to the Vietminh, which overthrew the French in 1954 and freed their country from French Colonialism. The U.S. and her allies, then, are only "outsiders" involved in the war, and as such are the logical successors, in the eyes of the Vietnamese, to the French Colonialist position. This fact is most important to an understanding of why the Vietcong have been so eminently successful in resisting the United States.

Self-determinism

We proclaim that our ultimate objective in Vietnam is support for self-determinism, to allow the people of South Vietnam to work out their own future, free of outside interference. Yet in 1956 we refused to allow free elections in Vietnam, because, as Eisenhower was later to admit, it was feared that 80% of the population would have voted for unification under Ho Chi Minh. Today, as the only outside power in Vietnam, we are clearly preventing them from working out their own future free of outside interference.

Protecting Interests

Less loudly proclaimed, but probably more important to our involvement, is the idea that we are fighting to protect our economic and military-political self interests.

Without even discussion the lack of morality of our protecting United States interests at the expense of the Vietnamese people, both these motives can be dismissed.

First one has only to look at the growing inflation, rising taxes, and cutbacks in federal dom-

Latest Gallup poll says U.S. voters favor Viet pullout

In a late breaking news story, George Gallup announced that his poll revealed 57% of American voting adults favor a bill in the U.S. Senate calling for a total withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam by the end of next year.

Of the remaining 43%, 12% were undecided and only 31% favored the bill's defeat.

The bill, introduced by Senator Charles Goodell (R-N.Y.), is one of several recently launched against the war, and is considered to be the most "radical" of the proposals.

According to Gallup, a typical response was that of a young construction worker from Pennsylvania: "We've started the ball rolling and pulled out some of our troops...why not go all the way?"

estic spending; at a time of great crisis in domestic affairs to see that out participation in Vietnam is economically disasterous.

That the military-political objective of stopping communism is equally invalid can be seen by trying to find out where and how it has been successful. In reality we have provided the only area of solidarity within the Communist world with our fruitless attempt to crush the Viet Cong.

Matter of Atrocities

Most discussions of the war tend to dwell on the matter of atrocities committed by one or the other of the two sides. This does not appear to be a valid basis for argument since any war is full of atrocities on all sides, and as long as man is so irrational as to allow war to be used as a means of settling political disputes he must accept atrocities as the natural result.

Although the United States has no right to take any part in judging the "fitness" of another government to govern, it may be well to take a brief look at the Regime that we have spent so much in lives and dollars to defend.

Many of the leaders in the Saigon Government, including General Ky, fought on the side of the French against their own people. In view of this it is a small wonder that the U.S. finds it difficult to "pacify" the countryside.

It is, in all respects, a military dictatorship propped up U.S. power, and notoriously corrupt. Freedom of speech is virtually non-existent, and according to most estimates, many thousands of prisoners, including the runner-up in last year's farcical "elections", languish in jails.

Innocent Till Proven Guilty

Finally, it is necessary to remind the reader that one of America's most basic judicial principles, one of which we can be justly proud, is that a man is innocent until proven guilty, beyond all reasonable doubt.

If one has even the slightest doubt that the death and destruction caused by the U.S. is justified, then it is his duty, as an American to act in accordance with this basic principle of justice, and to fully participate in today's activities.



The tragedy of war makes no distinction between civilian or soldier, young or old.

Oregon joins the nation in Moratorium activities

As cries of "end the war!" sweep the nation today, the voices of young and old across the state of Oregon can also be heard demanding a halt of U.S. involvement in the Vietnamese struggle.

Most of the action centers around college campuses in Portland, Salem, Eugene, and Corvallis. In Portland, primary participation is happening at Portland State University. From 11:30-2 pm, a "Witness for Peace Walk" will take marchers through downtown Portland to the waterfront, where talks with the longshoremen are set to produce a strike.

At 7:30 pm, an anti-war rally will take place in PSU's ballroom, with representatives from participating schools and groups reporting on the day's events. Plans will then begin on November's Moratorium.

Local group plans future involvement

Future involvement in the national moratorium is planned by Willamette's coordinating committee, depending on the outcome of today's Moratorium.

One question facing the committee is whether to participate in the national plan to extend each Moratorium by one day. "We're afraid that some students might use the extra days as holidays," related Bud Alkire, a member of the committee. "This would have a negative effect on the whole idea."

Another proposition is whether girls are going to be allowed to sign out for the night from their respective dorms.

Other active Portland area colleges today include: Lewis and Clark, sponsoring lectures and canvassing; the University of Portland, with debated and canvassing; Reed, with teach-ins and canvassing; and Marylhurst, with an early morning anti-war hike planned.

In Salem, around 1,000 delegates from many Oregon colleges will converge on the state capitol with petitions demanding the end of the war. Across the street at Willamette, a 36-hour vigil to honor the American dead will take place, in addition to teach-ins and a lecture by Wayne Morse.

The University of Oregon, in Eugene, will start the day off with memorial services at the gravesites of Oregon dead, followed by a city-wide memorial ceremony. A march to the city hall, demanding moments of memorial silence comes next on the schedule, with teach-ins and a Wayne Morse appearance winding up the day.

In Corvallis, lectures, films, and silent vigils are on the order of the day at Oregon State University. A student-faculty committee to end the war is sponsoring the lectures, while silent vigils happen both on the university campus and in downtown Corvallis. The day's activities will be finalized with a prayer vigil at the First United Presbyterian Church.

Besides college involvement, a number of youth and adults are taking part in today's Moratorium. Throughout the state, teach-ins and canvassing is a regular part of the day at the high schools, and students at Adams High School, in Portland, are marching across town.



Symphony makes music matching today's mood

The Salem Community Symphony, whose 70 musicians this year include 27 players from Willamette University, will completely revise the opening 1969-1970 season Wednesday evening to support the Vietnam War Moratorium.

The Symphony plans to open its first program with a Litany in Memory of the Vietnam War Dead. The orchestra's response will be Paul Hindemith's "Trauermusik" (Music of Mourning). Madison Vick, orchestra director at North High School, will conduct the Hindemith Funeral Music. The remainder of the program will include "Development" by American composer Willard Straight and the "Concerto No. 1" for cello by Saint-Saens.

"It seems appropriate," says Dr. Heiden, "to preface Hindemith's 'Music of Mourning' with Wilfred Owen's 'Dulce Et Decorum Est' because the War Poems by Owen were selected by the British composer Benjamin Britten and combined with the ancient 'Mass for the Dead' to form the text of that composer's 1962 'War Requiem.'"

Called by C. Day Lewis "probably the greatest poems about war" in English literature, they are, according to the poet's own confession "not about heroes . . . nor about deeds, or lands, nor anything about glory, honor, might, majesty, dominion, or power, except War."

The concert will be held at 8 pm, Wednesday evening, in the Fine Arts Auditorium.

Committee relates history

One of the most significant aspects of the October 15 Movement is its ability to include a widely diverse cross section of American political opinion in its activities.

Leader of the National Vietnam Moratorium Committee is Sam Brown, a former Harvard Divinity Student. Although only twenty-six, Brown has already been active in a large number of National political campaigns. He worked with Allard K. Lowenstein in the "Dump Johnson" movement that began in the summer of '67. When McCarthy announced his intention to run

later that same year, Brown joined the campaign as a student organizer and soon became one of McCarthy's major political strategists.

Despite the disaster of Chicago, Brown refused to give up his crusade against the war. He returned to Massachusetts to work on a local congressional campaign, and was organizing Boston area resistance to the ABM when Jerry Grossman, another McCarthy aide, first presented the Moratorium idea to him.

Shortly after Brown's decision to take on the Moratorium,

he contacted David Hawk, a former leader of the National Student Association, and another former McCarthy staffer, David Mixner. Together they went to Washington, D.C., where they opened an office and drew up plans for what is shaping up to be the largest anti-war campaign ever seen in the U.S., and, perhaps more significantly, the largest coordinated student movement in the U.S.

To facilitate involvement by groups other than students, plans call for cities, including "Businessman's Rallies" in Chicago and New York.

